FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/23/65

FROM : SAC, Knoxville (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

No information has been received disclosing any positive information relative to Communist influence in racial matters in the Knoxville Division, as described in detail in Bulet to Albany 8/28/64.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of quarterly report.

The Knoxville Office will continue to be alert for any information concerning captioned matter and will incorporate any future information received in report form.

1-cc 80 8 R, 13

2 - Bureau (RM) REC- 67 100-441[illegible] 1249
1 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

18 JUL 26 1965

TAS:mlc
(5)

ST-113

228

9 AUG 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/23/65

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~OO: New York~~

Remylet, 4/21/65.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-67 100-442529-1250

JUL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	7/23/65	7/16-21/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 4/29/65 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

- A -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9-Bureau (100-442529) (AM RM)
1-New York (AM RM)
1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1-OSI, 10th District (RM)
1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)
2-San Antonio (100-9845)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100- 442529- 1257 REC- 67

12 JUL 28 1965

EX 110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R-10~~		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-9-65		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:		
By	BY:		

Notations

SUBJECT CONTINUED

X Report

1 - CC 508 R.B

SA 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-2: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN STANFORD, G. J. SUTTON, AND LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR
SA T-3: NY 694-S*	
SA T-4: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-5: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR AND G. J. SUTTON
SA T-6: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-2, SA T-3, SA T-4, and SA T-6, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-55)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1-OSI, 10th District (RM)
1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: SA JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO

Date: July 23, 1965

File Number: 100-9845 Bureau file 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD wanted the racial situation in Alabama discussed with DCA group. LILLIAN S. TAYLOR and G. J. SUTTON were named officers in San Antonio Branch of CORE.

- P -

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16-74625-1 GPO

SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (3/31/65)

On March 29, 1965, JOHN STANFORD told a Communist Party (CP) member that that person should discuss with the group which makes up the DuBois Club various topics, including the racial situation in Alabama.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-2 (6/29/65)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed that the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-3 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP - USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP - USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA 100-9845

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

San Antonio Branch of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

SA T-4 (5/18/65)

The San Antonio Branch of CORE held a special meeting on the evening of May 14, 1965, and among the officers named to direct the activities of the San Antonio Branch of CORE were the following individuals:

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR	Assistant Secretary
G. J. SUTTON	Chairman, Public Relations.

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR advised that ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON has offered to assist in the reorganization of the San Antonio Branch of CORE and will prepare any type of publicity or pamphlets that they wish to make up to hand out to the public. FEATHERSTON has also offered to write an editorial for the local press if the group so desires.

SA T-5 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a CP City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the CP for years. She said she attended a CP State Conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the CP State Board. She said she attended these State CP conferences each month and paid her own expenses.

SA T-2 (10/27/64)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a CP member to Source's knowledge.

SA T-5 (6/22/42)

Source advised on June 22, 1942, that G. J. SUTTON was present at a CP, District 20, meeting during which meeting SUTTON was elected CP Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the CP.

SA T-2 (10/27/64)

Source advised on that date that G. J. SUTTON is not a CP member, to Source's knowledge.

On April 24, 1964, ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON advised SA T-6 that he received a communication from MOISE TSHOMBE, dethroned Republic of the Congo leader, who sent FEATHERSTON "a nice piece of change." FEATHERSTON stated that he was considering joining TSHOMBE in Madrid, Spain.

On April 28, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR, employee of San Antonio Express and News Publishing Company, that he had worked out of the Yucatan Peninsula for a time, getting supplies to FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading a guerrilla war against the Cuban Government and continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over Cuba. FEATHERSTON told CARR he is a great admirer of CASTRO.

On May 11, 1964, FEATHERSTON advised SA T-6 that he was anxious to get explosives which come in wax and plastic form. He explained his knowledge of the use of this type of explosive.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

July 23, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018

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b7C

FBI

Date: 7/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel, 7/13/65. Philadelphia airtel, 6/28/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum concerning Communist participation in the demonstrations at Girard College in Philadelphia. This letterhead memorandum is being submitted so that the Bureau may be fully informed as to the extent of Communist involvement in these demonstrations.

Sources have been alerted to advise of any Communist participation or influence in the Girard College demonstrations.

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported from T-1 through T-7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc.-9) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW/djs
(4)

0-17 Phil. 7/26/65
FOR INFO.
RE PHIL AIRTEL & LHM 7-20-65.
RE LHM PG 1, PARAGRAPH 3, LINE 2 & PG 4, LINE 3 THE FOLLOWING "DEBBIE AMIS" WAS CHANGED TO READ "DEBBIE AMIS."
SFP/tj

REC 8 100-442529-1252

12 JUL 22 1965

E. G. Wick

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

5 AUG 31965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7-26-65
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

PH 100-47672

The sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

T-1
T-2
T-3
T-4
T-5
T-6
T-7

[redacted] b7D

Other sources who were contacted but were unable to furnish any information concerning this matter were:

[redacted] b7D

This matter will be followed and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 20, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On June 25, 1965, Lieutenant George Fencl, Philadelphia Police Department, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that since May 1, 1965, the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) has sponsored a daily picket demonstration at Girard College in Philadelphia for the purpose of seeking integration at that institution. These demonstrations on a daily basis have been continued by the NAACP.

On May 18, 1965, Confidential Source T-1 advised that on Saturday, May 15, 1965, Benjamin Franklin Aycox, Jr., Civil Liberties and Civil Rights Secretary, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was actively participating in the demonstration at Girard College. Aycox appeared to be carrying messages and instructions between the picket site and the NAACP temporary headquarters, located at 17th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia. He was also observed marching in the picket line.

Lieutenant George Fencl advised on June 6, 1965, that on the previous day he observed Debbie Amis, Arlene and Jarvis Tyner at a picket site. According to Lieutenant Fencl, there was no indication they were involved in any activity, other than participating in the march.

On June 7, 1965, T-1 advised that Arlene Tyner was Youth Secretary, CPEPD, and that Jarvis Tyner and Debbie Amis are current members of the CPEPD.

On June 22, 1965, T-1 learned that Marion Metelits, a member of the Executive Committee and the District Board, CPEPD,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE 100-442527-12

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

had been an observer at the picket demonstration at Girard College early in the month of June. According to this source, Metelits is of the opinion that she was being followed by a policewoman, who she thought was waiting to arrest her on some trumped up charges.

On June 8, 1965, Confidential Source T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, which was held on June 6, 1965, it was stated the club should participate in the civil rights struggle at Girard College. However, after further discussion, it was resolved no action would be taken until such time as the District Communist Party (CP) issues a policy on this matter.

Lieutenant George Fencl, on June 25, 1965, advised that Goldie E. Watson was prominent at the Girard College demonstrations on the night of June 24, 1965. Lieutenant Fencl stated he has heard her say on several occasions that she was the representative of U. S. Congressman Robert Nix (D., Pa.).

The "Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper, dated August 18, 1964, on page four, carried a story reflecting Mrs. Goldie Watson, a school teacher from Philadelphia, was fired in 1954 by the School Board for refusing to state whether or not she had ever been a CP member.

On June 25, 1965, Confidential Source T-3 advised that the Youth Club of the CPEPD has not given any instructions for any of its members to participate in the demonstrations at Girard College.

On June 25, 1965, T-1 stated that the CPEPD is not taking any part in the picket line demonstrations at Girard College and has issued no instructions to its members requesting them to participate. According to this source, for the Party to participate as a club or organization would result in Red baiting and

harassment to the individuals themselves and reflect unfavorably on the entire situation. Any CP member participating in these demonstrations would be acting as an individual and doing so on his own discretion. However, the CPEPD has been attempting to encourage white people to participate in the picket lines at Girard College for the purpose of reflecting an integrated demonstration.

On June 27, 1965, Confidential Source T-4 stated that on June 24, 1965, Irving Goff, Communist Party, United States of America, (CPUSA), National Representative assigned to Philadelphia, was overheard requesting Jean Frantjis, a member of the Southwest Club, CPEPD, to encourage some of her white friends to participate in the demonstrations at Girard College. Frantjis was subsequently overheard telling another individual that although she consented to contact some of her white friends to participate in these demonstrations, she had not planned to do so.

On July 9, 1965, T-1 advised that Benjamin Franklin Aycox, Jr., had given a report on the Negro people's movement during which he stated a battle of civil rights was being waged by the individual in the Party rather than the Party as an organization. As an example, he cited a lack of Party participation in the picket demonstrations at Girard College. Aycox stated he was the only active Communist in the NAACP and he asked the local district of the Party to examine its members and their work in the civil rights field. During the discussion, Aycox admitted that he himself has not taken an active part in the demonstrations at Girard College.

On July 15, 1965, T-1 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on July 13, 1965, Arlene Tyner, Youth Secretary, CPEPD, gave a report on the activities of the youth. According to Tyner, the Philadelphia Branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) planned to send some of its members to join the picket demonstrations at Girard College.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is attached herewith.

On July 15, 1965, Confidential Sources T-3 and T-5, who

[redacted] b7D

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] advised this b7D
organization has taken no action on the Girard College demonstrations. The demonstrations have not been discussed at any of the DCA regular meetings, executive committee meetings, or open house affairs. These sources also reported that DCA has not issued any statements concerning this matter.

On July 8, 1965, T-1 advised that the CPEPD has apparently not shown too much interest in the demonstrations at Girard College. The source stated this is his opinion, based on the fact that this matter has not been discussed at any of the CP meetings he has attended since May 1, 1965, when the demonstrations at Girard College commenced.

On July 16, 1965, Confidential Source T-7 advised that at a meeting of the CPEPD, held on July 15, 1965, which was attended by club organizers, Irving Goff, CPUSA National Representative assigned to Philadelphia, proposed that each club organizer at this meeting return to his respective club during the coming week and propose that CP members take part in the demonstrations at Girard College on Saturday, July 24, 1965. Goff stated it was especially desirable that white CP members participate in these demonstrations. He cautioned that those persons participating in this demonstration must not be identified as Communists but participate as individuals.

Confidential Sources, who are aware of some of the CP activity in the Philadelphia area, advised they had no knowledge of any CP participation in the demonstrations at Girard College.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 20, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, 55, 13

JUL 30 1965

Date Forw. .....

How Forw. R-5

By K.D. Kidd

Room 828 RB

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-442529)~~

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS RACIAL MATTERS
D-School Integration

Re Chicago airtel dated 7/14/65 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the identity of persons arrested in Chicago, Illinois in connection with the 7/8,10 and 11/65 demonstrations.

The names of persons appearing in enclosed letterhead memorandum are being searched through the indices in the Chicago Division and pertinent available information appearing therein will be furnished to the Bureau.

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been furnished locally to Secret Service and to the Military. An extra copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Bureau for inclusion in the CIRM file.

(4) - Bureau (CIRM) (RM) (Encls. 9) ENCLOSURE
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324, CIRM)
(1 - 157-413)
AJB:jeo
(7)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
200 AUG 3 1965

157-1-9

15 JUL 28 1965

ENCLOSURE

E. C. WICK

SURVEILLANCE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1-9-6884

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 26, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINIOS
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Sergeant Sam Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, on July 21, 1965, made available the names of persons arrested during captioned demonstrations on July 8, 10, and 11, 1965. These names and available descriptive data are as follows:

July 8, 1965

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1792251	Robert Lloyd	Negro	Male
1792252	Earless Ross	Negro	Male
1792253	Sherman Russell	Negro	Male
1792254	Daniel Underwood	Unknown	Male
1792255	Robert Lucas	Negro	Male
1792256	Edward Thomas	Unknown	Male
1792257	Lamar McCoy	Negro	Male
1792258	Albert Murphy	Unknown	Male
1792259	Joe Robinson	Unknown	Male
1792260	William Murphy	Unknown	Male

ENCLOSURE

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1792261	Benjamin Farnanois	Unknown	Male
1792262	Jerry Herman	Negro	Male
1792263	Albert Marchesani	Unknown	Male
1792264	James Zerwin	Unknown	Male
1792250	Tanya Stewart	Negro	Female

July 10, 1965

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1793957	James W. Webb	Negro	Male
1793958	Frank Ditto	Negro	Male
1793959	Harvey L. Weiner	White	Male
1793960	Dale Goodman	White	Male
1793961	Jerry Herman-	Negro	Male
1793962	Alfred Marchesani	White	Male
1793963	Ronald B. Fox	White	Male
1793964	Howard L. Barber	Negro	Male
1793965	Robert N. Zeman	White	Male
1793966	Walter L. Mitchell	Negro	Male
1793967	Sherman H. Russell	Negro	Male

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1793968	Donald Howard	Negro	Male
1793969	Rapheal B. Green	Negro	Male
1793970	William E. Dixon	Negro	Male
1793847	David Levinsohn	White	Male
1793848	Michael Anderson	Negro	Male
1793849	Robert L. Lucas	Negro	Male
1793827	Jacqulyn Sorrell	Negro	Female
1793971	Samuel B. Blowe	Negro	Male
1793972	Kenneth Davis	Negro	Male
1793946	Tanya A. Stewart	Negro	Female
1793945	Nettie Martin	Negro	Female
1793944	James A. Roseta	Negro	Female
1793943	Barbara C. Whittaker	White	Female
1793942	Patricia Washinton	Negro	Female

July 11, 1965

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1794941	Judy F. Monahan	White	Female
1794940	Karen Heaney	White	Female

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1794942	Mary C. Williams	Negro	Female
1794943	Tenya Stewart	Negro	Female
1794944	Sharon Byer	White	Female
1794945	Gloria Hudson	Negro	Female
1794921	Albert A. Raby	Negro	Male
1794922	Willie Blue	Negro	Male
1794923	Charles R. Price	Negro	Male
1794924	Franklin Henry	Negro	Male
1794925	Jerry Herman	Negro	Male
1794926	Curley Adams	Negro	Male
1794927	James T. Lennon	White	Male
1794928	Lonnie Brigham Jr.	Negro	Male
1794929	Stephen Starkweather	White	Male
1794930	Flavid S. Lamorticella	White	Male
1794931	Michael E. Swick	White	Male
1794932	Anthony Henry	Negro	Male
1794933	Leon Phipps	Negro	Male
1794934	Michael Bye	White	Male

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS

CB Number	Name	Race	Sex
1794935	Edward A. Campbell	White	Male
1794959	Robert Clark	White	Male
1794960	Alvin Pitcher	White	Male
1794961	Wallace A. Herschel	White	Male
1794975	Rudolph Blunt	Negro	Male
Juvenile	Cammillia Hudson	Negro	Female

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FBI

Date: 7/20/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27303) (P)

RE: SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
PROGRAM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE)
PROGRAM FOR VOTER REGISTRATION AND
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES
CR, IL, RM
OO: Atlanta

Re AT airtel to Bureau, dated 6/30/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10; AT, 3; and WFO, 1, (Information); and for JN, 2 copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Although the SCOPE project was not specifically mentioned in regard to DAVIS' activities, it appears that his activities will be in connection with that project.

The sources used in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

First source: WF 997-S*
Second source: WF 1016-S*
Third source: [redacted] b7D
Fourth source: WF 1302-S*

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported from the above listed sources could

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - (100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (157-933) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (100-44236) (RM) (Info)
4 - Cleveland
1 - 100-27056 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] (MICHAEL DAVIS) b6 b7C

WCB:kmg
(13)

CARBON COPY

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 27 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

54 AUG 10 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-10052

reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Informants and sources in the Cleveland territory have been alerted regarding captioned program and no information has been developed to date indicating any activity in this regard. Cleveland will remain alert, however, for pertinent information regarding captioned program and will immediately advise the Bureau, the AT Office and any other interested offices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Cleveland, Ohio
July 20, 1965

SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
PROGRAM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE)
PROGRAM FOR VOTER REGISTRATION AND
OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVITIES

On June 29, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MICHAEL DAVIS, who attends Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, during the school year was staying at the home of a friend, DONALD GUREWITZ, Silver Springs, Maryland, son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ. Information received by the source indicated that DAVIS was leaving for Jackson, Mississippi on July 1, 1965, on a summer project and that depending on the local situation, he would either go to jail in Jackson, or be sent "out" elsewhere. DAVIS stated that the Student National Non-Violent Coordinating Committee Office would have details of his whereabouts.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current member of the Communist Party (CP) on January 14, 1963.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 20, 1964, that HELEN GUREWITZ was a CP member as of that date.

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1965, that CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ were still active in the Communist movement.

An article appearing in the April 19, 1962 issue of "Reserve Tribune", student publication at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, entitled "Philosophers Get May

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

Day Speaker", revealed that Reserve's newly formed Philosophers' Club announced that it plans to invite a member of the CP, USA, to address their May 1 meeting. The club president was identified as MICHAEL DAVIS, who said he would petition for the necessary funds for such a speaker. The meeting would be opened to all students and staff at Western Reserve University.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency.

7/12/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS RM

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 7/8/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth the identities of those persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstration on 6/28/65.

The enclosed names are being searched through the indices in the Chicago Division and pertinent available information appearing therein will be furnished to the Bureau. The extra copy has been designated for the Bureau's CIRM file.

Copies of enclosed LHM have been furnished locally to Secret Service and to the Military.

Chicago Division has obtained the identities of persons arrested during the 6/29/65 demonstration and the identities are being furnished to the Bureau in LHM.

(4) - Bureau (RM) (Encls. 9)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM))
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324 CIRM)
(1 - 157-413)

AJD:mkp
(7)

ENCLOSURE

100-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
168 JUL 21 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5 AUG 10 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 12, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to Chicago memorandum dated July 6, 1965, captioned as above.

Officer Sam Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, on July 6, 1965, made available the names of those persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstration on June 28, 1965.

These individuals are identified as follows:

Males detained at First District on June 28, 1965, and charged with Disorderly Conduct and Obstruction of Traffic relative to racial demonstration:

CB # S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785223	Smith, Fred [redacted]	W	[redacted]
1785222	Frazier, Lamar D [redacted]	N	
1785221	Jackson, T.L. [redacted]	N	
1785220	Taylor, Robert D. [redacted]	W	
1785219	Anderson, Michael H [redacted]	N	
1785218	Dickson, Robert E. [redacted]	W	

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

CB # S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785217	Douglas, Arnelle R. [redacted]	N	[redacted]
1785216	Spannaus, Edward W. [redacted]	W	
1785215	Letherer, James M. [redacted] Selma, Alabama	W	
1785214	Farnandis, Benjamin J. [redacted]	N	
1785213	Hogan, William E. [redacted]	W	
1785212	Raby, Albert A. [redacted]	N	
1785211	Rufer, Ronald O. [redacted]	W	
1785210	Jensen, Richard K. [redacted]	W	
1785209	Wright, James [redacted]	N	
1785208	Fox, Geoffrey [redacted]	W	
1785224	Ellinger, Roby J. [redacted]	W	
1785225	Sebo, David [redacted] San Diego, California	W	
1785226	Tournour, Gene [redacted] Missouri	W	

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CB # S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785227	Joiner, Thomas R.	N	
1785228	Ketterer, Aton	W	
1785229	King, Phillip	N	
1785230	Stumme. John R.	W	
1785231	Knauss. Peter	W	
1785198	Lucas. Robert L.	N	
1785199	Kelly. Thomas J.	W	
1785200	Smith. John NMI	N	
1785201	Kelly, Richard J.	W	
1785202	Herman. Jerry NMI	N	
1785203	Hickman, Maurice, NMI	N	
1785204	Marchesani. Alfred NMI	W	
1785205	Malcolm 11 X	N	
1785206	Bennett, Lerone Jr.	N	
1785207	Roosevelt. Yonil R.	N	

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Female demonstrators arrested June 28, 1965:

CB # S	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785264	Belcher, Elizabeth [redacted]	N	[redacted]
1785191	Byrnes, Marion R. [redacted]	W	
1785192	Dickson, Phyllis [redacted]	W	
1785186	Geter, Evelyn [redacted]	N	
1785259	Gipson, Lucille [redacted]	N	
1785183	Green, Judith [redacted]	W	
1785184	Gregory, Lilian [redacted]	N	
1785260	Harris, Louisa E. 5221 Drexel	N	53
1785188	Hopkins, Mattie 8429 Drexel	N	48
1785265	Johnson, Bette [redacted]	W	[redacted]
1785261	Johnson, Naomi [redacted]	N	
1785193	Jones, Katherine [redacted]	W	
1785189	Ketterer, Helen [redacted]	W	
1785266	Kelly, Ernice [redacted]	N	

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b7C

CB # S	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785182	Samples, Virginia	N	
1785187	Stewart, Tanya	N	
1785185	Sorrell, Jacqulyn	N	
1785262	Terry, Peggy	W	
1785263	Williams, Mary C.	N	
1785190	Vongehr, Lois	W	

b6
b7C

Juveniles detained at First District on June 28, 1965, and charged with Disorderly Conduct and Obstruction of Traffic relative to racial demonstration:

Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
Agiewich, Linda S.	F	W	
Bakan, Joseph D.	M	W	
Bild, Gene	M	W	
Bild, Steven	M	W	
Dougherty, Nina	F	W	
George, Andrea	F	W	

Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
Dickson, Dianne L.	F	W	
Dickson, Janice	F	W	
Dickson, John T	M	W	
Holmes, Cynthia E.	F	N	
James, Darthula	F	N	
Johnson, Bobbye	F	N	
Jones, Mary	F	W	
Jones, David	M	W	
Swann, Steven	M	W	
James, Paulette	F	N	
Taylor, Stephen	M	W	
Toney, Larry D.	M	N	
William, Samuel	M	N	

b6
b7C

Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
Henderson, Frank [redacted]	M	N	[redacted]
Harris, Elihu [redacted]	M	N	
Vetnick, John G. [redacted], Illinois	M	W	

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b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	7/28/65	7/22/65 - 7/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: bb

b6
b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

[redacted]

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/30/65, at Milwaukee.

- P* -

LEADS

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-28-85

INFORMANTS

Identity	APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING (S) OF	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]		[redacted]
MI T-2 is		

b3
b7D
b7E

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

COVER A

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100-442529 | 12 53 | REC-63

PAGE 30

8 JUL 20 1965 - APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

ST-116

DATE 11/14/88

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~	
REQUEST RECD.	~~DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO~~	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 8-2-65	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: RM	
BY	BY: [redacted]	

NOTATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

INT. SEC.

1 cc report to OSI

5 AUG 1965

MI T-3 is [redacted]

MI T-4 is [redacted]

[redacted] b3 b7E b7D

This report, Page 3

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-4, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - G-2, Chicago) 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - OSI, Chicago)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MILWAUKEE

Date: July 28, 1965

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 2-2080 amch

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During May, 1965, at civil rights meeting sponsored by Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), SWP line seemed to be defense in word, but violence in action. At one SWP meeting in May, 1965, idea introduced to picket Industrial Commission complaining of failure to take action against local company because of company's employment practices. Demonstration was proposed where Negroes would jam employment office of company. During another meeting in May, 1965, resolution passed to cooperate with a local integration committee. No Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) members placed in racial organizations. They participate in demonstrations on individual basis. Members of Milwaukee Branch, SWP, are members of various civil rights groups and SWP supports programs of these groups, but members do not hold positions of effective leadership in these groups. (U)

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) [illegible] DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4 2-2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-28-25

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), is contained in the appendix hereto.

On May 2, 1965, a public civil rights meeting, sponsored by the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, was held at 541 West Clark Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The SWP line, as stated at this meeting, seemed to be defense in word, but violence in action. (U)
(Source: MI T-1, May 18, 1965) (U)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on May 16, 1965, an idea was introduced to form a group of demonstrators or pickets to picket the Industrial Commission complaining of its failure to take action against a local manufacturing company because of the company's practices concerning employment of Negroes. It was proposed that a demonstration be undertaken in which a group of Negroes would jam the employment office of the company. (U)
(Source: MI T-2, May 17, 1965) (U)

On May 31, 1965, at a closed membership meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, a discussion was had concerning the distribution and mailing of a leaflet to all civil rights organizations and sympathizers of these organizations, explaining a new method of demonstrations against "tokenism" in the employment of Negroes in some Milwaukee factories. (U)

During the meeting, a resolution was passed that the SWP become more active and cooperate with all the activities of the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), a local civil rights group, without any fear of being arrested. (U)
(Source: MI T-3, June 28, 1965) (U)

At a membership meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on July 11, 1965, a resolution was approved to discontinue holding Sunday Lyceums so the members could attend meetings of various civil rights groups which are also held on Sundays. (U)
(Source: MI T-3, July 14, 1965) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of May 26, 1965, the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had placed no members in any racial organizations. From time to time, members of the CPW have participated in various demonstrations by some of these groups, but they have taken no active part in the preparations or planning of the demonstrations and were not invited to participate, but merely joined the ranks of the demonstrators at the scene. Such participation has been on an individual basis, and not as a group effort. (U)
(Source: MI T-4, May 26, 1965) (U)

The following members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP were, as of June 2, 1965, members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE): MYRTLE KASTNER and FLORENCE KIRKLAND.

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC): MYRTLE KASTNER, FLORENCE KIRKLAND, WAYNE LEVERENZ and JAMES BOULTON.

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC): BETSY STERGAR and MYRTLE KASTNER.

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b7C

Student National Action Committee (SNAC): PAMELA KIRKLAND, Chairman, and JAMES EYMAN.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): Most members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP belong to this organization, and JAMES EYMAN recently wanted to join the group.

All of the above listed people are members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, except PAMELA KIRKLAND who is [redacted] years of age and is the daughter of FLORENCE KIRKLAND, a member of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP.

As far as civil rights activities are concerned, the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, has supported the programs of the various civil rights organizations but its members do not hold any positions of effective leadership in these organizations.
(Source: MI T-3, June 2, 1965) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

On June 6, 1965, BETSY STERGAR stated that FLORENCE KIRKLAND, MYRTLE KASTNER and herself were members of MUSIC and expected to be very active this summer in different demonstrations. (U)

(Source: MI T-3, June 28, 1965) (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
July 28, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/19/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

(U)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
12-9-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2TAP-JMR
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-15-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information identifying individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in the anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations currently being held in Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO). The period of the demonstrations referred to is from 7/1/65 through 7/6/65.

The following sources were utilized in enclosed letterhead memorandum: (U)

CG T-1 [redacted]

CG T-2 [redacted]

CG T-3 [redacted]

CG T-4

CG T-5

CG T-6

CG T-7

CG T-8

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

1254

JUL 21 1965

FBI - CHICAGO

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~BAG~~
DATE FORW: 7-23-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-717)

DET:mkp
(5)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

C.C. - Wick

CG 100-41324

CG T-9

CG T-10

[redacted] (U) CONFIDENTIAL (U) b7D

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ because it contains information received from [redacted] all of whom are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness. (U)

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

~~On~~ On July 9, 1965, CG T-1, ~~a~~ an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, advised that during the period July 1 through July 6, 1965, the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) continued its daily protest demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis. CG T-1 advised in this connection that the following individuals participated in these demonstrations on the dates indicated as follows:

July 1, 1965

Robert Sherwood
Peggy Terry

July 3, 1965

Edward Heisler
Dot Hayes
Roberta Tournour
Howard Packer

July 5, 1965

Peggy Terry
Barnie Taylor
Reverend William T. Baird
Robert Sherwood

July 6, 1965

Irene Turner
Peggy Terry
Robert Sherwood
Dennis Schreiber

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

12-4-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY sp2 tap dmr
REASON
DATE OF REVIEW 2-19-85

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-1257

Concerning the individuals mentioned above, the following is noted: (U)

Robert Sherwood (U)

On April 11, 1965, CG T-2 advised that on that date Robert Sherwood attended a group discussion at Baltimore, Maryland. Sherwood attended this meeting as a representative of Spartacist from Chicago, Illinois, to assist in the organization of a Spartacist Club in Baltimore, Maryland. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International setting forth the background of Spartacist.

Peggy Terry (U)

CG T-3 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, Peggy Terry was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. (U)

CG T-4 on June 4, 1964, advised that as of June, 1964, Peggy Terry was the Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC, Chicago.

Edward Heisler (U)

On March 8, 1965, CG T-5 advised that as of March 8, 1965, Edward Heisler was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

Dot Hayes (U)

CG T-6 on March 28, 1965, advised that as of that time Dot Hayes was a current member of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

Roberta Tournour (U)

CG T-7 on August 21, 1964, advised that a CP of Illinois meeting was held on August 19, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois, to discuss problems that have arisen in connection with the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) task force operating in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were Eugene and Roberta Tournour. (U)

CG T-7 on March 26, 1965, advised that Eugene Tournour as of March, 1965, was a member of the CP and active in the CORE on behalf of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Howard Packer (U)

CG T-5 on October 19, 1964, advised that as of March, 1963, Howard Packer was a member of the CBSWP. (U)

Barnie Taylor (U)

CG T-5 on April 19, 1965, advised that up until 1959 Barnie Taylor was a member of the CBSWP; however, Taylor was expelled from the CBSWP at that time and subsequent to his expulsion continued to attend some open meetings of this organization in Chicago. (U)

Reverend William T. Baird (U)

CG T-8 on June 21, 1965, advised that the Reverend William T. Baird as of that date was Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Irene Turner (U)

CG T-9 on July 9, 1947, advised that Irene Turner as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Dennis Schreiber (U)

CG T-10 on August 27, 1964, advised that during August, 1964, Dennis Schreiber attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the CCDBR. (U)

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 19, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character

Reference **is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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F B I

Date: 7/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: THE DR. IRVING W. WINIK MEMORIAL FUND
IS-C
(OO: Washington Field)

COMINFIL MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS, INC.,
IS-C; RACIAL MATTERS
(Bufile 157-2883)
(NY File 100-155515)
(WFO File 157-568)
(OO: New York)

CIRM
IS-C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY File 100-153735)
(WFO File 100-43710)
(OO: New York)

ReWFOairtel dated 6/30/65, captioned as above.

(5) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Jackson (INFO)(RM)
3 - Washington Field (100-44291)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(41) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-155515)(41)

100 [illegible]-1
NOT RECORDED
46 AUG 3 1965

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RFM:rmp
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Miss SANDY LLOYD, Secretary to Director, Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches (NCC), advised SA RAYMOND F. MOHR on 7/28/65, NCC here does not have any information re, nor do they sponsor, The Dr. Irving W. Winik Health Center. She recalls a brochure re The Center which came to NCC's attention earlier in the year, which from description is probably identical to photostatic copy attached to WFO airtel dated 4/23/65. She advised that this brochure has since been destroyed.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

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Red Diplomats Imperil Security, Hoover Says

By the Associated Press

Most Communist diplomatic personnel in the United States are a dangerous threat to national security, J. Edgar Hoover said today.

"The great majority of the 800 Communist-bloc official personnel stationed in the United states, "protected by the privilege of diplomatic immunity, have engaged in intelligence assignments and are a dangerous threat to the security of the United States," the FBI director said.

In a fiscal yearend report pointing with pride to FBI accomplishments, Hoover said members of the American Communist party "continued to constitute a major disruptive influence on the national scene" during the year.

He added: "Concentrating particularly on youth, Communists launched widespread propaganda campaigns designed to enlist support for a determined and vicious attack on American foreign policies and to foment confusion and create disorder in regard to the nation's efforts to resolve the racial situation."

Hoover echoed the opinion of Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach, however, in emphasizing that racial and student demonstrations that went on throughout the year were neither instigated nor controled by Communists.

The FBI director reported a number of record-breaking statistics piled up by his investigators over the fiscal year that ended June 30:

—Fines, savings and recoveries totaled more than $235 million, representing, he said, a return of $1.46 for every FBI dollar appropriated.

—Convictions in FBI cases exceeded 13,000, the highest total for any peacetime year, and convictions were recorded against 96.4 percent of all persons brought to trial in FBI cases.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date JUL 14 1965

REC-71 100-442529-1255

EX-102

6 JUL 30 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-01 BY 60267 NLSEPTW

79 AUG 3-1965

LEGAT, Ottawa

Director, FBI (100-412529)

7/27/65
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. D.J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Phillips

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated 7/0/65 from [redacted] b7D

This is for your information and so that you may be better able to maintain close [redacted] relative to matters concerning communist influence in the racial movement. You should be alert to information indicating communist association in Canada with individuals and organizations from the United States that are engaged in the racial movement. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments and information which may be disseminated should be submitted by letterhead memoranda.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

NOTE:

See memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan, 7/27/65, same caption.

SFP:doh dch
(10)

REC-35 100-412529-1256

MAILED 5
JUL 29 1965
COMM-FBI

JUL 30 1965

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50 AUG 3 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1257 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/27/65

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS -C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 4/30/64.

No information has been developed or received through any sources, file review, or other investigation which indicates any communist influence in race matters, either by the Communist Party, USA, or other organizations or individuals in the Las Vegas Division.

Las Vegas will remain alert for any information indicating such influence and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (Info)
1- Las Vegas

DMH:rmb
(4)

REC- 60 100-442529-1258

EX-100

10 JUL 28 1965

INV. SEC.

55 AUG 3 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 7/16/65

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Phillips

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

By memorandum 7/13/65, the Attorney General forwarded the Director a copy of the undated Biennial Report to the Alabama Legislature by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace. The Attorney General noted "I would be interested in any comments you might have regarding this report." An envelope attached indicates that the Report was sent to the Attorney General by the Alabama Legislative Commission.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED CONTAINED
DATE 5-1-01 BY 94-64383-11 60267MSEPTM

BACKGROUND CONCERNING THE REPORT:

Memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 7/2/65, "Congressman James Martin (R-Alabama)" reveals that on 7/1/65 Supervisor David W. Bowers called on the Congressman at the latter's request. Martin referred to the Report which he expected to obtain and wanted to know if he sent a copy to the FBI, would we confirm or deny the allegations in the Report concerning the communist influences in the civil rights movement. He was told that this would not be possible since information in FBI files is ~~confidential~~. Concerning Martin, you will recall that on 6/3/65, we furnished to the White House and the Attorney General copies of news releases of a statement by Martin which concerned the exposure of Martin Luther King, Jr., by the President at such time as it is considered politically expedient.

ANALYSIS OF ALABAMA COMMISSION REPORT:

REC-21 100-442529-125 EX-101

The Report is made up of several parts, some duplicating each other, all dealing generally with the subject of communist influences in the civil rights movement. One part is a June, 1964, Study by the Commission concerning the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. Another part is a 3/11/64 Study entitled "The 1964 Civil Rights Bill...Its Pattern...Its Architects." The Report brands the civil rights movement as largely infiltrated and controlled by communist elements through the tracing of the communist backgrounds of key civil rights organizations and leaders. Much emphasis is placed on the communist associations of King, his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating ~~Committee~~, among others. The part concerning the National Council of Churches alleges communist involvement of that Council and the part concerning the 1964 Civil Rights Bill attempts to portray that legislation as following the Communist Party line. The Report goes so far as to state that the bill "was copied from the Communist Party platform of 1928."

AUG 16 1965

Enclosure sent 7-19-65
100-442529
SFP:deh (9)

XEROX
AUG 16 1965

CONTINUED - OVER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

There are no facts in the Report new to the Bureau concerning communism in the civil rights movement. The Report makes much use of statements by the Director such as those before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, the Bureau-published summary of information of 9/18/64 concerning riots in the Summer of 1964, and other published statements of the Director. A gross inaccuracy in quoting the Director is noted on Page 25 where it is stated " J. Edgar Hoover said in his report to Congress last year that many of the persons in clerical garb who took part in the march on Washington were identified by the FBI as Communist Party members." The Director has never made such a statement. The Report is replete with generalizations, conclusions and editorializing and is inadequately documented.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Report is obviously a "political football" begging to be kicked around. While factual in many respects, we certainly do not necessarily subscribe to the many conclusions and generalizations drawn. The fact that Congressman Martin has already solicited our views is an indication of an attempt to draw the FBI into this matter which we should definitely avoid. We believe that our reply to the Attorney General should point out that while it appears to contain no new facts, it does contain much by the way of conclusion to which we do not necessarily subscribe. The Attorney General should be advised of Martin's solicitation of our views and our "FBI files are confidential" reply to Martin, as well as the information we furnished the Attorney General 6/3/65 concerning Martin's statement about the President's exposure of King when politically expedient.

As to the gross inaccuracy of the reported statement by the Director alleging many Communist Party members in clerical garb, we have considered setting the record straight with the Alabama Commission but believe it unwise for two reasons: (1) our correction of any portion of the Report could well be interpreted as an agreement with the remainder; and (2) it would draw us directly into the "political football game." Either of these two strong probabilities would be highly undesirable. We believe that the Attorney General should also be advised of our thinking concerning the inaccuracy so that he would also be less inclined to be drawn into a position which could backfire for the Bureau as well as the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General in line with the above observations.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-8-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	7/28/65	5/24 - 7/20/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA KENNETH P. WEST — TYPED BY: pd

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 5/13/65 at Boston.

-P*-

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION (INFO)

A copy of instant report has been designated for Albany for information purposes as the State of Vermont, covered by the Albany Division, is within the territorial boundary of the CP, USA, New England District.

THE BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASS.

Will follow and report activities of Communist Influence in Racial Matters and submit quarterly report by 11/1/65.

-A-

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - DIO, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
1 - 108th Intelligence Group, (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
(1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, NYC)
1 - Albany (100-19249)(INFO)(RM)
2 - Boston (100-35427)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1260

REC 27 EX-100

8-2
1 JUL-30 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	30 AUG 1965		
How Fwd.			
By			

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 8-9-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

Notations

INT. SEC.

1 - cc request 8-8 R.B.

BS 100-35427

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E b6 b7C
BS T-2 is	
BS T-3 is	
BS T-4 is	
BS T-5 is [redacted]	100-35816-61 [redacted]
BS T-6 is	
BS T-7 is [redacted]	
BS T-8 is	
BS T-9 is [redacted]	100-35816-70 [redacted]
BS T-10 is [redacted]	100-442-3190

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report has been designated for DIO Boston; OSI, Westover AFB, Massachusetts; 108th INTC Group, Boston; and the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, New York City for information purposes.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since the unauthorized disclosure of data provided by BS T-1 through BS T-4 and BS T-6 through BS T-9, if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness and could adversely affect the national defense interest of the United States.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:
1 - DIO, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, New York City (RM)

Report of: SA KENNETH P. WEST
Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 7/28/65

Field Office File #: 100-35427
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on 5/2/65 was the speaker at the meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF), in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts. It was attended by some of the members of the District Committee, Communist Party (CP) USA, New England District. At this meeting LIGHTFOOT was introduced as a "man just returned from Africa and a civil rights leader of the Communist Party of the United States." During his talk LIGHTFOOT mentioned he had attended the 7th Annual Convention of the CP of India and further mentioned that his party, the CP, is the only party that would send a Negro to such an important convention. JAMES ~~X~~ SHABAZZ was the featured speaker at a meeting of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) held in Boston on 4/18/65 which was attended by LENNIE ~~X~~ GOODMAN of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). At a meeting of the Boston SWP on 4/20/65 it was announced that JAMES SHABAZZ would speak on 4/23/65 at the Militant Labor Forum.

N.J.
MASS.
MASS.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BS 100-35427

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

The "Dorchester - Roxbury Record", a weekly newspaper published in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts in its edition of April 27, 1965 carried an item announcing that the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) of Dorchester would conclude its 27th season of lectures and discussions on Sunday morning May 2, 1965. The speaker was to be CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and his topic would be "The Image of the United States in Africa and Asia.

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was the speaker at the final meeting of the BJPF held in Dorchester on Sunday morning May 2, 1965 with about 100 people in attendance.

LIGHTFOOT was introduced as a "man just returned from Africa and a civil rights leader of the Communist Party of the United States." In the introduction of LIGHTFOOT it was mentioned that his talk would be on how people overseas regard the United States.

LIGHTFOOT during his talk mentioned that this was his first trip to Boston and that for years he had been denied a passport. He said that he had been under House arrest until the Supreme Court reversed part of the McCarran Act and that he was then allowed a passport. He stated that thereafter he had travelled extensively in about 30 countries. He had been invited to attend the 7th Annual Convention of the Communist Party (CP) of India and that on his way there he visited Africa first. The poverty in India was the greatest he had ever seen and he cursed imperialism for what it had done to India. LIGHTFOOT went on to say that Bombay was decorated with banners announcing the Communist convention and that about

250,000 people attended this convention. He related that his party, the CP, is the only party that would send a Negro to such an important convention.

During his talk LIGHTFOOT further stated that he had learned that he and a member of the Central Committee in Russia were to be the main speakers at the convention; furthermore after the convention he went on to Russia.

LIGHTFOOT said that all over the world the United States is hated and is setting a new record for being the most hated country in the world.

LIGHTFOOT told the audience that he had joined the CP in the 1930's and that he is still a member of the CP. LIGHTFOOT further stated that some day history would put the workings of the CP along those of JEFFERSON and that some day the work the CP is doing to help the country will be realized.

(BS T-1 on May 3, 1965)

At the meeting of the BJPF held in Dorchester on May 2, 1965, among those present were OTIS S/HOOD, LEWIS S/JOHNSON, ANNE B. S/TIMPSON and S/EDWARD and TILLYRUTH S/TEIXEIRA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT the speaker on this occasion reported on his trip to the International Congress of Communist parties in India. LIGHTFOOT said there were 250,000 Communists from India that greeted the arriving delegates at Bombay.

LIGHTFOOT further stated that there have been three phases in governmental trends throughout the world. Phase one was the trend from capitalism to socialism, phase two was freedom from colonialism and imperialism and phase three was the same as phase one.

(BS T-2 on May 5, 1965)

BS 100-35427

On May 2, 1965 among those present at the Town and Country Club in Dorchester, Massachusetts when CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke were ANNE TIMPSON, LEWIS JOHNSON, LEWIS GORDON and ROBERT POLLOCK among others. After this meeting of the BJPF a meeting of the District Committee, CP USA, New England District which had been scheduled to be held had been cancelled since LIGHTFOOT said he had received a telegram that his mother was very sick and he had to leave for the airport.

(BS T-3 on May 11, 1965)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the Illinois District, CP USA, and a member of its district staff and state board and is also a member of the National Negro Commission, CP USA.

(BS T-4 on July 2, 1964)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA continues to be a member of the National Negro Commission, CP USA.

(BS T-4 on April 8, 1965)

Members of the District Committee, CP USA, New England District currently include OTIS HOOD Chairman, LEWIS JOHNSON, Secretary, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, Treasurer, EDWARD TEIXEIRA in charge of Negro meetings and acting unpaid full time organizer as well as LEWIS GORDON and ROBERT POLLOCK.

(BS T-3 on March 12, 1965)

At a recent meeting of the Roxbury (Boston) group of the CP USA New England District the name of TILLYRUTH TEIXEIRA came as an individual who should be reactivated in the CP. While no known action was taken on her on the basis of this, she

should be considered as a member of the CP at that time. [redacted] b7D

(BS T-5 on February 6, 1963)

On June 13, 1965 a testimonial was held for JOHN D. O'BRYANT, a Negro at Connolly's Stardust Room on Tremont Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The purpose of this gathering was to raise funds and campaign workers for O'BRYANT who was campaigning for the position of representative in Ward 12, Boston. Among those present at this function were Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD (TILLYRUTH) TEIXEIRA.

(BS T-2 on June 15, 1965)

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

"The Young Socialist News Letter" which is self described as "Bi-Weekly Activity Bulletin of the Boston Young Socialist Alliance" in its issue of April 4, 1965, Volume 1, Number 2 mentioned that at the Militant Labor Forum, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston on April 23, 1965, JAMES SHABAZZ, a former associate of MALCOLM X. would speak.

This publication further mentioned that the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) had announced the beginning of a series of forums in Boston. The first OAAU forum would be held at 539 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston on April 18, 1965 when the President of the organization, Mrs. COLLINS presents the "OAAU platform of struggle by any means necessary."

(BS T-6 on April 20, 1965)

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) of Boston and the YSA, the OAAU and the SWP Boston is contained in the appendix hereto.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 9, 1965 a meeting of the OAAU was held at the Hotel Theresa in New York City. At this meeting ELLA COLLINS said she would head the OAAU and JAMES WARDEN SHABAZZ was the most qualified to head the Muslim Mosque Inc. MASS.

(BS T-7 on March 10, 1965)

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque Inc. is contained in the appendix hereto.

On September 30, 1964 the SWP Boston moved from Room 200 of the Gainsboro Building, 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston into its headquarters located in Room 307 of the Gainsboro Building. Effective as of October, 1964 the name of the headquarters was changed from the "Boston Labor Forum", also known as the "Workers Educational Center", to the "Militant Labor Forum."

(BS T-6, October 11 and 21, 1964)

On April 18, 1965 a meeting of the OAAU was held at 539 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Among those present was LENNIE GOODMAN of the SWP. Mrs. ELLA COLLINS however was not present and the featured speaker was JAMES SHABAZZ. He branded all missionaries as agents of imperialism and elaborated at length about the ways Christianity had been in his opinion found inadequate if not sinister.

(BS T-8 on April 28, 1965)

LEONARD GOODMAN is on the Executive Committee of the SWP Boston.

(BS T-6 on May 21, 1965)

On April 20, 1965, a meeting of the Boston SWP was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston. It was announced that JAMES SHABAZZ and Mrs. ELLA COLLINS would speak at the Militant Labor Forum on behalf of the OAAU at a meeting to be held on April 23, 1965.

(BS T-6 on April 24, 1965)

On April 23, 1965, JAMES SHABAZZ left New York with ELLA COLLINS enroute to Boston where he intended to speak before the Militant Labor Forum.

(BS T-9 on April 24, 1965)

A check dated April 23, 1965 in the amount of $15.00 was issued to JAMES SHABAZZ [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(BS T-10 on May 4, 1965)

Information provided by BS T-10 is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to [redacted]

2. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

On April 20, 1965 at the meeting of the Boston SWP previously mentioned in this report it was also announced that the YSA would be selling the "Young Socialist" and "The Militant" at the MARTIN LUTHER KING rally and march which was scheduled to be held in Boston on April 23, 1965. MASS. GA.

(BS T-6 on April 24, 1965)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

2. APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY (OAAU) (cont.)

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
July 28, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST at Boston dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-1261
CHANGED TO
62-110301-3

AUG 17 1965

Bud C.S.H.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	7/28/65	6/18 - 7/22/65

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: W. JAMES WOOD — TYPED BY: cjh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.
Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD, 5/3/65, Dallas.

- P*-

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - INTC, Dallas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
2 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-11053)

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100 442529 1262

REC-52

8 AUG 30 1965

EX-101

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~			
DATE FWD.	~~DATE FORW:~~			
HOW FWD.	~~HOW FORW:~~			
BY	~~BY:~~			

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

55 AUG 10 1965

1 - cc report S.O.S.R.B.

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 5-8-69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
2 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: Dallas, Texas
Date: 7/28/65

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party (CP) member, is member of and active in Congress of Racial Equality and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, but holds no position and exercises no influence in the group. He is only CP or former CP member known to be member of and active in these organizations.

- P*-

DETAILS:

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DL T-1 (July 15, 1965)

T-1 K

JOE LANDIN, a member of the Communist Party (CP), is a current member of the Dallas Branch of the NAACP. He holds no position in this organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of or active in the NAACP in Dallas.

LANDIN is not known to members of the NAACP as a CP member, nor do they know he has any contact with the CP. The NAACP in Dallas has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP or former CP members.

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (July 15, 1965)

JOE LANDIN is also a member of the CORE chapter in Dallas, but holds no position and exercises no influence in this chapter. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of or active in CORE in Dallas.

LANDIN is not known to members of CORE in Dallas as a CP member, nor do they know he has any contact with the CP. CORE in Dallas has no stated policy concerning membership therein of CP or former CP members.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

DL T-1 (July 15, 1965)

There are no other organizations active in integration matters in the Dallas area which are known to have current or former CP members among their membership.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

100-11053

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 28, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD at Dallas dated July 28, 1965.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Date: July 9, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (157-948)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
COALITION OF MILITANT NEGRO
RADICALS
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore teletype to the Bureau dated June 29, 1965, captioned "ACT." Reference Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated June 30, 1965. Reference Bureau teletype to Baltimore July 1, 1965. Reference New York teletype to the Bureau July 1, 1965. Reference WFO teletype to the Bureau July 2, 1965. Reference Chicago teletype to the Bureau July 2, 1965. Reference WFO airtel to the Bureau July 2, 1965.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "Federation for Black Political Power, Information Concerning." Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished to interested offices. Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

(5) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 8)
(1 - 100-422089; ~~CINAL~~)
(1 - 100-442529; CIRM)
2 - New York (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Detroit (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - WFO (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Cleveland (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted] (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)

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RCN:dfm
(20)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 JUL 30 1965

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3022-116

BA 157-948

b7D

The source is [redacted]

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~"confidential"~~ because data reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

The letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect the informant.

The following information was obtained by [redacted] on July 8, 1965. It is not set out in this letterhead memorandum as it is felt to do so would pinpoint the identity of the informant.

[redacted] advised that on July 7, 1965, JACOB GREEN informed HENRY WINSTON, CP National leader, of the results of the conference set forth above. WINSTON advised GREEN that JESSE GRAY was a former CP member who was still in contact with CP leaders including WINSTON seeking CP advice and assistance. WINSTON stated that GREEN had been correct in describing GRAY's organization as a black Nationalist group. WINSTON stated that JESSE GRAY wanted to become the successor of MALCOLM X, murdered Negro Nationalist leader.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.
July 9, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FEDERATION FOR BLACK POLITICAL POWER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in part on July 6, 1965, and in part on July 8, 1965, that on July 3, 1965, a group of about 30 Negroes met at 4141 South Cottage Grove, Chicago, Illinois, to discuss the problems of the Negro "ghetto" and "poverty."

Of the 30 individuals in attendance the following were recognized:

JULIUS HOBSON, Washington, D. C.
JESSE GRAY, New York
JAMES BOGGS and his wife, GRACE BOGGS, Detroit
JACKIE WILSON, Detroit
LAWRENCE LANDRY, Chicago
JACOB GREEN, Baltimore
NAHAZ ROGERS, New York
WILLIAM DAVIS, Philadelphia
JAMES RUSSELL, Cleveland
CLARENCE GOGGINS, New Jersey

The meeting was called to order about 4:45 p.m. by LANDRY, who announced that the conference schedule would include the discussion at the present place until about 6:00 p.m. and at which time the Steering Committee would take over and continue discussion about 9:00 p.m. LANDRY said that the group would have

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

dinner at 6728 South Dorchester and would meet the following day at 9:00 a.m. for a workshop at the ACT office, 413 East Oakwood Boulevard. LANDRY said that a National freedom rally in Washington Park in Chicago would be held in the afternoon of July 4, 1965, and that the conference would conclude with a workshop at the ACT office during the evening of July 4.

LANDRY then introduced JAMES BOGGS who told those present that the theme of the conference and its future work would concern Black America. BOGGS then stated that the American imperialists had taken over where the British and Dutch had left off and that the black man would never be free as long as imperialism continued. BOGGS stated that the black man had to rise to a position where he would have all of the power in his hands.

BOGGS then stated that what he had said about the U. S. also applied to the Soviet Union who wanted to keep the Africans under their thumb just like the Americans.

BOGGS stated that the black man must rise and strike and dominate in order to win his freedom. He further stated that the body present had to consider how such power could be achieved.

BOGGS then mentioned two prior meetings which had been held in Detroit, Michigan, and Washington, D. C., the latter meeting in May, 1965, during which earlier meetings there had been discussions or mobilization of Negroes in American ghettos.

BOGGS then stated that the Civil Rights Movement was of no real value to the Negro and that its leaders such as ROY WILKINSON of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING were not giving any real aid to the Negro.

JESSE GRAY then took over the meeting and again mentioned the failure of Dr. KING and Mr. WILKINSON in leading the Negro people.

JESSE GRAY stated that the great Negro ghettos of Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, and Los Angeles, contained the nucleus for Negro power.

NAHAZ ROGERS then stated that he had received 30 cards filled out by those present which contained names and addresses. He stated that he would like those who had filled out the cards to volunteer to give $2 per week to JESSE GRAY, the head of ACT, and who was heading up the organization which they were in the process of forming. ROGERS said that JESSE had no job of his own and was sacrificing himself in order to form a Negro organization that would benefit all of Black America. ROGERS then asked all those who could not contribute $2 a week to GRAY to raise their hands. Only two persons raised their hands.

Under the direction of GRAY a Steering Committee was then formed which consisted of the following:

JESSE GRAY
JULIUS HOBSON
LAWRENCE LANDRY
JAMES BOGGS
JACOB GREEN
NAHAZ ROGERS
WILLIAM DAVIS
JACKIE WILSON
JAMES RUSSELL
CLARENCE GOGGINS

The group then broke up and the Steering Committee was driven by car to a motel in the outskirts of Chicago.

The Steering Committee met at 6:30 p.m. with JESSE GRAY advising the group that they would talk on poverty and the ghetto, the need for political power, the future work of the Federation they were organizing, and finally the name of the Federation.

JESSE then asked JULIUS HOBSON to talk about the U. S. Government's anti-poverty program.

HOBSON then read a typewritten resolution, which in brief suggested that the American Negro have nothing to do with such a program since its basic purpose was to keep the ghetto in full bloom. HOBSON said that politicians would be pocketing most of the money which would go into most of the so-called anti-poverty program.

Discussion followed with a number disagreeing with the

resolution which was finally tabled without a vote taken.

JESSE GRAY then raised the question of a name for the new organization and suggested that it be called the "Federation for Black Political Power."

Only two individuals took exception to the name, one of whom was JAMES RUSSELL. The other individual who objected to the name was JACOB GREEN, who was known to the source as the Chairman of the CP of Maryland. GREEN said that he felt that the name suggested Negro Nationalism and it appeared to him as though such an organization would prevent Negro and white unity which he thought essential to the final solution of the Negro problem.

The discussion continued with regard to the name and a final vote taken. All were in favor of the name suggested by GRAY except RUSSELL and GREEN.

The Steering Committee stopped for dinner at about 9:50 p.m. and later resumed discussion after 11:00 p.m. at 6728 South Dorchester following dinner. During this second discussion another vote was taken with the same result. Final decision of the Steering Committee was that the newly formed organization considers itself the "Federation for Black Political Power."

On July 4, 1965, the original 30 individuals met again at around 10:00 a.m. at the ACT office, 413 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. JESSE GRAY told those present that the Steering Committee had met the previous day and that they had pretty well united in connection with a name for the newly formed organization, which was Federation for Black Political Power.

JESSE then told the group that a program of action was needed for the Federation and once it began to operate it would have a set policy that would not change. JESSE said he expected those present to go back and form local chapters who could report on their activities to the Federation.

JESSE said he wanted to emphasize that although the Federation for Black Political Power was established he wanted all the members of the Federation to continue to be active in whatever other organizations in which they were presently involved in order to avoid arousing trouble.

JESSE said he felt that those working in the local chapters could pick out certain individuals they thought might be receptive to the newly formed organization. JESSE said eventually when the Federation became powerful enough, it would bind the Negro people into one political group.

In conclusion JESSE said that in essence his remarks tied in with the thinking of MALCOLM X, murdered leader of the Black Muslims, especially in connection with the importance of black political power.

GRAY, LANDRY, and a few others then excused themselves and the discussion continued with no other action taken.

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DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

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F B I

Date: 7/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1469)

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER
RACIAL MATTER
(OO: New York)

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM on above case. Confidential sources referred to in attached LHM are identified as follows:

#1 NY 4596-S*
#2
#3 [redacted]

b7D

Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectivenes and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM) CARBON COPY
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM) 1 ENCLOSURE
2 - Newark (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Washington Field (157-583) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (157-1508) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Chicago (157-678) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Baltimore (157-948) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Cleveland (157-393) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Detroit (157-958) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Cincinnati (157-628) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (#42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (#42)
1 - New York
VJA:ggr
(24)

NOT RECORDED
184 AUG 3 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Offices receiving copies of this communication who have sources within the Organization for Black Power (OBP) or who furnish information concerning it, are requested to contact such informants to determine if they have information concerning a forthcoming meeting of the OBP, possibly on the 8th of August; also if they have knowledge as to the location of this meeting place.

Offices are also requested to review their case files on the OBP to determine if the identity of "THOMPSON" is readily available.

Copies of attached LHM are being disseminated locally to G-2 and Secret Service, New York City.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 27, 1965

Bufile 157-3022
NYfile 157-1469

Organization for Black Power
Racial Matters

Reference is made to previous communication submitted in this matter dated June 21, 1965, at New York, entitled "Communist Infiltration of Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals; IS - C".

All confidential sources referred to herein and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential Source Number 1 advised on July 16 and July 17, 1965, that William Davis of Philadelphia as of that time was East Coast Director of the Organization for Black Power (OBP). He complained that Jesse Gray had not shown up for certain meetings which he should have attended; that everybody was "pretty disgusted" with Jesse Gray because he ran away and did not tell anybody anything. This source further stated that Jesse Gray was in Chicago on July 16, 1965, and returned to New York on July 17, 1965.

On July 23, 1965, Confidential Source Number 1 advised that William Davis of Philadelphia was in contact with Jesse Gray on that date. Jesse Gray stated

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~~Group 1~~
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100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

Organization for Black Power

that he had been in touch with Thompson, who had been in jail the other day. (Thompson is not further identified). Thompson was working out "what we could do" and would be coming to New York on July 24, 1965. Jesse Gray further stated that Clarence Coggins was having a little problem; that he (Coggins) had to change the place he wanted for the meeting. He has to get another place because the first one is no longer available "for the 8th". Jesse Gray stated there was really nothing more to tell at the present time.

Confidential Source Number 2 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party, but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source Number 3 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, Jesse Gray is no longer a member of the Communist Party but is friendly to the CP.

A characterization for Clarence Coggins is included in the Appendix under Labor-Negro Vanguard Conference.

A characterization of the Labor-Negro Vanguard Conference is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	7/30/65	4/29 - 7/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON B. PLAYMAN — TYPED BY: dmg

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REC 12

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated 4/30/65 at Los Angeles.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from LA T-1 through LA T-18 tends to identify confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

(U)

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on quarterly basis.

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1263

12 AUG 3 1965

REC-10

REC 12

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.		
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
How Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8-5-65	
By	HOW FORW:	[illegible]	
	BY:	SEP [illegible]	

Notations

INT. SEC.

1-cc report

55 AUG 25 1965

8-8-65.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] characterization of JAMES GARRETT
LA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] Orally, this report, p. 12 characterization of JAMES GARRETT
LA T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-4 [redacted]	
LA T-5 [redacted]	
LA T-6 [redacted]	
LA T-7 [redacted]	
LA T-8 [redacted]	
LA T-9 [redacted]	
LA T-10 [redacted]	characterization of OSCAR COOVER
LA T-11 [redacted]	Characterization of MIKE LASKY

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LA T-12 [redacted]

LA T-13 [redacted]

LA T-14 [redacted]

LA T-15 [redacted]

LA T-16 [redacted]

LA T-17 [redacted]

LA T-18 [redacted]

[redacted]

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Orally, this report, p. 12

Orally, this report, p. 12

[redacted]

Characterization of CHARLES MOSLEY

[redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Confidential~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - Region II (G-2), Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Maywood (RM)
1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: GORDON B. PLAYMAN Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 7/30/65

Field Office File #: 100-66078 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy of Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set out. Informants advised that SCDCP leadership admits it has been ineffective in Negro freedom movement. Security measures organized and directed by a CP member, reportedly to be utilized in demonstrations by civil rights groups, and the SCDCP has been consulted on these measures. Extent of communist influence in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) set out.

- P* -

~~Confidential~~ (U)

~~GROUP I~~

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LA 100-66078
GBP:ced

DETAILS:

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

(1) Southern California District, Communist Party, (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (5/3/65) Jimmy GARRETT

A public forum was held by "People's World" (PW), on April 4, 1965, at 1500 East Rosecrans, Compton, California, with 35 persons, most of whom were Communist Party members, in attendance. JAMES GARRETT, a young Negro who was an officer in the Los Angeles Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the main speaker and his topic was "Should Our Troops be in Vietnam or Selma?". GARRETT spoke as an anarchist and was very proud of the fact. He believed that cities such as Selma should withdraw from such "outside influences" as national and local government until Negroes were able to vote, attend all white schools, and eat in the same restaurants. He saw no reason for school boards and thought that the children could run the schools themselves.

PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

LA T-1 (5/17/65)

In regard to JAMES GARRETT, a meeting of a Communist Party club in the South Side Section, SCDCP,

on May 11, 1965, included a discussion on radical existentialists, and these persons were described as anarchists who wanted no controls, no government, and no organization, therefore, they were enemies of the Communist Party. JAMES GARRETT was named as an example; the Communist Party helped get him started, but he had gotten out of hand and the Communist Party was now pushing him out of all contact with the Communist Party and with every other organization possible.

LA T-2 (5/28/65)

DOROTHY HEALEY, SCDCP Chairman, recently indicated that a member of the SCDCP had tried to build up JIMMY GARRETT for membership in the Communist Party because it was necessary to build up promising young Negroes, but that they could not always be expected to turn out right, and that in GARRETT's case another influence was stronger, that of ROBERT MOSES of SNCC.

LA T-3 (4/9/65)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held April 5, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Section Chairman, and a member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA, announced a forthcoming section conference and said that the three topics for discussion would be concentration, registration and recruitment in the Watts area of Los Angeles, which would be the main area for concentration and recruitment, since it was a predominately Negro area.

LA T-4 (4/7/65)

On April 6, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL indicated an interest in the statement of a national Communist Party

leader that the Communist Party wanted to get more Negroes into full-time leadership. MITCHELL, who is a Negro, considered the possibility of returning to the Communist Party payroll in California, but in view of the fact that WILLIAM TAYLOR, SCDCP, Vice Chairman, was on full-time leadership, she wanted some assurance that in a few years the state of the Party's finances would not compel a debate as to whether she or TAYLOR should be retained. She was also reluctant because of the status of Negroes working in the SCDCP; she felt that there was not a sufficient core of Negroes in the Party to make it worthwhile.

LA T-5 (4/23/65)

CHARLENE MITCHELL was the keynote speaker on the subject "The Ideological Problems of the Negro People's Struggle", at a work shop discussion held by the SCDCP, April 9, 1965. She stated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Negro churches were the only real mass organizations which had given leadership to the Negro people's struggles. She analyzed the various demonstrations held to obtain Negro freedom and pointed out that getting arrested merely for the sake of demonstrating indicated that there was no real basis for the demonstration. There was a real need for a constant leadership base from which to operate as had been made clear by the experiences of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. She stated that in order to have an impressive leadership the Communist Party had to have a real program, that the Communist Party must relate the civil rights movement to trade union organizations in terms of workers and jobs. Negro organizations must be given this basic knowledge and the theoretical line upon which to work. According to MITCHELL the Communist Party had the experience and dedication which could be utilized and that the Communist Party must find a way to get into the civil rights struggle. She stated that there was a real need for a political approach in the civil rights movement and the movement needed a working

class base. She felt that the big question was whether Negroes really wanted to integrate into a decaying society. She stated that the whole economic question of jobs, housing, and a higher standard of living was a necessary part of any basic program which the Communist Party could use in the civil rights struggle.

LA T-6 (5/28/65)

At a May Day Rally held May 2, 1965, by the May Day Committee, and attended by approximately 500 persons , DOROTHY HEALEY SCDCP, spoke on the forthcoming Los Angeles Municipal elections and urged the election of Reverend JAMES E. JONES, a Negro minister, to a position on the Los Angeles Board of Education. HEALEY emphasized that his election would mean the defeat of Mrs. MARION MILLER, whom she described as the darling of the ultra-right, and whom she castigated for her work for the FBI.

Mrs. MARION MILLER, [redacted] Los Angeles, for the purpose of furnishing information to the FBI, was affiliated with Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born from 1950 to 1955, and was a member of the Los Angeles Communist Party from 1952 to 1955. b6 b7C

LA T-2 (5/5/65)

In May, 1965, the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, formulated its criticism of the Communist Party's current program in the area of peace and civil rights by drawing up the following resolution which is set out in part.

"WAR & PEACE"

"The party's present attitude (as expressed in the press) disregards our basic principles. Instead of demanding a complete pullout of US troops and self-determination of the people of Viet Nam, we ask only for negotiations and to stop the bombing.

"CIVIL RIGHTS"

"There should be more active participation of our membership in the civil rights movements; and re-examination of our role in the civil rights movement and particularly of participation of our members.

"We believe our program should include:

"(1) Compensatory hiring (training Negroes who have not not been sufficiently trained - due to our system of discrimination).

"(2) Unions to make an effort to draft Negro membership and see that they are trained.

"(3) Gov't to take positive steps to see that pressure is not applied to people attempting to register and vote.

"(4) Correction of the party's attitude that immediate demands being the entire goal, such as in the civil rights movement - lack of participation of our members for fear of being identified -- this particular attitude has done harm to our organization and has not accomplished its purpose of preventing smear to the civil rights movements.

"(5) We must not lose sight of our ultimate goal of socialism. "

LA T-7 (6/7/65)

At MSS Section meeting held May 10, 1965, and conducted by CHARLENE MITCHELL, a discussion was held on the role of the Communist Party in the poverty program. It was decided that the Watts area of Los Angeles should be the main point of concentration for MSS and an effort should be made to involve more Negroes

in their own welfare and in the current struggle.

LA T-8 (5/19/65)

At a meeting of the SCDCP, Mexican Commission, held May 11, 1965, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, discussed the possibility of the Communist Party arranging a working agreement between the Negro community and the Mexican-American community of the Los Angeles area to support the Negro candidate for the office on the Board of Education, Reverend JAMES E. JONES. To obtain support for JONES, DOBBS suggested that a paid advertisement signed by certain Mexican-American leaders be placed in community newspapers in East Los Angeles. The cost of the ad would be paid by the Communist Party and DOBBS was currently seeking someone to line up the Mexican-American leaders who would sign the ad .

LA T-5 (5/21/65)

At a meeting of the MSS Section Committee, held May 17, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL stressed that MARION MILLER, whom she described as an ultra-rightist, had to be defeated in the Board of Education election and that Reverend JAMES E. JONES had to be elected, since this would mean that for the first time in history Negroes would have a representative on the Los Angeles Board of Education. She urged all Communist Party clubs in MSS be assigned precincts in which to campaign for Reverend JONES, and it was decided that certain club representatives would pick up material from his campaign headquarters, and go all out to work their precincts for the election of JONES.

MITCHELL also proposed that the MSS create a new Communist Party club in the Watts area of Los Angeles to implement the concentration program in that area, geared to the poverty program.

LA 100-66078
GBP:ced

LA T-9 (6/2/65)

On May 17, 1965, a student forum was held at noon at the Hyde Park area of the University of California, at Los Angeles (UCLA), and the topic for discussion was "Diversity on the Left: Diagnoses and Solutions to the Negro-White Issue in the United States Today." The discussion featured as speakers OSCAR COOVER, spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party and candidate for Mayor of Los Angeles in 1965; WILLIAM TAYLOR, spokesman for the Communist Party, U.S.A., and candidate for Los Angeles County Supervisor in 1964; JIMMY GARRETT, spokesman for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and MICHAEL LASKY, spokesman for and West Coast Director of the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A.

The source advised that attendance was approximately 200 to 300 persons, mostly students who had gathered at the Hyde Park area to eat their lunches and who left before the meeting ended in order to resume classes. There were indications that they gave little encouragement for any additional meetings of the Students Forum.

"DAILY BRUIN"
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES
5/19/65

An article captioned, "Leftists Solutions to Negro Problem - Diverse Opinions at Hyde Park," written by JUDY BORGERDING, Staff Writer, appearing on page sixteen of the May 19, 1965 issue, is quoted in its entirety as follows:

"Representatives of four leftist organizations presented their diagnoses and solutions to the Negro-white issue in the U.S. at a lengthy rally held Monday in Hyde Park.

"OSCAR COOVER, spokesman for the Socialist Workers Party, characterized the Negro problem as a class struggle. He said

that Negroes must be represented in their own separate organizations: 'The goal of the Socialist Workers Party is to establish independent political action to mobilize the Negro.

"'Our party fights for socialism as its objective. Only under socialism can all men be free,' WILLIAM TAYLOR, representative of the Communist Party, U.S.A., said. He asserted that the majority of the people, including the Negroes, are not convinced that socialism is the best way to fight for this freedom.

"JIMMY GARETT of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (S.N.C.C.), said that this was the only organization at the rally that allowed its members the fredom to determine what position their organization will take. He stated that most people are in varying levels of slavery because they let other people make decisions for them and have to live under that system whether they approve of it or not.

"'The Negroes are less in slavery than are the rest of the population because they at least realize they're slaves.' When people 'probe the deepest issues of their country,' and work these out meaningfully in terms of their lives, GARETT said that organization will grow out of this. 'This is the challenge that SNCC offers you,' he concluded.

"MICHAEL LASKY, spokesman for and West Coast Director of the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A., said that until the right wing of the Communist Party is expelled, it will remain as a mere adjunct to the Democratic Party.

"'Our primary concern is with the revolution of the working class. Our aim is the overthrow of the capitalist system and its complete destruction; the destruction of its representatives whether it be JOHNSON or GOLDWATER. We will use violence to protect the interests of the working class. If we could do it peacefully through the ballot, we'd do it. The only way to overthrow is armed overthrow of the white ruling class,' LASKY said.

"He stated that the Negro question is not a race question but a question of colonial oppression of the Negro in the black belt. The black belt was formed as a direct expression of the developing capitalism. The result of this 'has been the formation of a Negro people distinct and apart from all.' Color is used to facilitate this exploitation.

"LASKY said that the problem of the Negro will only be solved by a proletariat revolution."

LA T-10 (5/25/65)

OSCAR COOVER was a current member of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), and was a member of the SWP National Committee.

LA T-11 (5/19/65)

MICHAEL LASKY was currently Chairman of the Los Angeles Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist- Leninist Communist Party (LAPOC), also referred to as the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party, U.S.A.

LA T-5 (5/26/65)

At a SCDCP District Conference, held May 22, 1965, GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A., made the keynote talk and stated that the civil rights movement has helped create the feeling that it is morally wrong to oppress other people The Communist Party must be the organizers of such a struggle to initiate [illegible] and to get these movements off the ground. HALL continued that the civil rights movement had [illegible] produced a new level of political understanding and political action. The great impact of the civil rights movement had created a mass current in terms of election power, and the Communist Party had to create a new level to bring the party's position to the masses in terms of leaflets and pamphlets.

LA T-12 (6/8/65)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, on June 2, 1965, a discussion was held on whether the clubs in the Section should be reorganized into interest groups, into study and educational groups, or into struggle and community groups. Subsequent discussion rejected the first two ideas and favored the idea of organizing clubs as struggle groups to be active in their communities, particularly in Watts, where the main concentration would be. Members were to participate in the struggle of the Negro people's movement without taking over the leadership of the movement, however.

LA T-13 (5/4/65)

At a meeting of the Medgar Evers Youth Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on April 15, 1965, it was announced that the National Office, Communist Party, U.S.A., had proposed that every youth member possible should travel to southern states during the summer to help in the civil right struggle.

LA 100-66078
GBP:ced

LA T-13 (5/11/65)

At a meeting of the Medgar Evers Youth Club,MSS,SCDCP, held on April 29, 1965, it was suggested that the club undertake a particular project for the summer and it was suggested that the Freedom House,run by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE),might offer opportunities. A representative of the section was to contact CORE to determine the type of activities at the Freedom House, and it was suggested that a representative of the section be at the Freedom House every Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. to contact Negro youth and look for prospective members.

LA T-2 (7/16/65)
LA T-14 (7/8/65)
LA T-15 (7/21/65)

Informants, who are familiar with plans and activities at all levels of the SCDCP in the Los Angeles area, advised that for a number of years the SCDCP has,on numerous occasions, and on all levels of the District, discussed the racial situationiin the Los Angeles area, and has put forward proposals, made resolutions, and suggested plans of action in that connection. None of these plans have been put into effect, however, and at top level meetings. District leaders have frankly admitted that the District and the Communist Party, U.S.A., in general, have been unable to provide any leadership and have been generally ineffective in the civil rights struggle and the Negro freedom right movement. The District leaders recognize that the Communist Party is still without any effective plan that may be implemented to gain for the party a leadership position in the movement.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-16 (7/12/65)

Certain security measures are to be utilized by various civil rights groups in the Los Angeles area during street demonstrations, these measures being known only to the high level officials of the organizations involved. These security measures are utilized by these organizations not only in conducting their own respective street demonstrations but are used when these specific groups are invited to participate in demonstrations sponsored by other groups.

These measures were prompted by picket line demonstrators being attacked by counter pickets and the alleged lack of any police protection given the demonstrators. This resulted in the demonstrators themselves arming on an individual basis, such as carrying knives or ice picks, which would eventually lead to violence and trouble. This situation was remedied by selecting a number of key security men who would intersperse themselves through the crowd around the demonstrators and who would be available to protect the demonstrators if attacked. These security men reportedly are armed by small firearms which can be concealed. Some of the picket captains, although not armed with firearms, are also in a stand-by status in the crowds surrounding the demonstrators for assistance in case the demonstrators are attacked. The latter are promised security but details and identity of security men are withheld.

It is a stated policy of these civil rights groups officials, who are cognizant of the security measures taken, that the use of firearms or violence is only to take place as a last resort and only for protection of any demonstrators who might be attacked and who are not protected by the police. It is a distinct policy that no resistance is to be offered law enforcement agencies and the security men and picket captains are to be prepared and willing to be arrested to further the cause for which the demonstration was held. The security men are selected carefully so that they may keep control of the situation and prevent any violence occurring except in defense when attacked. Attorneys and bail are provided for those arrested.

Among the organizations known to have knowledge of the above security measures on the top executive level are CORE, SNCC, the Western Christian Leadership Conference (WCLC), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Urban League, the Mexican-American Political Association (MAPA), and the Women's International Strike for Peace (WISP).

The person through whom these security measures have been set up and who reportedly directs them is CHARLES MOSLEY, who is adept in the practice of judo. He is reported to have approximately ten individuals who are classified as security men operating under his supervision at the present time.

Officials of SCDCP are also aware of these security measures and are known to have been consulted regarding these measures as well as the experience of the CP in conducting demonstrations in the past. The SCDCP is known to have approved of such security measures but has suggested that they be utilized most circumspectly to prevent any and all violence if possible.

LA T-17 (6/9/65)

CHARLES MOSLEY, who has been an inactive member of the West Adams Club of the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, as of June, 1965, was in the process of being reinstated as an active member of the West Adams CP Club.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-2 (4/6/65)

Among those attending a general meeting of CORE on April 1, 1965, were the following members of the SCDCP:

FRANKLIN and ADA ALEXANDER
HARDY ALEXANDER
WILLIAM BROMS

The ALEXANDERS participated in the meeting and urged that CORE loosen its membership requirements, to keep new members and to make the general meetings more interesting.

LA T-2 (4/6/65)

A mass meeting of CORE was held April 4, 1965, with approximately 1,000 persons present, including the following members of the SCDCP:

FRANKLIN ALEXANDER
HARDY ALEXANDER
ERNEST X SMITH
OLA X PACIFICO
CHARLENE MITCHELL
BILL X MITCHELL
WILLIAM TAYLOR

LA T-18 (4/12/65)

During a meeting of the Administrative Board of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) on April 7, 1965, a decision was made to donate $25 to CORE.

LA T-10 (4/9/65)

$100 was allowed as a donation to CORE marchers as a result of action taken at a regular meeting of the Los Angeles Local of the Socialist Worker's Party (LAL-SWP), held on April 7, 1965.

(B) LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LA-SNCC)

LA T-7 (7/14/65)

JAMES GARRETT continues to be Coordinator of LA-SNCC and works out of its headquarters at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/19 - 23/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA [redacted] Typed By: CC

CHARACTER OF CASE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
IS - C

NO DISSEMINATION
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SECRET

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Detroit, dated 4/30/65.

- P* -

LEAD:

DETROIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Special Agents who observed portions of the demonstration at the Federal Building, Detroit, on June 18, 1965, were SAs JOHN E. KING, MAHLON F. COLLER and FREDERICK J. PETERSEN.

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

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2 - Detroit (100-32457)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

O-17 to Detroit
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By SEP/ks
Remarks: See cover letter attached report. 1 - cc report & cc & R.B

INT. SEC.

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Special Agents who interviewed GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., on January 20, 1965, were SAs JAMES R. MC CANCE and W. MARVIN GHEESLING.

Special Agents who interviewed CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III., on November 25, 1964, were SAs [redacted] and JAMES R. MC CANCE.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by DE T-1 through DE T-4, DE T-6 through DE T-10 and DE T-12 through DE T-13 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof, which might have an adverse affect on the national security of the United States. (U)

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INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] This report, page 4
DE T-2 is CG 5824-S*	Characterization of THOMAS DENNIS. (U)
DE T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS DENNIS. [redacted] Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF.
DE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-5 is [redacted]	Characterization of MARTHA KOCEL.
DE T-6 is DE 851-S*	Characterization of MARK SHAPIRO.
DE T-7 is [redacted]	100-2760-2935

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Identity of Source	Location
DE T-8 is New York ~~Confidential~~ Mail Box.	100-2760-2902
DE T-9 is [redacted]	100-2760-1B-22
DE T-10 is [redacted]	Characterization of ERNEST GOODMAN.
DE T-11 is [redacted]	157-768-362
DE T-12 is DE 1065-S*	
DE T-13 is [redacted]	

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Form (Rev. 9-23-68)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 7/30/65

b6
b7C

File Number: 100-32457 Bufile: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

#1K186 Classified by sp2tap/ka
Declassify on: OADR
17 Jan 999

Synopsis:

At a Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) meeting on 5/3/65, THOMAS DENNIS, a CP functionary, said there are not many of "our" people active in mass work and that "we" are not doing anything in the civil rights struggle. DENNIS directed the club representatives to go back to their clubs and have some serious political discussion on "Plan of Work". At a MDCP meeting on 6/8/65, DENNIS said the MDCP has not yet decided on a course of action concerning the forthcoming Common Council election, City of Detroit. DENNIS said it is his opinion the CP should observe who is the strongest Negro candidate, and help such candidate as much as possible. At a MDCP meeting on 6/22/65, DENNIS berated the club members for not engaging in affairs of mass organizations. It was reported on 7/21/65, that the MDCP has done nothing in furtherance of placing its members and close sympathizers into the civil rights movement or into mass type organizations. At a Detroit Branch SWP (DBSWP) meeting on 4/27/65, it was stated that only one member belongs to CORE. Demonstrations at Federal Building, Detroit, on 6/18/65; the NLG "1965 Guild Program in the South for Desegregation of Public Facilities"; and plans of RAM, set forth.

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16—74025-1 GPO

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This report sets out pertinent Communist activities to influence the racial movement during the period April 16, 1965, to July 15, 1965.

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on May 19, 1965, that a meeting of the Michigan District CP (MDCP) Club Leadership Council was held on May 3, 1965, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. THOMAS DENNIS opened the meeting by announcing that the agenda included a review of the MDCP "Plan of Work". DENNIS said there are not many of "our" people active in mass work and that "we" are not doing anything in the civil rights struggle.

Source said DENNIS requested a review by each club representative concerning club activity in mass organizations and civil rights. Following this review, DENNIS stated it was his opinion that not much was being done. DENNIS instructed the club representatives to go back to their clubs and have some serious political discussion on "Plan of Work". According to source, DENNIS stated he wondered how "we" could expect to recruit people when "we" are not even in the masses talking to people.

DE T-2 advised on April 5, 1964, that THOMAS DENNIS was elected in April, 1964, to the National Board, CP, USA. (U)

DE T-3 advised on June 28, 1965, that DENNIS is Organizational Secretary of the MDCP.

DE T-3 advised on June 11, 1965, that at a meeting of the West Joy Club, MDCP, held on June 8, 1965, at 11300 North Martindale, Detroit, THOMAS DENNIS stated that the MDCP has not yet decided on a course of action concerning the forthcoming Common Council election, City of Detroit. DENNIS said it is his opinion that the CP should observe who is the strongest Negro candidate, and then help such candidate as much as possible.

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DE T-1 advised on July 2, 1965, that at a meeting of the East Side Club, MDCP, held on June 22, 1965, at 6710 Crane, Detroit, THOMAS DENNIS berated the club members for not engaging in the affairs of mass organizations.

DE T-1 advised on July 21, 1965, that the MDCP has done nothing in furtherance of placing its members and close sympathizers into the civil rights movement or into mass type organizations.

(B) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

DE T-4 advised on April 27, 1965, that at a closed membership meeting of the Detroit Branch SWP (DBSWP) held on April 18, 1965, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, it was stated that ROBERT FINK, a member of the DBSWP, is the only member who belongs to the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE).

A characterization of the DBSWP is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION AT FEDERAL BUILDING, DETROIT, JUNE 18, 1965

On June 18, 1965, Detective Lieutenant NORMAN NICKERSON, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department, advised the Detroit Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) planned to assemble outside the Federal Building in downtown Detroit at approximately 4:30 p.m.

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Lieutenant NICKERSON advised that they would be joined there by some individuals from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Friends of SNCC, and some representatives of the Ann Arbor Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Lieutenant NICKERSON advised this group planned to picket in the area of the Lafayette Street entrance of the Federal Building and they planned to present a petition to Chief Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM H. MERRILL at the entrance of the Federal Building.

Lieutenant NICKERSON said that leaders of this demonstration would be MARTHA KOCEL and MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO, both of the Detroit Friends of SNCC. Mich.

DE T-5 advised on October 14, 1964, that MARTHA KOCEL was then a member of Youth for De Berry and Shaw.

Youth for De Berry and Shaw was publically advertised as a Committee endorsing the candidacy of CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for President of the United States in November, 1964, election; and EDWARD SHAW, the SWP candidate for Vice President of the United States. Mich.

DE T-6 advised in March, 1965, that MARK SHAPIRO visited the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC) on March 13, 1965, and met with HERBERT KRANSDORF. They discussed the future potential of civil rights marches and rallies.

A characterization of the WMMLEC is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-3 advised on June 28, 1965, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is Chairman of the MDCP.

On June 18, 1965, at approximately 4:30 p.m., Federal Building Guard Captain FELIX RADCLIFFE advised that a picketing demonstration had begun on the sidewalk area near the Lafayette entrance of the Federal Building and eight individuals were at that time taking part in the demonstration.

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It was thereafter observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that the picketing demonstration continued at this location until approximately 6:00 p.m., with a maximum of 38 individuals, predominantly Caucasians, participating.

It was noted that the demonstrators chanted, "One Man - One Vote" and "Freedom Now" and they sang songs, such as "We Shall Overcome" and "Freedom".

It was also observed that many of the individuals participating in the picketing demonstration carried signs, some of which read as follows:

"Make the South part of the free world - stop police brutality";

"We demand an injunction against Mississippi outlaw cops";

"Federal protection for voter registration";

"Let my people go";

"Freedom now";

"Over 600 people are in a detention camp in Jackson, Mississippi - free them now";

"Mississippi SS must not be allowed";

"Illegal Mississippi Congressmen must be unseated".

Captain RADCLIFFE, mentioned above, advised that one of the participants in the picketing demonstration passed out a leaflet headed "700 arrested In Mississippi - Terror Reigns In Police State".

Captain RADCLIFFE also advised that a petition addressed "Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach, Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C." was presented at the Lafayette entrance to the Federal Building.

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Captain RADCLIFFE further advised that the demonstrators did not enter the Federal Building and the demonstration was conducted in an orderly manner. He said no arrests were made.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG)

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

1) National Headquarters (C) (U)

DE T-7 advised on May 27, 1965, that the NLG continues to maintain headquarters at 1509 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Michigan.

DE T-8 made available on May 27, 1965, a letter prepared on the NLG stationery dated April 15, 1965. (C) (U) This letter listed the following officers of the NLG, in addition to those previously reported:

PHYLLIS J. MC NEIL, Administrative Secretary

MALCOLM SHARP, Advisory Board

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, self-admitted former member of the CP, USA, advised in 1951, that MALCOLM SHARP was a Communist in the early 1940's. BUDENZ said that SHARP, if questioned, would probably deny his membership in the CP. BUDENZ also stated that SHARP had cooperated with the CP in various front activities and in political affairs at Chicago, Illinois.

Mich.

OTHER Removed per Court Order

CONFIDENTIAL (U) OTHER Removed per Court Order (U)

DE T-9 made available on June 4, 1965, an undated mimeographed letter to "All Members of the NLG" [redacted] on the subject of the "1965 Guild Program in the South for Desegregation of Public Facilities". This letter disclosed that the program set forth had recently been approved by the National Executive Board, and stated "It is proposed that the Guild concentrate its efforts in the South this summer on a program to provide legal assistance to the Negro people in their efforts to enforce Title III of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which provides for the desegregation of Public Facilities, such as courthouses, libraries, hospitals, public parks, golf courses, etc..."

This letter, under the caption "How the 1965 Project Will Work" states that "The project consists of bringing together approximately 20 Teams composed of attorneys and research workers. Each Team will assume responsibility for desegregating the public facilities in a given county in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama or other selected southern states, including the institution of omnibus law suits pursuant to Title III of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

"As nearly as possible, a Team should be composed of a single law firm working in cooperation with designated civil rights leaders in the particular county. Where this is not feasible, the attorney members of a Team should be practitioners from the same community so as to facilitate consultation and division of work..."

DE T-10 advised on September 19, 1954, that ERNEST GOODMAN has been present at Communist activity meetings where no one but a Communist would be admitted. Source said "I cannot say that I know him (GOODMAN) to be a member, and as a matter of fact, he probably has never been an actual member of the CP. I have no doubt GOODMAN is completely dedicated in principle, to the ideals of the CP, and he is a sympathizer with the Soviet government in Russia". (U)

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(B) REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM), DETROIT LOCAL

A characterization of RAM is contained in the appendix hereto.

DE T-11, a representative of a municipal agency which conducts security type investigations, advised on May 11, 1965, that information available to him indicates that GENERAL GORDON BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS are the acknowledged leaders of the Detroit RAM group.

GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., advised Special Agents of the FBI on January 20, 1965, that he traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the "Student Committee for Travel to Cuba" (SCTC).

A characterization of the SCTC is contained in the appendix hereto.

CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 25, 1964, that he traveled to Cuba during the summer of 1964 with the SCTC.

DE T-12 advised in May, 1965, that GENERAL GORDON BAKER and CHARLES SIMMONS participated in a discussion with several other individuals on May 3, 1965, relative to the Dominican Republic and the Vietnam situations. During the discussion, BAKER commented that "they" will have to use racism to get some of the "cats" and expressed the desire to get classes started from which "they" may get about 10 people who could be taught the basics of Marxism and Revolution and Black History. According to source, SIMMONS stated that "they" should be organized by the middle of summer and have some type of platform by that time.

DE T-13 advised on June 7, 1965, that a meeting of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club (FWHC) was held on June 6, 1965, at 13341 Livernois, Detroit, Michigan. Among the individuals present at this meeting were RICHARD B. HENRY, President; GENERAL BAKER, Treasurer; and CHARLES SIMMONS.

Richard B. Henry

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At this meeting, RICHARD HENRY showed the individuals present a newspaper clipping which referred to an armed league of Negroes formed in the Bogalusa, Louisiana, area, known as the Deacons for Defense and Justice. According to source, HENRY stated that "they" should consider the possibility of sending two representatives of the FWHC to contact the Deacons in Bogalusa, Louisiana. HENRY indicated he believed it might be a good idea to obtain some information regarding the Deacons, and that this information might be beneficial to the FWHC in the future. HENRY said he might try to telephonically contact either the President of Vice President of the Deacons.

Source said RICHARD HENRY also suggested having a rally in Detroit with the idea of raising funds in order to send delegates to Louisiana to work along with the Deacons.

Lieutenant NORMAN NICKERSON, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan, Police Department. advised on January 15, 1965, that GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., and CHARLES EDWARD SIMMONS, III, leaders of the Detroit RAM group, along with the RAM and another club, organized the FWHC at a meeting held on January 3, 1965, at 11605 Linwood Avenue, Detroit.

2 [illegible]E T-4 advised on June 9, 1964, that a letter of the DBSWP stated that the SWP was supporting RICHARD B. HENRY for the Detroit Board of Education election in November, 1964. This letter described HENRY as a militant civil rights fighter who is independent of the Democrats and Republicans.

The Sunday edition, June 6, 1965, of the "Detroit Free Press", a newspaper published daily in Detroit, contained an article captioned, "Southern Negroes Form Armed League Against Terrorists". This article states in part that "an armed league of Negroes, formed for defense against white terrorism, is spreading across the South.

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"The Deacons for Defense and Justice, born last summer at Northern Louisiana,...

"The Deacons have guns and they have shown they are willing to use them. Twice in Louisiana they have opened fire on harassing whites..."

This article states that ERNEST THOMAS, Vice President and full time organizor of the Deacons, said the organization has 50 to 55 chapters in various stages of organization in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama; and that one of their main purposes is to protect civil rights workers and volunteers participating in civil rights activities.

(C) [DE T-13 advised on June 16, 1965,] that a meeting of the FWHC was held on June 13, 1965, at 13341 Livernois, Detroit. The meeting was called to order by RICHARD HENRY, FWHC President, who indicated that he had recently been in contact with the Deacons of Bogalusa, Louisiana, and had been invited by the Deacons to come to Louisiana.

According to source, HENRY requested the club and club membership to contribute funds to defray the cost of his trip. HENRY did not indicate any date that he contemplated leaving on the trip, and no decision was made by the club regarding a contribution to HENRY to defray the necessary expenses in connection with his travel.

Source said HENRY also suggested that the club should consider having a rally in Detroit. The purpose of the rally would be to raise funds, and the club could invite representatives of the Deacons from the Louisiana area as guests and speakers at the affair.

Source added that GENERAL GORDON BAKER and two other local RAM members were also present at this meeting.

CONFIDENTIAL

(C) DE T-13 advised on June 30, 1965, that a meeting of the FWHC was held on June 29, 1965, in the apartment of GENERAL GORDON BAKER, JR., [redacted] Detroit. The meeting was called to order by BAKER, who, with other individuals present, expressed dissatisfaction with the presidency of RICHARD HENRY in that he failed to attend meetings regularly and was attempting to utilize the club to further his own aims and purposes.

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Source said it was agreed among the individuals in attendance at this meeting that RICHARD HENRY should be impeached from the presidency. GENERAL BAKER, at the suggestion of members in attendance, agreed to compose a letter containing their grievances against HENRY, which letter the club would present to HENRY at a future meeting of the club.

Source also advised that at the suggestion of GENERAL BAKER, new officers for the club were elected at this meeting. The following individuals were elected:

JOHN JACKSON, President;

MAX HENDERSON, Vice President;

GRETTA HENDERSON, Secretary;

GENERAL BAKER, Treasurer;

VALES CROSSLEY, Training Officer.

Mich.

According to source, GENERAL BAKER indicated to those present at the meeting that inasmuch as RICHARD HENRY and his associates were no longer officially members of the club, that the club was now a part of his group.

(C) DE T-13 advised on July 13, 1965, that a meeting of the FWHC was held on July 11, 1965, at the residence of RICHARD HENRY, [redacted] Detroit. The meeting was called to order by RICHARD HENRY, but before HENRY could make any statement, he was interrupted by GENERAL BAKER who presented the letter containing the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

grievances of other club members against HENRY. BAKER told HENRY he was no longer President, or a member, of the club.

Source advised that after RICHARD HENRY read the letter aloud and was advised by BAKER that he was no longer President, or a member, of the club, he, HENRY, became very angry. HENRY stated that the club had acted in a very underhanded manner in removing him from the presidency and from membership in the club, and HENRY became engaged in a brawl with another member of the club over his removal.

Source further advised that due to the attitude of HENRY, the meeting of the club was ordered terminated by GENERAL BAKER and those in attendance departed the HENRY residence. Shortly after the meeting, BAKER stated to several club members that he was glad the club was rid of HENRY, and that the club could now become a part of his group.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
July 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: ~~(U)~~ Detroit report dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~(C)~~ (U) [ ] T-11, who has furnished reliable information in the past, but whose original sources are unknown.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-63)

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 8-6-65

To: SAC, Detroit (100-32457)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRM

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA [redacted] ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 7-30-65 at Detroit

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b7C

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 45-day contact missed ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

1. Prefatory paragraph on page 2 not consistent with info obtained 7/21/65 (paragraph 2, page 4).

2 On pages 2 & 3, subheadings under CPUSA -- would have been more appropriate to refer to "District & lower level" meetings rather than "National meetings."

For future guidance.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/16/86 BY SP2 [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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X For this Page X
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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/19 - 26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: mfp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 4/30/65, at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI and PITTSBURGH: (INFORMATION)

Copies of this report are designated for the information

EXPEDITE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

100-442529 1265 REC 30

11 AUG 2 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.			
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~			
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-10-65			
By	HOW FORW:			
	BY:			

Notations

INT. SEC.

69 AUG 16 1965

CV 100-27056

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1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

---

of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices, since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these Offices.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-1 is NY 2359-S*	
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Used to identify EDNA KAUFMAN and PHIL BART.

CV 100-27056

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-4 is [redacted] (by request)	100-27056
CV T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-7 is WFO 1104-S*	
CV T-8 is WFO 1016-S*	
CV T-9 is [redacted]	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Used in identification of DONALD GUREWITZ.

CV T-10 is WF 1302-S*	
CV T-11 is CV 1006-S*	
CV T-12 is [redacted]	100-26234-219
CV T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-14 is [redacted]	

Used to identify TERRENCE HALLINAN.

CV 100-27056

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-15 is [redacted]	b7D
Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA, DON SMITH, JOHN MC CANN, JAMES RUSSELL, and ERIC REINTHALER.	
CV T-16 is [redacted]	
Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA.	
CV T-17 is [redacted]	
Used to identify BETH ROBINSON.	
CV T-18 is [redacted]	
Used to identify BETH ROBINSON and BONNIE HOLT.	
CV T-19 is [redacted]	
Used to identify BERNARD MANDEL.	
CV T-20 is [redacted]	
Used to identify JESSE GRAY.	

CV 100-27056

IDENTITY OF SOURCE | LOCATION

CV T-21 is [redacted] b7D

Used to identify JESSE GRAY.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated October 30, 1964, shows that ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON and NORMAN EMERSON PEERY were arrested in connection with a racial demonstration in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964. IC WILLIAM HEGEDUS advised on July 22, 1965, that records at the Cleveland Police Department, as furnished by Patrolman MAHON of the Special Unit, show that these cases are still pending.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information which could reasonably result in the identification of the informants who furnished that information. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness, e.g., CV T-1 through CV T-3, etc.

FD-2[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U.S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND
Date: July 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 16, 1965, THROUGH JULY 16, 1965.

Young Socialist Alliance at Kent, Ohio, suggests sending YSA literature to Selma, Alabama, along with food sent there. Persons with Communist background have participated in Civil Rights Demonstrations, and persons with Communist background are active in Freedom Fighters, Inc.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. National CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on April 23, 1965, of a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), at which Communist Party participation in the Civil Rights struggle was discussed. The need for Communist Party concentration in this struggle was stressed and the comment was made that the Ohio Communist Party should be responsible for the Appalachia area.

2. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-2 advised on May 5, 1965, that a meeting of Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) was held in Cleveland on May 3, 1965, at which two women were present who are very active in the Congress On Racial Equality (CORE), they having been specifically invited to attend. At the start of this meeting, EDNA KAUFMAN gave a resume of the CCR for the benefit of these two women. She stated that the CCR was started in 1960, originating with the FRANK WILKINSON case. EDNA KAUFMAN stated that WILKINSON was a school teacher, and not a Communist, and that his fight against the HCUA is what caused the formation of the CCR. EDNA KAUFMAN indicated that the CCR is not a subversive group, she apparently making this statement for the benefit of the two women from CORE. Although these two women did not appear to be very enthusiastic about becoming involved in the work of the CCR, in an effort to interest them it was pointed out that all that would be asked of them was to give moral support to the program of CCR and that the CCR Committee would call on them occasionally to help out.

CV 100-27056

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government is a self admitted former member of the "Communist Party" (CP) whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN mentioned on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the name CCR was approved to replace the name "Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities" (HCUA), which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR, which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith and McCarran Acts.

EDNA KAUFMAN

CV T-3 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965, and during this conference KAUFMAN was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA which was a "Party assignment."

FRANK WILKINSON PENN.

WILKINSON was publicly identified as having been a Communist Party member in California at sometime during the period 1951 to 1953 by ANITA BELLE SCHNEIDER, who testified at the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) hearings which were held in San Diego in 1958.

WILKINSON was released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962, after serving nine months of a one year sentence for contempt of Congress. This conviction arose out of his refusal to answer questions put to him at HCUA hearings which were held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1958.

CV T-3 advised on May 14, 1965, that as of May 7, 1965, TERRENCE HALLINAN was in Cleveland, stating that since he has been here he has been in contact with representatives of CORE and with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He stated that both of these groups are planning Summer projects in Cleveland and they like the idea of working with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). HALLINAN stated that he had been well received by both CORE and SDS.

TERRENCE HALLINAN

CV T-14 advised on June 11, 1965, that TERRENCE HALLINAN has stated that he is one of the few National Executive Board members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America who is not a party member. He is experiencing some difficulty in being admitted to the California Bar, and is impatient to be admitted so that he can formally join the CP.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-4 advised on June 30, 1965, that he is entirely

familiar with the activities of CORE in Cleveland and with any projects that it might have planned. He advised that CORE has no local Summer projects planned at this time.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-5 advised on April 21, 1965, that a meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) at Kent, Ohio, was held on April 20, 1965, at which the local YSA Organizer stated that he had an idea of how to send propaganda to the South in a sneaky way. He suggested that the YSA could send YSA literature and some "Militants" to Selma, Alabama, along with food; the initials YSA could be painted on the food cartons in nail polish so that it could not be rubbed off. He advised that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) had already sent bundles of "Militants" to Negroes in the Selma area.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, KENT, OHIO
and
"THE MILITANT"

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance, Kent, Ohio, and also "The Militant" is contained in the Appendix hereto.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-6 advised on April 20, 1965, that DONALD GUREWITZ, a student at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, was

a guest speaker at a Militant forum held in Cleveland on April 18, 1965, this Militant forum being sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. GUREWITZ spoke on his recent participation in a march which took place in Selma, Alabama. He said he had participated in this march as a member of the SDS, and that while in Alabama he had contacted many members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee.

DONALD GUREWITZ ALA

CV T-7 advised on July 17, 1964, that DONALD GUREWITZ is the son of HELEN and CLARENCE GUREWITZ. Ohio

CV T-8 advised on January 14, 1963, that CLARENCE GUREWITZ was, at that time, a member of the Communist Party.

CV T-9 advised on February 20, 1964, that HELEN GUREWITZ was, at that time, a member of the Communist Party.

CV T-10 advised on February 10, 1965, that both CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ were, at that time, still active in the Communist movement.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
CLEVELAND BRANCH

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-6 advised on June 9, 1965, that in the past six months the Cleveland Chapter of the YSA has been very active in demonstrations against local, State and Federal Government. Members have participated in demonstrations

protesting the war in Viet Nam, intervention of the United States in the Dominican Republic, and protests against the firing of DON FREEMAN by the Cleveland School Board. The YSA has participated in most of these demonstrations, working with CORE, Freedom Fighters, Inc., the United Freedom Movement, and the SWP.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the YSA is contained in the Appendix hereto.

DON FREEMAN
and
REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

DON FREEMAN is identified in the characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement, which is contained in the Appendix hereto.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

and

UNITED FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Freedom Fighters, Inc., and United Freedom Movement are both local Civil Rights organizations.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION ON APRIL 26, 1965, AT SITE OF NEW FEDERAL BUILDING, CLEVELAND, OHIO

In accordance with plans previously announced in public news media, the Cleveland Branch of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) conducted a demonstration at the construction site of the new Cleveland Federal Building on April 26, 1965, for the purpose of protesting alleged discrimination in hiring practices of building trade unions working on this project. Demonstrations began at approximately 10:00 AM; and, according to Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, approximately 47 persons participated in the picket line. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that on three separate occasions groups of demonstrators sat down in the work entrance to the construction site. These persons were arrested by the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department and charged with disorderly conduct. A total of 24 arrests were made.

The demonstration recessed at 11:50 AM and was resumed at 2:00 PM with approximately 32 persons participating in the picket line. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that there was no civil disobedience during the afternoon demonstration, no arrests were made, and the demonstration terminated at 3:30 PM. He advised that there was no violence at any time during the day. Sergeant UNGVARY advised further that among those participating in the picket line during the morning of April 26, 1965, were MORRIS JAFFA and BETH MICHELE ROBINSON.

MORRIS JAFFA Ohio

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) of Ohio, advised on December 12, 1949, that JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

CV T-15 reported during the period 1957 - 1958 that JAFFA attended five functions of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born (ACPFB) during this time.

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-15 also reported on May 21, 1959, that JAFFA was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, which banquet was held on May 10, 1959, in Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-16 advised on March 9, 1964, that JAFFA was at that time a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

BETH MICHELE ROBINSON

CV T-17 advised on April 2, 1962, that BETH MICHELE WOLLAND gave a speech at a forum of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), held March 26, 1962, in New York City. Her talk concerned her 1961 visit to Cuba, and she spoke favorably of the Cuban Government of FIDEL CASTRO and noted that she was employed by the Ministry of Education compiling statistics while in Cuba. Source stated he had learned also that she had travelled to Cuba via Mexico, apparently without permission of the United States State Department.

Ohio

CV T-18 advised on October 13, 1964, that a forum, sponsored by the SWP, was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 11, 1964, at which the SWP candidate for Vice-President of the United States was the speaker. CV T-18 stated that of the 30 persons present at this forum, 17 were known to him to be members of the SWP. BETH ROBINSON, although not a member of the SWP, was among those present.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

A characterization for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is contained in the Appendix hereto.

B. DEMONSTRATION APRIL 27, 1965, AT CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION BUILDING ON BEHALF OF DONALD FREEMAN

Approximately 30 pickets assembled in front of the Cleveland Board of Education Building on April 27, 1965, to protest in behalf of DONALD FREEMAN, who had been fired from his position as a teacher in the Cleveland School Board System. Sergeant UNGVARY advised on April 27, 1965, the demonstration lasted from approximately 4:00 PM until 5:30 PM, that date, and was peaceful in all respects. The deomonstrators carried placards protesting against the Cleveland School Board and in particular against its handling of the FREEMAN case. The picketing was sponsored by Freedom Fighters, Inc., and by CORE. An article in "The Plain Dealer, a Cleveland daily newspaper, issue of April 28, 1965, stated that DONALD FREEMAN was fired by the Cleveland Board of Education. The Board announced that it had found that evidence presented at a hearing two weeks previously indicated that FREEMAN "wrote for three publications advocating a Nationalistic government based on racial identification, hatred, and contempt for those people of races other than the Afro-American." The statement said also that FREEMAN "over a period of more than

"two years associated with others who advocated actions against American institutions, economic, social, governmental, and otherwise, which would give power to a movement known as RAM."

Sergeant UNGVARY advised on April 28, 1965, that among those participating in the demonstration against the Board of Education on April 27, 1965, were LEWIS G. ROBINSON, DON K. SMITH, and JOHN MC CANN.

LEWIS G. ROBINSON

LEWIS G. ROBINSON, in his application for a position with the United States Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to the question, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party, USA, or any Communist or Fascist organization?", stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950."

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting Civil Rights demonstrators when the local Police failed to do so.

DON KALIRE SMITH

CV T-15 stated on June 22, 1965, that SMITH was then a member of the SWP.

CV 100-27056

JOHN MC CANN

CV T-15 advised on June 22, 1965, that JOHN MC CANN is currently a member of the Socialist Workers Party in Cleveland.

C. UNITED FREEDOM MOVEMENT DELEGATION TO CLEVELAND MAYOR RALPH S. LOCHER, JUNE 7 - 14, 1965, AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Assistant Safety Director RICHARD MC KEAN, City of Cleveland, advised on June 10, 1965, that a delegation of representatives from the United Freedom Movement attempted to obtain a conference with Cleveland Mayor RALPH S. LOCHER on June 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1965. The desired conference concerned a statement made by Cleveland Chief of Police RICHARD WAGNER in testimony before the Ohio Legislature to the effect that he favored retaining the death penalty in the State of Ohio, one reason being because it discouraged activity of certain groups. One of the groups mentioned by Chief WAGNER was the Revolutionary Action Movement. United Freedom Movement objected to his singling out the Revolutionary Action Movement, contending it was a reflection on the Negro race and that he should also have mentioned organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, and so forth. MC KEAN stated that on June 9, 1965, some of the members of the United Freedom Movement attempted to remain in the Mayor's outer office after the close of business on that day. They declined to move, when requested to do so, with the result that five of them were arrested. Among those arrested was JAMES M. RUSSELL. All were charged with trespass and were released on personal bond. No hearing as yet has been held.

JAMES RUSSELL Ohio

CV T-15 advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored

by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP. However, he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being primarily meetings at which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

CV T-11 advised on June 10, 1965, that PHILIP BART stated that he had been to Cleveland City Hall that morning to see what was going on at the Mayor's Office. He said there were 40 - 50 people there, but that most of them were news reporters or Police Officers. BART said he was not acquainted with any of those present and did not participate in the "sit-in."

51
PHIL BART

CV T-3 advised on March 29, 1965, that PHIL BART is the new Organizer of the Ohio Communist Party.

Assistant Safety Director RICHARD MC KEAN advised on June 14, 1965, that the demonstrators had stopped at the Mayor's Office on that morning as they had for the past week, and continued to "sit-in" his Office throughout the day. He stated that the number of demonstrators changed from time to time, as some left and others came in, but that an average of 12 persons were present. He identified LEWIS G. ROBINSON as one of the demonstrators.

Assistant Safety Director MC KEAN advised on June 15, 1965, that on that morning six members of the National Association for the Advancement of White People occupied the chairs in the Mayor's outer office and that when the United Freedom Movement delegation arrived and observed this they issued a statement and left. Picketing concluded on this morning. He advised that LEWIS G. ROBINSON was observed in the corridor outside the Mayor's Office, but made no attempt to enter.

Assistant Safety Director MC KEAN advised that all picketing during the period June 7 - 15, 1965, had been peaceful and that no arrests were made except for those arrested on June 9, 1965.

D. RENT STRIKE AT ALHAMBRA APARTMENTS IN CLEVELAND, JUNE 19, 1965

CV T-12 advised on June 15, 1965, that a meeting of Freedom Fighters, Inc., was held in Cleveland on June 13, 1965, and was attended by approximately 15 persons, among whom were JAMES RUSSELL, BERNARD MANDEL, ERIC REINTHALER, DON FREEMAN, and LEWIS ROBINSON. CV T-13 advised on June 15, 1965, that LEWIS ROBINSON, his wife, BETH ROBINSON, and BONNIE HOLT were also present at this meeting. Ohio

CV T-12 stated that at this June 13, 1965, meeting BERNARD MANDEL, who is in charge of the Rent Strike Committee of Freedom Fighters, Inc., discussed a rent strike rally to be sponsored by Freedom Fighters, Inc., and to be held on June 19, 1965, in the courtyard of the Alhambra Apartments, 8602 Wade Park Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. CV T-12 stated that a male Negro who is from out of town and who is said to be a rabble rouser and who has organized successful rent strikes in other areas, will be in charge. (CV T-12, on June 25, 1965, identified this male Negro from out of town as being JESSE GRAY.) CV T-12 stated that the purpose of this rally is to force the owner to improve living conditions at the Alhambra Apartments.

BERNARD MANDEL

JOHN VICTOR BLANC, a former member of the CP, who testified on behalf of the United States Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP Book No. 88987.

CV T-19 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by BERNARD MANDEL, and sponsored by the SWP, Cleveland, Ohio, was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland.

ERIC S1 REINTHALER

REINTHALER was convicted in United States District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1958, on the charge of conspiring to violate the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 through the filing of false non-Communist union officer affidavits. On February 19, 1958, he was sentenced to eighteen months in prison and fined $2,500.00.

CV T-15 advised on June 22, 1965, that REINTHALER is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and was present at an SWP meeting on June 17, 1965.

BONNIE S1 HOLT

CV T-18 advised on June 9, 1965, that BONNIE L. HOLT is currently a member of the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance.

JESSE GRAY

CV T-20 advised on November 20, 1958, that JESSE GRAY had been an organizer for the Harlem region, Communist Party up until November, 1958. N.Y.

CV 100-27056

CV T-11 advised on November 20, 1958, that according to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District CP, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly with the CP.

CV T-13 advised on June 24, 1965, that a meeting of persons active in the National Black Coordinating Committee, which he said was a new group in the process of being formed, was held in Cleveland on June 19, 1965, and among the five persons participating in this meeting were JESSE GRAY of New York and JAMES RUSSELL of Cleveland. Discussion pertained generally to the Civil Rights Movement and to the efforts of the United Freedom Movement in Cleveland to meet with Mayor RALPH LOCHER in an effort to discuss the testimony which Chief of Police WAGNER had given before the State Legislature. JESSE GRAY stated that in his opinion the "Movement" needed an incident to attract the people in the ghettos, such as a case of Police brutality. GRAY questioned the decision of the Freedom Fighters to involve the United Freedom Movement in the WAGNER controversy before getting the "back alley" people involved.

CV T-13 stated that following the above meeting, this same group of five people met with six or seven additional persons, including BETH and LEWIS ROBINSON, ERIC REINTHALER, BONNIE HOLT, and BERNARD MANDEL. At this meeting, plans were finalized for the tenants' rally at the Alhambra Apartments, and it was agreed that if the Police broke up the meeting, no one was to create an incident so as to go to jail. CV T-13 stated that at the tenants' meeting, RUSSELL, GRAY, ROBINSON, and MANDEL spoke urging the tenants to join a protest rally to be held at the home of Mr. KAPLAN on June 21, 1965, he being the owner of the Alhambra Apartments.

CV T-13 stated that at this June 19, 1965, tenants' rally, the adult tenants who were present were rather apathetic, causing GRAY to express doubt whether the protest rally at the KAPLAN home would be successful. Patrolman JOHN PATTON, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland Police Department, advised on June 19, 1965, that the rally held that date at the Alhambra Apartments, lasted from 3:45 PM until approximately

5:00 PM with an estimated 25 adults and 60 children gathered to hear the speakers. There were no incidents, but after the speakers finished, BERNARD MANDEL led a group of youths in a march in front of the apartment. They carried placards protesting high rent, filthy conditions, and containing the words, "slum landlord."

The rally at the KAPLAN home on June 21, 1965, took place without incident, and is not pertinent to this report.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND ORTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

CV T-13 advised on September 25, 1964, that Freedom Fighters, Inc., is an interracial group in Cleveland, Ohio, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes. CV T-12 advised on June 15, 1965, that Officers of Freedom Fighters, Inc., include JAMES RUSSELL as President, and BERNARD MANDEL in charge of the Rent Strike Committee.

CV T-6 advised on June 15, 1965, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on June 10, 1965, at which a letter to the Cleveland SWP from Freedom Fighters, Inc., was read. This letter thanked the Militant forum members for their aid and participation in the recent demonstrations in Cleveland protesting the Cleveland Board of Education firing of DON FREEMAN.

CV T-13 advised on June 14, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has publicly said many times in the past that he will accept help from the Communists, Socialists, and any other "ists" if they will help the struggle for the Negro.

CV- 100-27056
(1)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A source in October, 1964, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and it is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as the majority of its members are members of the SWP. Source related that its activities are aimed toward youth on college campuses and that it claims to be independent of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
July 30, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above at Cleveland.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) REC-49 DATE: 7/23/65

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau dated 7/7/65.

Minneapolies files contain no information regarding LEONARD R. MITCHELL.

Files Minneapolis Credit Bureau contain following information concerning Reverend LEONARD R. MITCHELL.

He resides at [redacted] His occupation is listed as [redacted] His previous occupation was salesman, firm not given, and [redacted]

b6
b7C

His age is shown as [redacted] as of September, 1964. He is single.

There is no other information in file and nothing derogatory.

On 7/16/65 Officer BILL ECK, Minneapolis Police Department Identification Bureau advised there is no record in the Police Department files identifiable with Reverend MITCHELL.

On 7/16/65, Sergeant WILLIAM BERRY, Hennepin County Sheriff's Office advised he had no information in files identifiable with MITCHELL.

2 - Bureau RM
1 - Birmingham (Info) (100-5150) RM
1 - Minneapolis
CLS/jrp
(4)

EX-100 1266

REC-49

JUL 26 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AUG 9 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-203 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/15/65 - 7/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

O-17 to Seattle
Copy to —
Date 8-9-65
By SFP/tes
Remarks Typewritten copy of Seattle Report omitted. Added at Bureau on pg 30.

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRED G. COOK — TYPED BY: jm/ai

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, 4/30/65 at Seattle.

LEAD:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by 11/1/65.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1267

REC-35

10 AUG 2 1965

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3 - Seattle (100-27267)

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 8-9-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: SFP/tes

1 - cc report for R.B

69 AUG 17 1965

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SE 100-27267

b3
b7D
b7E

SE T-2 is [redacted]

SE T-3 is [redacted]

Characterizations of EARL GEORGE and MARION KINNEY

Characterizations of DAVE and CARLYN KING, JOHNNY WEBB, REE ANN WEBB, J.C. BURDICK, CAROLYN BURDICK, ANN FOGARTY, DAVE FOGARTY, and TIM LYNCH

SE T-4 is CG 5824-S*

Characterization of MIKE ZAGARELL

SE T-5 is [redacted]

SE T-6 is [redacted]

SE T-7 is [redacted]

SE T-8 is [redacted]

SE T-9 is [redacted]

SE 100-27267

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SE T-10 is [redacted]

Characterizations of FRANK KRASNOWSKY, CLARA FRASER, and MILITANT LABOR FORUM (MLF)

SE T-11 is [redacted]

Characterizations of TOM and LESLIE WARNER [redacted]

SE T-12 is [redacted]

Characterization of CAL HARRIS

SE T-13 is [redacted]

Characterization of PAUL EMERSON

SE T-14 is [redacted]

(By request) 100-27267- 281
- 193

SE T-15 is [redacted]

(By request) 100-27267- 280

SE T-16 is Anonymous (San Francisco)

Characterization of JERLINE WARE

SE T-17 is [redacted]

SE T-18 is [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SE T-19 is [redacted]

SE T-20 is [redacted]

Characterizations of DAVE and CARLYN KING

SE T-21 is [redacted]

SE T-22 is [redacted]
(By request)

100-27588- 8

SE T-23 is [redacted]

Characterization of BILL CORR

SE T-24 is [redacted]

Characterizations of MARY and CARL LAUSCHE, FRANK LANGDON, ADA and LAWRENCE ALICE, DON and MARY WHEELER, DON HAMERQUIST, SR., and VIRGINIA HAMERQUIST.

SE T-25 is [redacted]

SE T-26 is [redacted]

SE T-27 is [redacted]
(By request)

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants SE T-1 through SE T-13, and SE T-17 through SE T-26, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof, as well as adversely affect the national security.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th Naval District, Seattle (REG)
1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Seattle (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord Air Force Base, Washington (REG)

Report of: SA FRED G. COOK Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: July 30, 1965

Field Office File No.: 100-27267 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During meeting with Youth Section, NWDCP, 5/19/65, MIKE ZAGARELL, National Youth Director, CP, USA, emphasized participation in Mississippi Summer Project (MSP) with objective of recruiting 500 new members in the CP Youth Section nationally. ZAGARELL stated CP, USA, would conduct national youth school commencing June 14 (1965), which would include participation of CP in civil rights movement among topics to be discussed. VIVIAN GEORGE of Seattle CP active in anti-poverty program being undertaken in Central Area of Seattle. JOHNNY WEBB, King County Youth Club of CP (KCYC of CP) member, reported on involvement in school supported by Youth Opportunities Program, 5/7/65. Civil rights movement assigned priority in Olympia CP Club. Des Moines CP Club sponsored speech by ELLEN FAWCETT, wife of Mississippi civil rights volunteer JOHN FAWCETT, 5/16/65. Activity of CP and SWP members in events subsequent to shooting of ROBERT L. REESE, Negro, by off-duty policeman in Seattle, 6/20/65, described. OZZIE MOORE, Negro involved in altercation leading to above shooting, appeared as speaker at meeting in Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) headquarters, 7/24/65. CP activity in Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) demonstration at Spokane, 5/1/65, and Port Angeles demonstration, 5/22/65, reported.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Individual members of CP reported participating in CORE, NAACP, and SNCC affairs. JOHNNY WEBB of KCYC of CP stated upon return from Washington, D.C., he is the only organizer for Freedom Labor Union (FLU), organization created by SNCC, in Washington state. CAYAC sponsored appearance of Mrs. VICTORIA GRAY of MFDP in Seattle, 5/30/65.

- P* -

DETAILS:

SE 100-27267
FGC:ams

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

A Communist Party District Committee meeting was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on May 8, 1965. GUS HALL addressed the group stating there is a "need to make a little shift in position on where we stand on reforms such as legislative, civil rights, etc." HALL stated their position "should now be a bit more critical and pushing."

SE T-1 (5/19/65)

GUS HALL is publicly known as General Secretary, CP, USA.

A meeting sponsored by the HALL-DAVIS Defense Committee was held the evening of May 8, 1965, at Washington Hall, Seattle. GUS HALL, a featured speaker, stated the United States Government could not send its troops to Selma, Alabama, during the civil strife there but had no difficulty whatever in sending the Marines some 7,000 miles from its shores to meddle in Viet Nam.

SE T-2 (5/11/65)

The HALL-DAVIS Defense Committee is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

On May 19, 1965, MIKE ZAGARELL met with members of the Youth Section, Northwest District CP (NWDCP) at Seattle, Washington. Statements of ZAGARELL disclosed the purpose of his trip was to become acquainted with developments regarding youth matters of the Communist Party in the various sections of the country. Participation in the Mississippi Summer Project was emphasized with the objective of recruiting 500 new members in the CP youth section nationally.

ZAGARELL made known that the CP, USA would conduct a national youth school commencing June 14, (1965). Topics

to be discussed would include participation of the CP in the civil rights movement.

SE T-3 (5/27/65)

MICHAEL ZAGARELL is the National Youth Director, CP, USA.

SE T-4 (9/19/64)

II. CP PLANS AND STRATEGY AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVELS

A meeting of the Des Moines CP Club was held April 12, 1965, at 801 South 219th, Des Moines, Washington. During the meeting there was circulated among the members news letter No. 2 from JOHN FAWCETT, who was described as working with the Delta Ministry at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. This news letter formed the educational required at these meetings.

VI RUSSELL, member of the Club, said after reading two news letters from JOHN FAWCETT that she thought they should take more interest in his activities. It was agreed they should try to send money and bundles of clothing for the Negroes in Mississippi.

SE T-5 (4/14/65)

"The Seattle Times" of February 14, 1965, carried an article on Page 16 relating that JOHN FAWCETT was leaving his job and family at 11819 19th Avenue SW, to participate in civil rights causes in Mississippi. It was stated he would be gone about five months. FAWCETT was described as an ordained elder of the Boulevard Park Presbyterian Church, (Seattle).

During the latter part of April, 1965, VIVIAN GEORGE, member of the North Central Section Committee CP, Seattle, gave a general description of the Anti-Poverty Program being undertaken in the central area of Seattle. GEORGE stated she

was co-chairman of the Publicity and Membership Committee. GEORGE said she is also a member of a citizens committee involved with the Anti-Poverty Program. GEORGE suggested additional CP participation in the Anti-Poverty Program.

SE T-3 (5/3/65)

A meeting of the King County Youth Club of the CP (KCYC of CP) was held at Seattle on May 2, 1965. JOHNNY WEBB, member of the club, described the results of an investigation he had made into a school supported by the City of Seattle Youth Opportunities Program. He had agreed to investigate this school as part of his increased involvement in total obligations the Club had to fulfill with regard to the CP. It had been agreed at previous meetings general concentration would be in the Central Area and necessarily attached to civil rights.

Reference was made to the Anti-Poverty Campaign and it was stated that block organization was the key to success in involving real poverty-stricken people.

SE T-3 (5/3/65)

A meeting of the Olympia, Washington, CP Club was held near Olympia on May 7, 1965. FRED GABOURY, member of the Club, reported on the civil rights movement in Olympia. The Club put out a leaflet which he said was not particularly good but better than nothing. He said that the group he is working with is "a bunch of anti-Communist socialists." He said he was not even allowed to sign his name to any leaflet put out by the Club.

GABOURY said one person from the Olympia Club will spend all summer in the South working in the civil rights movement. He stated three additional persons would spend their vacations in the South, also working in civil rights. GABOURY mentioned no names in this connection.

SE T-6 (6/1/65);
SE T-7 (6/1/65)

A meeting of the District Committee, NWDCP, was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on May 8, 1965. During the meeting, it was stated a program must be developed with respect to the War on Poverty.

SE 100-27267
FGC:ams

SE T-3 (5/13/65)

During the first part of May, 1965, LONNIE HEALY, member of the CP in Seattle, Washington, stated the Des Moines CP Club was going to sponsor an affair on May 16 which would feature a speech by ELLEN FAWCETT (wife of JOHN FAWCETT). HEALY stated JOHN FAWCETT was due back from Mississippi during the second week of June. HEALY advised she had been assured by a member of the Des Moines CP Club that proceeds from the above affair would go to the "People's World" (PW), even though the people attending would believe the money was going to civil rights work.

SE T-1 (5/19/65)

The PW is noted as a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

A PW fund-raising meeting sponsored by the Des Moines CP Club was held at 801 South 219th, Des Moines, Washington, on May 16, 1965. Mrs. ELLEN FAWCETT gave a talk in which she described a visit with her husband in Mississippi.

SE T-8 (6/7/65)

The PW of July 10, 1965, carried an article which related the following in part:

"Irate Seattle Negroes and their allies in the fight for full equality will rally at Mt. Zion Baptist Church this Saturday, July 10, 11 a.m., 'to discuss our long-ignored efforts to get relief from abuse by law enforcement agents,' in the words of Rev. JOHN H. ADAMS, chairman of the Central Area Committee for Civil Rights (CACCR).

"The public meeting is the first such assembly since a Seattle policeman's bullet on June 20 killed a Negro, ROBERT L. REESE.

"REESE, 41, was slain while riding in an automobile driven by a companion. The two were among five Negroes involved a few minutes earlier in an altercation with two off duty police officers in a Chinatown cafe.

"'Excusable' Murder

"The patrolmen, HAROLD LARSEN and FRANK JUNELL, were suspended from duty for eight days, pending possible further action by their superiors, after a coroner's jury ruled that killing of REESE by LARSEN was 'excusable homicide.'

"Failure to dismiss LARSEN and JUNELL was termed an 'Alabama style of justice' by the Central Area Committee headed by Rev. ADAMS. The committee is a coordinating body for numerous units of civil rights organizations such as the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality, Seattle Urban League, Catholic Interracial Council and others.

"The Negro men allegedly assaulted the officers in the cafe after JUNELL made racist remarks. JUNELL has been charged with provoking the assault, pursuant to a finding of the coroner's jury. No official charges have yet been lodged against LARSEN, who fired five shots that did considerable damage besides causing REESE's death, but none of which hit the automobile tire at which LARSEN said he was aiming.

"Cops Drinking

"At the inquest both officers admitted to having consumed several alcoholic drinks on the evening of the killing. The coroner's jury and King County Prosecuting Atty. CHARLES O. CARROLL have since recommended that Seattle Police Department regulations be changed to provide that off duty officers who are drinking shall no longer be required to carry their weapons, as is now the case."

"People's World" (7/10/65)

A funeral service for ROBERT L. REESE, above, was held at the Tolliver Temple, Seattle, on June 22, 1965. Among those present were FRANK KRASNOWSKY, CLARA FRASER, EARL GEORGE, MARION KINNEY, TOM and LESLIE WARNER.

SE T-9 (6/28/65)

Source advised FRANK KRASNOWSKY is a current member of the Seattle Branch,

Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SE T-10 (4/4/65)

Source knew CLARA FRASER, also known as Mrs. RICHARD FRASER, CLARA KAYE, as organizer and chairman of the Seattle Branch, SWP and an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

SE T-10 (4/4/65)

The Seattle Branch, SWP is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

EARL GEORGE and MARION KINNEY are members of the North Central Section Committee, NWDCP.

SE T-3 (5/65)

TOM WARNER and his wife, LESLIE WARNER, are members of the Seattle Branch, Workers World Party (WWP).

SE T-11 (5/26/65)

The Seattle Branch, WWP is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

Source advised that CAL HARRIS and VIVIAN GEORGE had been given the opportunity to participate in a leaflet distribution in connection with the death of ROBERT L. REESE and had refused flatly. It was stated this leaflet had been printed and distributed by TOM WARNER.

SE T-9 (6/28/65)

CAL HARRIS is a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-12 (10/9/63)

SE 100-27267
FGC:ams

The PW of July 17, 1965, carried an article relating that a rally called by the Central Area Committee for Civil Rights was held at Mt Zion Baptist Church, July 10, 1965. The article stated in part, "The rally called by the Central Area Committee for Civil Rights was described by Rev. JOHN H. ADAMS as a working session to turn pent-up feelings of the Negro community into constructive action."

"People's World" (7/17/65)
Page 3, Column 1

The PW of July 17, 1965, carried a separate article with a by-line credited to PAUL E. EMERSON relating to the above rally held at the Mt. Zion Church. The story featured alleged "police brutality" in Seattle.

"People's World" (7/17/65)
Page 3, Column 3

PAUL EMERSON is a member of the Downtown CP Club, Seattle, and the State Board, NWDCP.

SE T-13 (6/65)

The PW of July 17, 1965, carried an article relating that "freedom patrols" were planned in Seattle as a result of the above-described rally held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, July 10.

"People's World" (7/10/65)
Page 2, Column 1

Source advised that all committees being established in connection with the freedom patrols and other matters relating to civil rights were being most carefully screened by CACCR leaders and that every attempt would be made to eliminate any Communist influence. Source stated that persons such as VIVIAN and EARL GEORGE were so well known as Communists in the community that they presented no problem.

SE T-14 (7/15/65)

Source advised the following persons were members of a steering committee recently set up by the freedom patrols which were being established to "police" the Seattle Police Department:

Mrs. VIVIAN GEORGE;
TOM WARNER;
Mrs. JERI WARE;
JOHN E. FAWCETT.

SE T-15 (7/20/65)

MRS. JERI WARE

Source reported JERLINE WARE had moved from San Francisco to Seattle about July, 1951, and that she had been a new member of the Fillmore Section, San Francisco County CP prior to moving to Seattle.

CALIF.

SE T-16 (8/52)

JERLINE WARE was interviewed by Bureau agents October 5, 1953, at which time she denied ever belonging to the CP.

A meeting of the North King Section CP was held at Seattle, July 16, 1965. MARION KINNEY reported on civil rights activities. She said that the two national issues which require concentration are opposition to COLEMAN for federal judgeship and to force the Clerk of the House to release documents regarding the lack of voting rights in the South. She stated that in the Central Area the freedom patrol system is of key importance.

KINNEY gave a report on the freedom patrol meetings. She said it had been agreed at the first meeting Saturday, July 10, that REESE's funeral should be attended en masse. Members should go to the Review Board with the demand that off-duty policemen not be armed. In addition, members should work on the Mississippi challenge. There were approximately 500 persons at the meeting, according to KINNEY. At a meeting held the following Monday, a steering committee of ten was established.

SE T-3 (7/21/65)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

No information developed during the current period.

2. SWP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

Source furnished a flyer regarding a Militant Labor Forum (MLF) meeting to be held at Freeway Hall, Seattle, on April 10, 1965. The flyer announced that panelists would discuss the topic "Selma and Saigon."

SE T-11 (4/9/65)

The MLF is a name used by the Seattle Branch, SWP in promoting public meetings.

SE T-10 (6/3/65)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Olympia CP Club was held April 2, 1965. It was stated FRED GABOURY of Olympia had gone to (Communist) Party members and talked about letting the civil rights movement have priority in the Olympia CP Club's work.

The Board members resolved that CP members would gradually get the civil rights movement into other areas of activity by getting the people interested in civil rights in whatever way is best suited. It was agreed that the civil rights movement was the "hottest" and possibly the best place for Communists to work and gain strength.

SE T-7 (4/19/65)

A meeting of the Downtown CP Club, Tacoma, Washington, was held April 2, 1965. The main discussion concerned the memorial march and services held for the woman who was killed in Selma, Alabama. It was stated that MARY SUTHERLAND and MARJORIE RADER had been to the meeting to plan the demonstration, and they said several people were not in favor of having another march but that RADER finally got up and said now was the time to march and that it was being done all over the country. They both felt that if they had not

been present that there would have been no march and only the church services for the memorial. Members of the CP Club who attended the march and memorial services were:

ALICE HAWKINS;
MARY SUTHERLAND;
MARJORIE RADER;
JEANETTE WIMBLES;
ROGER RADER; and
EDDIE HEINRICY.

SE T-17 (4/16/65)

In connection with the foregoing, source advised a memorial march for Mrs. VIOLA LIUZZO, civil rights worker slain in the South, was held at Tacoma, Washington, March 29, 1965.

SE T-18 (4/1/65)

A meeting of the Pierce County CP Executive Committee was held at Tacoma, Washington, on April 6, 1965. ALICE HAWKINS said she had been pleasantly surprised to see so many wide-spread organizations represented at the last civil rights marches. She mentioned the Young Democrats, Catholic Churches, labor unions, political figures, businessmen, as well as CP people all mingling in the marches.

SE T-18 (4/16/65)

A meeting of the KCYC of CP was held at Seattle, April 25, 1965, at which time KAE NORTON, KCYC of CP member, stated there was to be a demonstration on June 15th in the form of a march on Olympia in sympathy with the March on Washington to be held at that time.

SE T-3 (4/28/65)

A demonstration for the seating of the Mississippi Freedom (Democratic) Party delegation (MFDP) to the United States Congress took place at Spokane, Washington, on May 1, 1965. DAVE KING, Spokane, formerly of Seattle, Washington, was instrumental in organizing and participating in the above demonstration. His wife, CARLYN KING, also participated.

SE T-19 (5/17/65)

DAVE and CARLYN KING were identified by source as members of the Youth Commission, NWDCP.

SE T-3 (5/20/64)
SE T-20 (5/25/64)

At a meeting of the Trade Union CP Club held in Tacoma, May 11, 1965, MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP, said there was to be a civil rights demonstration in Port Angeles on May 22. SUTHERLAND said he would like to see as much backing from Pierce County as possible.

SE T-18 (5/17/65)

Source advised that a group of women known as "Women for Peace" had applied for a permit for a demonstration

protesting U.S. policy in Viet Nam, which would be held on May 22, 1965. The application was made by ADA A. ALICE and MARY WHEELER.

HARRY KOCHANEK,
Chief of Police,
Port Angeles,
Washington (5/20/65)

ADA ALICE and MARY WHEELER are members of the CP in Clallam County, Washington.

SE T-24 (5/3/65)

Sources advised "Women for Peace" was not a formal organization, but a name used by CP members in Clallam County as a vehicle for pushing communist causes.

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM H. BOND, Port Angeles, Washington, who furnished information to the FBI as members of the CP from September, 1960 until their appearance as Government witnesses before the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) in Tacoma, Washington, on April 15, 1964.

Source furnished photographs taken by the Port Angeles Police Department on the occasion of the above demonstration at Port Angeles, May 22, 1965.

HARRY KOCHANEK,
above (6/8/65)

Source identified the following individuals shown in the above photographs as participating in the demonstration:

MARY LAUSCHE
CARL LAUSCHE
ADA ALICE
LAWRENCE ALICE
DON WHEELER
MARY WHEELER
FRANK LANGDON
DON HAMERQUIST, SR.
VIRGINIA HAMERQUIST

Mrs. ALVALYNE (WILLIAM H.) BOND, (6/14/65)

The above individuals noted by Mrs. BOND are members of the Clallam County CP.

SE T-24 (June, 1965)

Source identified from the above photographs of the demonstration the following members of the CP as participating in the above demonstration:

JOHNNY WEBB
REE ANN WEBB
J. C. BURDICK
CAROLYN BURDICK
ANN FOGARTY
DAVE FOGARTY

SE T-3 (6/15/65)

Source advised there had been a report that some students at the University of Washington had talked about a march on Olympia, but nothing further had been heard.

SE T-14 (5/5/65)

Source advised that JOHNNY WEBB and several others would be leaving the following Friday morning in WEBB's 1965 automobile for Washington, D.C. It was stated WEBB and the others expected to take part in political events in Washington, D.C., from perhaps June 24 (1965) to the culmination of the drive to unseat the Mississippi delegates to Congress, ending July 4 (1965).

SE T-2 (6/16/65)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), Seattle Chapter

A meeting of the PW Readers Committee was held at Seattle on April 10, 1965. CAL HARRIS said that at a CORE meeting the chairman spoke of the "power" battle that is going on in the Central Area Citizens Committee in connection with the poverty and economic program. He stated some of the Negro leaders are struggling to get their hands on some of the federal funds for personal use and were pushing themselves prestige-wise. HARRIS indicated the actions of these individuals showed they were disregarding the underprivileged.

SE T-9 (4/12/65)

A meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at 6717 Sycamore Avenue Northwest, Seattle, on April 15, 1965. CAL HARRIS spoke of the CORE summer project in Louisiana. He stated the center of the project was to be in Bogalusa because of incidents of police brutality and discrimination in all public accommodations. He stated there was no police protection whatsoever for demonstrators in Bogalusa and the Federal Government offered no protection. HARRIS stated they should do everything they can to spotlight Bogalusa and to pressure its chief industry--Crown Zellerbach. He stated they should bring pressure on Crown Zellerbach in the State of Washington to support the civil rights workers in Bogalusa. HARRIS suggested this support might be in the form of a picket line or boycott. He stated the enemy is monopoly-capital and this fact must be understood by both Negroes and whites alike.

SE T-21 (4/26/65)

A CORE open house was held at 22nd and East Union Streets, Seattle, on April 18, 1965. CAL HARRIS was in charge of the housing booth.

SE T-9 (4/20/65)

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

A meeting of the Downtown CP Club was held at Tacoma, Washington, on April 2, 1965. MARY SUTHERLAND asked for a report regarding the NAACP. It was stated investigation was being made in connection with charges that a counsellor at a Tacoma school had contacted the police in connection with an incident which had occurred and that, although both white and Negro girls had been involved, the counsellor had pointed out only the Negro girls to the police. It was stated the matter was being checked and that if the charges were true, they would consult JACK TANNER, a Tacoma attorney.

SE T-17 (4/16/65)

At a meeting of the Downtown CP Club, Tacoma, held May 14, 1965, MARY SUTHERLAND asked for a report on the Area Conference of the NAACP, which was held at Yakima, Washington, on May 8 and 9 (1965). It was learned that no member of the club had been able to attend.

SE T-17 (5/18/65)

C. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

At a meeting of the KCYC of CP, held April 25, 1965, in Seattle, Washington, it was stated that DAVE KING had some serious problems of a political nature. KAE NORTON stated KING seriously doubts the need for a CP. She said he does not see a reason for developing a CP club where he is at presently (Spokane, Washington). KING felt, according to NORTON, that SNCC and Students for Democratic Society (SDS) are the new revolutionary movements and that they make the CP unnecessary. It was stated during the meeting that it would be necessary for the CP to change in order to meet the needs of the new revolutionary elements.

It was stated that the SNCC and SDS have been considering a merger at the national level. KAE NORTON said that SNCC is only a fund-raising organization in Seattle and this is as it should be. She said that there is a Friends of SNCC on the University of Washington campus. She said that JOAN MIRACLE

is the actual head of SNCC locally and that her abilities lie only in fund raising. NORTON said that TIM LYNCH is the real leader of the Friends of SNCC.

SE T-3 (4/28/65)

Source identified TIM LYNCH as a former member of the University CP Club, Seattle.

SE T-3 (11/26/62)

During the first part of July, 1965, JOHNNY WEBB stated he was in Washington, D.C., during June for about two weeks at the request of MILFORD SUTHERLAND. SUTHERLAND had asked him to take part in discussion of plans to enlarge the Freedom Labor Union (FLU), formerly known as the Mississippi Freedom Labor Union. WEBB said that it (FLU) was created by SNCC. In the South it concentrates primarily on non-unionized Negro workers. In other parts of the country, other minority, non-unionized persons are of prime interest, according to WEBB.

WEBB stated he would concentrate on migrant workers in the State of Washington and that he is the only organizer in Washington at present.

WEBB stated he has been asked to spend at least two weeks in Mississippi this summer with members of FLU in order to become better trained in organizing. He stated he did not have the funds to make such a trip and that he was concerned over the fact that there were no funds available to organize FLU in Washington. WEBB mentioned the possibility of consulting CP leaders in this regard.

SE T-3 (7/21/65)

D. Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC)

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Source furnished a letter dated March 8, 1965, received from one DARLENE KEILS, [redacted] written on behalf of "CAYAC". This letter contained the following:

"The Central Area Youth Action Counsel (CAYAC) is an interracial, multi-issue youth group based in the Central Area of Seattle...."

SE T-22 (3/18/65)

Source advised headquarters of CAYAC are at 1913 Yesler Way, Seattle. Source reported it had been stated CAYAC had not as yet developed a specific action program and has no ties in the adult community. Source advised it has been stated that leaders are BILL CORR and MIKE RUBICZ, but RUBICZ is not liked by the group.

SE T-3 (4/28/65)

Source identified BILL CORR as a member of the Executive Board of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL).

SE T-23 (February, 1965)

The YPEL is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

Source advised that MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a group involving Central Area youth and that its goal was to represent all the Central Area youth and to belong to Central Area youth. RUBICZ stated there were about 25 members, with a ratio of three to one Negroes over whites. RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the MFDP and has also been somewhat involved in the demonstrations around the Viet Nam issue.

SE T-3 (5/3/65)

During the latter part of April, 1965, MIKE RUBICZ reported to the KCYC of CP concerning CAYAC activities. He spoke of plans to have a person from the MFDP appear as a speaker. RUBICZ was criticized for failing to build unity with adult leaders in the Central Area. RUBICZ denied the need for any alteration in his approach, which had been critized as showing consideration of CAYAC first to the exclusion of the rest of the Central Area or to the exclusion of the CP. It was

stated that RUBICZ failed to identify his CAYAC activities with the CP and did not recognize the need for an integrated overall program. It was stated that RUBICZ wanted the KCYC of CP to concentrate entirely on Central Area youth and he showed signs of becoming disinterested otherwise.

SE T-3 (5/17/65)

On May 19, 1965, RUBICZ reported to the KCYC of CP that the CAYAC had received confirmation that a MFDP Congresswoman would be in Seattle to speak at the Masonic Hall on May 30th (1965). RUBICZ stated CAYAC would co-sponsor the event with other civil rights organizations.

SE T-3 (5/27/65)

A meeting of the North King Section, NWDCP, was held May 20, 1965. The possibility of using CAYAC as one type of "anti-imperialist" center was discussed. It was agreed that the Section should have a report on the activities of CAYAC so that the Section could know what CAYAC is doing and what the Section can do to assist it.

SE T-3 (6/1/65)

A meeting of CAYAC was held May 20, 1965, at 19th and Yesler, Seattle. The meeting was led by BILL CORR and MIKE RUBICZ, and was concerned with the coming appearance of Mrs. VICTORIA GRAY on behalf of the MFDP at the Masonic Hall, May 30th. It was stated CAYAC was handling Mrs. GRAY's appearance along with other sponsors, such as SNCC and SDS.

After the meeting, MIKE ZAGARELL of the CP, USA, from New York, spoke privately with MIKE RUBICZ. Subsequently, ZAGARELL stated he had not convinced RUBICZ of the need to change CAYAC into a DuBois Club.

SE T-20 (5/25/65)

The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) are characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

Source furnished a flyer announcing a town meeting featuring the appearance of Mrs. VICTORIA GRAY, challenging Congresswoman from Mississippi, who would speak at the Masonic Hall, Seattle, May 30th (1965). The CAYAC was noted as among the list of sponsors, along with Friends of SNCC at the UW (University of Washington), Spokane, Whitman College, and Western Washington State College. Friends of the Mississippi Project at Thurston County and Tacoma (Washington) were also shown as sponsors, along with SDS.

SE T-25 (6/1/65)
SE T-26 (6/3/65)

On May 30, 1965, MARY SUTHERLAND of the Tacoma CP stated Mrs. VICTORIA GRAY would be in town and that she wanted to meet with some young people. SUTHERLAND stated that the (Communist) Party would have complete control of where Mrs. GRAY went and whom she saw while she was in the Northwest. SUTHERLAND stated GRAY represents the MFDP and that CAYAC had brought her to Seattle to speak.

SE T-17 (6/15/65)

A meeting of the North Central Section Committee (CP) was held at 1726 - 19th Avenue, Seattle, on June 17, 1965. VIVIAN GEORGE reported on the week-long stay in Seattle of VICTORIA GRAY of the MFDP, stating that one of their own youth took the initiative to invite GRAY to Seattle to speak. She stated over 200 people were present at one meeting and one-third of the audience was Negro. GEORGE said the Third Congressional District passed a resolution in support of the Mississippi challenge and that the resolution GEORGE introduced in the 37th Legislative District calling for support of the Mississippi challenge passed.

SE T-21 (6/24/65)

Source furnished a handbill announcing a meeting to be held July 24, 1965, at 1913 East Yesler, Seattle. The handbill stated "the purpose of the meeting will be to find out the truth and the unanswered questions about how Mr. REESE was killed. The meeting will also discuss what we can do to stop the special harrassments that are directed against the

youth of the Central Area." Handprinted in the upper portion of the handbill was the following: "Come one...Come all...Youth rally about the slaying of ROBERT L. REESE." Noted as guest speakers in the handbill were two of the individuals noted as assailants of police officers in the ROBERT L. REESE incident noted heretofore in this report.

FRANK RAMON,
Chief of Police,
Seattle, Washington
(7/26/65)

Twenty-three persons attended the above meeting at 1913 East Yesler, Seattle, on July 24, 1965. OZZIE MOORE, one of the Seattle Negroes involved in the assault on two Seattle Police Department Officers which resulted in the fatal shooting of ROBERT L. REESE, addressed the meeting. MICHAEL (MIKE) RUBICZ was moderator of the meeting. Speakers at the meeting were strongly critical of the Seattle Police Department.

FRANK RAMON, above
(7/26/65)

E. Mississippi Summer Project (MSP)

MARY SUTHERLAND and MARJORIE RADER attended a meeting of the Downtown CP Club, Tacoma, on April 2, 1965, and told about a meeting of the volunteers from Washington for the summer project in Mississippi, which they had attended in Olympia. MARJORIE RADER said SUTHERLAND had a good reception and was able to take part in the discussions.

SE T-17 (4/16/65)

On April 18, 1965, the Grays Harbor County CP Club put on an affair at a hall in South Aberdeen, Washington, to raise money for the PW fund drive. FRED GABOURY spoke on what is being done in Washington for the Negro struggle. He told of the Thurston County Friends of the Mississippi Project and what they are doing locally. He encouraged more of the same action in other areas. He said that the Olympia group works through SNCC.

SE T-6 and SE T-7
(5/3/65)

SE 100-27267

On May 1, 1965, source noted the following items which were stated to have been in the possession of MARY SUTHERLAND of the Tacoma CP:

Minutes of meeting of Thurston County Friends of the Mississippi Project, March 27-28; and Mailing list of MSP, 1964-1965.

SE T-27 (5/4/65)

APPENDIX

GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE

A source advised on March 27, 1962, that GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), stated on March 26, 1962, that the Party will form a new committee known as the GUS HALL-BENJAMIN J. DAVIS Defense Committee (H-DDC). The purpose of this committee is to raise $100,000 for the defense of HALL and DAVIS.

GUS HALL
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HALL and DAVIS were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D.C., on March 15, 1962, charging them with violations of Sections 786(h) and 794, Title 50, United States Code, in that they, as General Secretary and National Secretary, CPUSA, respectively, and as members of its National Board, willfully and unlawfully failed to register for and on behalf of the CPUSA with the Attorney General.

A second source furnished information on February 12, 1963, that the H-DDC had received a total of $41,799.18 in contributions for defense as of February 12, 1963.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of April 16, 1963, page 1, carried an appeal by the H-DDC, Room 1225, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, New York, asking for funds.

SE- 67

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY, SEATTLE BRANCH

On July 18, 1961, two sources advised the Seattle, Washington Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP) was formed in August, 1959. According to these sources, the Seattle Branch, WWP, was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National WWP, which had headquarters in New York City. These sources advised they believed the Seattle Branch, WWP, was active at that time following the aims and purposes of the National WWP.

A third source advised on March 13, 1963, the WWP had no office headquarters in Seattle and that there appeared to be no current organized activity of the WWP in the Seattle area.

A fourth source related on March 11, 1964, that it was recently learned that there is no branch of the WWP in Seattle and that LESLIE WARNER and her husband, TOM WARNER, are the only members of the WWP in Seattle although they have several sympathizers.

[redacted]

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source advised that REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, Washington, had stated on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised that a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated that she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated that the youths had chosen the name of Young Political Explorers, which is a state-wide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The second source advised on December 23, 1960, that the Young Political Explorers League was the teenage group of the youth organization in Seattle.

A fourth source advised that MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

A fifth source advised on May 8, 1964, that the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 5th Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington, is a present active affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch includes Richard Fraser, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, Clara Fraser, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
July 30, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27267

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA FRED G. COOK, dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact has been insufficient with SE T-15 to establish reliability.

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b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/16-27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: W. RULON PAXMAN MHE

TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 4/28/65 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 and SU T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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100-442529-12-69

REC-10

REC-16

3/2 1965

INT. SEC.

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Notations

1-cc to F.B.I. Report

54 AUG 19 1965

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ROBERT ARCHULETA, MARCUS PARR, UDA HANSON, BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH CURTIS, ETHEL HALE

b3
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Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
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Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Office: SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 7/30/65

Field Office File #: 100-9845
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Reported members of Communist Party (CP) of Utah have attended some activities of Salt Lake City Branch of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) and have shown an interest in its Credit Union. Reported CP members have attended meetings of a Negro church in Salt Lake City, Utah. NAACP, Salt Lake City, attempts to discourage participants of communists in its demonstrations. Some reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City, but these hold no office.

- P* -

[redacted] b6 b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 2/2/72

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification DATE 2/2/72~~

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SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information was developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 27, 1965, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI ordered five tickets to the coming National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) banquet. He said he would use two himself and dispose of three to other people. DI SANTI also expressed an interest in any demonstrations the NAACP might be planning.

ROBERT ARCHULETA on the same date ordered two tickets to the same banquet.

(SU T-1, 4/30/65)

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and ROBERT ARCHULETA were in July, 1963, members of the Utah State Board of the Communist Party (CP). ARCHULETA was at the same time the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

The Trinity AME Church, which is a Negro church in Salt Lake City, Utah, held a meeting on May 9, 1965. A guest speaker was present. JOSEPH DI SANTI, who is a Caucasian and not a member of this church, was in attendance. This was one of a series of meetings at which guest speakers would be featured. The topic discussed was Mormonism and the Negro.

(SU T-1, 5/11/65)

The Trinity AME Church held another meeting in the series on May 16, 1965. A guest speaker showed slides of the Holy City. JOSEPH DI SANTI was present.

(SU T-1, 5/19/65)

ROBERT ARCHULETA on May 16, 1965, obtained information pertaining to the Credit Union of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP and stated he planned to borrow $1,000.00 to consolidate some of his debts.

(SU T-1, 5/19/65)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its annual banquet on May 28, 1965, in Salt Lake City. Among those present were MARCUS PARR, JOSEPH DI SANTI, ROBERT ARCHULETA and UDA HANSON. A guest speaker at one point stated that Negroes are to be commended because the majority of them have not become discouraged and joined such organizations as the Black Muslims and the CP. UDA HANSON renewed her membership in the NAACP at this banquet. MARCUS PARR and JOSEPH DI SANTI stated they did not like some of the remarks made by the speaker but were not specific.

(SU T-1, 6/7/65)

MARCUS PARR was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP in July, 1963, and UDA HANSON was a member of the CP at that time.

(SU T-2)

On May 27, 1965, ROBERT ARCHULETA obtained a loan of $1,100.00 from the NAACP Credit Union.

(SU T-1, 6/7/65)

The Trinity AME Church held another meeting in its series featuring guest speakers on June 20, 1965, at Salt Lake City. The subject was The Hazards of Cigarette Smoking. JOSEPH DI SANTI and MARCUS PARR were present. MARCUS PARR is a Caucasian and not a member of the above church.

(SU T-1, 6/21/65)

The Trinity AME Church, Salt Lake City, on June 27, 1965, held another of its meetings with guest speakers. JOSEPH DI SANTI was present. The subject of the speaker was Alcoholism.

(SU T-1, 7/2/65)

There are approximately 320 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, sponsors demonstrations from time to time for the purpose of advancing the civil rights of Negroes. The President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, is JOHNIE M. DRIVER, who is employed as an engineer by Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City. He was elected on December 7, 1964. There have been no demonstrations sponsored by the Salt Lake City NAACP during the past three months and none are presently planned.

The CP and its activities are recognized as a danger to the NAACP and the civil rights movement. The NAACP nationally has warned its branches to attempt to avoid cooperation with the CP. DRIVER attempts to discourage activities on the part of communists and communist synpathizers in the Salt Lake City area but does not consider that he has sufficient knowledge pertaining to their activities at the present time to be entirely successful in this. He has some ideas with respect to the identity of some CP members, but these ideas are based only on conversations he has had with other members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. He has had no personal experience with any of these people of an unsatisfactory nature up to the present time. He will continue to seek the guidance of members of the organization who have been in Salt Lake City for a long period of time in any instance in which communist influence is suspected. He has been in Salt Lake City for less than three years.

Membership lists of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP in the possession of DRIVER reflect that among the current members are the following:

BERNICE CURTIS, [redacted] b6
JOSEPH CURTIS, [redacted] b7C
JOSEPH DI SANTI, [redacted]
ETHEL HALE, [redacted]
UDA HANSON, [redacted]

b6
b7C

(JOHNIE M. DRIVER, [redacted]
7/16/65) PRESIDENT - N.A.A.C.P.

BERNICE CURTIS and JOSEPH CURTIS were members of the Utah State Board of the CP in July, 1963, and ETHEL HALE was a member of the CP of Utah at the same time.

(SU T-2)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP continues to be interested in sponsoring demonstrations and other activities which will further the rights of Negroes. The officers and members of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, are generally aware of the dangers of the CP and hope that communists do not participate in the NAACP demonstrations. Efforts are made to discourage such participation, since it is considered that the CP is basically a danger to the civil rights movement. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, has sponsored no demonstrations during the past three months and none are planned for the immediate future. It is estimated that there are about 320 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch. The President of the branch is JOHNIE M. DRIVER. BERNICE CURTIS, JOSEPH CURTIS, JOSEPH DI SANTI, ETHEL HALE and UDA HANSON are members of the Salt Lake City NAACP but have no influence on the policies of the organization and are not officers of the NAACP.

The NAACP at various national conventions has passed resolutions opposing communism. If a person is a known communist, he is not supposed to be granted membership in the NAACP. As a matter of practice, however, it is almost impossible to challenge a person on this basis, since NAACP officers do not have proof of such membership. It becomes necessary to use other methods to discourage persons suspected of being communists from active participation in the NAACP.

NAACP officers in Salt Lake City assume that the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) and the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) are communist front organizations. In view of this, attempts are made to be circumspect in connection with any contacts or activities with these groups.

(SU T-1, 7/26/65)

Characterizations of the PAFUC and UCCL are included in the appendix hereto.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that the Public Affairs Forum Of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah.

A source in July, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1965, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

APPENDIX

SU 100-9845

UTAH COUNCIL FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, Sandy, Utah, in May, 1955, stated he was associated with the Communist Party (CP) of Utah as a member and leader from 1948 to April, 1955. In April, 1955, HEUSER reported the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) was organized at the specific instructions of the Rocky Mountain Regional leaders of the CP for the purpose of fighting Smith Act prosecutions. HEUSER stated that WAYNE HOLLEY, Utah State Chairman of the CP, organized the UCCL in April, 1955. HEUSER also reported that the majority of officers and members of the UCCL are known to him as being members of the CP, State of Utah.

A source, who is affiliated with the UCCL, in July, 1963, reported that the UCCL continues to support programs of the CP and other organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, and many members of the UCCL are known members of the CP of Utah.

A second source advised in May, 1965, that UCCL continues to promote programs of the CP.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
July 30, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated July 30, 1965, at Salt Lake City

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	7/30/65	5/3 - 7/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES J. WYLAND

TYPED BY: djs

CHARACTER OF CASE

REC-16 ST-112 IS - C

Reference

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 4/30/65 at Philadelphia.

- P -

Leads

NEW YORK (INFO):

One copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office for information, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

100 442529-1270

REC-10

10 AUG 3 1965

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Agency			
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	BY:		

Notations

INT. SEC.

55 AUG 20 1965

1 - cc report 8-8-RB.

ph 100-47672

Administrative Data

The information concerning [redacted] was classified ~~Secret~~, since this information was known to a limited number of people and to further protect the identity of [redacted], a highly placed informant. Therefore, this report was classified ~~Secret~~.

Informants

PH T-1 [redacted]

[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Characterizations of
DEBBIE AMIS
ARLENE TYNER
JARVIS TYNER

100-47672-93

PH T-2 [redacted]

PH T-3 [redacted]

PH T-4 [redacted]

PH T-5
PSI [redacted]

[redacted]

This report, page 7.

Informants (continued)

PH T-6 [redacted] 100-47672-75

b6
b7C
b7D

PH T-7
PH 693-S*

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (Registered Mail)
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1 - INTC, Philadelphia (Registered Mail)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: July 30, 1965
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/65.

Confidential informants reported: That at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, in 4/65, it was announced that a new civil rights group, "North Philadelphia United," was being formed, which would be in direct opposition to CECIL MOORE, President, NAACP. A discussion concerning participation in demonstrations at Girard College was held at a meeting of the Trade Union Club in 6/65 but it was resolved no action would be taken until the district issues a policy statement. IRVING GOFF, national CP representative in Philadelphia, was heard attempting to encourage people to join the demonstrations at Girard College for the purpose of integrating the picket line. Several CP members participated in Girard College demonstrations. DCA considered attempt to integrate dances at St. Joseph's Home for Homeless Industrial Boys. SNCC representative friendly with ARLENE TYNER, CP member.

- P -

DETAILS:

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~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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PH 100-47672

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PH 100-47672

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CPUSA)

1. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND THE LIKE MADE AT LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS

On April 13, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held at 8612 Rugby Street on April 6, 1965, it was announced that a civil rights rally was scheduled to be held on April 9, 1965, at Philadelphia.

It was indicated this would be the beginning of a new civil rights group, which will be in direct opposition to CECIL MOORE, President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This new organization would be known as North Philadelphia United and would be headed by GOLDIE WATSON and GEORGIE WOODS, a disc jockey at a local radio station. The speaker at this rally would be Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper, dated August 18, 1964, on page four, carried a story reflecting Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON, a school teacher from Philadelphia was fired in 1954 by the School Board for refusing to state whether or not she had ever been a Communist Party (CP) member.

On May 4, 1965, PH T-1 advised at a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, held on May 3, 1965, DEBBIE AMIS, current CP member, gave a report on civil rights work in the Philadelphia area. According to AMIS, the civil rights movement in Philadelphia is disorganized and several of the groups are opposed to each other. She specifically mentioned that GEORGIE WOODS, a disc jockey for radio station WDAS in Philadelphia, Pa., has expressed opposition to CECIL MOORE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the NAACP. In addition, there is some opposition by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the NAACP.

According to AMIS, the Philadelphia Friends of SNCC is undergoing a radical change. The head staff worker is a fund raiser and has done little to support the civil rights movement in the Philadelphia area. Efforts are being made to replace this staff worker with a Negro woman named MADDLE HUMPHRIES. AMIS was of the opinion that should HUMPHRIES take over this group it would become much more active in the civil rights movement in the Philadelphia area.

In a continued discussion of SNCC, DEBBIE AMIS stated her association with SNCC in Atlanta, Ga., was actually a party assignment, given her by the national office of the CPUSA. She indicated her present assignment was to reside and work in the Philadelphia area for approximately one year, at which time she would be given another party assignment.

On June 7, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, held on June 6, 1965, it was suggested that the CP should participate in the picketing demonstrations at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. Most of the club members expressed dislike for CECIL MOORE, President of the NAACP, and described him as an opportunist and an insincere Negro leader. After further discussion, it was decided that members of this club would not participate in these demonstrations until such time as the local district issued a policy statement.

On June 27, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised a few days prior to this date IRVING GOFF, national CP representative assigned to Philadelphia, was overheard requesting JEAN FRANTJIS, a member of the Southwest Club, CPEPD, to encourage some of her white friends to participate in the demonstrations at Girard College. FRANTJI was subsequently heard telling another individual that although she consented to contact some of her white friends to participate in these demonstrations, she had not planned to do so.

On July 9, 1965, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the District Board on June 29, 1965, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JR., Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Secretary, CPEPD, gave a report on the Negro people's movement, during which he stated a battle of civil rights was being waged by the individual in the party, rather than the party as an organization. As an example, he cited the lack of party participation in the picket demonstrations at Girard College.

AYCOX stated he was the only active Communist in the NAACP and he requested the local district of the party to examine its membership and their work in the civil rights field. During the discussion, AYCOX admitted he, himself, has not taken an active part in the demonstrations at Girard College.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(COMMUNIST DIRECT INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, DRIVES, AND SIMILAR ACTITIVES WITH RACIAL OVERTONES)

A. NAACP DEMONSTRATIONS AT GIRARD COLLEGE

On June 25, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Philadelphia Police Department, Commissioner's Office, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that since May 1, 1965, the NAACP has sponsored a daily picket demonstration at Girard College in Philadelphia for the purpose of seeking integration at that institution. These demonstrations on a daily basis have been continued by the NAACP. b6 b7C

Lieutenant [redacted] advised on June 6, 1965, that on the previous day he observed DEBBIE AMIS, ARLENE and JARVIS TYNER at a picket site. According to Lieutenant [redacted], there was no indication they were involved in any activity, other than participating in the march.

On June 7, 1965, PH T-1 advised that ARLENE TYNER was Youth Secretary, CPEPD, and that JARVIS TYNER and DEBBIE AMIS are current members of the CPEPD.

On June 22, 1965, PH T-1 learned that MARION METELITS, a member of the Executive Committee and the District Board, CPEPD, had been an observer at the picket demonstration at Girard College early in the month of June. According to this source, METELITS is of the opinion that she was being followed by a policewoman, who she thought was waiting to arrest her on some trumped up charges.

Lieutenant [redacted], on June 25, 1965, advised that GOLDIE E. WATSON was prominent at the Girard College demonstrations on the night of June 24, 1965. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that he has heard her say on several occasions that she was the representative of U. S. Congressman ROBERT NIX (D., Pa.).

On June 25, 1965, PH T-1 stated that the CPEPD is not taking any part in the picket line demonstrations at Girard College and has issued no instructions to its members requested them to participate. According to this source, for the party to participate as a club or organization would result in Red baiting and harassment to the individuals themselves and reflect unfavorably on the entire situation. Any CP member participating in these demonstrations would be acting as an individual and doing so on his own discretion. However, the CPEPD has been attempting to encourage white people to participate in the picket lines at Girard College for the purpose of reflecting an integrated demonstration. b6 b7C

On June 4, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised he had learned that MICHAEL LANDIS, [redacted], was a participant in the picket demonstrations at Girard

College on May 29, 1965. LANDIS had in his possession a fire cracker and indicated he wished to throw it at a particular policeman. Later LANDIS was contacted by the police and told he was an "oppressor." LANDIS was arrested for inciting to riot.

At the time of his arrest, LANDIS had a notebook in his possession containing the names of JARVIS TYNER, a leader in the local branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), and TED FAGIN, a leader of the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance (PYSA).

Characterizations of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America and the Philadelphia Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix Section of this report.

Also, according to this source, LANDIS, on the night previous to the above, attended a meeting at 3502 Powelton Avenue, which was held for the purpose of attempting to interest people in forming a Progressive Labor Party club in Philadelphia.

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

B. ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR HOMELESS INDUSTRIAL BOYS
16TH STREET AND ALLEGHENY AVENUE

On May 3, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA had planned to send a white couple and a Negro couple to one of the dances at St. Joseph's Home for Homeless Industrial Boys, 16th Street and Allegheny Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., for the purpose of attempting to integrate these dances. If the white couple were to be admitted and the Negro couple refused, a letter would then be sent to the Priest protesting this discrimination. Ample time would be given him to answer the letter. Thereafter, another attempt would be made to have a Negro couple admitted. Should this attempt fail, the DCA would then plan a picket at that location.

On June 24, 1965, the source subsequently advised DCA had taken no action on the above.

C. NORTH PHILADELPHIA UNITED

On May 10, 1965, JULES COHEN, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Relations Council (JCRC), stated he attended a meeting of the North Philadelphia United at the Bright Hope Baptist Church, 12th Street and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on April 9, 1965. This meeting was, in effect, in two parts. One was the presentation of funds to various organizations by GEORGIE WOODS on behalf of Radio Station WDAS Charities. The other was a series of civil rights talks.

According to COHEN, GOLDIE WATSON was chairman of the entire meeting and she performed so well that she was almost a professional. One of the speakers was Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY, an assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On May 18, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-6 advised that REGINALD ~~X~~ ROBINSON of Washington, D. C., attended a founding convention of the DCA in San Francisco in June 1964 and that he spoke at this convention.

On May 29, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-7 reported that one "REGGIE" ~~X~~ ROBINSON, who identified himself as the representative of a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), had recently arrived in Philadelphia and claimed he was in contact with the local office. According to this source, ROBINSON advised ARLENE TYNER, [redacted], that he expected to be in Philadelphia at least until September 1965. b6 b7C

ROBINSON and TYNER were overheard discussing the SNCC in Philadelphia as being "all messed up." According to TYNER, many people drifted away from SNCC when it did nothing but raise funds. She claimed the "kids" were looking for activity in the community action field and fund raising did not interest them. She also stated that some of these same kids were subsequently attracted to the DCA but again drifted away when there was no civil rights action.

TYNER felt that ROBINSON should discuss civil rights activities in Philadelphia with DEBBIE AMIS, who is well versed in this subject. TYNER opined that perhaps ROBINSON could reorganize things in Philadelphia.

PH T-7 further stated he had learned that TYNER and ROBINSON also speculated on the desirability of moving the local headquarters of SNCC to a new area, better situated for the people. TYNER felt that North Philadelphia would be the best location.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 30, 1965

100-47672

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Charles J. Wyland, dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	JUL 30 1965	4/28 - 7/28/65

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 1764

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] TYPED BY: JMS

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS -C

b6
b7C

REC-52 12-271-1

REFERENCE: Miami report of SA [redacted] 4/29/65.

- P *

LEAD.

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

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100-442529-271
REC-10
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INFORMANTS

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MM T-2 -		
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: [redacted]
Date: JUL 30 1965

Office: Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Miami Communist Party (CP) in sympathy with integration and equal job opportunities for Negroes, but members fearful of exposure as Communists and have no plans for activity in this regard. PETER CHRISTIANSEN, co-Chairman of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) until he resigned in 7/65, allegedly publicly admitted and then denied being a Marxist in 11/64. CORE picketed Florida State Building, Miami, 5/65, on CHRISTIANSEN's behalf over his dismissal from State Welfare employment.

- P *

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On July 8, 1965, MM T-1 advised that while the Communist Party (CP) in Miami is in sympathy with the aims

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Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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of the Negro to obtain complete integration and equal job opportunities, the members are fearful of their own exposure as Communists and the Party takes no part in any racial activity and has no future plans in this regard.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

On February 2, 1965, MM T-2 advised that PETER CHRISTIANSEN, a white male and recent graduate from the University of Miami [redacted], had been elected a new co-Chairman of the Miami Chapter of CORE.

On March 12, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Intelligence Unit, Miami Police Department, advised that a Mrs. DUDLEY BURTON, [redacted], contacted him on this date and advised as follows: b6 b7C

In the early part of November, 1964, PETER CHRISTIANSEN, who holds an office in CORE, appeared at the First Unitarian Church, 7701 S.W. 76th Avenue, Miami, for the purpose of participating in a debate concerning the merits and content of the book, "None Dare Call It Treason." During the debate, CHRISTIANSEN was asked a direct question, "Are you a Marxist?" He answered, "Yes, I am a member and I believe

in Marxism." She said there were other persons present who could verify this statement during the debate.

Mrs. BURTON also said that CHRISTIANSEN appeared shortly thereafter at the home of MARY ANN MacKENZIE, Florida State Legislator, [redacted], at which time he denied that he was a Marxist. b6 b7C

On May 7, 1965 ERNEST E. LENT, Executive Director, Community Relations Board, Miami, advised that CORE was to picket the Florida State Building, located at 14th Street and N.W. 12th Avenue, Miami, on May 10, 1965 to protest a breach of freedom of speech. The picketing stems from the dismissal of PETER CHRISTIANSEN, an employee of the State Welfare Department, Miami, Florida.

LENT advised that CHRISTIANSEN was co-Chairman of CORE and was dismissed by the State Welfare Department for debating an official of the John Birch Society over a local radio station in March, 1965.

The MIAMI NEWS, local Miami newspaper, on May 11, 1965 reported that 12 pickets appeared at the Florida State Building to protest CHRISTIANSEN's dismissal.

On July 16, 1965, MM T-3 advised that PETER CHRISTIANSEN had resigned his position as co-Chairman of CORE in order to take a job with the War on Poverty Unit of the Dade County, Florida area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM T-3 said CHRISTIANSEN will continue as an active member of CORE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15058

JUL 30 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1272 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/22 - 7/28/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: EDWIN F. DOOLEY — TYPED BY: edg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

~~SYNOPSIS~~: REFERENCE: Report of SA RICHARD MC CORMICK, JR., dated 4/29/65, at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in communist activities in southern California.

SAN DIEGO

Will follow the communist infiltration in racial matters and submit a report to reach the Bureau by 11/1/65.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-127 REC 45

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4 AUG 3 1965

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DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 8-10-65
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54 AUG 18 1965

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SD 100-13295

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SD T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Special Agents who observed ARTHUR STEVENS at the SNCC rally on 6/27/65, are SA [redacted] and SA BERNARD A. SWANSER.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SD T-1 through SD T-6, if revealed, could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

---

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED)
1 - DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - 115th INTC, (GROUP II), San Diego (REGISTERED)
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1 - OSI, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood,
California (REGISTERED)

Report of: EDWIN F. DOOLEY Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: July 30, 1965

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

Local Communist Party (CP) leader criticized for allowing CORE members to become aware of his CP connections. CP instructed to have sympathizers become active in SNCC. SWP also attempting to maintain close contact with SNCC. Chairman of SNCC spoke before SWP meeting sponsored by Militant Labor Forum (MLF). Former CP chairman participated in SNCC demonstration 6/27/65. On 5/1/65, MLF held meeting on MALCOLM X and need for Freedom Now Party. Son of SWP member on staff of San Diego Negro newspaper.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
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SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A.) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

On March 12, 1965, ARTHUR STEVENS, described by the informant as the Chairman of the San Diego Communist Party (CP), LEE MAJOR, described by the informant as the San Diego CP delegate to the Southern California District CP, and BILL TAYLOR, described by the informant as Vice Chairman, Southern California District CP, had a conference concerning the situation in the CP in San Diego with relation to the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

TAYLOR warned the local CP leaders not to become involved in any illegal CORE activities such as marijuana parties similar to thoseheld by the Los Angeles Chapter of CORE. He criticized STEVENS for allowing the leaders of CORE in San Diego to learn that he was a CP member adding that STEVENS, because he is white, would naturally be suspect inasmuch as he was so interested and active in a Negro organization. TAYLOR said that CORE is taking extreme measures to keep the left wing out of the organization and he does not believe it will ever permit the communists to operate within it.

TAYLOR said that the CP members should try to have CP sympathizers become active in SNCC but should not try to take it over as that would ruin the organization. He said that the CP influence should be through young people who are basically sympathetic to the communist movement.

(SD T-1, March 22, 1965)

(B.) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN DIEGO BRANCH

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the SWP appears in the appendix of this report.

At a meeting of the SWP on March 23, 1965, LUDWIG GARTNER, described by the informant as Chairman of the San Diego Chapter of the SWP, said he understood that dissenting CORE members are drifting toward SNCC and the SWP members should maintain close contact with the latter organization. He added that SNCC had offered to furnish a speaker for a Militant Labor Forum (MLF) meeting.

(SD T-2, March 25, 1965)

A characterization of the MLF is set forth in the appendix of this report.

At an SWP meeting on April 13, 1965, LUDWIG GARTNER said that five SNCC people attended the MLF meeting on April 10, 1965, at which ROGRE BARKLEY, SNCC Chairman, spoke but only a few SWP members attended. He said this showed a lack of support which he considers bad particularly at this time because the SWP is starting to maintain much closer contact with SNCC in the hope of doing some recruiting among its members.

(SD T-2, April 23, 1965)

At an SWP meeting on April 27, 1965, WILLIAM KITT, described by the informant as an active SWP member, said that SNCC is taking a left position in the civil rights struggle and the SWP must fully exploit this situation.

(SD T-2, April 28, 1965)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A.) STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE DEMONSTRATION SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA JUNE 27, 1965

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) of San Diego sponsored a public rally in the downtown area

Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee

of San Diego June 27, 1965, attended by approximately 50 people. ROGRE BARKLEY, Chairman of SNCC, acted as Master of Ceremonies and announced that the purpose of the rally was to inform the public of the atrocities being committed in Jackson, Mississippi and of the work that SNCC is doing. There was no violence in connection with this demonstration. Special Agents of the FBI observed ARTHUR STEVENS participating in this rally and following the rally participants placed placards in a car driven by STEVENS.

Calif

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 10, 1965, ROGRE BARKLEY addressed a group at 1853 Irving Avenue, the headquarters of the San Diego Branch of the SWP. The meeting was sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum (MLF). His topic was "After Selma, What Next?" He requested financial support for the San Diego SNCC office at 3622 El Cajon Boulevard. Donations were collected at the door and approximately $11 was given to BARKLEY for SNCC.

(SD T-3, April 26, 1965)
(SD T-4, April 30, 1965)
(SD T-5, April 30, 1965)

On July 7, 1965, ROGRE BARKLEY said that he does not want to become active in any organization other than SNCC because it might make his work in that organization less effective and subject him to criticism. MORTIMER ALTMAN, described by the informant as an active CP member, has been trying for some time to get BARKLEY active in work for the CP.

(SD T-6, July 21, 1965)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

At an SWP meeting on April 27, 1965, WILLIAM KITT asked LUDWIG GARTNER to get in touch with GEORGE JONES of the Los Angeles Branch of the SWP and ask him to bring down copies of an SWP pamphlet on MALCOLM X for distribution in San Diego.

Socialist Workers Party

(SD T-2, April 28, 1965)

On May 1, 1965, the MLF held a May Day meeting and social at SWP Headquarters, San Diego. The featured speaker was GEORGE JONES who spoke on "MALCOLM X, The Man And His Ideas" and on the need for a Freedom Now Party. Approximately 20 people attended this meeting.

(SD T-4, May 17, 1965)
(SD T-5, May 17, 1965)

"Voice," a San Diego Negro newspaper in its issue of May 13, 1965, carried an article announcing that AL KITT had joined the staff of "Voice." It stated that he is a junior at San Diego High School and had served as Managing Editor of that school's paper.

AL KITT, a caucasian, is one of the twin sons of WILLIAM KITT.

(SD T-2, July 21, 1965)

On July 2, 1965, ROGRE BARKLEY said that he is employed by MORTIMER ALTMAN at the Long Life Rug Company in El Cajon, California.

(SD T-6, July 2, 1965)

1

APPENDIX

San Diego Branch of the
Socialist Workers Party
SDB - SWP

On May 5, 1965, two confidential sources advised that the SDB-SWP has been in existence since March 8, 1959, and continues to exist. These sources further advised that the SDB-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
July 30, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	7/30/65	4/1 - 6/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

OCIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILBERT H. KEHE — TYPED BY: cl

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE dated 4/30/65 at San Francisco.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York for information because it is the Office of Origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in connection with this type of report.

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Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-11-65
By	HOW FORW:

68 AUG 25 1965

Notations

INT. SEC. REC 12

1 - cc report
For R.S.

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

Picketing against The Emporium store in San Francisco was observed by SA FRANK S. PERRONE on 4/14 and 15/65, and by SA [redacted] on 4/16/65. b6 b7C

Picketing against East Bay restaurants in Oakland was observed by SA WILLIAM H. NOTT on 4/9/65, and by SA RICHARD G. ALLEN on 4/22, 23 and 5/3/65.

Picketing against Wesco on 4/10, 5/1, 5/8, 5/15 and 5/22/65, was observed by SA RICHARD J. MC MULLEN.

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3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

The Bogalusa protest demonstrations were observed by SA JAMES DUNPHY on 5/20/65 and 6/25/65, and by SA FRANK S. PERRONE on 5/25, 5/28, 6/4 and 6/9/65.

SA RICHARD A. MC INTOSH obtained the leaflet at Berkeley, California, on 5/11/65.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-38 could result in identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than 11/1/65.

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b7E

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Collateral identifications of CARL BLOICE, ARCHIE BROWN
SF T-2 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of ROSCOE PROCTOR
SF T-3 is [redacted]	100-11596-1977 [redacted]
SF T-4 is [redacted]	100-11596-1980 [redacted] Collateral identification of WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

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SF T-5 is [redacted] — Collateral identifications of WALTER STACK, JUANITA WHEELER

SF T-6 is [redacted]

SF T-7 is [redacted] — Collateral identification of CARL BLOICE

SF T-8 is [redacted]

SF T-9 is CG 5824-S* — Collateral identification of JUANITA WHEELER

SF T-10 is [redacted]

SF T-11 is [redacted] — 100-11596-1981, page 2
Collateral identification of ARCHIE BROWN

SF T-12 is [redacted] — 100-53902-309

SF T-13 is [redacted] — Collateral identification of MIKE MILLER [redacted]
100-11596-1981, page 6

SF T-14 is [redacted] — Collateral identification of KIPP DAWSON [redacted]

SF T-15 is [redacted]

SF T-16 is [redacted] — 100-11596-1981, page 15 [redacted]

SF T-17 is NY 4719-S*

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SF 100-53902
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SF T-18 is [redacted] Collateral identifications of KIPP DAWSON and ART SHARON

SF T-19 is [redacted]

SF T-20 is [redacted]

SF T-21 is [redacted] (By Request)

SF T-22 is [redacted]

SF T-23 is [redacted]

SF T-24 is [redacted] Collateral identification of LEE COE

SF T-25 is [redacted], Collateral identification of LEE COLE

SF T-26 is [redacted] 100-51515-340

SF T-27 is [redacted]

SF T-28 is [redacted] Collateral identification of MIKE MILLER

SF T-29 is [redacted] Collateral identification of COMMITTEE FOR CONCERN

SF T-30 is [redacted] 100-11596-1980, page 9

SF T-31 is [redacted] 100-11596-1980, page 8

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SF 100-53902
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SF T-32 is [redacted]	100-11596-1978 b7D
SF T-33 is [redacted]	100-11596-1978
SF T-34 is [redacted]	100-11596-1981, page 11
SF T-35 is [redacted]	100-11596-1981, page 1
SF T-36 is [redacted]	100-11596-1981, page 12
SF T-37 is [redacted]	100-11596-1981, page 14
SF T-38 is [redacted]	Collateral identification of FRED HIRSCH

F*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: (See Below)

Report of: SA WILBERT H. KEHE
Date: 7/30/65

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: SF 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
This report covers the period April 1, 1965, through June 30, 1965.
COMMUNIST STRATEGY:
CP, USA:
ROSCOE PROCTOR on 4/19/65, reported on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA and declared the chief concern of the CP is the civil rights movement. PROCTOR noted that there is dissension in the civil rights movement, that the CP is being redbaited and leaders of the movement are trying to oust CP influence, and that the CP must fight for unity in the movement. Memo of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in May, 1965, declared CP should concentrate on unseating the illegal Mississippi delegation in the ensuing two or three months. Washington Summer Action Project scheduled for August 6-9, 1965, under joint sponsorship of various national organizations, will lobby for the unseating of Mississippi Congressmen.

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PROPAGANDA IN PUBLICATIONS:
"People's World" editorial on April 24, 1965, alleged the Administration would like to curb independence in the civil rights movement through use of the HCUA and the FBI.
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY:
Attention of SWP during recent months has been focused on Vietnam and the Dominican Republic to the neglect of the Negro freedom movement.
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE:
YSA decided in March of 1965 to send two members to Montgomery-Selma area of Alabama because of the students and contacts there, and to develop an inroad into the student and civil rights movements in San Francisco. YSA also has been concentrating on mass protests against the policy of the U. S. Government in Vietnam during recent months instead of engaging in civil rights demonstrations.
PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY:
PLP in Bay Area reportedly is interested in exposing alleged police brutality in Oakland and Richmond, California, and in unification of all races in working for a socialist government in the United States.
YOUTH FOR JOBS:
YFJ program outlined in April of 1965 a campaign against police brutality and harassment.
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND NEGRO MATTERS:
CORE:
CORE leaflet distributed in Berkeley on May 11, 1965, sought 100 volunteers from Bay Area to work with Negro groups in Louisiana for ten weeks during the summer of 1965 on voter registration, formation of farmers' leagues and co-ops, and the organization of independent campaigns for local elections. Western regional office of CORE was closed June 5, 1965, to "get more workers out of offices and into action programs."
NAACP:
NAACP in San Francisco has surveyed population composition and compared it with school composition to prove schools in SF essentially are segregated.
SNCC:
SNCC hosted conference in SF in connection with campaign to recruit volunteer workers to participate in a Mississippi and Arkansas Summer Project. SNCC also was committed to work on unseating of Mississippi delegation.
STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY:
SDS in Oakland reportedly wants full-time staff to work among poor Negroes to build a movement around economic and political grievances.

COMMUNIST TACTICS:

PICKETING OF EMPORIUM STORE:

CORE-sponsored picketing against Emporium Store in SF for alleged discriminatory hiring practices attracted 13 pickets on 4/14/65, 15 pickets on 4/15/65, and 25 pickets on 4/16/65. No recent picketing reported.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST EAST BAY RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION:

CORE-sponsored demonstrations against alleged discriminatory hiring policies of Oakland restaurants attracted 60 pickets on 4/9/65, and 150 pickets on 4/23/65. Demonstrations were discontinued because of dissension among CORE chapters and lack of progress. All demonstrations were peaceful.

PICKETING AGAINST WESCO:

Series of picketings of WESCO by CORE alleging discriminatory practices attracted from 10-23 pickets during period 4/10 - 5/22/65. All pickets were peaceful.

BOGALUSA PROTESTS:

Picketing of Crown-Zellerbach in SF by SF Committee for Concern protested alleged discrimination and violence in Bogalusa, Louisiana, where the company has a large plant. Six demonstrations during the period 5/20 - 6/25/65, drew a maximum of from 18 to 56 individuals. All demonstrations were peaceful.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS:

NAACP:

Sources report little CP influence or interest in NAACP because it generally is regarded as being insufficiently militant.

SNCC:

ROSCOE PROCTOR declared on 4/19/65, that leaders of civil rights movement are directing their attention to communist influence in SNCC, which generally is considered to be the civil rights organization most influenced by communists.

-P-

SF 100-53902
WHK: whk

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SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

DETAILS

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report covers the period April 1, 1965 through June 30, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

1. National Level

CAL NV

At a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on April 10, 1965, ROSCOE PROCTOR presented a report on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA which he had attended.

MEMBER

PROCTOR declared that the major question facing the civil rights movement and the CP is getting the masses in the North to participate as they do in the South. He also stated that another problem in the North is using the vote more effectively in suburban areas.

PROCTOR commented that there is no one organization within the civil rights movement that can claim the leadership of the movement. He stated that the civil rights movement in the South represents a broad coalition of various groups. The main tactics of the civil rights movement continue to be based on a policy of nonviolence.

PROCTOR indicated that the CP feels that it has a "line of communication" into the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

PROCTOR suggested that the Negro Commission in the San Francisco area meet for the purpose of reviewing local forces and issues in order to decide upon a point of concentration

PROCTOR concluded with the observation that there would be an enlarged meeting of the Negro Commission at his home in Berkeley, California, on April 19, 1965.

SF T-1 on 4/13/65

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of that committee in New York City on April 23-25, 1965.

SF T-2 on 4/26/65

At a meeting of the ~~CP~~ MEMBER club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP in San Francisco on April 12, 1965, WALTER STACK reported on the civil rights movement. STACK noted that this report was based on abbreviated notes which he took in a conversation with ROSCOE PROCTOR, who had just returned from a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

STACK reported that there is great dissension in the civil rights movement and the CP is suffering because of "redbaiting." STACK stated that leaders of the civil rights movement are trying to eliminate any and all communist influence. He also stated civil rights movement leaders feel that SNCC is the "most infiltrated" and therefore they are trying to push SNCC out of the movement, or at least deny them access to civil rights movement councils.

STACK reported that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) had revoked charters of chapters in certain cities in its fight to keep communists out of the NAACP or to remove them from influence. STACK concluded that it was a question as to whether the CP should support SNCC, with which it has been close, or whether the Party should fight for unity in the civil rights movement. STACK answered the question by stating that the CP should fight for unity in the civil rights movement.

SF T-3 on 4/14/65

WALTER STACK is a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP, and he attended a meeting of that committee in San Francisco on April 10, 1965.

SF T-5 on 4/17/65

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

On April 13, 1965, WALTER STACK reported on the civil rights movement at a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP in San Francisco. STACK reported that his report was based on a discussion of ROSCOE PROCTOR, who had attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

STACK stated that individuals interested in the report of PROCTOR could attend a meeting scheduled at PROCTOR's home on April 19, 1965.

STACK reported that SNCC, the most progressive organization in the civil rights movement, was about to be isolated. STACK stated that attention should be given to activity which would tend to unite organizations in the civil rights movement.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN commented that the CP must always maintain a watch in order to see that "left forces" are not isolated. SCHNEIDERMAN stated that he felt that this was happening in the civil rights movement because the "progressive forces" get too far out.

SF T-4 on 4/19/65
SF T-6 on 4/28/65

WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN is a member of a CP club in San Francisco at the present time. He formerly was chairman of the Northern California District CP.

CAL

SF T-4 on 4/19/65

At the meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 13, 1965, STACK also stated that there were disagreements between leaders of the various civil rights organizations, that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had been questioned about communists within his movement, and KING replied that he was not a communist and that he would never be a communist. STACK commented that he felt KING was doing a good job. STACK concluded that leaders of the various organizations in the civil rights movement must get together and settle their problems.

6A

SF T-6 on 4/28/65

A meeting of CP members was held on April 19, 1965, at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley, California. This meeting was called for the specific purpose of hearing a report by PROCTOR on a meeting of the National Negro Commission which he had attended.

PROCTOR reported that the civil rights movement had proceeded at a pace wherein the activity was at about the same stage that it was during the reconstruction period following the freeing of the slaves. He stated that this advance had taken place in spite of the true wishes of the JOHNSON Administration.

PROCTOR declared that President JOHNSON should be commended for his efforts in attempting to spearhead the civil rights movement and in this regard the CP should devote special attention to the latest two speeches of JOHNSON in regard to civil rights.

PROCTOR reported the existence of dissension in the civil rights movement and noted that the CP was being given a bad time because of "redbaiting." He noted that most of the highest leaders of the civil rights movement were trying to eliminate any communist influence from the movement, and that their efforts had been directed primarily against SNCC, which generally is considered to be the civil rights organization most influenced by communists. PROCTOR noted that the civil rights leaders were endeavoring to get SNCC out of the movement or, at least, out of the high councils of the movement.

PROCTOR noted that there had been instances of disunity between civil rights movement workers, and pointed out an NAACP worker may feel that a Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) worker is too progressive and a CORE worker in turn may think a SNCC worker is too progressive.

PROCTOR declared that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING had experienced some difficulty in holding his own in the power struggle in the civil rights movement.

PROCTOR called for stronger cooperation between the Negro in the South and the Negro in the North. He noted that the Negro in the North has a lack of interest in the Negro problems in the South, and vice versa. Moreover, the Northern

Negro seems to be losing some of the interest he had a year previously.

PROCTOR reported that there would be another national CP meeting on the Negro question and solicited the viewpoints of CP members. PROCTOR noted that he would be leaving soon but that he would give a report which would be mimeographed and delivered to the individuals present before June 24, 1965.

CARL BLOICE disagreed with the observations of PROCTOR regarding the stage of the civil rights movement. He stated that the civil rights movement is not at the reconstruction stage for many reasons. BLOICE stated that it is true that the NAACP has revoked some charters, but this has not been done because of any "red witchhunt," but because of a question of policy which dated back to 1962.

Another CP member pointed out that the interest of the Northern Negro is almost totally different from that of the Southern Negro.

SF T-3 on 4/23/65

CARL BLOICE was elected to the San Francisco County Committee of the CP at a meeting on April 3, 1964.

CAL

SF T-7 on 4/7/64

CARL BLOICE attended a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on January 8, 1965.

SF T-1 on 1/11/65

A mimeographed report of seven pages entitled "National Report," believed to be identical with the report referred to above, was prepared from PROCTOR's notes which he took at a meeting of the CP, USA Negro Commission meeting. This report was distributed during May, 1965.

The report declared in part as follows:

The combination of forces at work in the country for the first time has forced the President to commit the executive

power of the government to the drive for civil rights. The reactionaries can be expected to do everything within their power to intimidate, terrorize, bribe, control and even murder, to smash the movement and prevent it from getting the vote.

The voting rights speech of President JOHNSON signalled a break with gradualism and tokenism and symbolized the beginning of a new era.

Another three and one-half million Negro voters will be added to the rolls in the South if the voting bill passes Congress. This would lay the political basis for retiring the Dixiecrats from Congress, and also for electing Negro Congressmen, Senators, Judges and Sheriffs, as well as a considerable number of white representatives with a pro-labor and progressive outlook.

White America has taken a leap forward in understanding and willingness to take up the civil rights struggle.

The significant changes in the major civil rights organizations is that no one of them can claim dominance of the movement. The main character of struggle continues to hinge on nonviolence and the class character of the movement is primarily lower middle class and student, with many religious forces, particularly Catholic.

None of the existing organizations have an organized mass base in the ghetto, in spite of mass support received from the ghetto. This presents a most serious challenge to "our movement" and the civil rights movement.

There is a tremendous struggle in the movement between the so-called militants and conservatives which has strained relations between the old-line leadership. In general there are militants coming into leadership who want more independence and leeway for waging the struggle.

The big ideological struggle in the civil rights movement centers around violence and nonviolence. The ideological question before the CP is whether it is correct to fight for a single center in the civil rights movement, specifically should all support be shifted to SNCC. Such formulations should be rejected, and the CP should fight for unity and joint action.

There is a real need to bring forward the CP Negro cadre through the medium of radio and elections. The following proposals have been made:

(1) Work to get a conference in all districts around the ghetto problem and a war on poverty

(2) Discuss methods of strengthening Party work in the South

(3) Each district should establish a committee of three persons to work on these problems, as well as on the problem of finances.

A big question is the involvement of greater numbers of Negro trade unionists in the civil rights struggle under new conditions. Each district must discuss methods which will allow Negro trade unionists to take more initiative inside and outside the labor movement around civil rights and the war on poverty.

SF T-3 on 5/18/65

ROSCOE PROCTOR made a speech in Mill Valley, California on April 20, 1965, which declared in part as follows:

The Federal Government for the first time has committed itself publicly in regard to the civil rights movement. The center of political power is shifting from the arch-conservative to the moderates. The major problem facing the civil rights movement and the CP is the involvement of Negro masses in the North in the activities in the South. In the South, the problem is the more effective use of the right to vote in urban areas.

SF T-1 on 4/28/65

2. District and County Level

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 28, 1965, JUANITA WHEELER presented a report on behalf of the Negro Commission of the CP. She indicated that the Negro Commission had discussed whether CP members should support all of the various organizations involved in the civil rights struggle, or only those organizations which seemed to be advocating the correct policy. She advocated that members of

the Fillmore Club of the CP participate actively in organizations involved in the civil rights movement, particularly in CORE.

SF T-8 on 4/30/65

JUANITA WHEELER is a member of the Northern California District Committee of the CP.

SF T-5 on 4/17/65

WHEELER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its convention in New York City during December, 1959.

SF T-9 on 12/29/59

During May, 1965, a memorandum entitled "Urgent - Special Memorandum - Urgent" was distributed by ARCHIE BROWN in the San Francisco area. This memorandum noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party had provided the United States with an imaginative mode of attack upon the reactionary coalition. It noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is an independent group existing alongside, and in opposition to, the corrupt Democratic Party structure.

The memorandum noted that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was challenging the Congressmen from Mississippi and that a completion of the challenge would open the way for free elections in Mississippi. The memorandum concluded that if "we" on the left are to help in the struggle to extend and deepen democracy, "we" are going to have to understand the challenge in all its aspects, and find ways and means to broaden the national support.

The memorandum attached a series of questions and answers adopted from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party memorandum concerning the basis and purpose of the challenge of the Mississippi delegation.

SF T-10 on 5/24/65

ARCHIE BROWN attended a meeting of the Northern California District Committee of the CP in San Francisco on January 8, 1965.

SF T-1 on 1/11/65

BROWN attended a meeting of San Francisco County CP Club chairmen in San Francisco on May 10, 1965.

SF T-11 on 5/11/65

At a meeting of the Northern California District Peace Commission of the CP in San Francisco on June 24, 1965, CARL BLOICE reported that SNCC, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Women for Peace (WFP), DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), and the Committee for Non-Violent Action (CNVA) were merging for a program to be known as "The Project." BLOICE reported that 17 individuals were working at CNVA Headquarters in Washington, D. C. on "The Project" which involves a program in Washington, D. C., from August 6 - 9, 1965. He noted that one of the days will be spent lobbying among various members of Congress.

SF T-12 on 6/28/65

The DCA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

3. Propaganda in Publications

An editorial entitled "HUAC, KKK, FBI, LBJ" appeared in the April 24, 1965, issue of the "People's World" on page 8, columns 1-4. The editorial declared that the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) did not have the competence, integrity or inclination to conduct proposed investigations of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK). The editorial observed, in part, as follows:

> "It is no secret that HUAC has been straining to get at the civil rights movement. But given the scope of the movement, such an assault is not to be undertaken lightly. And this is where the so-called investigation of the Klan would seem useful to the HUAC.
>
> "Having investigated the segregationist 'extreme,' the HUAC will then be able to plead, it is only fair for it to investigate the 'extreme' integrationists, to expose 'Communist infiltration' into the civil rights movement. A feint against the KKK is to be followed by a haymaker aimed at the civil rights movement."

The editorial noted that President JOHNSON had provided an opening for a grandstand play by HUAC, and that he in the same statement could not find words strong enough to extol J. EDGAR HOOVER and the FBI for their role in the South. The editorial concluded that this statement was a calculated rebuke to those civil rights spokesmen who have complained about the HOOVER-FBI operation in Dixie, and to make the rebuke more emphatic the President had the FBI Director at his side in front of the television cameras.

The editorial alleged that the Administration would like to curb independence and militancy within the civil rights movement.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist weekly publication, published in San Francisco, California.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the San Francisco Division of the SWP is contained in the appendix pages of this report.

During recent months the SWP in the San Francisco Bay Area has focused its attention on the Vietnam situation and the Dominican Republic crisis to the neglect of civil rights and Negro freedom movement.

SF T-13 on 6/10/65
SF T-14 on 6/8/65
SF T-15 on 6/4/65
SF T-16 on 6/18/65

2. Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)

The YSA is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

The San Francisco Executive Committee of the YSA on March 22, 1965, reportedly agreed to send KIPP DAWSON and ART SHARON to the Montgomery-Selma, Alabama, area for two weeks for the following reasons:

(1) Many students and close contacts were in Alabama, and it was felt that the presence of DAWSON and SHARON in the area would benefit relations with the students and contacts.

(2) To develop an inroad into the student and civil rights movements in the San Francisco area.

As of April 1, 1965, DAWSON was in Montgomery, Alabama, working with SNCC.

SF T-17 on 4/30/65

KIPP DAWSON was a member of the San Francisco CAL Branch of the SWP and attended a meeting of the SWP in San Francisco on May 26, 1965.

SF T-18 on 6/1/65

DAWSON was a member of the San Francisco Branch of the YSA as of May 11, 1965.

SF T-14 on 5/17/65

ART SHARON was a member of the San Francisco CAL Branch of the SWP and he attended a meeting of that branch on May 12, 1965.

SF T-18 on 5/17/65

At a forum sponsored by the SWP in Los Angeles, California, on April 23, 1965, KIPP DAWSON stated that her trip to Alabama had been financed by contributions of the YSA and by "personal money."

SF T-19 on 5/14/65

During recent months the YSA has been concerned primarily with participation in mass protests against the policies of the U. S. Government in regard to Vietnam.

SF T-20 on 6/12/65
SF T-14 on 6/18/65

3. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM)

MEMBER

The PLM is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

CAL

MORT SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for the PLM in the San Francisco Bay Area, declared that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is an open organization which plans to participate in civil rights demonstrations and organizations. The PLM reportedly also was interested in exposing alleged police brutality in Oakland and Richmond, California.

SF T-21 on 4/9/65

At a Bay Area PLP open house in San Francisco on May 1, 1965, LEE COE declared that the PLP believes in unification of all races working together for a socialist government in the United States.

CAL
NY

SF T-22 and SF T-23 on 5/3/65

LEE COE was one of the leaders of a factionalist group of the CP that met with the Northern California District CP Board to work out their factionalist differences.

SF T-24 on 2/12/60

LEE COE was elected to the National Committee of the PLP at its founding convention in New York City on April 14-18, 1965.

SF T-25 on 5/4/65

4. Youth for Jobs (YFJ)

YFJ is characterized in the appendix pages of this report.

During April, 1965, the YFJ publicized the following program:

(1) Invite individuals, churches, community organizations and youth groups to send representatives to a meeting to establish a citizens committee against police brutality and harassment

(2) Request the California State Advisory Committee to the U. S. Civil Rights Commission to investigate police practices in Oakland in regard to specific instances

(3) Employ a panel of lawyers and secretaries to take testimony from citizens on their knowledge and experiences with police brutality and harassment in Oakland.

SF T-26 on 5/28/65

C. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND NEGRO MATTERS

1. CORE

At a meeting of a CP club in San Francisco on April 28, 1965, JUANITA WHEELER said that members of the club should take an active part in CORE as their main concentration.

SF T-27 on 4/29/65

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 11, 1965, received a leaflet being distributed at Sather Gate at the University of California, Berkeley, entitled "Louisiana Summer, 1965." This leaflet stated that CORE needed about 100 volunteers from "this area" for Louisiana during the summer of 1965. The leaflet explained that volunteers would work for approximately ten weeks with local Negro groups in 20 selected parishes in Louisiana on voter registration, formation of farmers' leagues and

cooperatives, and the organization of independent campaigns for local elections. Volunteers were scheduled to meet during mid-June in Plaquemine, Louisiana, for one week of orientation.

The "San Francisco Examiner" newspaper on May 29, 1965, page three, contained an article entitled "SF CORE Office to Close." This article reported that the Western Regional Office of CORE at 2085 Sutter Street, San Francisco, was scheduled to close on June 5, 1965, in an administrative shuffle designed to get more workers out of offices and into action programs.

The "San Francisco Examiner" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco with general circulation in Northern California.

2. NAACP

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on May 25, 1965, page 27, contained an article entitled "Schools and Race in SF - An Offer," which reported that LOIS BARNES, Co-Chairman of the Education Committee of the NAACP, had told the Equal Opportunities Commission that existing evidence indicates racial groups are treated unequally in San Francisco public schools. Miss BARNES reportedly noted that schools that house predominantly white pupils cost approximately $1790 per pupil, and that schools housing Negroes cost approximately $1430 per pupil.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" is a daily newspaper published in San Francisco with general circulation throughout Northern California.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" newspaper on May 31, 1965 page one, contained an article entitled "The NAACP Case Against SF Schools," which reported that the NAACP had made the following charges against San Francisco schools in the investigation by the State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

(1) About 94 per cent of San Francisco public school pupils attend essentially segregated schools

(2) Although about 35 per cent of the public school children are non-white, in 1964 only 6.2 per cent of the city's secondary school teachers were non-white.

(3) There are discriminatory patterns of teacher placement in schools

(4) The need for education is severe among the city's adult non-whites, 50 per cent of whom have not completed high school.

Mrs. RICHARD ~~B~~ARNES of the NAACP CO-CHAIRMAN EDUCATION Committee reportedly produced figures to combat the argument that there has been a "flight to the suburbs" by white parents. She noted that the San Francisco non-white population is rising at the slow rate of eight-tenths of one per cent per year.

3. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The "Sun Reporter" newspaper on May 1, 1965, page five, contained an article entitled "SNCC to Host SF Conference" which reported that several hundred students from colleges and universities in the Greater Bay Area would meet at San Francisco State College on May 9, 1965, to receive orientation and information about this summer's civil rights activities. The article noted that SNCC would be recruiting volunteer workers to participate in a Mississippi and Arkansas summer project as well as volunteers for a political action program in Washington, D. C., designed to unseat the five racist Mississippians sitting as Congressmen in the House of Representatives.

The "Sun Reporter" is a weekly newspaper published in San Francisco with emphasis on Negro news.

The "San Francisco Examiner" on May 6, 1965, contained an article entitled "A New SNCC Strategy" which reported that SNCC would make its big civil rights push of the summer by lobbying rather than by demonstrating. SNCC reportedly was scheduled to emphasize the challenging of Mississippi's delegates because Negroes were denied the right to vote.

MIKE ~~M~~ILLER, Bay Area Field Secretary for SNCC, reportedly stated that SNCC would also wage a campaign to pressure Northern California Congressmen into voting to unseat the Mississippi delegation.

MIKE MILLER is a full-time field representative for SNCC who is paid $50 per week.

At a branch membership meeting of the SWP in San Francisco on April 22, 1964, it was stated that SNCC is made up mainly of CP people like MIKE MILLER.

SF T-13 on 4/23/64

MIKE MILLER was one of the individuals nominated for President of DCA at its founding convention in San Francisco on June 19-21, 1964.

SF T-28 on 6/23/64

The "Golden Gater" newspaper on May 7, 1965, contained an editorial entitled "SNCC Recruiting Here Soon" which reported that SNCC needed 2,000 students from all over the country to go to Washington, D. C. for a direct action lobby against the five Mississippi Congressmen who were elected in that state because most Negroes are disenfranchised. The editorial noted that SNCC also wanted students to engage in direct action in Washington, D. C., on behalf of a more liberal voting rights bill and other civil rights legislation.

The "Golden Gater" is a student publication of San Francisco State College in San Francisco, California.

The "Pioneer" newspaper on May 13, 1965, page three, contained an article entitled "Campus Chapter of 'Friends of SNCC' Holds First Meeting" which noted that the "Cal" State Friends of SNCC had made an appeal for help in the civil rights struggle at its first meeting. SNCC reportedly was interested in having students go to Mississippi during the summer of 1965 to help develop the Negro from a disunited, uneducated, frightened individual into an organized group with political objectives.

The "Pioneer" is a weekly publication of the Journalism Department for Associated Students of California State College at Hayward, California.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" on May 19, 1965, page 27, contained an article entitled "Students Aid SNCC" which noted that students from various Berkeley schools were joining students from all over the state in giving up lunch to help promote SNCC. Donations of lunch money were being made in celebration of the 1964 Supreme Court decision to desegregate schools, the proceeds of which were to go to the salaries of freedom school teachers in the deep South.

The "Berkeley Daily Gazette" is a newspaper published daily with general circulation in the Berkeley, California, area.

The "Oakland Tribune" newspaper on May 27, 1965, page two, contained an article entitled "Negroes Plan Four Campaigns for Summer" which noted that SNCC had plans for projects in four southern states and the District of Columbia. The article noted that emphasis would be given to the development of local Negro leadership in communities in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Georgia. The article noted that SNCC was seeking 1,000 college student volunteers to lobby in Washington, D. C. between June 13 and July 4, 1965, to challenge the Mississippi delegates.

The "Oakland Tribune" is a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California.

4. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

The SDS circulated a leaflet on May 21, 1965, entitled "SDS Summer '65" which outlined an Oakland community project. This project envisioned the employment of a full-time staff to work among poor Negroes to build a movement around the common economic and political grievances. The leaflet solicited money for staff sustenance, volunteers for research, and for furnishing a staff house.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. PICKETING OF THE EMPORIUM STORE

On April 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed picketing against The Emporium Department Store for alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The picketing

was sponsored by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE and the maximum number of pickets reached 13. At the inception of the demonstration, BILL BRADLEY, Chairman of the San Francisco Chapter of CORE, was asked by a sergeant of the San Francisco Police Department as to who was in charge of the demonstration. BRADLEY replied that he was in charge. BRADLEY refused to answer a question of the police sergeant as to how long they planned to demonstrate. BRADLEY remarked that he did not have to give any answers and that this would be the "sorriest day" for the sergeant.

When BRADLEY refused to identify himself, he was taken to the Southern Station of the San Francisco Police Department. At the police station, he reportedly was recognized by another police officer and was released. There were no other incidents or arrests.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 15, 1965, observed a picketing demonstration sponsored by CORE against The Emporium for alleged discriminatory hiring practices. The picketing lasted for approximately two hours and 40 minutes. The maximum number of pickets reached 15, and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 16, 1965, witnessed the picketing of The Emporium Department Store for alleged discriminatory hiring practices by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE. The maximum number of pickets reached 25 and the picketing continued for approximately two hours and 20 minutes. The picketers distributed mimeographed leaflets captioned "Don't Buy Bigotry" which alleged that 34 retail stores in San Francisco had reneged on an agreement to sign an equal employment understanding. There were no arrests or incidents.

B. DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE EAST BAY RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION

A Special Agent of the FBI observed a demonstration conducted against the East Bay Restaurant Association on April 9, 1965, under the sponsorship of CORE. The demonstrators carried signs protesting alleged discriminatory hiring practices on the part of the restaurant association for approximately two hours. The estimated number of pickets was 60, the demonstration was orderly and no arrests or incidents took place.

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 22, 1965, received a flyer being distributed by CORE at the University of California in Berkeley, California, which stated that there would be picketing on April 23, 1965, at Jax Steak House, 13th and Broadway, Oakland.

On April 23, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed CORE pickets at Jax Steak House carrying signs which alleged that the restaurant was discriminatory in its hiring practices. Approximately 150 pickets participated in the demonstration. The demonstration was orderly and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 3, 1965, witnessed a demonstration against the East Bay Restaurant Association sponsored by CORE. The demonstration protested alleged discrimination in hiring policies of a number of restaurants of the association and lasted for approximately two hours and 40 minutes. An estimated 150 persons participated in an orderly fashion. There were no arrests or incidents.

A source advised on May 3, 1965, that demonstrations against the East Bay Restaurant Association were discontinued because dissension arose in the leadership. The University of California Campus chapter of CORE withdrew because it was felt that there was no progress being made.

SF T-21 on 5/3/65

C. PICKETING AGAINST WESCO

A Special Agent of the FBI on April 10, 1965, observed the picketing of the Wesco Land and Management Corporation, 14511 East 14th Street, San Leandro, California, by the Southern Alameda County CORE. 23 individuals carried placards urging nondiscrimination in Southern Alameda County for approximately one hour and 45 minutes. They distributed literature which alleged that CORE had tried to negotiate with Wesco regarding its policy in dealing with minority groups, and that Wesco had refused to negotiate. There were no incidents, and no arrests were made.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 1, 1965, observed another demonstration against Wesco sponsored by CORE in which

a maximum of ten individuals participated. The demonstration lasted approximately one hour and 45 minutes and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 8, 1965, observed a demonstration against Wesco sponsored by CORE in which 11 individuals carried placards. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and 30 minutes. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 15, 1965, observed a demonstration of CORE against Wesco which lasted for approximately one hour and 35 minutes. Approximately 17 people carried placards. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 22, 1965, observed a demonstration by CORE against Wesco which lasted for approximately one hour and 25 minutes. Eight adult males, two adult females, one six year old girl, and a small child in a baby carriage were involved in the demonstration. There were no arrests or incidents.

D. BOGALUSA PROTESTS

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 20, 1965, received a leaflet distributed at the University of San Francisco which announced that a protest vigil would take place at the Crown-Zellerbach Building, San Francisco, to protest "atrocities committed yesterday" in a town controlled by Crown-Zellerbach. A leaflet distribution took place at the Crown-Zellerbach Building on May 20, 1965, and these leaflets were distributed under the name of "Bogalusa Committee for Concern." A maximum of 19 individuals participated in the leaflet distribution, and there were no arrests or incidents.

> The Committee for Concern in San Francisco was promoted and dominated by the San Francisco Chapter of CORE and was concerned primarily with the situation in Bogalusa, Louisiana.
>
> SF T-29 on 5/20/65

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 25, 1965, received a leaflet being distributed at the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco by the Bogalusa Committee for Concern. This leaflet alleged that the unwillingness of Crown-Zellerbach to take an aggressive part in solving the racial problems in Bogalusa, Louisiana, made it as responsible for police brutality as the Mayor who apparently could not withstand pressures from the Klan.

A Special Agent of the FBI on May 28, 1965 observed a picketing of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco under the sponsorship of the San Francisco Committee for Concern. The maximum number of pickets was 23 and they paraded with signs protesting the alleged racist policies of Crown-Zellerbach in Bogalusa. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 4, 1965, witnessed a demonstration at the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco by approximately 19 pickets. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and five minutes, and there were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 9, 1965, observed a demonstration by the Committee for Concern against Crown-Zellerbach in San Francisco for alleged racist policies in Bogalusa, Louisiana. The demonstration lasted for approximately one hour and 15 minutes with a maximum of 18 pickets. There were no arrests or incidents.

A Special Agent of the FBI on June 25, 1965, observed a demonstration of the Committee for Concern against the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation in San Francisco. A leaflet distributed by the pickets claimed that Crown-Zellerbach controlled Bogalusa, Louisiana, but had remained uncritical of the plight of the Bogalusa Negro. A maximum of 56 pickets demonstrated for approximately two hours and 45 minutes. Nine pickets staged a sit-in demonstration on the eighth floor of the building and were carried outside the building by the San Francisco Police Department at 6:30 P. M. No arrests were made.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

SF 100-53902
WHK/clh

1. San Francisco

A source advised on April 6, 1965, that HERB ~~Y~~NUGENT, Chairman of the San Francisco County CP, has not indicated any CP interest in the NAACP when discussing the civil rights movement.

CAL

SF T-30 on 4/6/65

Another source advised on April 8, 1965, that the CP leadership has not mentioned the NAACP in recent years in regard to any attempt to infiltrate the organization. The CP seems to have ignored the NAACP to a great extent because it is not sufficiently militant for the CP.

SF T-31 on 4/8/65

Another source advised on April 14, 1965, that at the San Francisco County conference of the CP on March 12, 1965, the Fillmore Club of the CP was designated as the club which would best be suited to have members participate in the NAACP. The primary purpose of a CP member in joining the NAACP would be to find out what is taking place in that organization both locally and nationally.

SF T-3 on 4/14/65

Another source advised on April 21, 1965, that there has not been any concerted effort on the part of the CP to gain influence or control of the NAACP in the San Francisco Area.

SF T-4 on 4/21/65

The SWP in San Francisco, when discussing the need to participate in the activities of civil rights organizations, usually considers SNCC and CORE as the Negro civil rights organizations worthy of note in connection with the movement. The SWP generally ignores the NAACP in San Francisco because it is not regarded as being sufficiently militant.

SF T-13 on 4/28/65

2. Sonoma County

There has been very little discussion regarding the NAACP at any club meeting in Sonoma County. The CP has not engaged in any efforts to infiltrate the NAACP because the Sonoma County CP is composed of a small disorganized group of elderly individuals. The CP is critical of the NAACP both nationally and locally in regard to leadership.

SF T-32 and SF T-33
on 4/13/65

C. San Mateo County

In San Mateo County, the CP attitude is one of giving assistance to the NAACP in its fight for equal rights for Negroes. The strength of the CP in San Mateo County is such, however, that it exercises no influence or control over the NAACP.

SF T-34 on 4/8/65

The members of the San Mateo Club of the CP have not shown any interest in infiltrating the NAACP in San Mateo County.

SF T-11 on 4/21/65
SF T-35 on 4/22/65

4. Santa Clara County

In Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, the CP attitude toward the NAACP is one of sympathetic understanding of what the NAACP is trying to do in its fight for equal rights for Negroes. The CP does not participate actively in the NAACP campaigns and it exercises no influence or control over that organization.

SF T-36 on 4/28/65

5. Oakland, California

In Oakland, California, the CP considers the NAACP to be too conservative to be worthy of attention.

SF T-37 on 4/19/65

6. Berkeley, California

The SWP in Berkeley, California, has declared consistently that they have no interest or influence in the NAACP and that the latter organization will have nothing to do with the SWP.

SF T-16 on 4/2/65

B. SNCC

At a meeting of the Northern California District of the CP on April 10, 1965, ROSCOE PROCTOR indicated that the CP believes it has a "line of communication" into SNCC.

SF T-1 on 4/13/65

On April 19, 1965, a special meeting of CP members was held in order to hear a report by ROSCOE PROCTOR on a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA. PROCTOR reported dissension in the civil rights movement and stated that the "highest leaders" of the civil rights movement were trying to rid the movement of communist influence. He reported that leaders of the civil rights movement were directing attention to communists in SNCC, which generally is considered as the civil rights organization most influenced by communism. PROCTOR also reported that civil rights movement leaders were trying to eliminate SNCC from the movement, or at least to exclude them from the high councils of the movement.

SF T-3 on 4/23/65

A petition entitled "Mississippi Congressional Challenge" contained a notation that the petition should be returned to the Santa Clara Valley Friends of SNCC, 170 North 11th Street, San Jose, California.

RES 170 North 11th Street, San Jose, is the residence of FRED HIRSCH. HIRSCH was a member of the CP from 1958 to 1963, at which time he resigned from the CP in order to permit himself to advance in his union and to participate in politics in Santa Clara County.

SF T-38 on 6/22/65

SF 100-53902
WHK: whk

IV. INDEX TO INDIVIDUALS NAMED IN REPORT

NAMES	PAGES
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BLOICE, CARL	9,13
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HIRSCH, FRED	28
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SCHEER, MORT	16
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SHARON, ART	15
STACK, WALTER	6,7
WHEELER, JUANITA	11,12,17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
July 30, 1965

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE dated and captioned as above at San Francisco

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	NEW YORK	7/30/65	7/26 - 28/65

TITLE OF CASE

O COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. | TYPED BY: lrf

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., dated 4/30/65 at New Haven.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ since information reported by NH T-1 and NH T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of security informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
NH T-1	[redacted]
NH T-2	
NY 2760-S*	

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Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1295

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1-CIC, Boston (RM)
2-New Haven (100-18290)

100-442529-1295

3
9 AUG 2 1965

REC 45
EX. 109

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT ISD, CRD, RAO				
REQUEST RECD.	1965				
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 8-9-65				
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:				
BY	BY:				

SEP 3 1965
AUG 1965
SEP 1965

1-cc report 80 & R.B

INFORMANTS (CONT'D)

Identity	Location
NH T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
NH T-4 NH 361-S*	Characterization of JOSEPH DIMOW
NH T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of AMALIA CRAGO

LEADS

BOSTON - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Boston Office for information since that office maintains liaison with OSI and CIC Offices covering the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information pursuant to Bureau instructions as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

NEW HAVEN

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-G-2, New York (RM)
1-OSI, New York (RM)
1-ONI, New York (RM)
1-OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1-CIC, Boston (RM)

Report of: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. Office: NEW HAVEN
Date: 7/30/65

Field Office File #: 100-18290 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On 5/1/65, HERBERT APTHEKER, a CP, USA, functionary, delivered lecture before meeting sponsored by Yale Socialist Union at New Haven, Conn., concerning socio-economic conditions of the negro today. At a "get-together" held at New Haven, Conn., on 4/24/65, AMALIA CRAGO, identified as formerly prominent in CP activities, compared negro situation in United States to the plight of the Jews in Nazi Germany. She intimated that the only way to help the negro would be to break some of the laws in this country.

- P* -

DETAILS

This is a report of pertinent activities of Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut during the period May 1, 1965, through July 30, 1965.

[redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On 5/4/65, NH T-1 advised that on 5/1/65 a meeting sponsored by the Yale Socialist Union was held at Strathcona Hall, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. One of the speakers at this affair was Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER, who was introduced to those present as follows: "The time will come when it will be a shame that a man who wrote so scholarly about negro history in the United States should be denied the right to instruct in a university because he was a member of the Communist Party."

Informant said that after the aforementioned introduction, HERBERT APTHEKER read a lecture on the socio-economic conditions of the negro today.

On 12/13/59, NH T-2 advised that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at its 17th National Convention held 12/10-13/59.

A characterization of the Yale Socialist Union is set forth in the Appendix section of this report.

On 5/5/65, NH T-3 also made available the afore-mentioned information regarding HERBERT APTHEKER.

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

On 5/4/65, NH T-3 advised that on 4/24/65, a "get-together" was held at the residence of JOHN MARSALKA at New Haven, Conn. Approximately 35 persons were in attendance at this affair, among whom were ALICE GOLDBERG and her husband DAVID GOLDBERG, JOHN MARSALKA, WILLARD UPHAUS, JOSEPH DIMOW, and AMALIA CRAGO.

WILLARD UPHAUS told those present that he had visited Montgomery, Alabama during the recent past and that he had been greatly impressed by the number of young people who participated in the march held within the State of Alabama.

AMALIA CRAGO told those in attendance that the negro situation in the United States is comparable to the plight of the Jews in Nazi Germany. She said she often asks herself if the German populace could have helped the Jews at that time by breaking existing laws of the Nazi regime in Germany. She said she also asks herself if a corollary could be drawn in the United States to the effect that the only way to help the negro would be by breaking laws in this country. Informant said that during the aforementioned affair, it was announced that money was being sent to an unnamed organization within the State of Mississippi which organization is working for "civil rights". According to the informant, $106.00 was collected from those in attendance, which money was to be sent to the aforementioned organization within the State of Mississippi.

Characterizations of ALICE GOLDBERG, DAVID GOLDBERG and JOHN MARSALKA are included with that of the Connecticut Committee for Social Action, which is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

A characterization of WILLARD UPHAUS is included with that of World Fellowship, Inc., which is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

On 4/7/57, NH T-4 advised that JOSEPH DIMOW attended the 1957 State Convention of the CP of Connecticut as a delegate.

During 1953, NICHOLAS CAMPOS, JOHN MILLS DAVIS and SAMUEL EVANS, all of whom are self-admitted former members of the CP in the Albany, New York area, advised that AMALIA CRAGO was a prominent figure in CP activities at Albany, New York, from 1938 until 1948.

On 5/13/54, NH T-5 advised that in the opinion of the informant, AMALIA CRAGO was then organizer of the CP in the Albany, New York area.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL ACTION

On May 13, 1963, a source advised the Connecticut Committee for Social Action (CCSA) was originally formed in July 1961, by ALICE GOLDBERG, DAVID A. GOLDBERG, EMMA DAVIS, LOUIS ZEMEL and JOHN MARSALKA, to financially assist individuals or organizations which the Committee felt needed such assistance, particularly persons being prosecuted under the "Smith Act or McCarran Act".

This source advised the primary activity of the CCSA has been the raising of funds through holding of various social affairs which have been attended and supported by individuals known to this source as being Communist Party members or sympathizers.

This source advised on February 27, 1964, that the CCSA sponsored an affair held on February 22, 1964, at the home of ALICE and DAVID GOLDBERG, 400 Fountain Street, New Haven, Conn., to raise funds for the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

On June 15, 1964, this source advised the CCSA is still in existence and anticipates sponsoring fund raising affairs in the future, however, has no immediate plans for any such affairs or solicitations.

On December 10, 1947, a second source advised that ALICE W. GOLDBERG, also known as Mrs. DAVID A. GOLDBERG, was a member of the Communist Party in New Haven, Connecticut, at that time.

During April 1951, a third source stated that DAVID A. GOLDBERG was a member of the Communist Party in New Haven, Connecticut, during the period 1934 to 1945.

CONNECTICUT COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL ACTION

On February 27 and March 4, 1964, a fourth source advised EMMA DAVIS was a member of the Howe Street Branch of the Communist Party in New Haven, Connecticut, during the period 1949 to 1952.

A fifth source advised on April 9, 1963, that LOUIS ZEMEL traveled to Europe during the period April 1963 - June 1963, as European Organizer of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS) in an effort to develop support for the CSJMS.

The February 13, 1951, edition of the "Daily Worker", contained an article on page 3, column 2, which referred to JOHN MARSALKA as President of the American Slav Congress (ASC).

The March 13, 1952, edition of the "Daily Worker" contained an article on page 2 in which MARSALKA was referred to as Chairman of the Connecticut Committee to Aid Victims of the Smith Act (CCAVSA).

The ASC and the CCAVSA have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven 10, Connecticut

JUL 30 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-18290

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., dated and captioned as above, at New Haven, Connecticut

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 1-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	7/29/65	7/15/65 - 7/23/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY bmr

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/30/65 at Denver.

- P* -

LEAD:

DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will report on this matter prior to November, 1965.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
T-1: CG 5824-S*	
T-2: [redacted]	[redacted]

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EX 105

18 AUG 2 1965

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2 - New York (RM)
5 - Denver (2 - 100-8997)
(1 - 100-1800) (1 - 100-9005)
(1 - 100-2650)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report 1

Agency	AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-10-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]
By	BY: ~~[redacted]~~

51 AUG 16 1965

Notations

1 - cc Report 8 of R.B.

DN 100-8997

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from T-1 and T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

Two copies of this report are being furnished to Chicago as it contains information pertaining to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
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1 - OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM)
1 - INTC, Denver (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: DENVER

Date: 7/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission, was in Denver in 6/65 to attend the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) National Convention. While here, he prepared an article which deals with the inner relationship with the Civil Rights Movement with the Peace Movement. LIGHTFOOT states that in the past, the Peace Movement failed to show any interest in the Civil Rights Movement but now has come to realize that these two issues are interrelated. LIGHTFOOT states that the same applies to the Civil Rights Movement, that it has come to realize that without Peace, its struggle for Civil Rights does not mean anything. Denver Branch Socialist Workers Party (SWP) made plans to sell their newspaper, "The Militant", at NAACP convention in Denver. SWP sponsored through its Militant Forum a speech given by MALCOLM X. Communist Party, Denver Group planned to distribute "The Worker" at the NAACP convention in Denver. Denver Branch SWP planned to assist a group, which group was planning to hold a rally in Denver during NAACP convention to protest the Justice Department's failure to do anything about the deaths of the 3 Civil Rights workers; however, this protest did not materialize. SWP attempting to reactivate the Action Committee for Equality (ACE).

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, stragety, Party line, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, and Chairman, Communist Party National Negro Commission, advised on June 17, 1965, that he would attend the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) National Convention to be held in Denver June 28 through July 3, 1965.

DN T-1 (6/17/65)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on June 30, 1965, was in touch with several members of the Communist Party group in Denver, Colorado. LIGHTFOOT stated that he was preparing an article for an international communist magazine or pamphlet and that the article would deal with the interrelationship of the Civil Rights Movement with the Peace Movement. LIGHTFOOT states in this article that in the past, the Peace Movement failed to show any interest in the Civil Rights Movement, but now have come to realize that these two issues are interrelated. The same applies to the Civil Rights Movement, they have come to realize that without Peace, their struggle for Civil Rights does not mean anything, so that now some of the top Negro leaders, like MARTIN LUTHER KING has come out in support of the Peace Movement, and asking publicly that the Civil Rights Movement support the groups asking that we get out of Vietnam. Mr. LIGHTFOOT also states in his leaflet that something basic and fundamental changed in world affairs making it possible to do things, such as the Civil Rights Movement has done, sit-ins, demonstrations, etc., which could not have been possible twenty years ago, and so even though it was not possible initially to get a lot local "allies," it was possible to get allies in the world arena. The forces throughout the world who responded to the Negro's struggle compelled many forces in this country to support the struggle of the Negro people - such as educators, clergymen, etc. Mr. LIGHTFOOT states that what was even more basic and fundamental was the existence of the Worlds Socialist Camp - foremost the Soviet people, and the over one billion and a half people who fought for freedom from the colonial and imperialist powers. Both combined their efforts against racialism in the United States and made a lasting contribution to the solution of this problem.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT went on to talk about social equality, and stated that a Negro cannot achieve social equality until he achieves economic equality, and he feels that the only way that economic equality can ever be reached or achieved in this country is through the Socialist Reorganization of America, because as long as there is the profit motive in this country, the working man will be exploited. The exploitation of man against man will continue under capitalism, because this is the only way it can survive.

DN T-2 (7/6/65)

2. Plans made at District and lower level meetings

At a Communist Party meeting held in Denver, Colorado, at 4030 Tejon Street, on June 9, 1965, ROBERT TRUJILLO stated that the members of the group should pass out copies of "The Worker" to individuals attending the National Convention of the NAACP.

DN T-2 (6/16/65)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the Denver Branch, SWP; Militant Forum, Action Committee for Equality (ACE) appear as appendices hereto.

Plans, etc., made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders.

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held on June 20, 1965, at 1465 South Josephine Street in Denver, there was some discussion about the forthcoming NAACP Convention. The members present planned no activity by the SWP; however, the individual members of the SWP were encouraged to attend some of the sessions of the convention and the members were urged to sell copies of "The Militant" newspaper.

DN T-2 (7/6/65)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. MALCOLM X ADDRESSES MILITANT FORUM, 6/11/65

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held at 1106 South Josephine Street, Denver, on June 6, 1965, there was a discussion pertaining to future Militant Forum meetings. It was reported that the Militant Forum would sponsor a meeting at [redacted] on June 11, 1965. The residence of [redacted] is used by HOWARD WALLACE, a member of the branch of the SWP. It was reported that considerable publicity had been given to this particular Forum meeting as it was planned that a tape would be played of a speech given by MALCOLM X before he left the "Muslims."

b6
b7C

DN T-2 (6/8/65)

Information pertaining to MALCOLM X is contained in the characterizations of his organizations, Muslim Mosque, Inc., Nation of Islam and Organization of Afro-American Unity, appearing as appendices hereto.

B. PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH NAACP CONVENTION, 6/26/65

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held June 20, 1965, ALLEN TAPLIN, Branch Organizer, reported that a group was working towards getting a rally together for June 26, 1965. The rally would be for the purpose of protesting the Department of Justice's failure to do anything about bringing to justice the men involved in the death of the 3 Civil Rights workers last year. TAPLIN stated that they planned to try to arouse people to march on the Justice Department in Denver carrying a coffin. This protest hoped to arouse sympathy and assistance of individuals attending the NAACP Convention in Denver at that time.

DN T-2 (7/6/65)

The demonstration which was planned for June 26, 1965, was cancelled due to the inability of the Denver Branch of the SWP and other groups to generate any interest among individuals to participate in this demonstration.

DN T-2 (7/6/65)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Information regarding this matter reported under Section I.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY

A meeting was held on March 28, 1965, attended by 15 individuals including 3 members of the Denver Branch of the SWP. This meeting was an attempt by the SWP to reactivate the Action Committee for Equality.

DN T-2 (4/10/65)

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held June 6, 1965, there were several proposals whether to reactivate the Action Committee for Equality; however, nothing concrete was decided and no further discussions were had on this organization.

DN T-2 (6/8/65)

1

APPENDIX

MILITANT FORUM

On May 24, 1965, a source advised the "Militant Forum" is the name used for a discussion and lecture group sponsored by and under the direction of members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), to promote meetings open to the public which are normally held at the residences of members of the Denver Branch, SWP, Denver, Colorado. Source advised that printed announcements concerning meetings of the "Militant Forum" indicate the group is under the auspices of "The Militant."

"The Militant" is the weekly newspaper of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

APPENDIX

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY

A source advised that at a meeting of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), held in Denver, Colorado, on November 3, 1963, it was announced that a meeting of a Negro discussion group was held on October 30, 1963, in Denver, which was attended by ten persons, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This group was started by the Denver Branch, SWP, as a means of establishing the SWP in the Negro community in Denver, with Howard Wallace, Norman Hodgett and Nelle Garcia, all members of the Denver Branch, SWP, designated by the SWP to control and direct its activities.

The purpose of the group, other than to further the aims and purposes of the SWP, is to function as a permanent civil rights organization, to participate in picketing and other demonstrations to further the cause of Negro rights.

Until August 9, 1964, the group had no officers or official name but on this date temporary officers were elected which included Nelle Garcia as Secretary-Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held August 23, 1964, in Denver, it was announced that the name of this organization would be the Action Committee for Equality (ACE).

The organization is not incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado or any other state and no official headquarters are maintained.

Since the inception of this group, no official membership list was compiled and meetings are open to anyone wishing to attend.

As of December 1, 1964, the group has held no further meetings, engaged in no demonstrations of any type, or elected permanent officers.

A meeting was held March 28, 1965, attended by fifteen individuals, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This meeting was an attempt by the SWP to reactivate ACE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado

July 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS DENVER DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/65

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau 4/19/65.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:sjs
(6)

REC. 40 100-442529-1277

2 AUG -2 1965

INT. SEC.

10 AUG 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/65

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) - P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO - New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated August 28, 1964, and Kansas City letter, dated April 27, 1965.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

EX-101

100-442529-1278

REC-75

8-3

JUL-30 1965

1-cc 8-8 R.B

EX-101

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:jb
(5)

INT, SEC.

AUG 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/65

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Rerep of SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, 5/10/65, Cincinnati.

Quarterly report of Cincinnati Division in this matter is due at Bureau 8/1/65. Review of this file and related files shows that no information was received during the period re CIRM from sources of the Cincinnati Office or any other sources.

In view of above, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:jms
(4)

EX. PRC.

REC-71 100-442529-1279

EX.-107

8-3
9 JUL 30 1965

1280

INT. SEC.

31 AUG 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

REC-71

DATE: 7/30/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)(P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, Atlanta, and New York dated 7/15/65, and Bureau airtel dated 7/16/65, concerning Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON.

The files of the Los Angeles Office contained the following information concerning Mrs. ALBERTSON from sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

[redacted] advised during the period of 2/25/63 to 3/11/64 that WALLACE THOMSON was active in the Women's International Strike for Peace at Los Angeles, and was editor of "LA-WISP", the bulletin of the Women's International Strike for Peace at Los Angeles during 1963 and 1964.

[redacted] advised on 6/11/65 that WALLY THOMSON, [redacted] telephone [redacted] was on the VIP mailing list of WISP in Los Angeles.

[redacted] advised on 2/25/64 that the news bulletin "LA-WISP" dated 2/7/64 noted that the editor was WALLACE THOMSON, also known as Wally Thomson.

[redacted] advised on 11/17/64 that Mrs. FRANK ALBERTSON, usually known as WALLY THOMSON, the former editor of "LA-WISP", was recently mailed a copy of the latest issue of that bulletin to her new residence, [redacted]

On 7/15/65 [redacted] was recontacted by SA G. G. BENJAMIN, JR., at which time the informant verified the above

CC-808RB

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles

REC-71 100-442529-1281

10 AUG 2 1965

GBP:dmg (8)

EX-101

INT. SEC.

8-3-65

information and added that WALLY THOMSON arranged to secure a position as a teacher at University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in the fall of 1964, but when it was determined that her husband's play was a success, she did not accept the UCLA position and joined her husband in New York City instead. The informant was unaware as to whether the husband was an actor or a playwright. Informant described WALLY THOMSON as white, female, American, approximately [redacted] years old, 5'7" tall, approximately 140 pounds in weight, with a good figure. She was further described as nice looking, with long dark brown hair, usually worn in a severe style with a bun. b6 b7C b7D

Other logical informants were contacted but could furnish no additional information.

On 7/20/65 [redacted] (Conceal), [redacted], advised SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN that he had no record for Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON under that name or under the name WALLACE THOMSON, JUNE WALLACE, JUNE LOCKE, or Mrs. SAM LOCKE.

On 7/20/65 [redacted] (Conceal), [redacted], advised SA LESLIE F. WARREN that she had no record on WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON but that her record on actor JACK ALBERTSON, legal name HAROLD B. ALBERTSON, reflected that he is married to WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON and that as of 2/10/65 their address was [redacted]. He was last reported doing a play in New York, for which he had received a Tony Award. He is a member of the Hollywood Local of the Screen Actor's Guild, which is his parent local. His last local address in Los Angeles was [redacted].

[redacted] (Conceal), [redacted] advised SA LESLIE F. WARREN on 7/20/65 that the Welfare Record maintained on JACK ALBERTSON reflects that his wife is WALLACE THOMSON, and she was born [redacted]. He has a daughter, [redacted], who was born [redacted].

The records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters, checked by SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN on 7/21/65, contained a [redacted]

registration for Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON, [redacted]. She last registered on 2/26/58 and previously lived at [redacted]. She gave her birth place as Pennsylvania, her height as 5'7" and her occupation as writer. She last registered as a Democrat.

b6
b7C

Mrs. ALBERTSON has no record at the Los Angeles Police Department or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office under any of her known aliases as of 7/22/65.

The records of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association, checked on 7/26/65, indicated that that organization has had a record on JACK ALBERTSON and WALLACE THOMSON since July, 1955, when they lived at [redacted].

In October, 1957, they moved to [redacted]. He is listed as an actor and writer from his residence and has worked as an actor at various studios and on television since 1931. He is listed as a member of the Screen Actor's Guild, Los Angeles, since 1937. She was listed in October, 1957 as vice president of Pan American House, 9001 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles. Prior to July, 1955, Mr. and Mrs. ALBERTSON apparently resided in New York City.

Los Angeles files failed to indicate that Mrs. ALBERTSON has any connection with the Western Christian Leadership Conference, the West Coast affiliate of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Membership and activity in the Western Christian Leadership Conference is limited exclusively to Negro ministers. Los Angeles files failed to show that Mrs. ALBERTSON has been in contact with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., in Los Angeles.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	7/29/65	7/20 - 28/65

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH — TYPED BY: med

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REFERENCE:

Baltimore report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH dated 5/4/65.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report if classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from Confidential Sources BA T-1 through BA T-4 could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
BA T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

- A -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
9-Bureau (100-442529) (Registered Mail)
1-New York (100-153735) (Registered Mail)
1-109th INTC-GP, Baltimore
1-ONI, Baltimore, Maryland
1-OSI, Fort Holabird, Maryland
2-Baltimore (100-23443)

100-442529-1282 REC-54
EX 105
18 AUG 2 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-10-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: SEP/

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

Notations

1 - cc report for R.B.

69 AUG 18

BA 100-23443
FJW:med

Identity	Location
BA T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BA T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BA T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD:

BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received concerning captioned matter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-109 INTC - GP, Baltimore, Maryland
1-ONI, Baltimore, Maryland
1-OSI, Fort Holabird, Maryland

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH Office: Baltimore, Maryland

Date: July 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) meetings at Baltimore since April, 1965 reflect that the local CP policy is to speak out against white supremacy and for better public accommodations for negroes. It was stated CP members should re-establish themselves in the Negro American Labor Council. At CP,USA National Negro Commission meeting 6/12/65, CP members from Baltimore criticized national CP leadership and GEORGE MEYERS in particular for failure to present a program of activity for the negro people.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BA 100-23443
FJW:med

A meeting of the local CP District Board was held on April 14, 1965 at Baltimore, Maryland. At that time, SAM SCHMERLER presented a draft CP legislative program which spoke out against white supremacy and requested the Baltimore City Council and the Maryland State Legislature to act in connection with better public accommodations for negroes.

(BA T-1 on 5/10/65;
BA T-2 on 5/10/65)

A meeting of the CP Negro Subcommittee was held at Baltimore, Maryland on April 14, 1965. At this time, JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, said that it was essential to get a concrete program ready immediately to present to the CP National Negro Commission meeting which was to be held in New York City on April 23, 1965. GREEN said that the National Negro Commission meeting would deal with the problems of CP organization work in the South. JACOB GREEN also said that he felt that local CP members who are members of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) should re-establish themselves in the NALC and work along CP lines. GREEN said that he, himself, did not plan to return to the NALC because the local chairman suspects that GREEN is a CP member.

JACOB GREEN also criticized CP leadership in the negro field, and he said that he wanted to institute a program of action. He pointed out that the CP nationally has a comparatively small number of negro members. He said that this was unfortunate in view of the negro revolution presently underway. He blamed the small number of negro members on the fact that the CP national leadership had abandoned the rank and file of the CP in 1948. SAM SCHMERLER who was present at the meeting said that he agreed with GREEN's remarks and that the CP program of action should be concerned with jobs, housing, and public accommodations.

At the meeting, they also discussed CP organization work in the South and it was agreed that negro and white unity was essential and organizing teams should include both negroes and whites.

(BA T-1 on 5/10/65)

BA 100-23443
FJW:med

A meeting of the CP Negro Commission was held at Baltimore, Maryland on April 25, 1965. At this meeting, JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, stated that he and CHARLES JOHNSON, another CP member, had drawn up a report on negro matters which he intended to present at the meeting of the National Negro Commission which is to be held in New York City April 23, 1965. GREEN said that he had received a call from GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the CP District, which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., and Virginia and who is also organizer of the southern region of the CP, USA and that MEYERS had put HENRY WINSTON, a national CP leader, on the phone. GREEN said that WINSTON told him to be in New York early on April 23, 1965 to attend the CP National Negro Commission meeting but had instructed not to bring with him BERNARD PARRISH and CHARLES JOHNSON. GREEN said that he gave no reason for not bringing them and he felt badly that they were excluded. He said that he regarded it as an effort to keep the rank and file from attending the national meeting. md

JACOB GREEN then read a draft of a report that he and CHARLES JOHNSON had prepared which set forth a local program for action in the negro field. The program suggested that the CP work towards full equality and opportunity for all negroes and suggested a program for the recruiting of negro students into the CP. GREEN's draft also spoke of party work with labor unions, continued political activity on behalf of negro citizens, and contacts with local negro organizations.

(BA T-1 on 5/18/65)

On May 26, 1965, a meeting of the CP Negro Commission was held in Baltimore, Maryland. GEORGE MEYERS who was present at the meeting said that he had been to the South several times and had talked on the negro question and had received some encouraging replies from white people in the South.

(BA T-3 on 6/15/65)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At a meeting of the CP National Negro Commission held in New York City on June 12, 1965, some CP members from Baltimore who were present criticized the CP national leadership for failing to present a program of action for the negro people and working class commrades. GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman, who was present immediately disassociated himself from the criticism and said that it was distorted. The Baltimore commrades who were led by JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, stated that CP activity in the Baltimore, Maryland area had not proceeded actively enough because of the failures of GEORGE MEYERS as a leader. As a result of this criticism from the Baltimore commrades, it was decided to send a member of the CP national leadership to Baltimore in the future to examine the situation.

(BA T-1 on 7/6/65;
BA T-4 on 6/15/65)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed indicating any communist penetration, influence, or participation in racial demonstrations or similar activities with racial overtones.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information has been developed indicating any substantial communist penetration or influence in racial or other organizations except as reported under Roman Numeral I.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
July 29, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Baltimore report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1283 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to Chicago dated 7/23/65.

On 7/26/65 the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. led approximately 10,000 demonstrators in a march from Buckingham Fountain to City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, protesting the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. As the Bureau is aware, these protest demonstrations have been held daily and have been under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM setting forth the observations of SAs of the FBI who observed the demonstration here on 7/26/65 as well as the identity of individuals who have subversive backgrounds and who participated in this demonstration.

SAs of the FBI who made these observations and identified the subversives who participated are as follows:

SA RICHARD L. STRAIN
SA GARRETT P. FLEMING
SA AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER
SA [redacted]
SA EMIL L. SCHROEDER
SA H. SIDNEY NEEL, Jr.

X - 107

REC- 57 100-442529-1284

11 JUL 30 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-717) (PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE REHIRING OF CHICAGO SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

DEF:mav
(5)

Icc & cc LHM
808 RB

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 AUG 16 1965

In addition the following confidential informants were utilized in connection with this LHM:

CG T-1, [redacted]
CG T-2, CG 5824-S*
CG T-3, [redacted]
CG T-4, [redacted]
CG T-5, [redacted]
CG T-6, [redacted] b7D
CG T-7, [redacted]
CG T-8, [redacted]
CG T-9, [redacted]
CG T-10, [redacted]
CG T-11, [redacted]
CG T-12, [redacted]
CG T-13, [redacted]
CG T-14, [redacted]
CG T-15, [redacted]

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from CG 5824-S*; [redacted] and [redacted] who are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 28, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on July 26, 1965, observed Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference leading a march of approximately from 10,000 to 15,000 civil rights demonstrators on City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, in protest to the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of School Benjamin C. Willis.

The participants in this demonstration began to assemble at Buckingham Fountain, Grant Park, Chicago, in the afternoon of July 26, 1965, and by approximately 5:00 PM the march began with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and A.J. Raby, Convener for the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations at its head. The demonstrators then proceeded west on Balboa to State Street, then north on State Street, then west on Madison to LaSalle, terminating the march in front of City Hall at LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago.

As the crowd of demonstrators assembled in front of City Hall Dr. King mounted a platform in front of City Hall and addressed the demonstrators. During his remarks he noted that if nothing was done by the leaders of the city to show good faith in the administration of the Chicago School System problems, King stated he and his associates would return to the city within a few days and lead another massive march.

Martin Luther King closed his remarks with a prayer in which he asserted that Chicago was in the throes of a social revolution and he prayed that the political leaders of the city of Chicago would respond to the legitimate discontent of the non-white citizens of Chicago with creative and imaginative programs which would rectify the injustices of the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-1284

ENCLOSURE

At the close of his remarks King directed the crowd to disperse peacefully and return to their homes which they did at approximately 6:20 PM.

During the course of the above indicated demonstration Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals in the assembly at Buckingham Fountain or in the march itself:

Rev. William T. Baird
Emanuel Blum
Edward Campbell
Ishmael Flory
Ben Green
Sol Goldin
Shirley Lens
Ruth Lerner
Ted Pearson
Daniel Queen
Gus Savage
Earl V. Silbar
David Simonson
Marcia Starr
Gil Terry
James West
Charles Wilson
Beverly Wulp

Concerning the individuals referred to above the additional following information is noted concerning them.

Rev. William T. Baird

CG T-1 on June 21, 1965, advised that Rev. William T. Baird is currently Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Emanuel Blum

CG T-2 in June, 1960, advised that as of June, 1960, Emanuel Blum was a member of the National Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA.

Edward Campbell

CG T-3 on July 26, 1965, advised that Edward Campbell, a member of the CP from Connecticut, attended a meeting of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois, held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 12, 1965.

Ishmael Flory

CG T-4 on August 28, 1964, advised that as of August, 1964, Ishmael Flory was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

CG T-4 on June 22, 1965, advised that Ishmael Flory is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

Ben Green

CG T-5 on December 12, 1963, advised that on December 4, 1963, Ben Green attended a meeting of the combined Evanston and Skokie Clubs of the CP of Illinois.

Sol Goldin

CG T-6 in October, 1944, advised that during the fall of 1944 Sol Goldin was a member of the 13th Ward Branch, Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association is an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CG T-7 on May 24, 1963, advised that Sol Goldin attended a meeting of the Chicago School of Social Science on that date.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago School of Social Science.

Shirley Lens

CG T-8 on June 28, 1962, advised that on June 22, 1962, Shirley Lens attended a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the FPCC.

Ruth Lerner

On May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, Carl Herbert Smith, self-admitted member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the spring of 1952 he met Ruth Lerner at a CP social affair where Ruth Lerner was introduced to him as a CP member.

Ted Pearson

CG T-9 on July 9, 1965, advised that Ted Pearson is a current member of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

Daniel Queen

CG T-10 on March 15, 1965, advised that Daniel Queen is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

Gus Savage

CG T-4 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, Gus Savage, although not a member of a CP of Illinois Club was serving the CP of Illinois as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

Earl V. Silbar

CG T-11 on May 28, 1965, advised that Earl V. Silbar, arrested the previous day at the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in Chicago, is the son of Ira Silbar, a lawyer, who was a former member of the CP in the 1940's.

David Simonson

CG T-12 on September 18, 1963, advised that on September 12, 1963, David Simonson attended a CP Club meeting held in the Hyde Park area, Chicago, Illinois.

Marcia Starr

CG T-3 on April 22, 1965, advised that as of April, 1965, Marcia Starr was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Gil Terry

CG T-13 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, Gil Terry was a member of the Ninth Congressional Section, CP of Illinois.

James West

CG T-4 on March 24, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, James West was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board and Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois.

Charles Wilson

CG T-14 on June 7, 1965, advised that Charles Wilson attended a CP of Illinois leadership meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 6, 1965.

Beverly Wulp

CG T-15 on March 15, 1965, advised that Beverly Wulp is a current member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

The SWP is an organization which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Also during the course of this demonstration Special Agents of the FBI observed approximately twelve individuals walking under a banner of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago as well as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
July 28, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 7/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) identifying individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in the anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations currently being held in Chicago, Illinois, under the auspices of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO). The period of demonstrations referred to is 7/6/65 through 7/23/65.

The SAs of the FBI who observed and identified some of the demonstrators who participated in these demonstrations for the aforementioned period are as follows:

Date	Individual	Agent
7/14/65	Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD	SA JAMES E. HANLON SA ROBERT L. NOEL SA AUGUST C. BAUMGARTNER
7/15/65	Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD	SA EDWARD H. WACHHOLZ SA AUGUST C. BAUMGARTNER

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8) (RM)
2 - Chicago
1 - 157-717 (Demonstrations, Chicago, Illinois, Protesting Rehiring of School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

DET:mac
(5)

EX.-107 REC-76 100-[redacted]-1285

cc - Wash

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

DATE FORW: 7-29-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

12 JUL 28 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 AUG 17 1965

INTERSEC.

Date	Individual	Agent
7/17/65	Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD	SA AVERY DACUS SA JOHN J. GOLDEN
7/22/65	Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD WILBERFORCE JONES	SA RICHARD J. OTT

Additional sources used in connection with the enclosed LHM are as follows:

CG T-1, Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department.

CG T-2 [redacted].

CG T-3 [redacted].

CG T-4 [redacted].

CG T-5 [redacted].

CG T-6 [redacted].

CG T-7 [redacted].

CG T-8 [redacted].

CG T-9 [redacted].

CG T-10 [redacted].

CG T-11 [redacted].

CG T-12 [redacted].

CG T-13 [redacted].

CG T-14 [redacted].

CG T-15 [redacted].

CG T-16 [redacted].

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b7C
b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from [redacted], who are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and comppomise their future effectiveness. b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 27, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) continued its daily protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools Benjamin C. Willis during the period July 6 through July 23, 1965.

CG T-1, an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area, on July 15, 16, 18 and 19, 1965, advised that during the course of the CCCO's protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis on the dates indicated, the following individuals were observed in the demonstrations. These individuals are as follows:

Date	Individual
July 7, 1965	Howard Packer Irene Turner
July 8, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird Rev. Clifton Laws Dennis Schreiber Robert Sherwood
July 9, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird Robert Sherwood Gus Savage Irene Turner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-1285

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Date	Individual
July 10, 1965	Marian Byrnes John Hamilton Natalie Myers Ted Pearson Helen Queen Irene Turner Charles Wilson Leroy Wolins
July 12, 1965	David Simonson Peggy Terry

In addition to the information furnished by CG T-1 it is to be noted that Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the following indicated dates observed the following indicated individuals as having participated in the CCCO demonstrations on these dates:

Date	Individual
July 14, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird
July 15, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird
July 17, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird
July 22, 1965	Rev. William T. Baird Wilberforce Jones

In connection with the individuals referred to above, the additional following information is noted:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Howard Packer

CG T-2 on March 15, 1965, advised that as of that date Howard Packer was a current member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Branch SWP.

Irene Turner

CG T-3 on July 9, 1947, advised that Irene Turner as of July, 1947, was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

Rev. William T. Baird

CG T-4 on June 21, 1965, advised that the Reverend William T. Baird is currently the Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Clifton Laws

CG T-5 on December 12, 1950, advised that Clifton Laws left the CP in 1942 but still believed in communist theories; however, Laws felt that society was not ready for communism.

On May 22, 1963, CG T-6 advised that on May 19, 1963, Clifton Laws attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPF.

Dennis J. ~~X~~ Schreiber Dennis X Schreiber

CG T-7 on August 27, 1964, advised that as of August, 1964, Dennis Schreiber attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the CCDBR.

Robert ~~X~~ Sherwood

CG T-8 on April 11, 1965, advised that Robert Sherwood attended a group discussion at Baltimore, Maryland. Sherwood attended this meeting as a member of Spartacist from Chicago, Illinois, to assist in the organization of a Spartacist group in Baltimore, Maryland.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, which explains the background of Spartacist.

Gus ~~X~~ Savage

CG T-9 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, Gus Savage, although not a member of a CP of Illinois club, was serving the CP of Illinois as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

Marian ~~X~~ Byrnes

CG T-10 on June 9, 1958, advised that on June 4, 1958, Marian Byrnes attended a meeting of the South Side CP of Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

John Hamilton

CG T-6 on February 18, 1962, advised that as of February 18, 1962, John Hamilton was Chairman of the WPF.

Natalie E. Myers

CG T-9 on May 2, 1965, advised that as of this date Myers was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

Ted Pearson

CG T-7 on July 9, 1965, advised that Ted Pearson is currently a member of the Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

Helen Queen

CG T-11 on April 2, 1965, advised that Helen Queen is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

Charles Wilson

CG T-12 on June 7, 1965, advised that on June 6, 1965, Charles Wilson attended a CP of Illinois leadership meeting.

Leroy Wolins

CG T-12 on July 8, 1965, advised that Leroy Wolins during the Spring of 1965 attended meetings of the CP of Illinois Press Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

David Simonson

CG T-13 on September 18, 1963, advised that David Simonson on September 12, 1963, attended a CP Club meeting held in Hyde Park, Chicago, Illinois.

Peggy Terry

CG T-14 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, Peggy Terry was a member of the CP of Illinois.

CG T-15 on June 4, 1964, advised that as of June, 1964, Peggy Terry was then Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois.

Wilberforce Jones

CG T-16 in March, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, Wilberforce Jones was a member of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

July 27; 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2018 BY [redacted] 07

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: JUL 27 1965

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)
(OO: New York)

b6
b7C
b7D

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS-C
(Bufile 100-434819)
(NYfile 100-144189)
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to NY, 7/9/65.

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a LHM containing information from letters furnished by [redacted] and [redacted] 6/24/65. These letters contained information about a request from J. H. O'DELL of "Freedomways" magazine to have HENRY WINSTON distribute copies of the current issue on Mississippi, and WINSTON's endorsement of this issue to CP Districts.

The source used to characterize O'DELL is NY 694-S*, and the source used to characterize HENRY WINSTON is CG 5824-S*.

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from the sources used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, HAO
DATE FORW: 8-2-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

(4)-Bureau (100-442529)(Encls. 9)(RM)
(2- 100-434819)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100- 269)(HENRY WINSTON)
1-New York (100-153735)
1-New York (100-155189)

ENCLOSURE

JFO:dam
(8)

REC-71 100-442529-1286
8-3
EX-113 4 JUL 29 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

61 AUG 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

62-93527-001 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 27, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau Files
100-442529
100-434819

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Freedomways Associates, Incorporated
Internal Security - C

Confidential sources recently furnished a copy of a letter dated "June 1965" on the letterhead of "Freedomways", 799 Broadway, New York City, which was addressed to Henry Winston at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, and signed by J. H. O'Dell. In this letter, O'Dell notified Winston that "Freedomways" was publishing a special issue devoted entirely to Mississippi, the theme of which is "Opening Up the Closed Society." He said that this special issue would be out shortly and said that because of "widespread interest in the subject", they had arranged for organizations to secure bulk orders of this issue at a special discount rate of 25 per cent during the month of June, 1965. O'Dell stated that, "We hope to reach many new readers through this special issue including some of your colleagues and friends."

The same sources furnished a copy of a letter dated June 21, 1965, from Henry Winston addressed "Dear Comrades" enclosing a copy of O'Dell's letter and stating that he had read the Mississippi issue of "Freedomways" describing it as "outstanding". Winston added, "We are very pleased to receive such correspondence and are willing to put our best foot forward to help in this major effort. I should like to urge that your district discuss what support can be given to help spread the story of the struggles of the heroic fighters of Mississippi. It would be best to order directly from 'Freedomways'".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970.

100-442529-1286
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

The current issue of the magazine "Freedomways", which is devoted to the theme "Mississippi: Opening Up the Closed Society", is the Spring, 1965, issue, and this issue identifies the editor for the issue as J. H. O'Dell.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the magazine "Freedomways", is set forth in the Appendix page.

A confidential source advised in July, 1962, that, as of that time, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), as being a member of its National Committee.

A confidential source advised on August 13, 1961, that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, held on August 12 and 13, 1961, Henry Winston was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Party.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 27, 1965

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters; Freedomways Associates, Incorporated

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(100-442529) DATE: 7/29/65

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 7/31/65.

REC- 32 100-442529-1287

16 AUG 3 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa

HKR:dh
(4)

AUG 12 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/65

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 4/29/65.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC:cch
(5)

REC-32 100-442529-1288

16 AUG 3 1965

51 AUG 12 1965

INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7-30-65

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Bureau airtel to SAC, Albany, 3-16-65; Bulet to Albany 5-13-65; Birmingham airtel to Director 5-7-65.

No information has been developed by the Birmingham Field Division indicating any Communist activity or influence in racial matters within its territory during the period since date of referenced Birmingham airtel.

REC-102 100-442529-1289

18 AUG 2 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Birmingham
RSM:ral
(5)

AUG 12 1965

Phil Sec.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 10 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEWARK

10:40 PM EDST URGENT 7/10/65 E.J.C.

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEWARK (157-1887) <1 PAGE>

CIRM IS - C; RACIAL DEMONSTRATION, NEWARK DIVISION, PICKETING OF PATERSON N.J. POLICE HEADQUARTERS 6/21/65. RACIAL MATTER.

RE MYTEL 7/9/65 LAST.

CAPTAIN FRANK POLLIZZO PATERSON N.J.P.D. ADVISED THIS DATE THAT CORE HELD A STREET RALLY IN PATERSON. APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN TO TWENTY PERSONS ATTENDED, ONE HUNDRED PER CENT NEGRO. SOURCE ADVISED SPEECH MADE BY EDWARD CARTER, PASSAIC COUNTY CHAIRMAN OF CORE STATING CORE PROGRAM WILL DEAL WITH POLICE BRUTALITY, RENT GOUGING, VIETNAM, AND SANTO DOMINGO. NO VIOLENCE AT RALLY.

108TH INTC GROUP ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC- 54 100-442529-1290

END

WA...DMG

FBI WASH DC

TKSP

EX 105

AUG 3 1965

AUG 10 1965

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 7-22-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 AUG 5 1965

File Number 100-442529-1291

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 32
Page 11 ~ Duplicate;
Page 21 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 36 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 37 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7D; b7E;
Page 177 ~ Duplicate;
Page 178 ~ Duplicate;
Page 179 ~ Duplicate;
Page 180 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 244 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1322 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/30/65

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

CLASSIFICATION DATE 10-18-79

Remytel to Director and Atlanta, 7/29/65, and myairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM), both dated 7/23/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM - C; COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C."

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Four copies of the LHM are enclosed to Atlanta for information.

b6
b7C

The LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since the information furnished by PH T-3 and PH T-4, if revealed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
3 - 100-442529
1 - 100-106670 (KING)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
2 - Atlanta (Encl. 4) (RM)
2 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-46230 (KING)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - 100-46957 (CECIL B. MOORE)

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON ALL 12 MOS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REC 44

100-442529-1313

3 AUG 2 1965

FJG:lac
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

INT. SEC.

Approved: Classified by [redacted] Per
Special Agent in Charge Declassify on: Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF LHM FILED IN 100-106670-

b6
b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

PH 100-47672

The following were utilized in the LHM: (U)

PH T-1: [redacted]

To Field Supervisor NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN
(Concealed at his request)

PH T-2: [redacted]

To Field Supervisor NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN
(Concealed at his request)

PH T-3: [redacted] (U)
To SA JOHN T. BLAIR

PH T-4: [redacted] (U)
To SA JOHN T. BLAIR

[redacted] also advised he had been requested to attend an unspecified meeting on [redacted] It later turned out this was a meeting announcing Dr. KING's tour of Philadelphia and the formation of the sponsoring committee. [redacted] CECIL B. MOORE has called on [redacted] to [redacted] Dr. KING's tour. [redacted] however, does not wish to [redacted] and he does not wish to antagonize anyone [redacted] (U)

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to G-2, ONI and OSI locally because of their interest in this matter.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised of additional developments.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 30, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5-5-80 P2 TMP-JRM-1A ...TATE AGENCIES ...TS ...STING 4.2 2 7-30-86 dlw 5-25-80 jm

DATE OF ...

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

U On July 29, 1965, PH T-1 furnished a letter from the "Philadelphia Committee For Martin Luther King's Tour," indicating Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and his staff would visit Philadelphia on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) - Northern City People-to-People Tour on August 2 and 3, 1965.

U PH T-1 stated this proposed tour has caused several splits in the Negro community in Philadelphia. The Baptist Ministers, Reverend LEON SULLIVAN and CECIL B. MOORE, President of the Philadelphia Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) all oppose Dr. KING's visit. In other cities in which the tour is to be made, it has been reported that the SCLC takes 85 per cent of the money raised, leaving 15 per cent for the local sponsors. In Philadelphia, the SCLC will take only 10 per cent of the money raised, leaving 90 per cent for the local sponsors. In addition, if there should be any financial loss on the tour, this will be absorbed by SCLC.

Cecil B. Moore

PA.

U PH T-1 indicated that opposition to Dr. KING's tour of Philadelphia is based on rivalries for positions of leadership, on the loss of funds local civil rights groups would suffer to Dr. KING, and to the feeling of local civil rights leaders that their programs are progressing satisfactorily in Philadelphia and Dr. KING's visit will not enhance these programs at all. b6 b7C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] REP/CB ON AUG 12 19[redacted] [redacted] SCLC [redacted]

U On July 29, 1965, PH T-2 advised there was opposition among Negro groups in Philadelphia to Dr. KING visiting Philadelphia on August 2 and 3, 1965. Some Negro leaders feel Dr. KING will draw from Philadelphia money which could be used by local civil rights groups and other leaders oppose the visit

[redacted] 81-0802 11-25-85

Classified by [redacted] Exempt from ... Classification Indefinite Date of ...

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND ... AGENCIES SHIP(S) ... DATE 2-21-86 per ...

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] ON 12-19-89 [redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

100-442529-1313

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

due to rivalry over leadership positions. CECIL B. MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch NAACP, plans to make a public attack against Dr. KING's visit to Philadelphia by stating that Dr. KING is not needed in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department, advised SA JOHN R. WINEBERG on July 29, 1965, that CECIL B. MOORE implied that the NAACP would probably take some type of action to harass or embarrass Dr. KING in Philadelphia on Tuesday, August 3, 1965, during his street corner appearances. MOORE did not spell out the tactics to be used. MOORE has made statements to the press, radio and TV that Dr. KING is not needed or welcome in Philadelphia.

On July 27, 1965, PH T-3 advised that MARION METELITS, a member of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), had attended an enlarged meeting of the CPUSA National Committee on July 17 and 18, 1965. During this time METELITS had a private meeting with GUS HALL, CPUSA leader. HALL informed METELITS that the National Office, CPUSA, wanted her to participate in a national conference on civil rights to be held sometime in August or September 1965, as a representative of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC). HALL stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING is reportedly going to announce this conference while he is touring Philadelphia on August 2 and 3, 1965.

A characterization of the ICC is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

On July 29, 1965, PH T-3 advised that on this date FRANCES GABOW, a member of the Professional Section, CPEPD, stated MARION METELITS is the only CP member known to the CP leadership to have been invited to a breakfast for Dr. KING which is being held at 8 a.m. on August 2, 1965, at Fellowship House, 1523 West Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. GABOW also stated that SARA LERNER, a local official of the "Morning Freiheit," is attempting to attend the breakfast as a representative of this newspaper. MARION METELITS, who was invited to the breakfast as a representative of the ICC, is trying to assist LERNER to secure an invitation.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

On July 29, 1965, PH T-4 advised that ELEANOR WILLIAMS, a member of the Trade Union Club of the CPEPD, received an invitation to the breakfast for Dr. KING as a representative of North Philadelphia United, a local civil rights group formed by GEORGIE WOODS, a disc jockey for WDAS, a Negro-oriented radio station. WILLIAMS reportedly will not be able to attend due to her employment schedule.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, in its Final City Edition, on July 30, 1965, on page 10, column 4, carried an article entitled, "Moore Assails Two-Day Visit Here of Dr. KING." This article indicated that CECIL B. MOORE, President, Philadelphia Chapter, NAACP, blasted the planned Philadelphia visit of Dr. KING as an attempt by "the egghead white power structure" to divide local Negroes. MOORE attacked both Dr. KING and the "appeasers, social climbers and whites who have contributed to the $20,000 Dr. KING has taken out of Philadelphia without accounting."

The article also stated that earlier in the day Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL of New York said he had advised Dr. KING that "he might have trouble in Philadelphia. CECIL MOORE has 30,000 members of the NAACP there."

(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

MORNING FREIHEIT

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961 by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, documents the publication "Morning Freiheit" as follows:

"The Communist International 'subsidized * * * the founding of the CPUSA's newspaper, Freiheit."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 51-101, Modified Report with respect to the Communist Party of the United States of America, December 18, 1956, p. 159.)

"A Communist Yiddish daily."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7687.)

"The Freiheit has been one of the rankest organs of Communist propaganda in this country for almost a quarter of a century."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 75.)

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 30, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-7321) July 30, 1965

SAC, DETROIT (100-2760)

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD
IS - C; ISA OF 1950

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies and for Jackson three copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding the National Lawyers Guild publication captioned "Procedure and Check List for the 1965 Guild Program in Mississippi and the South for Desegregation of Public Facilities". b6 b7C b7D

Source utilized in letterhead memorandum is [redacted] (source of information - protect by request).

The original of this literature is maintained in Detroit file 100-2760-1B3.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
3 - Jackson (100-167)(Enc. 3)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-CLAUDIA H. SHROPSHIRE)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-32457)
MHS:jd
(8)

1 - ENCLOSURE

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 2 1965

54 AUG 19 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-7321-2320

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 30, 1965

Re: National Lawyers Guild

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 23, 1965, made available a mimeographed list of instructions sent to individuals on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

A Xerox copy of these instructions is attached hereto.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outsideyour agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-440529-

PROCEDURE AND CHECK LIST
FOR
THE 1965 GUILD
PROGRAM IN MISSISSIPPI AND THE SOUTH
FOR DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Purpose of Activity: To desegregate all public facilities on a county wide basis and to secure compliance under the 1964 Civil Rights Act pursuant to Title II and III and related sections, either through negotiated voluntary compliance or initiating suit.

Your Activity Outlined:

1. Offer to Act:
Because of the scope of an omnibus suit to desegregate all public facilities in a county, it is contemplated that only firms and groups of individual lawyers acting as a team can assume responsibility of this type of litigation. If your firm or you and several lawyers in your community acting as a team wish to volunteer to engage in this program, write to Claudia Shropshire, Southern Regional Director of the Guild 507½ N. Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

It is imperative that in your offer to serve you advise her of a probable date that you can come to Mississippi. We would like to get these suits commenced by Mid-July or sooner where possible. If you cannot arrange two or three days by that time please indicate, since the County assigned to you will depend upon your availability date.

2. Acceptance of Offer:
Your firm or team, will be assigned to a county by the Southern Regional Director, and you will receive a packet with relevant information relative to elected and appointed officials in that county, statistical information relative to size and racial composition and information available on the types of discrimination practiced. Also, when you have definitely confirmed a date that you will and can come to Mississippi for at least two or three days, a meeting will be arranged for you by the Southern Regional Director between

yourself and your clients, local people and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party County Chairman.

It is suggested that you employ the following steps during the two or three days in Mississippi:

a) Meet with local people and F.D.P. County Chairman, which will have been pre-arranged for you by the Southern Regional Director.

b) Fully explain the nature of suit to parties and the steps involved in the litigation including their responsibility as plaintiffs and your role as volunteer attorney.

c) Explain fully and have the retainer agreements signed by the plaintiffs who have indicated in advance they wished to institute the desegregation suits.

d) Do on-the-scene investigation of the reported incidents of discrimination and types of segregated facilities; take pictures and obtain affidavits from clients or witnesses who have experienced or witnessed these acts. This may include some testing of facilities by local people. Treat this as a major piece of litigation for which you are doing the investigation preparatory to the drafting of your complaint.

e) Look for violations in all public facilities receiving local, state or municipal money or funds and which are owned, operated or managed by a State or subdivision. For example:

1. County and Municipal Court Houses;
2. City Halls and State Office Buildings;
3. Parks, Golf Courses and Public Swimming Pools;
4. County and City Museums;
5. State, County or City Hospitals, Clinics and Public Health Centers;
6. So-called private facilities located in public buildings, owned, operated, managed or leased by governmental unit.

Note that the discrimination or segregation complained of may be one or more of the following:

1) An absence of a facility provided to the other race;
2) An absolute exclusion from access to the facility;
3) An unequal limitation on the use of the facility;
4) A closing down of the facility upon attempts to desegregate.

f) Obtain names and addresses of all governmental officials, with proper designation, who will be possible defendants to the litigation. The Southern Regional Office will assist you in this matter.

g) Formally request with letter of retainer, the association of local counsel who will be recommended to you by the Guild, to satisfy the court's rules.

h) It should be determined at the meeting with counsel and the local leadership and F.D.P. County Chairman whether steps should be taken to negotiate voluntary compliance. In some Mississippi Counties, this would be a futile effort. In others, the local people may want to attempt the creation of a bi-racial group in their community. We are not optimistic about such possibilities from past experiences, although steps for attempting negotiations are outlined in our attorney's brochure.

Relationship of Lawyers to Local People: You will find Mississippi a unique experience. Most if not all of the white community will resent passively if not actively your intrusion upon "their way of life." The Negro community in general, your clients and local F.D.P. group will render you the only assistance available. But they are not lawyers or trained investigators and you will have to dig out the information necessary for your suit. You will be assisted by the Guild office in Jackson and our resident law students. It is extremely important that you establish meaningful rapport with your clients. They are not trained in decision making but are capable of it, and should make all decisions after consultation, upon your advice and recommendations.

It is possible that as a result of bringing this type of litigation your clients may suffer arrest and harassment after you have

returned to your office outside of the State. It is important that you explain to your clients in advance, that should these arrests occur, that they will have to rely upon and ask for legal defense from the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and from the other three groups of Civil Rights Attorneys in the State, who are in Mississippi to represent indigent civil rights workers and local people, who cannot otherwise obtain local representation.

It would be wise and we recommend that you meet with the local F.B.I. agents and Justice Department personnel if they are located within your county or proximity. Notice may be given to the U.S. Attorney General upon filing of your suit, in the event they wish to intervene.

Commencing the Action:

1. After preparation of sufficient copies of the Complaint, they should be mailed to the Southern Regional Office where the signatures of all parties needed, including local counsel will be obtained, and the suit will be filed and service by the U.S. Marshall will be arranged by the Guild office. (see attorneys brochure for sample Complaint)

2. Written interrogatories are recommended as the method of discovery to avoid expenses and costs of depositions. (see enclosed sample)

3. Requests for admissions may be utilized after responses to the interrogatories have been served upon plaintiffs. The extent of discovery needed, as well as the scope of the law suit, will depend on the circumstances of the area and your particular county, and of the responsive pleadings on preliminary motions filed by the opposition.

4. Hearings on preliminary motions can be handled by local counsel. It is noted that where the Courts decision on a preliminary motion is discretionary, out of state counsel can avoid the expense of a futile appearance, and have local counsel argue the motion.

5. It is anticipated that in most cases the actual "trial" will be the argument on the motion for Summary Judgment and out of state counsel should plan to return for this argument. Your admission to practice before the Court on this hearing and others, would be moved by local counsel. It is therefore recommended that you obtain and bring with you a certificate of Good Standing from the Federal District Court to which you are admitted in your State.

Coordination by Guild's Southern Regional Office: All matters that must be handled in Mississippi which can be done without out-of-state counsel's appearance will be handled by Mrs. Shropshire, local counsel, and/or our resident law student. This would include the filing of papers and arrangement for service and forwarding of all responsive pleadings to the out-of-state law firms. Past experience indicates that in most instances only local counsel has been served with pleadings and we shall have to arrange copies for the Northern firm actually handling the case.

Copies of all pleadings and papers filed in each suit will be kept on file in the Guild's office in Jackson, and sample copies of various types of pleadings will be sent to cooperating counsel upon request.

As part of your responsibility, we would appreciate progress reports of any telephone conversations and copies of any correspondence relative to the case which you feel will be pertinent to our permanent file in Jackson.

We appreciate your offer to assist us in this project, which we feel and hope will be a lasting contribution to the people of Mississippi, in that it will afford them at long last an opportunity to share equally in the pleasures and activities of their local communities and government, for which they have paid a heavy price and made untold sacrifice.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1486) (P)

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., ALLEGING
DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965
RM
OO: PHILADELPHIA

Remytels 7/24,25/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum (LHM). Information copies furnished OSI, ONI, INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

The LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ inasmuch as information obtained from PH T-1 through PH T-4, if disclosed would tend to identify informants of continuing value and possibly compromise their future effectiveness, and thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

PH T-1 is [redacted].

PH T-2 is [redacted].

PH T-3 is [redacted].

PH T-4 is [redacted].

100-44[illegible] b7D

NOT RECORDED
140 AUG 10 1965

CARBON COPY

The Special Agent observing the demonstration was SA JOHN R. WINEBERG.

COPIES MADE

DISCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-37

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 18 1965

PH 157-1486

COPIES:

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
21 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1486
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-42492 (COINTEL)
[redacted]
1 - 100-45475 (THEODORE FAGIN)
1 - 100- (JERRY FELDMAN)
1 - 100-28841 (FRANCES GABOW)
[redacted]
1 - 100-2459 (STERLING ROCHESTER)
1 - 100-5280 (SOL ROTENBERG)
[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

JRW:lac
(25)

The Philadelphia Police Department, Secret Service and INTC, Philadelphia, were advised on 7/23/65 of possible appearance of unknown Black National group on 7/24/65 at Girard College.

Philadelphia PD taped speeches at Girard College on 7/24/65 and Philadelphia will attempt to get transcript of L. HENRY's remarks, depending on quality of reception.

It should be noted that after the Philadelphia PD identified Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) members, the PD advised NAACP coordinators of this fact.

When LAWRENCE HENRY made his speech, he said that he did not like it that the FBI had told the Philadelphia PD who the CP people in the picket line were; and the PD in turn telling the NAACP leaders who the Communists were. The Philadelphia PD through its intelligence investigations know the identities of numerous members of the CPEPD, particularly those who have taken part in demonstrations over the past several years.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 26, 1965

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated July 23, 1965.

On July 23, 24, and 25, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the demonstration at Girard College.

The demonstration began at 7:15 p.m. on July 23, 1965, and lasted until 11:05 p.m.; there were four to 22 pickets during that time.

On July 23, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised he had received information that an unidentified "Black Nationalist" group from Washington, D.C., or New York City, might be joining the demonstrations at Girard College on July 24, 1965. The informant was at Girard College on July 23, 24, and 25, 1965, but advised on these dates he did not observe any group of people from out of the city.

The demonstration on July 24, 1965, commenced at 2:30 p.m. and continued until 4:00 p.m., when a rally was held. When the demonstration started there were 28 people, and at 4:00 p.m. there were 80. Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised he recognized FRANCES GABOW, RITA GABOW, SANDY PATRINOS,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442329-

~~157-4157~~

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING
DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

CHARLES ROBINSON, and STERLING ROCHESTER of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) in the picket line. Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised on July 26, 1965, that he observed FRANCES GABOW, RITA GABOW, SARGE DAVIS, STERLING ROCHESTER, CHARLES ROBINSON, SANDRA PATRINOS, JARVIS TYNER, AARON and GAIL LIBSON, all of the CPEPD.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department Commissioner's Office, advised on July 24, 1965, based on intelligence information in the police department, he recognized people the department considers Communist Party (CP) members, leftists and Socialists, including SANDY PATRINOS, SOL ROTENBERG, THEODORE FAGIN, DEBBIE AMIS, FRANCES GABOW, ROOKIE GABOW, JERRY FELDMAN, and AARON LIBSON and his wife, in the picket line.

On July 26, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised SOL ROTENBERG and DEBBIE AMIS are current members of the CPEPD.

At the outset of the rally, GEORGE SELLERS, Third Vice President of the NAACP of Philadelphia, made an announcement over the public address system that the NAACP was not identified or seeking the support of any political group and therefore any individual in the picket line who was affiliated with the CP, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), or the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) was not welcome in the picket line.

Characterizations of the DCA and PSSFC are attached.

Several youthful NAACP demonstrators spoke, who have been arrested during the Girard College demonstrations. They stated that they did not care who was in the picket line, just so they were marching for "freedom."

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

An individual from Philadelphia identifying himself as the Reverend LAWRENCE HENRY, who has been at civil rights demonstrations in Philadelphia for a couple of years mainly as a free lance photographer and newswriter, spoke. He said that since the Philadelphia Police Department had identified the CP people in the demonstration and told the NAACP leaders who they were and the NAACP was not allowing the CP people to demonstrate, this was again an example of the white man dominating and setting out under what terms the Negro would get his freedom. He said the white man should not be allowed to dominate the Negro in the civil rights movement but that he could not say too much against the whites as a class because it might cause him trouble at home--he said he has a white wife.

LAWRENCE was critical of the Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING approach of nonviolence and "turn the other cheek" in the civil rights movement. He quoted the Biblical "eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth" method of the Negro to obtain his freedom. He alluded to the fact that KING is to come to Philadelphia in the near future but that he would not think that KING would be welcome in the Girard College area.

He said the Negro cannot wait for the white man to allow him his freedom in a slow way. He said he recently had been in Santo Domingo and had seen American soldiers propagandizing the Dominicans. He said that rather than doing this, the United States Government should be sending those troops home and spending the money on helping the Negro. He also said he had just returned from Algeria, where he had talked to the Head of State. They talked of the plight of the Negro in the United States in his quest for freedom and that the Algerian Government would furnish the United States Negroes guns and arms he needs to free himself.

He said the Negro cannot wait for freedom and since he has a background of "cutting and shooting" one another, he might start doing this in the civil rights movement. He also made favorable comment on the Deacons for Defense and Justice who are active in Bogalusa, Louisiana.

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

He ended his talk with a prayer in which he welcomed Communists, prostitutes, winos, drunks, or anyone else who took part in the picketing for freedom.

At the conclusion of the rally, the demonstration continued without CP people until 11:50 p.m., with as few as four demonstrators and as many as 20.

Shortly after the rally, CECIL B. MOORE, President, NAACP Branch, appeared at Girard College and told the demonstrators that he did not want any Communists marching in the picket line, nor anyone else who was not willing to follow his orders absolutely.

The demonstration on July 25, 1965, began at 4:30 p.m. with four pickets, and continued until 5:15 p.m. Picketing started again at 8:30 p.m. and lasted until 11:05 p.m., with a maximum of 16 demonstrators.

An article appearing in the "Philadelphia Inquirer," July 25, 1965, page one, states that the City of Philadelphia will propose in the near future that they be allowed to set up scholarships for students at Girard College. If accepted by the trustees, this could eliminate court action on the will of GIRARD, thereby circumventing the possibility of abrogating the will. In the event the will was destroyed, the trust would revert to the State.

An article in the "Philadelphia Bulletin," page eight, July 25, 1965, states that on a television show, Governor WILLIAM SCRANTON commented on the potential violence as long as the Girard College situation is not solved. The State is concerned about the "difficult and very complicated" problem. There is the conflict of will-making as to property rights against the segregated institution with a Berlin-like wall (to the Negro) around it.

APPENDIX - CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE (PSSFC)

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958, that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Sicence Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission (CPEPD) and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959, November 5, 1959, and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961 that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961 and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well-known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 8, 1964 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, and 1964 and that it remains under the control of the DEC, CPEPD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

JULY 26, 1965

Title PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Character

Reference Memorandum dated July 26, 1965, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-16-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIYM

SENATE

Pages 16362-16366. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, spoke concerning Communist influence in the civil rights movement. He stated "In closing my brief remarks today, I invite the attention of Senators to the testimony presented by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover before the House Appropriations Committee on March 4, 1965. There are some very pertinent comments by Mr. Hoover which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks." These remarks were not set forth in the Record. Mr. Thurmond advised that he was including with his remarks an article from the New York Times of July 5, 1965, showing how Dr. King and others in the civil rights groups are indeed peddling the Communist line in America. He also included a portion of the recently released report by the Alabama Legislative Commission To Preserve the Peace. The report comments on the employment of Jack O'Dell by King pointing out that at the time O'Dell was hired he was publicly identified as a member of the Communist Party. King stated he had fired O'Dell, however, a year later it was revealed that he was still employed by King. The report states "This deliberate falsehood on King's part was in keeping with J. Edgar Hoover's statement a few months ago that King was a 'notorious liar'." The report goes on to state [redacted] b7D made an affidavit in 1963 that King was set forth at Communist Party meetings as an individual the Communists should rally around in the Communist struggle on many racial issues. - - - - J. Edgar Hoover said in his report to Congress last year that many of the persons in clerical garb who took part in the march on Washington were identified by the FBI as Communist Party members. "

Hoover also reported that the Reds are working hard, and with some success, to infiltrate and take over the Negro protest movement." (Per the Domestic Intelligence Division, [redacted]

100-442427

NOT RECORDED
17 AUG 4 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-15-65 (P) was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

OFFICE OF
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 1

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.

Re: Report of the Alabama Legislative
Commission to Preserve the Peace

I would be interested in any comments you might have regarding this report.

The Attorney General
Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
71 AUG 16 1965

Baumgardner - Sullivan Memo
7/16/65
SFP:dak

Memo - AG, cc's DAG, Yeagley - Doar
7/19/65
SFP: Pak/dlch

REC-21 60-442529-1061
EX-101
22 JUL 29 1965

EXECUTIVE C.
JUL 14 1965

INT. SEC.

AUG 18 1965

@COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110301-

FD-205 (Rev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100- 442529) DATE: 7/26/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (File 100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

This case will be delinquent. 8/1/65

Date of Bureau deadline: 8/1/65

Reason for the delinquency: OTHER EXPEDITE MATTERS

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: ON OR BEFORE 8/9/65

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

DIR. SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-91330)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
IS-C
(OO: NY)

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO THE INFORMATION HEREIN SINCE THE SAID INFORMATION, BY ITS NATURE, TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-S* AS THE SOURCE THEREOF. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED ALSO FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN NY 694-S*, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCORPORATED, EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM, IN ANY COMMUNICATION THAT MAY BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

On 7/27/65, NY 694-S* advised SA [redacted] [redacted] as follows:

According to GUS HALL, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL has been "hired" on a full-time basis to work "secretly" in recruiting into the CP, USA "Negroes from the civil rights movement". In connection with this assignment, O'DELL will be given $5,000 "for salary and expenses".

HALL also informed NY 694-S* that O'DELL had been assigned to organize a delegation of seven CP, USA members active in the CP, USA Negro movement to go to Moscow. This delegation, ostensibly, will go to Moscow under the auspices of the publication, "Freedomways" and at the invitation of the "Writers Union" in Moscow. 100-442529

NOT RECORDED
168 AUG 6 1965

4-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
1-New York [redacted] (Inv.) (42)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1-New York

JFO:mbj
(8)

8 JUL 29 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 12 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358916-312

It will be noted that in NY airtels to the Bureau captioned "SOLO;IS-C" and dated 4/23/65 and 6/22/65, respectively, it is reported that the Soviets had invited 20 CP, USA representatives to visit Moscow, seven of whom were to be CP, USA members active in the Negro movement.

A separate communication will be submitted requesting authority for further coverage on O'DELL.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 7-29-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page A4150. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, pointed out that on July 6th the News of Lynchburg, Virginia, published an editorial commentary on the question of Communist infiltration of and influence in the civil rights movement. The editorial was printed in the Record. The editorial points out that despite the overwhelming mass of evidence to the contrary, high Federal Government officials have denied that Communists exert any influence in the movement. Attorney General Katzenbach was mentioned as one of the officials. The editorial states "The facts prove otherwise. And the Attorney General cannot claim he was misinformed. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation--the investigating agency of Katzenbach's Department of Justice--has repeatedly warned of Communist infiltration of the rights organizations." The editorial quotes from Mr. Hoover's recent testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

CIRM

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
175 AUG 4 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-2744

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-28-69 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bufile case or subject matter files.

69 AUG 12 1965

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 7-28-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL C I Rm

Removed By 65 AUG 16 1965

File Number 100-442529-

Permanent Serial Charge Out

285

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	7-30-65	7/14 - 29/65

REPORT MADE BY: SA DARWIN E. THORNTON — TYPED BY: krp

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCES:

Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON dated 4/29/65 at Chicago.

LEADS

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"confidential"~~ inasmuch as it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-4, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Notations

compromise their future effectiveness.

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

Special Agents of the FBI who observed the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS for the period June 10, 1965, to date, and who observed some individuals with subversive backgrounds in these demonstrations, are as follows:

Agents	Date
SA H. SIDNEY NEEL, Jr.;	6/14/65
SA RICHARD L. STRAIN;	6/18/65
SAs AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER, GARRETT P. FLEMING;	6/21/65
SAs [redacted], ROBERT L. NOEL;	6/22/65
SA AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER	6/23/65
SA ROBERT F. BARRY, SA MAURICE J. WHITE, SA [redacted]	6/24/65
SA PETER J. BUSSONE	6/25/65
SAs ROBERT L. NOEL, THOMAS B. LANDESS	6/26/65,
SAs DARWIN E. THORNTON, [redacted] JAMES E. HANLON [redacted] RICHARD J. OTT	6/28/65

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CG 100-41324
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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
CG T-1, NY 2359-S*	b3 b7D b7E
CG T-2, [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-3, [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of EUGENE TOURNOUR; ROBERTA TOURNOUR; Characterization of CHARLES FISCHER; characterization of SYLVIA FISHER; Characterization of ANN PROSTEN; Characterization of SAM KRASS DAVIS; Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY; Characterization of BEN and EVA FRIEDLANDER Characterization of GIL GREEN; characterization of GUS SAVAGE; characterization of JOSEPH ENGEL; characterization of MITCHELL PASSOVOY; characterization of LOU DISKIN; characterization of BRENETTA HOWELL; characterization JACK KLING; characterization NATALIE MYERS; characterization GRACE SARNIAK; characterization JAMES TATE(Jr.); characterization FOSTER STOCKWELL, JOHN PAPPADEMUS

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-4, CG 5824-S*	
CG T-5, [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-6, [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JESSE PROSTEN; characterization of LEON BEVERLY; characterization of JACK SPIEGEL
CG T-7, [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-8, [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-9, [redacted]	Characterization of Dr. QUENTIN D. YOUNG; characterization of DOROTHY HAYES; characterization of ARNOLD ABRAMS; characterization of SYDNEY G. BILD; characterization of BERTRAM CARNOW; characterization of Dr. ROBERT F. JEANS; characterization of JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN
CG T-10, [redacted]	Characterization of ANN PROSTEN.

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-11, [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of MARIAN CORDELIA BYRNES
CG T-12, [redacted]	[redacted] characterization of WILBERFORCE JONES.
CG T-13, [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-14, [redacted]	Characterization of TED PEARSON; characterization of CHARLIE HARRIS; characterization of DENNIS SCHREIBER characterization of JAMES S. TATE (Jr.) characterization of JEFFERY H. GOLD; characterization of ROD STEPHENS; characterization of DALE BERMAN; characterization of FANNIE RUSHING
CG T-15, [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of EDWIN and EMMA JOHNSON; characterization of PEGGY TERRY
CG T-16, [redacted]	Characterization of JUAN STOAKLEY; characterization of RITA WARFORD; [redacted]

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-17 [redacted]	Characterization of HELENE SARETT
CG T-18, [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of EDWARD HEISLER; Characterization of HOWARD PACKER; Characterization of BARNIE TAYLOR; Characterization of JAMES HUDSON; Characterization of TOM DENGLER; Characterization of MADALYN JASINSKI
CG T-19, Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department	100-41324-630 -883 -890 -889 -891 Characterization of BERNICE FRANKLIN; Characterization of PAULA ENGEL; Characterization of JAY LITVIN;
CG T-20 [redacted]	Characterization of DALE BERMAN; Characterization of MICHAEL B. GAINER, GLORIA CRAWFORD

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-21, [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM T. BAIRD
CG T-22, [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY CANTER
CG T-23, [redacted]	Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY Characterization of SYLVIA WOODS; Characterization of DANIEL QUEEN; Characterization of HELEN QUEEN;
CG T-24, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of CLIFTON LAWS
CG T-25, [redacted]	Characterization of CLIFTON LAWS
CG T-26 [redacted]	Characterization of SHIRLEY LENS
CG T-27, [redacted]	Characterization of BERNARD LUCAS; Characterization of IRENE TURNER; Characterization of LEON PARTNOY, characterization of RENA A. TATE
CG T-28, [redacted]	Characterization of MARCIA STARR; Characterization of JEFFERY H. GOLD

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-29, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of PEGGY TERRY
CG T-30, [redacted] U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. (Requested)	Characterization of E. LEON SUTCH
CG T-31, [redacted]	Characterization of Rev. STANLEY J. HALLETT
CG T-32, [redacted]	Characterization of KENNETH N. OWENS
CG T-33, [redacted]	Characterization of RONALD O. RUFER
CG T-34, [redacted]	Characterization of EARL V. SILBAR
CG T-35, CG 5358-S*	Characterization of BERNICE FRANKLIN
CG T-36, [redacted]	Characterization of BETH R. JOFFE
CG T-37, [redacted]	Characterization of BETH R. JOFFE

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-38, [redacted]	Characterization of KATHERINE A. KOMATSU
CG T-39, [redacted]	Characterization of SOL GOLDIN
CG T-40, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of SOL GOLDIN
CG T-41, [redacted]	Characterization of SARAH ETHEL JONES
CG T-42, [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS BOHANAN
CG T-43, [redacted]	Characterization of NEIL JAMES, Jr.; Characterization of HAROLD LEE.
CG T-44, [redacted]	Characterization of one G. EDGAR RIDDICK
CG T-45, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of SCOTT ARDEN
CG T-46, [redacted]	Characterization of JIM HARVEY; characterization of ROBERT VAUGHN
CG T-47, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of VERA KING

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-48 Legat, Mexico City, Mexico	Characterization of CHARLES MC DEW
CG T-49, [redacted]	Characterization of JOYCE LASHOF
CG T-50, [redacted]	Characterization of LAWRENCE LANDRY
CG T-51, [redacted]	100-41280-1A
CG T-52 Anonymous	Characterization of HERBERT K. ABRAMS
CG T-53, [redacted] Former confidential informant.	Characterization of DAVID ELWYN
CG T-54, [redacted]	Characterization of SAUL MENDELSON
CG T-55, CS NY 425-S	Characterization of DAVID H. WAGNER
CG T-56, [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of DAVID H. WAGNER
CG T-57, [redacted]	Characterization of JESSE GRAY
CG T-58, [redacted]	Characterization of JESSE GRAY

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Identity of Source	Location
CG T-59, [redacted]	Characterization of LEON PARTNOY
CG T-60, [redacted] Baltimore PSI	Characterization of ROBERT SHERWOOD

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA DARWIN E. THORNTON
Date: 7-30-65

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: Chicago 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, attended two CP,USA, National Negro Commission meetings, April and June, 1965, where Negro civil rights movement discussed as well as role of Communists in struggle for Negro equality. LIGHTFOOT also to attend National Association for Advancement of Colored People Convention, Denver, Colo. Chicago civil rights movement discussed at CP of Illinois meetings and weakness of movement attributed to fact movement controlled by middle class Negro and white, and conflict between Negro civil rights organizations and Mayor RICHARD DALEY's "political machine." CP of Illinois influence in CORE, CCCO, NAACP, NALC and SNCC noted where pertinent. CP of Illinois and Chicago Branch, SWP, members active in civil rights demonstrations protesting rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. Identities of Communists participating set forth where pertinent. Formation of Medical Committee for Human Rights, Chicago Chapter, noted. Committee consisting of medical personnel created to offer medical support for civil rights demonstrators. LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT and Chicago representatives of RAM attended a conference in Detroit, Michigan, where a proposed conference to form a coalition of militant Negro radicals to be held Washington, D.C., in May, 1965, discussed.

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GROUP I
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DETAILS:

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

American League Against War and Fascism;

Abraham Lincoln Brigade;

Civil Rights Congress;

Communist Political Association;

International Workers Order;

Socialist Workers Party;

Young Communist League.

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

African-American Heritage Association (AAHA);

Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP);

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR);

Chicago Call for Youth;

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations (CCASR), formerly known as Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF);

Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS);

Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC);

Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago (JCCC);

Independent Socialist League (ISL);

Modern Book Store (MBS);

Modern Teens;

Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM);

Washington Park Forum (WPF);

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA);

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC);

Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC);

Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line And the Like, Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions By National and Other Functionaries

On April 23, 1965, a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York.

Among those attending this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CPUSA, National Negro Commission, and Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

During the course of this meeting, one of the main items discussed was the changes which were occurring in the Southern Section of the United States due to the civil rights movement and the discussion attempted to formalize the CP program relative to these changes in the South.

During the course of this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT remarked that the first task for the Party was to politically arouse the CP. He felt that what is needed was for the rank and file of the CP to have a clear understanding as to why the CP was in the civil rights fight. LIGHTFOOT stated that he would propose that a substantial sum of money be arranged for work in the South during the months of September, October, and November and December. He indicated that this would be a control period.

(CG T-1, April 23, 1965)

On June 12, 1965, a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission was held at the Chelsea Hotel, located on 23rd Street, New York, New York. Among those attending this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

This meeting was held to hear a report on the current struggle for Negro equality and political action as

well as a report on the economic status of Negro workers, in the current society. Also discussed during this meeting was the role of Communists in the struggle for Negro equality.

(CG T-2, 6/14/65)

2. Plans, Etc., Made at CP of Illinois Lower Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

On April 21, 1965, a meeting of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Morton Grove, Illinois. The main point of discussion at this meeting was the Negro-Jewish relationships in the United States.

Among those attending this meeting was EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and during the discussion, DURHAM stated that such meetings as the Jewish Commission meeting were extremely important to the CP and that more should be held. He stated that Negro members of the CP had responsibility to fight anti-Semitism in the Negro community and that he had to admit at the present time that there was no conscious effort in this regard.

DURHAM cited the example that within the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), there were no Jewish organizations which were part of that Council. DURHAM stated that there was no conscious effort to include Jewish organizations in the CCCO.

DURHAM also reported that the major problems facing the Negro civil rights movement were in the realm of economics, that is, that a struggle for the economic needs of the Negro people is still lagging.

Also during his remarks, DURHAM commented concerning the quota system proposal for integrated neighborhoods. He

stated that the majority of the CP Negro Commission rejects any quota plan for integrating communities. He stated that such a plan was unworkable because it went against the main demands of the current Negro movement and such a system would cause more antagonism than it would arrest. DURHAM noted that the logic of the quota plan proposed by the South Shore Community in Chicago was exposed when Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS carried the proposal to its logical conclusion, and further restricted the participation of Negro children in the schools of the South Shore community.

DURHAM stated that in his opinion, open occupancy was the only logical solution and that the problem could not be solved on any piecemeal basis.

At the close of his remarks, DURHAM recommended to the Jewish Commission that they tell the "Jewish progressives" that they should function in Jewish organizations in the current struggle for Negro civil rights.

(CG T-3, 4/22/65)

On May 7, 1965, a meeting of a West Side Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois, attended this meeting and gave an estimate of the civil rights struggle in Chicago to this club meeting.

DURHAM, during the course of his remarks, stated that the Chicago civil rights movement has had many activities, but in the main there have been no significant victories. DURHAM said that the character of the movement indicates the necessity for an understanding by CP members of how they can make a contribution.

DURHAM advised the Club that the leadership of the civil rights movement in Chicago remains in the hands of

Negro middle class professionals and middle class white liberals. However, the bulk of the activists are young people and that the young people keep the movement going. DURHAM stated that the biggest coalition of civil rights organizations is still in the CCCO; however, the CCCO still suffers from a lack of member organizations who have roots in the Negro community.

DURHAM commented that relative to militant-type organizations such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), these organizations suffer from a very limited type leadership and membership. DURHAM stated that the biggest program confronting the Negro civil rights organizations in Chicago is how to develop a base in the Negro community.

DURHAM pointed out that other serious weaknesses include the fact that the labor movement in Chicago is not an outstanding participant in the civil rights struggle. He also noted that another weakness was the fact that basic organizations in the Jewish community have been absent from the CCCO coalition.

DURHAM also noted that the overriding problem confronting the civil rights organizations in Chicago is the relationship of Mayor DALEY's political machine to civil rights struggles, and the conflict which the civil rights organizations face in their activities when confronted with this political machine.

DURHAM concluded that all members of the CP of Illinois should give serious consideration to how the community activities they are engaged in can help break the stranglehold on the civil rights struggle in Chicago.

(CG T-3, May 10, 1965)

During June, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, and a member of the CPUSA National Negro Commission, came under criticism from JAMES WEST, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois, because, according

to WEST, LIGHTFOOT has not become involved in the local Chicago civil rights movement and neither LIGHTFOOT nor the CP of Illinois has been in any way identified with this movement. WEST also has been critical of LIGHTFOOT because LIGHTFOOT does not work collectively with the rest of the CP of Illinois leadership and because LIGHTFOOT frequently leaves Chicago without advising the leadership of his departure or where he is going or what he is going to be doing.

(CG T-4, 6/16/65)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as head of the CPUSA National Negro Commission, is scheduled to attend the National Convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to be held in Denver, Colorado, June 28 through July 3, 1965.

(CG T-4, 6/17/65)

b. CP of Illinois State Board

On June 1, 1965, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting, EARL DURHAM, who was in attendance, was asked to comment on the status of the recommendation for a civil rights boycott against the Chicago Board of Education.

DURHAM stated that he had limited knowledge of the status of the recommendation for a boycott, noting that there were wide splits in the various civil rights organizations as to the advisability of the two-day boycott. DURHAM stated that no active organizing center had yet been set up for the boycott and that was the extent of his knowledge.

(CG T-3, 6/2/65)

c. CP of Illinois Clubs

On April 11, 1965, a meeting of the Ray Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at a private residence in

Chicago, Illinois. During the course of this meeting, it was announced that a civil rights demonstration would be held at Chicago City Hall on April 16, 1965, the purpose of which would be to try to oust Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. It was recommended that as many of the Hansborough Club members as possible attend the demonstration and it was also recommended that the members of this Club who were connected with various unions see what they could do to have union participation in the demonstration.

It was also announced to the Club membership that the Negro American Labor Council was interested in a Negro employment drive for those Negroes now unemployed. It was stated that the Hansborough Club members should support this drive as well as any other NALC programs for unemployed Negroes.

(CG T-5, 4/14/65)

On April 25, 1965, the Ray Hansborough Club of the CP of Illinois held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During the discussion at this meeting, it was announced that there had been a tremendous drop in the membership of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. It was announced that because of this condition, members of this Club were being urged to do everything they could to build the membership of the Chicago Chapter, NALC. It was also stated that any of the Club members also members of other civil rights organizations should do everything possible to get these other civil rights organizations to support the activities of the NALC.

(CG T-6, 4/26/65)

On May 11, 1965, a meeting of the Ray Hansborough Club, CP of Illinois, was held at the offices of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA), 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting, LULA SAFFOLD, a member of this Club, presented a report on the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party movement. During this report, she stated that she and another member of the Hansborough Club had participated in meetings of a group in Chicago who were active in support of the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party, (MDFP). LULA SAFFOLD urged that members of the Hansborough Club give wider and greater attention to activities which were designed to support the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party.

As a result of SAFFOLD's recommendation, a committee was appointed to meet and discuss ways and means of arousing the Negro community to the necessity of supporting the MDFP in its efforts to unseat five Mississippi Congressmen. Those appointed to serve on this committee are as follows:

VERSTA MILLER
ISHMAEL FLORY
RANDY HOWARD
LULA SAFFOLD

(CG T-7, 5/14/65)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

d. CP of Illinois Collective in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In late April, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP active in CORE in Chicago, held a meeting with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission to discuss plans relative to a camp meeting sponsored by CORE to be held during the week end of May 7-9, 1965, at the United Auto Workers Camp, Ottawa, Illinois.

TOURNOUR reported to the Negro Commission that this camp would attempt to have in attendance leading CORE

members as well as members of the Students for a Democratic Society and leaders of other civil rights projects. TOURNOUR reported that the meeting would attempt to hold discussions leading toward the establishment of common perspectives for the summer of 1965.

During the discussions that occurred at this meeting, relative to this CORE camp, TOURNOUR recommended that EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, attend the sessions as well as BRENETTA HOWELL, a CP of Illinois member.

(CG T-3, 4/26/65)

In early May, 1965, EUGENE TOURNOUR met with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and during this meeting, TOURNOUR announced that the proposed camp scheduled to be held May 7 through 9, 1965, at the United Auto Workers Camp, Ottawa, Illinois, had been canceled, by the Regional Director of the United Auto Workers.

(CG T-3, 5/4/65)

EUGENE TOURNOUR's purpose behind the Ottawa meeting was to establish a "left wing" section in CORE for the purpose of taking over the National Action Council in CORE which was the governing body of CORE.

(CG T-8, 4/30/65)

On May 7, and May 8, 1965, a conference on community organizing was sponsored jointly by the Students a Democratic Society and the Midwestern CORE Chapter. This conference was held in Chicago, Illinois, and one of the basic organizers of this conference was EUGENE TOURNOUR of Chicago, Illinois. One of the main objectives of this conference was to bring together organizers from around the Midwest to pool experiences and plan for more effective organizing work among the poor Negroes and white classes. Another objective was to bring together leaders of the "left wing"in CORE in the Midwest to discuss strategy and tactics

to be followed at the CORE National Convention scheduled to be held in Durham, North Carolina, July 1-4, 1965.

Participants in this conference included delegates from CORE Chapters from Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio, Ann Arbor and Detroit, Michigan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Chicago, Illinois, St. Louis, and Kansas City, Missouri, and Lawrence Kansas and Omaha, Nebraska. Also present were representatives of civil rights organizations from Pontiac, Michigan, Detroit, Michigan, Chicago, Illinois, and Cairo, Illinois.

EUGENE TOURNOUR had also hoped to involve the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in this conference, and had discussed this with the National President of the DCA. It was the feeling of some of the sponsors active that if the DCA did participate, it would draw "red baiting" and suspicion on the conference.

JAMES PEAKE, Jr., a member of the CP of St. Louis, Missouri, and a DCA organizer for Southern Illinois and Missouri, attended this conference at TOURNOUR's invitation and instruction. PEAKE was introduced as a member of East St. Louis, Illinois, CORE, at the conference.

About 150 persons attended the conference, which was held in the Ida Noyes Hall of the University of Chicago. The first day's session held on Saturday was devoted to panel discussions. The second day of the meeting held on Sunday followed the practice whereby CORE and the Students for a Democratic Society members gathered separately to discuss the specific problems relating to their organizations.

At one of the panel discussions entitled "Goals of Organizing," EUGENE TOURNOUR participated. The presentation to this panel was made by TOURNOUR and concerned itself with the differences between those attending the conference and the professional social workers in the approach to the war on poverty.

In his presentation, TOURNOUR emphasized the importance of CORE acquiring a "working class" outlook and

ridding itself of the "middle class" ideas.

The home of JESSE E. PROSTEN, an official of the Packinghouse Workers Union, at 4800 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, was made available for housing a delegate to this meeting. PROSTEN described himself as a former member of the Young Communist League. Also a strategy meeting involving plans for the CORE National Conference was held at PROSTEN's home on Saturday, May 7, 1965. This meeting was attended by leaders of the "left faction" in CORE, including EUGENE TOURNOUR of Chicago, and JAMES PEAKE of St. Louis. The following plans for the CORE National Convention were tentatively agreed upon as follows:

The main effort of the left forces in CORE will be aimed at electing a favorable National Action Council and not at a direct attack on JAMES FARMER, the National Director of CORE. It was the feeling that once the National Action Council was taken over, then there would be time to clean out the National Office of CORE and get rid of JAMES FARMER. A move was also discussed whereby an attempt would be made to end the policy of having four National Action Council members appointed by the National Director of CORE. It was decided that once the left wing forces in CORE feel that they have the strength to do so, they would also move to strike out the anti-Communist clause from the CORE Constitution.

Also discussed during this strategy meeting was a proposed resolution which would give the Regional Organizations of CORE the final approval over the hiring and firing of CORE field staff members. It was planned to urge other regions in CORE to set up the kind of Regional Organization which has been established in the Midwest and which can operate semi-independently of, and, if necessary, at cross-purposes with the National CORE organization. This particular effort was sponsored by EUGENE TOURNOUR, who was also working on the idea of a regionally-employed Field Secretary. TOURNOUR's interest in this effort stems from the fact that he was recently fired by the National CORE organization.

The left forces in CORE feel that they are very

strong in the Far West, particularly around Los Angeles, California. They also feel that they have the Midwest under their control although one of the members said that elements in her CORE Chapter continued to "red bait" and oppose her. The Eastern part of the United States is considered "FARMER's territory," although the CORE Chapters at Columbia University in New York City, the Brooklyn, New York, CORE, and the Englewood, New Jersey, CORE, were described as especially friendly. It was felt that the Southeastern and Southwestern regions are pivotal and considerable effort will be concentrated in these areas. TOURNOUR plans to make a tour of the Midwest Chapters for the National CORE Convention in order to solicit support. Funds for this trip will be forthcoming from left forces in Chicago.

It is planned to get everyone who is friendly to the left to attend the convention and efforts will be made to get some kind of voting credentials for these individuals. EUGENE TOURNOUR was also anxious to arrange a conference with DANNY RUBIN, Organizational Secretary of the CPUSA, for the purpose of conferring with him about the CORE convention. TOURNOUR also indicated that he will confer with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America leadership about the CORE convention during the DCA national meeting which is to be held in Chicago over Memorial Day.

(CG T-8, 5/14/65)

EUGENE TOURNOUR, as of March, 1965, was a CP member who was active in CORE on behalf of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-3, 3/26/65)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the DCA and the Chicago Chapter, DCA.

Concerning JESSE PROSTEN, it is to be noted that CG T-6 on June 4, 1962, advised that as of June, 1962, CP of Illinois leaders were interested in maintaining contact with JESSE PROSTEN, a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with JESSE PROSTEN were to obtain financial contributions from PROSTEN and to keep him current on CP policy.

e. CP of Illinois Connections With The CCCO

Relative to AL RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, it is to be noted that he resides at [redacted] b6 b7C

RABY is "clean as a whistle" as far as progressive, left or Communist Party background is concerned. RABY came into being as a civil rights leader about three years ago in the Teachers for Integrated Schools (TFIS). During the time of some of the Southern civil rights movements several years back, a Chicago coalition known as the Chicago Council of Community Organizations came into being, and RABY became a delegate to the CCCO from TFIS.

RABY has stated that he inherited his present position because he had no intention originally of becoming a civil rights leader or figure, but was only interested in participating in integration, particarly in the area of problems of education.

RABY's first relationship was with the Chicago Urban League when they began a campaign around quality education. Some of the teachers who started the campaign for integrated education became interested in RABY, and he in them, because these individuals wanted a Negro leader and they began to push RABY upward.

RABY then developed a relationship with ANN PROSTEN, who worked in the TFIS office. When things began to get rough, with demands for action, the CCCO came into being and RABY was the delegate from TFIS. At that time the

Rev. BRAZIER from the Temporary Woodlawn Organization, and a CHARLES DAVIS from the NAACP had the leadership of the CCCO. When things began to get hot, with demands for more activity, the lines were drawn, and RABY, being the only unattached, uninfluenced Negro, with no background of "left or right," becamse everybody's candidate to take over the leadership of the CCCO from BRAZIER and DAVIS.

Since then, RABY has been surrounded by ex-CP members, with the exception possibly of QUENTIN YOUNG, a CP member. CHARLES and SYLVIA FISCHER got hold of RABY first, but they also had LAWRENCE LANDRY, to whom they were trying to give maximum influence, and therefore did not do to much with RABY. Those who stuck with RABY were ANN PROSTEN and QUENTIN YOUNG, and they seemingly had some type of influence over RABY.

EARL DURHAM came into the picture and tried to switch RABY from the ex-CP members to involve him in the real CP by trying to get RABY to establish a coalition body in the Negro community with CP participants. RABY rejected and resisted this program, all the way, although he maintained a friendly relationship with DURHAM.

AL RABY has never taken any of the suggestions from EARL DURHAM, particularly on organization, or even in some instances, on activities. RABY just never did anything about this collective and even rejected repeated attempts by DURHAM to influence him. None of DURHAM's attempts with RABY were ever productive. RABY is not unfriendly toward DURHAM but it is believed the influence of other people mentioned, such as ANN PROSTEN and QUENTIN YOUNG, were more successful because these individuals were also actively engaged in the projects of the CCCO which are much more decisive than any of the projects suggested by the CP of Illinois itself.

AL RABY's only other advisor is EUGENE TOURNOUR, who seems to be part of a clique that is advising RABY. However, TOURNOUR, as of June, 1965, was out of the city of Chicago and has not been around for several weeks.

Relative to the current civil rights demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, it is felt that AL RABY had no idea that the current developments would go as far as they have. RABY was originally very hesitant about the WILLIS protest demonstrations, but with the urging by DICK GREGORY, who is a "loud mouth" sort of individual, and with the mass arrests ordered by Mayor DALEY, the pot got to boiling. The final outcome is unknown and it will probably depend on how the Chicago authorities handle the whole situation. It is believed that had the CCCO demonstrators been left alone, on the second day as they were on the first day, the whole thing would have died out. However, now that there have been mass arrests, the CCCO now has a cause for which to fight.

(CG T-3, 6/14/65)

Concerning Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG, it is to be noted that CG T-9 in September, 1964, advised that as of September, 1964, Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Concerning CHARLES H. FISCHER and his wife, SYLVIA FISCHER, it is to be noted that CG T-3 on May 27, 1964, advised that as of May, 1964, the FISCHER's were at odds with the CP of Illinois. In the recent past, the CP of Illinois had discussed the feasibility of contacting SYLVIA and CHARLES FISCHER and decided it would do no good since the CP has no influence over the FISCHERs. As of May, 1964, the FISCHERs were not friendly towards the CP of Illinois.

Also relative to CHARLES FISCHER, himself, it is to be noted that ISAAC ALEXANDER WRIGHT, a self-admitted former member of District #5, CP, from April, 1943, to December, 1955, advised in January, 1949, that CHARLES FISCHER attended a meeting of

District #5, leaders held on January 13, 1949, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Relative to ANN PROSTEN, it is to be noted that CG T-10 on December 1, 1962, and May 2, 1963, advised that ANN PROSTEN, up to December, 1962, was attending CP of Illinois Club meetings; however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP Club meetings.

CG T-3 on April 2, 1964, advised that at a meeting of CP of Illinois Negro Commission held in April, 1964, a CP member stated that ANN PROSTEN was not a current CP member, but that she was still a Marxist.

Concerning EUGENE S1 TOURNOUR, it is to be noted that he has previously been characterized as a CP member active in CORE in behalf of the CP of Illinois as of March, 1964.

f. CP of Illinois Caucas
Active Within the NAACP

On April 14, 1965, a meeting of CP of Illinois members active in the NAACP was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. Also in attendance were CLAUDE S1 LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, and PETTIS PERRY, member of the CP in Los Angeles, California, and EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the forthcoming NAACP National Convention to be held in Denver, Colorado.

During this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP was concerned about this convention because it was a very important convention. LIGHTFOOT insisted that all efforts be undertaken to guarantee that the CP participants at this convention be highly organized at this time. LIGHTFOOT indicated that he planned to be at this convention and hoped

that LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member active in the NAACP in Chicago, also attended. LIGHTFOOT indicated that he and DAVIS would be at the Convention to gather the Party forces together.

LIGHTFOOT also indicated that throughout the Convention, he would maintain liaison with DAVIS; however, he did not want DAVIS to plan any organized meetings of Party forces which would include LIGHTFOOT. LIGHTFOOT noted that he had high hopes that the CP forces on the West Coast would be able to take an active role in the Convention and he noted that he planned to organize a meeting of CP people active in the NAACP in the Eastern part of the United States, and that this meeting would be held in New York City.

LIGHTFOOT directed that LESTER DAVIS, who planned to be in New York City over the week of April 23-30, 1965, on personal business, contact CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT at National CP Headquarters in New York City on April 26, 1965, and at that time LIGHTFOOT would advise DAVIS of the time and place of a meeting to be held between CP and non-CP NAACP forces where a discussion would be held concerning possible resolutions to be presented at the NAACP National Convention.

LIGHTFOOT, during his remarks, also indicated steps should be taken to advise CP forces who were to attend the Convention that efforts must be made to direct the Convention's activities toward the field of Negro voting rights. He noted that every effort should be undertaken to see that the Convention emphasized greater voter registration and Negro representation in the South and that in the North, emphasis be placed on quality Negro representation. LIGHTFOOT noted that it might not be necessary for Party forces to introduce resolutions as such at the Convention; however, the CP forces must be constantly alert to amend or cause discussions concerning any projects coming within the framework of the voting rights problem.

(CG T-11, 4/21/65)

On April 26, 1965, it was learned that LESTER DAVIS, a member of the CP of Illinois who was present in New York City, contacted CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on that date at CP

Headquarters, and that these two individuals held a discussion concerning the CP policy and program which would be undertaken in connection with the NAACP National Convention scheduled to be held in Denver, Colorado, in June, 1965.

As a result of these discussions, a meeting of CP forces active in the NAACP was held in New York City on April 27, 1965; however, due to the fact that many of those scheduled to attend did not appear for this meeting, the meeting was postponed until April 29, 1965.

On April 29, 1965, some of those scheduled to attend this meeting again failed to appear; however, a discussion was held among those individuals who did appear, and among the issues discussed were the following:

1) The question of voting.

During the discussion on the question of the vote, it was reiterated that the decision set down by leading CP forces must be followed, namely that there must be increased voter registration in the South and the CP must strive to improve the quality of representation in the North. It was noted that the National Office of the NAACP now appears to be ready to exert additional influence in the political action field; therefore, the CP forces at the NAACP National Convention should explore the possibility of trying to commit the Convention to a much broader policy for actively participating in election campaigns.

2) Foreign affairs.

A discussion was held on the current Viet Nam and African crises; however, it was decided that this problem must be set aside until it is determined what forces are available at the Convention who would be in a position to submit such resolutions. It was felt that known CP forces at the NAACP Convention could not present such resolutions.

3) Domestic.

A discussion was held concerning the establishment of multiple branches of the NAACP throughout the United States. It was stated that this plan was tried in Texas and California and has been successful; also it was learned that the Chicago NAACP is against this plan and hopes to present a resolution to reject it. If such a plan is passed, the Chicago Branch NAACP would be broken down into five or six smaller branches. It was felt that should the multiple branch plan be accepted, it would bring about greater membership participation and in this way it was also felt that Party forces could function more effectively in multiple branches. It was therefore decided that all efforts should be made by Party forces at the NAACP National Convention to back any resolution in favor of the multiple branch policy.

(CG T-11, 5/3/65)

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g. CP of Illinois Caucus in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

On April 14, 1965, CP of Illinois members active in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) held a meeting at 6203 South Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The agenda for this meeting consisted of a discussion concerning the NALC; Negro trade unions in the civil rights movement; as well as other problems.

RALPH TURNER, CP of Illinois member, gave a report concerning the present activities of the NALC and of the role which the CP of Illinois was attempting to play in the NALC. TURNER noted that at the present time the NALC is at its lowest ebb. TURNER attributed this condition to the fact that the leadership of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, had involved themselves in attempting to achieve objectives other than those outlined by the NALC national leadership.

The next speaker at this meeting was HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois member, who noted the limited participation on the part of the Negro trade unions in the civil rights movement. He reported that in addition to a few United Auto Workers of America members, a few railroad workers and one or two indivduals in the Mine, Mill Union there were very few Negro trade unionists participating in the civil rights struggle in Chicago. He noted that in the main the leadership in trade unions within the Chicago area are not involved in the civil rights struggle. He also noted that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had a membership of about 25,000, but does not have an active labor committee. He noted that another reason for limited union participation is that no civil rights organization in the country has attempted to mobilize the Negro trade unions. He concluded that the overall problem was that everyone was looking for quick victories and the civil rights struggle attempts have been made with a hodge-podge group which is not trained and prepared to put in motion a concrete program.

(CG T-12, 4/27/65)

On May 3, 1965, a meeting of individuals who are members of the CP group active in the Chicago Chapter, NALC, held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The major item discussed at this meeting was the pending convention of the NALC scheduled for May 27-29, 1965, at Yonkers, New York. The discussion concerning this convention indicated that there was no enthusiasm in the Chicago Chapter for this convention, however, the Chicago Chapter would attempt to send a delegate.

(CG T-3, 5/4/65)

h. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

On April 23, 1965, 30 members of a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) delegation left Chicago, Illinois, at 3:00 PM aboard a chartered Trailways Bus for Washington, D.C. where this delegation was to attend a meeting of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party scheduled to be held on Saturday, April 24, 1965. Among this SNCC delegation was TED PEARSON, Chairman, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago.

(CG T-13, 4/23/65)

Concerning TED PEARSON it is to be noted that CG T-14 on June 4, 1965, advised that TED PEARSON is a member of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois as of that date.

LULA SAFFOLD, a member of the CP of Illinois, also was scheduled to attend a meeting of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to be held in Washington, D.C. April 24, 1965.

(CG T-15, 4/23/65)

3. Plans, etc., As Revealed in Party Publications and Other Propaganda Media Such As, Written Directives, Press Releases and the Like

The "Chicago Daily News", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of May 18, 1965, Red Streak Edition, page 8, column 1,

carried an article entitled, "Red Says He'll Assist Rights Work".

This "Daily News" article quoted Communist leader CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as stating in St. Louis, Missouri, that he would exert every effort to assist Negroes in the current civil rights struggle. The article stated that LIGHTFOOT affirmed that the Rev. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING is not a member of the CP. LIGHTFOOT was also quoted as stating concerning KING, "I wish he was a member of the Communist Party. He is a very fine leader". GAI

The article further noted that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was in St. Louis, Missouri, for two appearances at Washington University's Student Speakers Forum.

The "Chicago's American", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of July 2, 1965, carried an article entitled, "Admits Some Are Workers - - King Denies Commie Influence In Movement".

This "Chicago's American" article reported that the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference who was in Chicago, had stated "No Communist influence or infiltration" exists in the civil rights movement, but Communists do work "here and there" in the movement.

This same "Chicago's American" article also reported that two local Chicago Communist spokesmen, CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT and JIM WEST, had issued statements verifying that individual Communists had been part of the anti-WILLIS demonstrations being sponsored in Chicago under the auspices of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations.

LIGHTFOOT and WEST were quoted as saying "the fact that Communists support integration and have done so for over 30 years is not a startling revelation nor does it make a crime of integration just as it is no crime to be a Communist. The fact that Communists participate in demonstrations for integration is likewise no crime or a startling discovery. Where else does

Mayor DALEY expect the Communist to stand on integration, with the KKK and the John Birch Society, who fight to preserve Jim Crow Segregation?".

This news article further reported CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WEST in referring to Mayor DALEY's remarks as stating that Mayor DALEY is "attempting to redbait the Chicago civil rights movement. He has run out of meaningful arguments to defend his indefensible position".

The article also stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JIM WEST also accused Mayor DALEY of having refused to take a forthright stand on integration and of refusing to use the power of his high position to help break down Jim Crow walls in housing and education. LIGHTFOOT and WEST further noted in the article that DALEY had said he wanted to keep politics out of education but by his statements concerning communism he had brought the cheap politics of redbaiting into the controversy.

It is to be noted that the article noted that the statements by WEST and LIGHTFOOT were in reference to a previous statement by Mayor DALEY wherein he charged that the civil rights movement in Chicago, particularly the anti-BENJAMIN C. WILLIS protest demonstrations, had Communist support.

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

(No pertinent information developed.)

2. Chicago Branch,
Socialist Workers Party

The Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party, CBSWP, since the beginning of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations' protest demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, has participated in these demonstrations, but CBSWP members have taken no part in the planning of these demonstrations and have exercised no influence over the leadership of these demonstrations.

CBSWP members sell copies of "The Militant" and pass out leaflets to the demonstrators and to the bystanders watching these demonstrations.

Among the leaflets passed out was one entitled "Answer to Daley Smear," which was the joint statement of the CBSWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). This statement related to Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY's statement that the anti-WILLIS demonstrations were Communist-influenced. Among the CBSWP members who have participated in these anti-WILLIS demonstrations have been FRANCINE CHANCEY, SUZANNE BUCH, JOE MC BRIDE, DICK MC BRIDE, JACK MARSH, ED HEISLER, CARROLYN and MADALYN JASINSKI, BILL ONASCH, JIM HUDSON and BOB HALFHILL.

In addition, it is to be noted that CBSWP has been unable to attain any leadership capacity in any of the civil rights organizations in the Chicago area. They have discussed programs to infiltrate the civil rights organizations, such as Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, ACT, CORE, and others, but CBSWP members have not been accepted by these groups.

(CG T-18, 7/19/65)

Appended hereto are characterizations of the CBSWP and the Young Socialist Alliance.

In connection with the leaflets which the CBSWP and the YSA have distributed in connection with the CCCO anti-

WILLIS demonstrations, CG T-18 on July 13, 1965, made available a joint statement of the CBSWP and the YSA entitled, "Answer to Daley Smear." This leaflet states as follows:

"In an attempt to discredit the growing movement to oust Supt. Benjamin Willis, Mayor Daley smeared this movement by calling it 'communist influenced.' This tactic should not blind anyone to the basic fact that Daley and the Democratic Party of Chicago are unwilling to answer the just demands of the anti-Willis movement with any meaningful action.

"In making his smear, Daley joined hands with the Commission to Preserve the Peace, a special legislative committee of Alabama, which branded SNCC, SCLC, and CORE as part of a 'pro-communist conspiracy.' The aim in both places is the same: to ignore the realities of racism and discrimination against Afro-Americans and to stop if possible the growing movement towards Freedom Now by discrediting the militant activists.

"The Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance participated in these demonstrations and they feel that anyone, whatever his political beliefs, who supports the goal of full freedom for black Americans should participate not only in these demonstrations against Willis, but also in a movement to defeat Daley in 1967.

"JOINT STATEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY &
YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE
302 SOUTH CANAL
WE 9-5044

"READ THE MILITANT, SOCIALIST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER"

Also on July 13, 1965, CG T-18 made available a copy of the "Young Socialist Newsletter" dated July 9, 1965. This letter, under a paragraph entitled "Anti-Willis Demonstrations," stated as follows:

> "Demonstrations continue daily and participation of YSAER's and friends is encouraged. Meet at 1:00 p.m., Buckingham Fountain, and march to City Hall."

According to CG T-18, the "Young Socialist Newsletter" is a newsletter of the YSA at Chicago, Illinois.

In reference to "The Militant," it is to be noted that "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

> The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. March on City Hall by the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, April 16, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois

On April 16, 1965, 2,300 participants under the auspices of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations conducted a march on City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, as a "mass witness" against Superintendent of Chicago's Public Schools, BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. The purpose of this protest demonstration was "if you believe----inferior education is sin----segregation is sin----official silence on these issues is sin-----the Board of Education should replace Superintendent WILLIS with an administrator committed to vigorous implementation of the Houser and Havighurst Committee recommendations to promote quality and integration in our schools".

This march was publicized as a "Good Friday, passover and pilgrimage to set our children free". The march began at about 2:00 PM, April 16, 1965, when two west side groups assembled. One group assembled at Jackson Boulevard and Western Avenue and the second group gathered at Roosevelt Road and Ashland Avenue. Group no. 1 proceeded east on Jackson to Columbus Drive and then north to Buckingham Fountain on Chicago's lake front. Group no. 2 proceeded east on Roosevelt to Halsted, then north on Halsted to a point where they joined group no. 1.

At approximately 3:00 PM, a third arm of this march was scheduled to begin at the corners of Sedgwik and Oak and was to proceed east on Oak to LaSalle, north to Randolph Street where the group was to meet with the other marching groups from Buckingham Fountain.

By approximately 3:45 PM, all of the above participating groups had assembled in the vicinity of Buckingham Fountain and at this time stepped off four abreast for City Hall. The route of march was across Columbus, then crossed west over Van Buren street to State, North on State to Madison, west on Madison to LaSalle and north to Randolph Street and City Hall.

In front of City Hall the marchers gathered around an automobile that was equipped with a public address system. The purpose of this gathering was to hear brief speeches by members of the participating organizations and the speeches began at approximately 5:00 PM when ALBERT A. RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, stood on the hood of the car and officially opened the meeting portion of the march.

The speaking portion of the demonstration came to a close in approximately 6:15 PM at which time the demonstration was dispersed.

No incidents resulted from this demonstration.

Among the participants during this demonstration were the following:

DALE BERMAN
LEON BEVERLY
RICHARD CRILEY
EUGENE FELDMAN
ISHMAEL FLORY
BEN FRIEDLANDER
EVA FRIEDLANDER
DOROTHY HAYES
EDWIN and EMMA JOHNSON
JACK KLING
SHIRLEY LENS
JULIE MICHAELS
TED PEARSON
GRACE SARNIAK
JACK SPIEGEL
JUAN STOAKLEY
PEGGY TERRY
IRENE TURNER
SYLVIA WOODS
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
HARRY CANTER
SAM KRASS DAVIS
CHARLES FISCHER
SYLVIA FISCHER
CHARLIE HARRIS
EDWARD HEISLER

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BRENNETA SI HOWELL
CLIFTON LAWS
BERNARD SI LUCAS
HOWARD SI PACKER
ANN SI PROSTEN
DENNIS SCHREIBER
MARCIA STARR
BARNIE SI TAYLOR
EUGENE SI TOURNOUR
JAMES SI WEST

(CG T-19, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area)

Concerning the individuals mentioned above the following is noted:

DALE SI BERMAN

CG T-20 advised in December, 1964, DALE BERMAN attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) on December 13, 1964.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the DCC and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA).

LEON SI BEVERLY

On October 15, 1962, CG T-6 advised that a CP of Illinois leader in Chicago stated on October 11, 1962, that BEVERLY is one of the individuals employed in the packing industry in Chicago who should be contacted regularly to collect financial contributions made by him to the CP of Illinois.

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD Ill

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a member of the CP of Illinois from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised in August, 1958, that Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD was then self-

described as a religious Communist who believed there is a relationship, which he was trying to prove, between science, religion and communism.

CG T-21 on June 21, 1965, advised that WILLIAM T. BAIRD is the current Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

HARRY CANTER

CG T-22 on April 27, 1965, advised as of April, 1965, HARRY CANTER was a current member of the CP of Illinois.

RICHARD CRILEY

CG T-23 on March 6, 1963, advised that as of March, 1963, RICHARD CRILEY was a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

SAM KRASS DAVIS

CG T-3 on March 9, 1965, advised that as of that time SAM DAVIS was serving as a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

EUGENE FELDMAN

CHARLES CHILDS, a self-admitted member of the CP in North Carolina between 1950 and April, 1955, advised in January, 1952, that EUGENE FELDMAN attended a North Carolina CP meeting held on December 23, 1951, and stated that he had been in the CP for 14 years at that time.

CHARLES FISCHER
SYLVIA FISCHER

CG T-3 on May 27, 1954, advised that CHARLES FISCHER is a former member of the CP. In the recent past the CP of Illinois

has discussed the feasibility of contacting SYLVIA and CHARLES FISCHER and decided it would do no good since the CP has no influence over them. The FISCHERs at this time are not friendly toward the CP of Illinois.

ISHMAEL SI FLORY

CG T-3 on August 27, 1964, advised that as of August 6, 1964, ISHMAEL FLORY was serving as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

BEN SI FRIEDLANDER
EVA SI FRIEDLANDER

CG T-3 on March 24, 1965, advised as of March, 1965, BEN and EVA FRIEDLANDER were members of the CP of Illinois.

CHARLIE HARRIS ILL

On April 28, 1965, CG T-14 advised that as of April, 1965, CHARLIE HARRIS was a member of a west side unit of the DCC.

EDWARD SI HEISLER

CG T-18 on March 8, 1965, advised that as of that time EDWARD HEISLER was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DOROTHY SI HAYES

CG T-9 on March 25, 1965, advised that as of that time DOROTHY HAYES was a member of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois.

BRENETTA SI HOWELL

CG T-3 on April 21, 1965, advised that as of that time BRENETTA HOWELL was a member of the CP of Illinois.

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EDWIN JOHNSON
EMMA JOHNSON ILL

CG T-15 on October 22, 1962, advised that in October, 1962, EDWIN and EMMA JOHNSON attended a meeting of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship (CCASF).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCASF.

JACK KLING

CG T-3 on March 9, 1965, advised that JACK KLING is a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

CLIFTON LAWS ILL.

CG T-24 on December 12, 1950, advised that CLIFTON LAWS left the CP in 1942 but as of 1950 still believed Communist theories; however, LAWS felt society was not ready for communism.

CG T-25 on May 22, 1963, advised CLIFTON LAWS on May 19, 1963, attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPF.

SHIRLEY LENS ILL.

CG T-26 on June 28, 1962, advised that on June 22, 1962, SHIRLEY LENS attended a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the FPCC.

BERNARD LUCAS

CG T-27 on May 26, 1950, advised that BERNARD LUCAS was a member of the Section Committee, Jack Johnstone Section, District 8, CP, USA, until May, 1949, when he asked to be released. Subsequent

to May, 1949, LUCAS was still considered to be a Communist but he was no longer a member of the CP because LUCAS' union position required him to file a non-Communist affidavit pursuant to the Taft-Hartley Law.

JULIE MICHAELS

CG T-3 on March 17, 1965, advised that JULIE MICHAELS is the name under which NATALIE MYERS contributes articles to "The Worker". As of March, 1965, NATALIE MYERS was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

HOWARD PACKER

CG T-18 on March 15, 1965, advised that HOWARD PACKER is a current member of the CBSWP.

TED PEARSON

It is to be noted that TED PEARSON has been previously characterized in this report according to CG T-14 as a member of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

ANN PROSTEN

CG T-10 on December 21, 1962, and May 2, 1963, advised that ANN PROSTEN up to December, 1962, attended CP of Illinois Club meetings; however, in April, 1963, it was learned that she would no longer be coming to CP Club meetings.

CG T-3 on April 2, 1964, advised at a meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission held in April, 1964, a CP member stated that ANN PROSTEN was not a current CP member. She was still a Marxist.

IRENE TURNER

CG T-27 on July 9, 1947, advised that TURNER as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois.

GRACE SI SARNIAK

CG T-3 on March 13, 1964, advised that GRACE SARNIAK was a member of the CP of Illinois until May, 1964, when she was expelled for left factionalism.

DENNIS SCHREIBER

CG T-14 on March 9, 1965, advised as of August, 1964, DENNIS SCHREIBER attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

JACK SI SPIEGEL

CG T-6 on October 15, 1962, advised that on October 11, 1962, a CP of Illinois leader identified JACK SPIEGEL as an outstanding individual in that SPIEGEL regularly contributes to the CP of Illinois and personally delivers funds to this CP leader.

MARCIA STARR

CG T-28 on April 22, 1965, advised that MARCIA STARR was currently a member of a CP club within the CP of Illinois.

JUAN STOAKLEY

CG T-16 on April 19, 1965, advised JUAN STOAKLEY as of April, 1965, was a current member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

Appended hereto is a characterization of RAM.

BARNIE SI TAYLOR

CG T-18 on April 19, 1965, advised that up until 1959 BARNIE TAYLOR was a member of the CBSWP; however, TAYLOR was expelled from the SWP in 1959. Subsequent to this expulsion TAYLOR continued to attend some open meetings of the SWP in Chicago.

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PEGGY TERRY

CG T-29 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, PEGGY TERRY was a member of the CP of Illinois.

CG T-15 advised on June 4, 1964, that as of June, 1964, PEGGY TERRY was then the recording and corresponding secretary of the Womens Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC.

EUGENE[51] TOURNOUR

EUGENE TOURNOUR has been previously characterized in the details of this report as an individual who is active in the Congress of Racial Equality in the Chicago area in behalf of the CP of Illinois.

SYLVIA[4] WOODS

CG T-23 on March 13, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, SYLVIA WOODS was a member of the CP of Illinois.

JAMES[51] WEST

JAMES WEST has previously been characterized in this report as Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois.

B. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations and the Protest Demonstrations Protesting the Rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, Chicago, Illinois, June 10, 1965, to date.

From June 10, 1965, to date the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations has sponsored almost daily protest demonstrations and/or marches against the Chicago School Board's rehiring of Chicago Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS.

These demonstrations and marches have begun with an assembly in the vicinity of Buckingham Fountain, Chicago, Illinois, on almost a daily basis and after short rallies for announcement purposes the demonstrators then march via several routes through the Loop area of Chicago ending their march at City Hall, Randolph and LaSalle Streets, Chicago, Illinois. During the course of these demonstrations CG T-19, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, and Special Agents of the FBI and/or officers of the Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, have observed the following individuals participating in these marches on the dates indicated or furnished identities of these individuals arrested in connection with these demonstrations where such incidents occurred. The individuals in question are as follows:

On June 15, 1965, Sergeant Sam Nolan, Commander, Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, made available the identities of the individuals arrested in connection with the protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS held June 11-12, 1965, Chicago, Illinois.

These individuals are identified as follows:

June 11, 1965

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772490	HANNA, JOHN H. [redacted]	Male	Negro	[redacted]
1772375	CRAWFORD, JOHN H. [redacted]	Male	Negro	[redacted]
1772380	DITTO, FRANK (NMI) [redacted]	Male	Negro	[redacted]
1772422	GNATZ, WILLIAM R. [redacted]	Male	White	[redacted]
1772453	ARONER, WILLIAM H. 6219 N. St. Louis	Male	White	54

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CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772448	KETTERER, ANTON (NMI)	Male	White	
1772493	STEWART, HENRY (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1772491	WOODWARD, RONALD W.	Male	Negro	
1772423	POLK, SOLOMON (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1772549	LLOYD, ROBERT J. Refused	Male	Negro	
1772448	S/GEORGE, CHARLES H.	Male	White	
1772421	POTTS, EDWARD (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1772492	VINSON, OTIS (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1772451	DUNLAP, CLAUDE L.	Male	Negro	
1772428	DUGGER, CLINTON G.	Male	White	
1772456	SHAMLEY, CARL L.	Male	Negro	
1772427	MC CORO, LEO (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1772449	ARONER, DAVID C.	Male	White	

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DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772447	SAMS, JONATHAN C.	Male	White	
1772498	STEVENS, JOHN C.	Male	White	
1772425	BAMBERGER, JAMES J.	Male	White	
1772377	SILBAR, EARL V. Refused	Male	White	Refused
1772452	HUDSON, JAMES (NMI)	Male	White	
1772489	CROCKER, FRAZIER J.	Male	White	
1772495	BRIGGS, WILLIAM M.	Male	White	
1772450	RYAN, DAVID A.	Male	White	
1772450	SUDBROCK, JAMES E.	Male	White	
1772546	GEDDES, FRANCIS L.	Male	White	
1772550	SORENSON, JAMES A.	Male	White	
1772381	DALLMANN, DONALD J.	Male	White	
1772379	FISHER, JOHN D.	Male	White	

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DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772547	HERMEIER, GENE H.	Male	White	
1772455	HARGRAVES, JAMES A. 6751 S. Cregier	Male	Negro	48
1772378	ANDERSON, ALAN B.	Male	White	
1772497	SHADLE, NEIL H.	Male	White	
1772496	HEANEY, THOMAS W.	Male	White	
1772420	BOHL, WILLIAM W.	Male	White	
1772551	HILL, JOHN J.	Male	White	
1772376	BUTLER, JOHN T.	Male	White	
1772494	LINSEY, WILLIAM E.	Male	White	
1772454	PRITSCHER, JOHN M.	Male	White	
1772457	MAC KAY, JOCAROLE	Female	White	
1772410	VEAL, RUBY	Female	Negro	
1772416	SMITH, IDA Ohio	Female	Negro	

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DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772414	SARNAP, JOAN A. [redacted]	Female	White	[redacted]
1772415	CALLAWAY, LEE Refused	Female	Negro	Refused
1772393	THOMAS, VERNANDA, Also known as SORELL, JACQULYN [redacted]	Female	Negro	[redacted]
1772460	LEWIS, JOAN Refused	Female	White	Refused
1772413	MC CORD, JOSEPHINE [redacted]	Female	Negro	[redacted]
1772389	SCHOFIELD, MILDRED Refused	Female	Negro	Refused
1772394	HENDERSON, KATHERINE [redacted]	Female	Negro	Refused
1772408	WOOLFSON, JOAN C. [redacted]	Female	White	[redacted]
1772406	FRANKLIN, BERNICE [redacted]	Female	White	Refused
1772466	BARNETT, MARGUERITE R. [redacted]	Female	Negro	[redacted]
1772506	BORMACHER, ELLISA L. [redacted]	Female	White	
1772513	JASINSKI, MADALYN [redacted]	Female	White	
1772508	RICHARDSON, HELENE [redacted]	Female	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772505	GREENE, MARGO F.	Female	Negro	
1772468	JONES, SANDRA	Female	Negro	
1772507	TRAEGER, JULIE	Female	White	
1772467	QUINN, MARGARET M.	Female	White	Refused
1772512	BIGGERS, LUCILLE	Female	Negro	
1772412	JONES, GLENNA	Female	White	
1772459	KRAMER, KATHLEEN M.	Female	White	
1772385	GREEN, WENDELL	Female	Negro	
1772511	GREGORY, LILLIAN	Female	Negro	
1772465	ABRAHAM, GLORIA	Female	Negro	
1772411	BRINKER, LORNA M.	Female	White	
1772458	EUSTER, TONI	Female	White	
1772510	JOYCE, JUDITH M.	Female	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772509	LOESER, MOLLIE P.	Female	White	
1772409	WILKINS, TECORA	Female	Negro	
1772387	JACKSON, JOYCE	Female	Negro	
1772386	KAPLIC, SUE Refused	Female	White	Refused
1772514	BYER, SHERON	Female	White	
1772516	PATTON, LEATHA J.	Female	Negro	
1772407	MC GEE, JUANITA	Female	Negro	
1772576	GREVE, MARY L.	Female	White	
1772515	KETTERER, HELEN	Female	White	
1772575	GERICK, WENDY R.	Female	White	
1772577	GEORGE, MARGERET Y.	Female	White	
1772388	LEWIS, LUCY J.	Female	Negro	
1772395	WHITHAM,CATHERINE S.	Female	White	
1772390	PORTER, CAROLE	Female	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET/bls:krp

CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1772464	NAU, JUDY Refused	Female	White	[redacted]
1772579	JONES, KATHERINE H. [redacted]	Female	White	
1772391	SHARP, PEGGY Refused	Female	Negro	Refused
1772392	YOUNG, NANCY [redacted]	Female	White	[redacted]
1772578	JOHNSON, BETTE G. [redacted]	Female	White	
1772463	IVESTER, FRANCES R. [redacted]	Female	Negro	
1772462	CASEY, LAURA [redacted]	Female	White	
1772417	NAPPA, BARBARA [redacted]	Female	White	
1772461	MYERS, SHERRY F. [redacted]	Female	White	

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DET/bls:krp

Juveniles arrested June 11, 1965:

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CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	WILKINS, JACQUELINE	Female	Negro	
None	ROSS, FREDERICK J.	Male	Negro	
None	JOHNSON, LINDA J.	Female	Negro	
None	CALLAHAN, MARCEL L.			
None	SWANN, STEVE (NMI)	Male	White	
None	APICELLI, TERI G.	Female	White	
None	ELWYN, KATHERINE	Female	White	
None	JUNG, SUSAN N.	Female	White	
None	SCHUCHMAN, LISA E.	Female	White	
None	SCHUCHMAN, GINA R.	Female	White	
None	SCHUCHMAN, DAVID	Male	White	

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DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	JACKSON, THERESA (NMI)	Female	Negro	
None	JACKSON, LOIS (NMI)	Female	Negro	
None	COUCHOT, SUZANNE MARIE	Female	White	
None	GEORGE, ANDERIA L.	Female	Negro	
None	FISCHER, KATHERINE R. Address refused	Female	White	
None	SKINNER, BETH (NMI) Address refused	Female	White	
None	SHUFLO, LIBBIE J.	Female	White	
None	YOUNG, POLLY T.	Female	White	
None	ARMSTRONG, BETTY S.	Female	Negro	
None	PITCHER, CATHERINE A.	Female	White	
None	LITTLEMAN, JILL A.	Female	White	
None	HICKMAN, NINA (NMI)	Female	White	
None	BALLA, MURIEL M. Address refused	Female	Negro	
None	JOHNSON, BEVERLY	Female	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	MC CORD, VINCENT C.	Male	Negro	
None	FISCHER, BARBARA S. Address refused	Female	White	
None	GADDIS, HENRY (NMI)	Male	Negro	
None	RHODES, WANDA	Female	Negro	
None	THOMAS, JOHN D.	Male	Negro	
None	JONES, RUTH H.	Female	White	
None	SMITH, YVONNE R.	Female	White	
None	GLOVER, JUDY	Female	Negro	
None	GARLAND, STEPHANA Address refused	Female	Negro	
None	SKINNER, BETH	Female	White	
None	WOODARD, NANCY	Female	Negro	
None	THOMAS, MAXILANE	Female	Negro	
None	TARVER, MARGUERITE E.	Female	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	GLENN, PAMELLA H. Address refused	Female	Negro	
None	MEYER, FRED F.	Male	White	
None	RICE, LINDA	Female	Negro	
None	THOMAS, ERIC A. Address refused	Male	Negro	
None	MOORE, CONSTANCE L.	Female	Negro	
None	PEELER, COZETTA	Female	Negro	
None	MIXON, BRENDA	Female	Negro	
None	ENGEL, BARBARA L.	Female	White	
None	MC CORD, LEO S. Address refused	Male	Negro	
None	MC CORD, CARL G.	Male	Negro	
None	MEHLINGER, RENEA D.	Female	Negro	
None	LUECKE, MAGDALEN A.	Female	White	
None	MC CORD, MARK E.	Male	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	GREENWOOD, VANCRIA M.	Female	Negro	
None	HART II, CHERYL A.	Female	Negro	
None	CHERRY, LARRY E.	Male	Negro	
None	TONEY, LARRY O. Address refused	Male	Negro	
None	WASHINGTON, DENISE J.	Female	Negro	
None	SHAMLEY, LINDA D.	Female	Negro	
None	LEWIS, SHELLIE (NMI)	Female	Negro	
None	HOLT, DEBRA A.	Female	Negro	
None	DUBRY, FREDA	Female	Negro	
None	BOYD, PAULINE	Female	Negro	
None	WOODWARD, NANCY ANN	Female	Negro	
None	WOODARD, NASH D.	Female	Negro	
None	AGIEWICH, WANDA S.	Female	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET: bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	RHODES, WANDA	Female	Negro	
None	RHODES, SHANELLO (NMI)	Female	Negro	
None	SHERRARD, MARGARET D.	Female	White	
None	MC MOORE, SHIRLEY (NMI) Address refused	Female	Negro	
None	GLOVER, SYLVIA S.	Female	Negro	
None	GLOVER, JUDY P. Address refused	Female	Negro	
None	WALLACE, COLLEN O. Address refused	Female	White	
None	TURNER, KAREN L.	Female	White	
None	BYRMES, BRIAN L.	Male	White	
None	FISCHER, KATHERINE R.	Female	White	
None	FISCHER, BARBARA	Female	White	
None	JONES, MARY C.	Female	White	
None	BILD, GENE D.	Male	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls/krp

CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
None	COUCHOT, SUZANNE M.	Female	White	
None	THOMAS, MADELIN, C.	Female	Negro	
None	DAVIS, CONSTANCE (NMI)	Female	White	
None	DAVIS, MARK A.	Male	White	
None	GADDIS, HENRY (NMI) Address refused	Male	Negro	
None	FOX, SUZY R.	Female	White	
1773897	HUMPHRIES, SOLOMON R.	Male	Negro	
1773898	KENNEDY, WILBUR W.	Male	Negro	
1773899	SUTCH, EDMUND L.	Male	White	
1773900	TERRY, ROBERT W.	Male	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773901	YERKES, GEORGE HAROLD	Male	White	
1773902	BLUMENBERG, WILLIAM C. Jr.	Male	Negro	
1773864	WILLARD, JAMES R.	Male	White	
1773865	WEBB, RONALD (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773866	LEMON, BERRY J.	Male	Negro	
1773867	WHITE, RONALD S.	Male	Negro	
1773868	TATE, JAMES S.	Male	Negro	
1773869	GRAY, PUNNELL W.	Male	Negro	
1773824	JARRELL, BOYD (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773825	JAMES, CLARENCE L.	Male	Negro	
1773826	CRILEY, RICHARD LAWRENCE 1845 S. Keeler	Male	White	54
1773861	CONNOR, MANISTER (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773862	SMITH, LEONARD M.	Male	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773863	MILLER, ARTHUR LOUIS [redacted]	Male	Negro	[redacted]
1773818	BOYD, LOUIS (NMI) [redacted]	Male	Negro	
1773819	ISSACS, RICHARD E. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773820	MORRISROE, RICHARD F. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773821	CABE, BRIGIDO Jr. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773822	HANSON, TODD C. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773823	RAY, ROBERT D. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773797	GOLD, JEFFERY H. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773798	BROWN, ROBERT (NMI) [redacted]	Male	White	
1773799	LUCAS, ROBERT L. [redacted]	Male	White	
1773800	PAPPADEMOS, JOHN (NMI) [redacted]	Male		
1773801	RIST, SEWARD (NMI) [redacted]	Male		
1773817	HERMAN, JERRY (NMI) [redacted]	Male	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET/bls:krp

CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773792	WILLIAMS, JULIAN C.	Male	Negro	
1773793	PERRY, BILLY WM.	Male	Negro	
1773794	HARMAN, ROBERT J.	Male	White	
1773795	HALLETT, STANLEY J.	Male	White	
1773796	POTTS, EDWARD (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773743	STOCKWELL, FOSTER P.	Male	White	
1773744	BROWN, BERNARD	Male	White	
1773745	HENDERSON, WILLIAM C.	Male	Negro	
1773789	ALSBROOK, WILLIAM N. 6215 S. University	Male	Negro	49
1773790	CLAY, ROBERT L.	Male	Negro	
1773791	CARROLL, CHARLES A.	Male	Negro	
1773737	GREEN, RAPHAEL B.	Male	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET/bls

CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773738	BROWN, JOHN JUNIOR	Male	White	
1773739	QUEEN, DANIEL (NMI)	Male	White	
1773740	LAWRENCE, RICHARD A.	Male	Negro	
1773741	HUGES, JOHN P.	Male	Negro	
1773742	LAVIN, LEONARD D.	Male	White	
1773717	BINYON, MICHAEK L.	Male	White	
1773716	HANNA, JOHN H.	Male	Negro	
1773718	SIMMS, JAMES R.	Male	Negro	
1773719	WYATT, CLAUDE S.	Male	Negro	
1773736	REDMOND, LLOYD (NMI)	Male	White	
1773711	RUTH, MASON (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773712	BANBERGERM, JAMES J.	Male	White	
1773713	GANT, CHARLES E. 3420 Cottage Grove	Male	Negro	51
1773714	WILLIAMS, EARNEST, Jr.	Male	Negro	

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CG 100-41324
DET: bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773715	WALLER, MELVIN D.	Male	Negro	
1773666	BARTON, THOMAS F.	Male	White	
1773709	SMITH, CHARLES (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773710	WATANABE, DONALD P.	Male	Oriental	
1773711	RUTH, MASIB MASON (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773660	DOUGHERTY, RALPH C.	Male	White	
1773661	ACKERMAN, SAMUEL M.	Male	White	
1773662	SHAIN, PAUL L.	Male	White	
177663	REED, DONALD C.	Male	Negro	
1773664	SUTTON, RICHARD SPENCER	Male	Negro	
1773665	PRATTS, MICHAEL JOHN	Male	Negro	
1773595	WEBSTER, JULIUS E.	Male	Negro	
1773657	OWENS, KENNETH N.	Male	White	

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b7C

CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773658	BATTLE, PAUL R.	Male	Negro	
1773659	MULLINS, MICHAEL LEE	Male	Negro	
1773589	WAYNE, DAVID B.	Male	White	
1773590	PHILLIPS, THEODORE T.	Male	Negro	
1773591	MAYFIELD, JUDSON T.	Male	White	
1773592	BRIGGS, WILLIAM MAJOR	Male	White	
1773592	GIBBONS, ROBERT J.	Male	White	
1773594	CLARK, ROBERT K.	Male	White	
1773812	PASSOVOY, MITCHELL (NMI) 4811 S. Kenwood	Male	White	50
1773513	CLEMENTS, GEORGE H. (Father)	Male	Negro	
1773514	DE LOR, CALVIN K.	Male	White	
1773586	JACKSON, LEON (NMI) Rev.	Male	Negro	
1773587	BRAUN, JOHN A.	Male	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET: bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773588	GORE, ROBERT L.	Male	Negro	
1773506	LUECKE, RICHARD H.	Male	White	
1773507	HICKMAN, FRANKLIN V.	Male	Negro	
1773508	RUFER, RONALD O.	Male	White	
1773509	JOHNSON, ODIS (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773510	WALLS, JESSE (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773511	JONES, JAMES G. Rev.	Male	White	
1773494	SULLIVAN, MONROE B.	Male	White	
1773495	PORTER, JOHN R.	Male	Negro	
1773502	VELEN, STEVEN R.	Male	White	
1773503	THOMAS, RONALD (NMI)	Male	Negro	
1773504	O'CONNELL, DONALD M.	Male	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773505	VADER, ANTHONY J.	Male	White	
1773903	JAHN, EDWARD R.	Male	White	
1773913	WILLIAMS, WILLIE H.	Male	Negro	
1773914	CASSIDY, THOMAS J.	Male	White	
1773915	KENNEDY, BRUCE HARGREAVES	Male	White	
1773916	KOMATSU, DAVID K.	Male	Japanese	
1773671	KITE, BONNIE (NMI)	Female	White	
1773609	HIRD, ROBERTA S.	Female	White	
1773610	WIENER, JANET L.	Female	White	
1773605	JOFFE, BETH R.	Female	White	
1773484	SAMPLES, VIRGINIA E.	Female	Negro	
1773485	TAYLOR, CARVEL U.	Female	White	
1773523	MILLER, ELINOR	Female	White	

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CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773522	CLARK, LUCILLE	Female	Negro	
1773487	ANDERSON, RUTH C.	Female	Negro	
1773673	GRAY, HAZEL WOODLOCK 5052 S. Woodlawn	Female	Negro	50
1773672	HORWICH, SHARON ARLENE	Female	White	
1773478	FERGUSON, JUNE B.	Female	White	
1773488	CAUTREAUX, DOROTHY	Female	Negro	
1773483	BASSIN, BEVERLY G.	Female	White	
1773525	BRAZIL, KAREN N.	Female	Negro	
1773481	SCOTT, TUSCARORA C.	Female	Negro	
1773557	PACKARD, PATRICIA E.	Female	Negro	
1773524	MAC KAY, JO CAROLEIN (NMI)	Female	White	
1773526	MURDOCK, TANINE (NMI)	Female	White	
1773486	WILKINS, TECORA	Female	Negro	

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DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773477	BOYD, SADIE M. [redacted]	Female	Negro	[redacted]
1773604	DELACY, KATHRINE (NMI) [redacted]	Female	White	
1773606	FITZPATRICK, JOAN M. [redacted]	Female	White	
1773611	MYERS, NATALIE E. 1469 Carmen	Female	White	54
1773732	JOYCE, JUDITH MOHA [redacted]	Female	White	[redacted]
1773574	VAN, SHEILA G. [redacted]	Female	White	
1773734	KOMATSU, KATHERINE A. [redacted]	Female	White	
1773733	WITHAM, CATHERINE S. [redacted]	Female	White	
1773676	WEBER, ALICE LOUISE [redacted]	Female	White	
1773677	PRATTS, ELMYRA GRAY [redacted]	Female	Negro	
1773675	HUNT, CHARLOTTE CAROLE [redacted]	Female	Negro	
1773731	BERTINO, VICKI ANN [redacted]	Female	White	
1773617	REED, JANE M. [redacted]	Female	White	
1773482	GREGORY, LILLIAN E. [redacted]	Female	Negro	

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b7C

CG 100-41324
DET:bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773517	SISTER GLORIA	Female	White	
1773521	GEMLO, PATRICIA A. (Alias Sister BRIDGET)	Female	White	
1773516	Sister PAULINA (Alias KATHLEEN CEFOLIA)	Female	White	
1773520	Sister EDWARDINE (Alias JANET HENJUM)	Female	White	
1773519	Sister ANDREA (Alias LUCY ORFORD)	Female	White	
1773518	Sister JANE (Alias MARY BREIDENBACH) 2822 W. Jackson	Female	White	59
1773562	GREENE, MARGO F.	Female	Negro	
1773527	WILLIAMS, AYN B.	Female		
1773560	CALLOWAY, LEE S.	Female	Negro	
1773670	RIST, MARGARET PARKER	Female		
1773669	JACKSON, CAROL EUGENE	Female	Negro	
1773601	BYRNES, MARIAN CORDELIA	Female	White	

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b7C

CG 100-41324
DET: bls

CB#	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773608	HOPKINS, MATTIE (NMI)	Female	Negro	
1773561	GREENE, VIOLA (NMI)	Female	Negro	
1773563	SMITH, MARY L.	Female	Negro	
1773554	SMITH, DIANA L.	Female	Negro	
1773555	RED, CAROLYN G.	Female	Negro	
1773556	ZIMMERMAN, JUANITA (NMI)	Female	Negro	
1773558	QUINN, MARGARET M.	Female	White	
1773564	SHRIMAN, RUTH (NMI) 503 W. Briar Place	Female	White	54
1773668	MC LEAN, NANCY E.	Female	White	
1773559	QUEEN, HELEN	Female	White	
1773603	FIELDS, GLORIA (NMI)	Female	White	
1773602	GREENE, JUDITH (NMI)	Female	White	
1773565	SHRIMAN, ELLEN (NMI)	Female	White	
1773607	ATKINS, JANET E.	Female	Negro	

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b7C

CG 100-41324
DET/bls:krp

b6
b7C

CB #	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1773480	FISHER, SYLVIA (NMI) 1316 E. Madison Park	Female	White	47
1773479	MICEK, SHIRLEY A. [redacted]	Female	White	[redacted]

In connection with some of the individuals mentioned above, the following additional information is noted:

Reverend E. LEON SUTCH

CG T-30, in August of 1960, advised that the Reverend E. LEON SUTCH, [redacted] was among a group of individuals who signed a petition directed to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, asking the President to grant a commutation of sentence to MORTON SOBELL.

In March, 1951, MORTON SOBELL was convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to 30 years in prison. As of March, 1965, SOBELL was then serving his sentence in the custody of the Attorney General of the United States.

CG 100-41324
DET:bls

JAMES S. TATE (Jr.)

CG T-3, on September 23, 1963, advised that JAMES S. TATE, Jr., was a member of the CP of Illinois, who was also active in the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). TATE is only a member in CORE and is not in a position to influence CORE policy for the CP of Illinois.

CG T-14, in May of 1964, advised that as of May, 1964, JAMES S. TATE, Jr., was a member of a CP of Illinois youth club.

FOSTER STOCKWELL

CG T-3, on June 22, 1965, advised that FOSTER STOCKWELL is a delegate to the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) from a Hyde Park Methodist group and a current member of the CP of Illinois.

Reverend STANLEY J. HALLETT

CG T-31, on April 8, 1964, advised that the Reverend STANLEY J. HALLETT was among several hundred people invited to a dinner sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

JEFFERY H. GOLD

CG T-28, on September 23, 1963, advised that JEFFERY GOLD attended an informal meeting of the CP of Illinois held in Chicago on September 18, 1963. At this meeting GOLD was asked to make any inquiries he may have concerning CP membership, and GOLD stated that his father had advised him not to rush into CP membership.

CG T-14, on February 19, 1965, advised that JEFFERY GOLD attended a buffet supper held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 6, 1965, where the 41st anniversary of "The Worker" was celebrated.

CG 100-41324
DET:bls

DANIEL QUEEN

CG T-23, on March 15, 1965, advised that as of that date DANIEL QUEEN was a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

KENNETH N. OWENS

CG T-32, in July of 1964, advised that Professor KENNETH N. OWENS, Department of History, Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois, visited the Modern Book Store, 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in April of 1964 and conversed with LOU DISKIN knowing DISKIN to be a representative of the CP of Illinois.

CG T-3, on June 22, 1965, advised that LOU DISKIN is a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois.

RONALD O. RUFER

CG T-33, on March 8, 1965, advised that as of ... December 1, 1964, RONALD O. RUFER, [redacted] was a subscriber to "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper. b6 b7C

MITCHELL PASSOVOY ILL.

CG T-3, on March 10, 1965, advised that MITCHELL and LORRAINE PASSOVOY left the CP about seven or eight years ago. At the time they left the CP they were disgusted with the organization, although they are still believed to be friendly toward the CP. The CP of Illinois considers MITCHELL and LORRAINE PASSOVOY to be friendly and it is believed that it is possible that sometime in the future the PASSOVOYs may be again brought back into the movement. They have participated in no known CP activities since they left the CP.

JAMES HUDSON

CG T-18, on September 22, 1964, advised that JAMES HUDSON, as of September 18, 1964, was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

CG 100-41324
DET:bls

EARL V. SILBAR

CG T-34, on May 28, 1965, advised that EARL V. SILBAR, who was arrested the previous day at the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings being held in Chicago, is the son of IRA SILBAR, a lawyer, who was a former member of the CP in the 1940's.

BERNICE FRANKLIN

CG T-35, on January 17, 1947, advised that as of December, 1946, BERNICE FRANKLIN was literature director of the 46th Southwest Club, 9th Congressional Branch, CP.

CG T-19, on April 11, 1958, advised that BERNICE FRANKLIN was among those who attended a meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) held on April 9, 1958, at Chicago, Illinois.

MADALYN JASINSKI

CG T-18, on January 18, 1965, advised that as of January, 1965, MADALYN JASINSKI was a current member of the CBSWP.

BETH R. JOFFE

CG T-36, advised on December 17, 1960, that BETH JOFFE attended a Christmas party held on December 16, 1960, by the Modern Teens Club of Chicago, Illinois.

CG T-37, on October 17, 1962, advised that on October 9, 1962, a meeting of the PETE LEVINE CP Club was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. During the discussion at this meeting the question of obtaining new membership for the Modern Teens was discussed and among those suggested for membership in the Modern Teens was BETH JOFFE.

KATHERINE A KOMATSU,
Also Known As KATHERINE A PLEUNE

CG T-38, on January 25, 1961, advised that as of that date KATHERINE PLEUNE was a member of the South Side Branch, Chicago Chapter, of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

CG 100-41324
DET: bls

NATALIE E. MYERS SI

It is to be noted that NATALIE E. MYERS has been previously characterized in the details of this report as a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

MARION CORDELIA BYRNES SI

CG T-11, on June 9, 1958, advised that on June 4, 1958, MARION BYRNES attended a meeting of the South Side Section, CP of Illinois.

HELEN QUEEN SI

CG T-23, on April 2, 1965, advised that HELEN QUEEN, as of that date, was a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

SYLVIA FISCHER SI

SYLVIA FISCHER has been previously characterized in the details of this report.

RICHARD CRILEY SI

RICHARD CRILEY has been previously characterized in the details of this report as a member of the CP of Illinois as of March, 1963.

JOHN PAPPADEMUS

On June 18, 1965, CG T-3 advised that the captioned individual, a professor at the University of Illinois, Circle Campus, was formerly active in the Communist Party in St. Louis, had been inactive in the CP for the past few years, and had complained to the CP concerning lack of contact. The Illinois CP leadership has made arrangements for contact with PAPPADEMUS in the immediate future.

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

June 14, 1965

Sergeant SAM NOLAN, Human Relations Department, Chicago Police Department, on June 22, 1965, made available information concerning the identities of some of the demonstrators who participated in the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations' protest demonstrations protesting the rehiring of School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS on June 14, 1965.

Among those identified by the Human Relations Department as participating in these demonstrations for this date were the following:

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
SOL 3/GOLDIN
ANN 5/PROSTEN
DENNIS SCHREIBER
KIT PLEUNE
ISHMAEL 1/FLORY

Also on June 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations. Among the persons who participated in the demonstrations on this date were the following:

DANIEL S/ QUEEN,
Dr. QUENTIN S/ YOUNG
SOL S/ GOLDIN
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
EUGENE S/ TOURNOUR

Concerning some of the individuals referred to above who have not previously been characterized in this report, the following is noted:

Dr. QUENTIN S/ YOUNG

CG T-3 on June 11, 1965, advised that QUENTIN YOUNG is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

SOL S/ GOLDIN

CG T-39 on May 24, 1963, advised that SOL GOLDIN attended a meeting of the Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS) on that date.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CSSS.

CG T-40, in October, 1944, advised that during the fall of 1944, SOL GOLDIN was a member of the 13th Ward Branch, Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Relative to the June 14, 1965, CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations, it is to be noted that CG T-19 on June 21, 1965, advised that among the demonstrators participating in

this demonstration on this date were the following:

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
DALE S/BERMAN
CHARLES FISCHER
SYLVIA S/FISCHER
ISHMAEL S/FLORY
ED S/HEISLER
THOMAS S/DENGLER
SARAH ETHEL S/JONES
LEON S/PARTNOY
ANN S/PROSTEN
DANNY S/QUEEN
HELEN S/QUEEN
DENNIS SCHREIBER
EUGENE S/TOURNOUR
WILBERFORCE S/JONES

Concerning some of the individuals referred to above, by CG T-19 as participating in these demonstrations, the following is noted:

TOM S/DENGLER

CG T-18 on June 21, 1965, advised that DENGLER is a current member of the CBSWP.

SARAH ETHEL S/JONES

CG T-41 on September 12, 1963, advised that SARAH JONES attended a meeting of a CP club in Chicago, Illinois, on September 10, 1963.

LEON S/PARTNOY

CG T-59 on January 28, 1963, advised that as of January, 1963, LEON PARTNOY was a subscriber to "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

CG T-27 on October 30, 1963, advised that on October 27, 1963, PARTNOY attended a banquet held in honor of GIL GREEN at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Concerning GIL GREEN, it is to be noted that CG T-3 in October, 1963, advised that as of October, 1963, GIL GREEN was a member of the CP of Illinois staff.

WILBERFORCE S/ JONES

CG T-12 in March, 1965, advised that WILBERFORCE JONES, as of March, 1965, was considered a member of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois.

June 15, 1965

CG T-19, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, on June 22, 1965, advised that on June 15, 1965, the CCCO continued its anti-WILLIS demonstrations in Chicago, Illinois, and that among those participating in these demonstrations on this date were the following:

ED S/ HEISLER
HELEN S/ QUEEN
EUGENE S/ TOURNOUR
ANN S/ PROSTEN
IRENE TURNER
DENNIS SCHREIBER
BARNIE S/ TAYLOR
THOMAS BOHANAN

CG T-19 on this date also advised that at a rally held on this date, AL RABY, the Convenor of the CCCO, called a leadership conference during this day's demonstration, and among those who participated in this leadership

conference were EUGENE TOURNOUR, ANN PROSTEN, and IRENE TURNER.

Concerning some of the individuals mentioned above who have not been previously characterized in this report, the following is noted:

THOMAS BOHANAN

CG T-42 on January 26, 1962, advised that as of October, 1961, TOM BOHANAN was a member of a youth group within the CP of Illinois.

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

On June 29, 1965, Officer LEON WEST, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, made available the names of those arrested on June 15, 1965, in connection with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations protest demonstrations protesting the rehiring of School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS held on that date in Chicago, Illinois.

The following is the list of names of those individuals arrested:

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775803	Vonil, Roosevelt	M	N	
1775801	Letherer, James M.	M	W	
1775804	Dreisbach, Albert R.	M	W	
1775806	White, Warner C.	M	W	
1775868	Brown, Joanne H.	F	N	
1775802	Boyd, Malcolm	M	W	
1775878	Bundly, Katie M.	F	N	
1775876	Dickson, Phyllis E.	F	W	
1775877	Goldberger, Pauline	F	W	
1775853	Wells, Roberta J.	F	W	

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DET:mec

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C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775871	Briggs, Susan Shaw [redacted]	F	W	[redacted]
1775863	Sarett, Hellene 5443 South Woodlawn	F	W	54
1775860	Haney, Anne M. [redacted]	F	N	[redacted]
1775855	Rockowitz, Ruth J. [redacted]	F	W	
1775859	Bennett, Linda S. [redacted]	F	N	
1775858	Heaney, Karen Anne [redacted]	F	W	
1775856	Matute, Glenda [redacted]	F	N	
1775874	Benberry, Geneva [redacted]	F	N	
1775873	Tate, Rena A. [redacted]	F	N	
1775875	Bolin, Marla M. [redacted]	F	W	
1775872	Johns, Eursell [redacted]	F	N	
1775869	Linfield, Jan [redacted]	F	W	
1775857	Middleton, Pamela J. [redacted]	F	N	

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DET:mec

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C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775866	Dougherty, Judy J.	F	W	
1775851	Patrick, Therese	F	N	
1775865	Wahle, Kathleen E.	F	W	
1775867	Sheerer, Robin Ann	F	W	
1775854	Whitmore, Kay	F	N	
1775852	Washington, Laly C.	F	N	
1775805	Anderson, George D. aka Henderson, Robert E.	M	N	
1775862	Belcher, Elizabeth M.	F	N	
1775810	Dickson, Joseph S. 5009 South Ellis	M	W	50
1775823	Infelt, Charles D.	M	W	
1775768	Miles, Ross 8859 South Wabash	M	N	67
1775819	Johnson, Lyle W.	M	W	
1775826	Leavitt, Neil M.	M	W	
1775754	Fontaine, Allen Wells	M	W	
1775759	Ratmeyer, Roland R.	M	W	

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DET:mec

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C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775808	Hostetter, Robert B. [redacted]	M	W	[redacted]
1775809	Stines, Henri A.	M	N	
1775812	Rucker Ray [redacted]	M	N	
1775811	Mack, James W. [redacted]	M	N	
1775864	Arai, Shoshana [redacted]	F	O	
1775842	Wright, James	M	W	
1775807	Waters, Louis [redacted]	M	N	
1775814	Burrell, Curtis E.	M	N	
1775825	Smith, Michael J.	M	W	
1775821	Aase, Lynn R. [redacted]	M	W	
1775818	Miller, Kerry G. [redacted]	M	W	
1775813	Hunter, Robert B.	M	N	
1775822	Prasse, David P. [redacted]	M	W	
1775817	Murphy, Albert A. [redacted]	M	N	

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DET:mec

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775816	Quimby, David H.	M	W	
1775788	Gerretse, Marshall R.	M	W	
1775930	Atwater, Frank W.	M	N	
1775783	Kennedy, Robert Louis	M	W	
1775911	Koth, Robert D.	M	W	
1775924	Smith, Clavell 9610 South LaSalle	M	N	52
1775828	Blue, Willie E.	M	N	
1775829	Adamson, Richard D.	M	W	
1775787	Schraiver, Dennis J.	M	W	
1775941	Underwood, Daniel	M	N	
1775861	Byer, Sharon	F	W	-
1775870	Jones, Katherine	F	W	-
1775796	Johnson, Odis	M	N	-
1775820	Lamorticella, Flavio Serafino	M	W	-
1775815	Lucas, Robert L.	M	N	-

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DET:mec

C.B. No.	Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
1775746	Ross, Earless	M	N	-
1775938	Briggs, William	M	W	-
1775827	Hogan, William E.	M	W	-
1775830	Le Sure, Chester	M	N	-
1775831	Porter, John R.	M	N	-
1775774	Reynolds, Theon	M	N	-

In connection with several of the individuals mentioned above, the following is noted:

RENA A. TATE

CG T-27 on June 14, 1963, advised that RENA A. TATE on June 11, 1963, attended a Women's Peace and Unity Club meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on that date.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Women's Peace and Unity Club.

HELENE SARETT ILL.

On January 10, 1961, CG T-17 made available a list of names of those individuals who had participated in the Holiday Tour of Cuba from December 23, 1960, to January 2, 1961. This tour had been sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Among those individuals who had participated in this tour was HELENE SARETT.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

June 16, 1965

Sgt. SAM NOLAN, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, on June 22, 1965, made available information concerning the CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations held on June 16, 1965, and in this connection advised that among those participating in this demonstration were the following:

DENNIS SCHREIBER
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

CG T-16 on June 21, 1965, advised that the following individuals participated in the CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations on June 16, 1965:

IRENE TURNER
EUGENE TOURNOUR
ANN PROSTEN
ROBERT SHERWOOD

ROBERT SHERWOOD

On April 11, 1965, CG T-60 advised that on that date ROBERT SHERWOOD attended a group discussion at Baltimore, Maryland. SHERWOOD attended this meeting as a representative of Spartacist from Chicago, Illinois, to assist in the organization of a Spartacist Club in Baltimore, Maryland.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, setting forth the background of Spartacist.

June 17, 1965

CG T-19 on June 21, 1965, advised that the CCCO continued its anti-WILLIS demonstrations in Chicago, Illinois, on June 17, 1965, and among those participating in these demonstrations were the following:

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
IRENE TURNER
ANN PROSTEN
BETH JOFFE

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

June 18, 1965

The CCCO continued its anti-WILLIS demonstrations on June 18, 1965, and while these demonstrations were under way, and the group was marching to City Hall from Buckingham Fountain, Chicago, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed ROD STEPHENS and one other unidentified white male join the line of marchers at State and Jackson, Chicago, Illinois. STEPHENS having joined the line, and this other individual proceeded to unroll a sign that indicated the sign was under the auspices of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago.

News photographers who were accompanying the march on seeing this sign unfurled, began to photograph it, at which time one of the line of march leaders approached STEPHENS and told him to roll up the sign and put it away, which was done.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

Concerning ROD STEPHENS, it is to be noted that CG T-14 on June 4, 1965, advised that ROD STEPHENS is a member of the West Side Unit of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago, and a current member of the Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

Concerning the anti-WILLIS demonstrations held June 18, 1965, it is to be noted that CG T-19 on June 24, 1965, advised of the continued CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstration of June 18, and advised in this connection that among the individuals participating in this demonstration on this date were the following:

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

June 19, 1965

On June 24, 1965, CG T-19 advised that on June 19,

1965, the CCCO continued its anti-WILLIS demonstrations and among those participating in the demonstration on this date were the following:

MILTON COHEN (SI)
DANNY QUEEN (SI)
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
ANN PROSTEN (SI)
JESSE PROSTEN (SI)
SYLVIA FISCHER (SI)
ISHMAEL FLORY (SI)
HELEN QUEEN (SI)
IRENE TURNER

Concerning some of the individuals mentioned above not previously characterized in this report, the following is noted:

MILTON COHEN (SI)

CG T-3 advised on June 16, 1965, that as of that date MILT COHEN was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

June 21,- 26, 1965

During the period of June 21 through 26, 1965, the CCCO continued its daily protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. During the period of the above mentioned demonstrations, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following individuals on the dates indicated participating in these demonstrations:

June 21, 1965

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

June 22, 1965

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
ROBERT SHERWOOD (SI)

June 23, 1965

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

June 24, 1965

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

June 25, 1965

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

June 26, 1965

EUGENE S/ TOURNOUR
Mrs. EUGENE TOURNOUR (ROBERTA TOURNOUR)

June 28, 1965

The CCCO on June 28, 1965, continued its anti-WILLIS demonstrations in Chicago, Illinois. On this date, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following individuals participating in this demonstration:

NEIL JAMES, Jr.
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
WILBERFORCE S/ JONES
JAMES S/ TATE, Jr.
EUGENE S/ TOURNOUR
GUS S/ SAVAGE
ANN S/ PROSTEN

It is to be further noted that at the time the demonstrators assembled at Buckingham Fountain on this date, a meeting was called by AL RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, and during this meeting, RABY announced to the crowd that Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY had agreed to a meeting with the leadership of organizations participating in these CCCO demonstrations. This meeting would be held at 3:00 p.m., at City Hall, Chicago.

Among the individuals named by RABY who would participate in this meeting with Mayor DALEY were the Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD, and Dr. ARTHUR G. FALLS. During the course of these demonstrations on this date, at approximately 5:30 p.m., a large number of the demonstrators who participated went to the intersection of LaSalle and Randolph Streets,

Chicago, and knelt in the center of the intersection. This group was ordered to leave the intersection by representatives of the Chicago Police Department, and when they refused to do so, these individuals were placed under arrest and were removed from the area in police vans.

Concerning some of the individuals referred to above, as participating in the demonstrations held on June 28, 1965, who have not been previously characterized in this report, the following is noted:

NEIL JAMES, Jr. ILL

CG T-43 on June 23, 1965, advised that NEIL JAMES, Jr., as of that date was Vice-President of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the AAHA.

GUS SAVAGE SI

CG T-3 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, SAVAGE was not a member of a CP of Illinois Club but was serving the CP of Illinois as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

Dr. ARTHUR G. FALLS

An article appearing in the April 16, 1934, edition of the "Chicago Daily News" captioned "Anti-War Ball to be Given by League." This article listed Dr. ARTHUR G. FALLS as a speaker for this ball, which was to be given under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The American League Against War and Fascism has beendesignated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CG T-19 on February 29, 1959, advised that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship sponsored a meeting on February 20, 1959, where Dr. ARTHUR FALLS delivered a talk concerning his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Relations, formerly known as the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Officer SAM NOLAN, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, on July 6, 1965, made available the names of those persons arrested in connection with the CCCO demonstration on June 28, 1965.

These individuals are identified as follows:

Males detained at 1st District on June 28, 1965, and charged with Disorderly Conduct and Obstruction of Traffic relative to racial demonstration:

CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785223	SMITH, FRED	W	
1785222	FRAZIER, LAMAR D.	N	
1785221	JACKSON, T.L.	N	
1785220	TAYLOR, ROBERT D.	W	
1785219	ANDERSON, MICHAEL H.	N	
1785218	DICKSON, ROBERT E.	W	

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CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785217	DOUGLAS, ARNELLE R.	N	
1785216	SPANNAUS, EDWARD W.	W	
1785215	LETHERER, JAMES M.	W	
1785214	FARNANDIS, BENJAMIN J.	N	
1785213	HOGAN, WILLIAM E.	W	
1785212	RABY, ALBERT A.	N	
1785211	RUFER, RONALD O.	W	
1785210	JENSEN, RICHARD K.	W	
1785209	WRIGHT, JAMES	N	
1785208	FOX, GEOFFREY	W	
1785224	ELLINGER, ROBY J.	W	
1785225	SEBO, DAVID	W	
1785226	TOURNOUR, GENE	W	

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CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785227	JOINER, THOMAS R.	N	
1785228	KETTERER, ATON	W	
1785229	KING, PHILLIP	N	
1785230	STUMME, JOHN R.	W	
1785231	KNAUSS, PETER	W	
1785198	LUCAS, ROBERT L.	N	
1785199	KELLY, THOMAS J.	W	
1785200	SMITH, JOHN (NMI)	N	
1785201	KELLY, RICHARD J.	W	
1785202	HERMAN, JERRY (NMI)	N	
1785203	HICKMAN, MAURICE (NMI)	N	
1785204	MARCHESANI, ALFRED (NMI)	W	
1785205	MALCOLM 11 X 4170 South Drexel Boulevard	N	Age 35

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CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Date of Birth
1785206	BENNETT, LERONE, Jr.	N	
1785207	ROOSEVELT, VONIL R.	N	

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Female demonstrators arrested June 28, 1965:

CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785264	BELCHER, ELIZABETH	N	
1785191	BYRNES, MARION R.	W	
1785192	DICKSON, PHYLLIS	W	
1785186	GETER, EVELYN	N	
1785259	GIPSON, LUCILLE	N	
1785183	GREEN, JUDITH	W	
1785184	GREGORY, LILIAN	N	
1785260	HARRIS, LOUISA E. 5221 Drexel	N	53
1785188	HOPKINS, MATTIE 8429 Drexel	N	48
1785265	JOHNSON, BETTE	W	

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CB #S	Name and Address	Race	Age
1785261	JOHNSON, NAOMI	N	
1785193	JONES, KATHERINE	W	
1785189	KETTERER, HELEN	W	
1785266	KELLY, ERNICE	N	
1785182	SAMPLES, VIRGINIA	N	
1785187	STEWART, TANYA	N	
1785185	SORRELL, JACQUELYN	N	
1785262	TERRY, PEGGY	W	
1785263	WILLIAMS, MARY C.	N	
1785190	VONGEHR, LOIS	W	

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Juveniles detained at 1st District on June 28, 1965, and charged with Disorderly Conduct and Obstruction of Traffic relative to racial demonstration:

Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
AGIEWICH, LINDA S.	F	W	

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Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
BAKAN, JOSEPH D.	M	W	
BILD, GENE	M	W	
BILD, STEVEN	M	W	
DOUGHERTY, NINA	F	W	
GEORGE, ANDREA	F	W	
DICKSON, DIANNE L.	F	W	
DICKSON, JANICE	F	W	
DICKSON, JOHN T.	M	W	
HOLMES, CYNTHIA E.	F	N	
JAMES, DARTHULA			
JOHNSON, BOBBYE	F	N	
JONES, MARY	F	W	
JONES, DAVID	M	W	
SWANN, STEVEN	M	W	

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Name and Address	Sex	Race	Age
JAMES, PAULETTE	F	N	
TAYLOR, STEPHEN	M	W	
TONEY, LARRY D.	M	N	
WILLIAM, SAMUEL	M	N	
HENDERSON, FRANK	M	N	
HARRIS, ELIHU	M	N	
VETNICK, JOHN G.	M	W	

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The "Chicago's American," issue of June 24, 1965, page 1, column 1, carried an article by SAM BLAIR entitled, "Reds Linked to Willis Protestors." This article indicated that more than a dozen individuals had been identified as members of the Communist Party (CP) in Chicago as having infiltrated civil rights meetings and marches directed against Chicago's School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS.

This article also noted that in addition, some of the individuals involved had been in the forefront of the demonstrations that had erupted around the old United States Court of Appeals Building at 1212 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, during the hearings by the House Committee on Un-American Activities held at that location in May, 1965. The article identified nine of these individuals by name along with descriptive data as follows:

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DANNY QUEEN (S)

"DANNY QUEEN, [redacted], an executive committee member of the Communist party of America, once head of Illinois' Communist party youth commission, and described by J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as one of the nation's 'most promising and active young Communists.'

HELEN P. QUEEN (S)

"HELEN P. QUEEN, wife of the above, and a witness subpenaed by the HUAC. She was named as a Communist at the hearing by [redacted] an agent for the FBI working within the communist party."

RICHARD L. CRILEY (S)

"RICHARD L. CRILEY [redacted], identified several times by both Senate and House subcommittees as being a Communist both before and after World War II. CRILEY is a founder of the Fair Play for Cuba committee, a communist front organization,and secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, another organizationcited by its own members as a foe of the HUAC.

ISHMAEL FLORY (S)

"ISHMAEL FLOREY, director of the Afro-American Heritage Association, 306 E. 43rd st., a former organizer for the communist party in the 24th ward and a legislative director of the party for the south side of Chicago. He was also identified as a Communist by [redacted] at the hearings.

MILTON M. COHEN (S)

"Milton M. Cohen [redacted], a member of the Communist Abraham Lincoln brigade in 1937 and a former teaching colleague of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, executive secretary of the communist party in Illinois. They taught 'Fundamental Principles of Marxism.'

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WILBERFORCE COX S/ JONES

"WILBERFORCE COX JONES [redacted], named as a Communist at the HUAC hearings. JONES refused to answer when committee attorneys asked him if he was a communist and if he gave his American passport to anyone during a trip to Europe. JONES is a former union steward for the United Auto Workers."

ANN S/ PROSTEN

"ANN PROSTEN [redacted] a former writer and a co-editor of the Daily Worker, wife of JESSE PROSTEN, another member of the board of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights."

EUGENE S/ TOURNOUR

"EUGENE TOURNOUR, [redacted], midwest field director for the Congress on Racial Equality, who said 'the tenets professed by an individual who wants to join C.O.R.E. are not to be considered.' TOURNOUR was seen last month at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois club at 333 W. North av., an organization described as communistic by HOOVER.

Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD

"The Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD [redacted] av., executive director of the communist-oriented Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights. BAIRD has been at virtually all meetings of the militants in Grant Park and has led some of the marches on City Hall. BAIRD has spoken on many platforms with well known Communists, including LIGHTFOOT, and was a principal sponsor of a dinner Oct. 27, 1963, in the Hamilton Hotel, honoring Illinois communist leader GIL GREEN."

The "Chicago Tribune," issue of July 1, 1965, page 1, column 2, carried an article entitled "DALEY Tells Red Role in Willis Row.:

This "Chicago Tribune," article indicated that Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY, at a press conference the previous day , had indicated that Chicago Police Department files show

that many of the marchers in Chicago's civil rights demonstrations protesting the rehiring of Chicago's School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS are communists, and the article further indicates that DALEY stated that communist funds were helping to finance these demonstrations.

The article quoted DALEY as stating that some of the "troublemakers" of a communist nature were drawn to Chicago by the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings which were held in Chicago, in May, 1965. The article quoted DALEY as stating, "You know, those people take part in any disturbing thing they can."

The article indicating that DALEY's statement concerning communists was made as a result of a reporter at the press conference asking DALEY if he thought communists dominated the marches. When asked if he thought communists dominated the marches, DALEY said he could not answer the question.

The "Chicago Tribune" article also referred to a statement by Deputy Police Superintendent JOSEPH MORRIS, wherein MORRIS had stated to the press that he had turned over to Mayor DALEY's office information indicating that communists were taking part in the demonstrations. The article quoted MORRIS as stating that the police have "checked more than 50 names of demonstrators and at least 11 are communists or members of communist front organizations."

The "Chicago Tribune" article also quoted ALBERT RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, the prime mover of the demonstrations, as accusing Mayor DALEY and his remarks relative to the communists in the demonstrations as engaging in "witch hunting." The article stated that RABY indicated that DALEY was probably taking lessons from Governor WALLACE in Alabama, and RABY stated that he wished the Mayor was as interested in resolving the school crisis as he was in participating in witch hunting.

The article also quoted ARTHUR BROOKS, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as being shocked and dismayed by Mayor DALEY's charges.

According to the article, BROOKS, who attended the National Convention of the NAACP at Denver, Colorado, had demanded that the Mayor support his charges. The article indicated that BROOKS had sent a telegram from Denver to Mayor DALEY indicating his displeasure. In this telegram, BROOKS was alleged to have stated that the anti-WILLIS demonstrations of June 11-12, 1965, were wholly financed by funds of the NAACP. BROOKS also indicated that DALEY's charges have prompted an independent investigation into the source of other funds which were made available to the demonstrators.

The "Chicago Daily News," a Chicago daily newspaper, late edition, issue of June 30, 1965, page one, columns three and four, also carried Mayor DALEY's statement concerning the communists' participation in the anti-WILLIS demonstrations in an article entitled "Communists Aiding WILLIS Foes -- DALEY."

This article quoted Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY as making a statement to the effect that communists are participating in civil rights protest marches against School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, and said that DALEY said, "Many of the people that are marching are communists. That's been printed and the police department files show this to be true."

The article also stated that DALEY, when asked if communist money was being used to finance the demonstrations, answered, "some of it, yes." This "Chicago Daily News" article also quoted ALBERT RABY, leader of the CCCO, as stating, "We don't make political threats in the Civil Rights Movement. I don't ask any questions. I don't ask anyone if they are Democrat, Republican, fascist or communist." RABY was also quoted as stating he was not surprised at Mayor DALEY's charges because as RABY stated, "This is traditionally, throughout the country, one of the ways of attacking the Civil Rights Movement. It is interesting that the power structure of the City of Chicago, symbolized by Mayor DALEY, is making the same kind of attack in Chicago as is being made in Alabama."

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On July 9, 1965, CG T-19 advised that on July 1, 1965, the anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations under the auspices of the CCCO continued on this date, and that among the participants in the activity on July 1, 1965, were the following:

ROBERT SHERWOOD
PEGGY TERRY
RITA WARFORD

RITA WARFORD

CG T-16 on February 23, 1965, advised that RITA WARFORD, of Chicago, Illinois, a Negro female, had attended several Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) meetings in Detroit, Michigan, and on February 19, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, met with other members of RAM to organize a West Side Chicago Chapter of the Afro-American Student Movement, a front group of RAM.

Appended hereto is a characterization of RAM.

CG T-19 on July 9, 1965, advised that on July 3, 1965, the CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations continued at Chicago, Illinois. Among those participating in the demonstrations on July 3, 1965, were the following:

EDWARD HEISLER
DOROTHY HAYES
ROBERTA TOURNOUR
HOWARD PACKER

ROBERTA TOURNOUR

CG T-3 on August 21, 1964, advised that a CP of Illinois meeting was held August 19, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, to discuss problems that have arisen in connection with the CORE task force operating in Chicago. Among those attending this meeting was ROBERTA TOURNOUR.

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CG T-19 on July 9, 1965, advised that the anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations sponsored by the CCCO continued on July 5, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois. Among those participating in these demonstrations were the following:

PEGGY TERRY
BARNIE S/TAYLOR
Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD
ROBERT S/SHERWOOD
MARIAN S/BYRNES

CG T-19 on July 9, 1965, advised that the CCCO anti-WILLIS demonstrations continued on July 6, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, and among those participating in these demonstrations on this date were the following:

IRENE TURNER
PEGGY TERRY
ROBERT S/SHERWOOD
DENNIS SCHREIBER

C. CORE Demonstration, Chicago
National Boat, Travel and Outdoor
Show, McCormick Place, Exhibition
Hall, March 14, 1965, Chicago,
Illinois

The "Chicago Sun-Times," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of May 27, 1965, page 48, carried an article entitled "Drop Charges Against Five Who Picketed Show."

According to this "Chicago Sun-Times" article, five of 19 persons arrested for picketing the Alabama exhibit at the National Boat Show held at McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, on March 14, 1965, had disorderly conduct charges dropped against them in the court of Municipal Magistrate WILLIAM F. PATTERSON. According to the article, Magistrate PATTERSON directed that the charges be dropped against the five, ruling that the City had failed to prove the charges in evidence presented. The article identified the five individuals who were discharged

on Wednesday, May 26, 1965, as follows:

DELL B. KEEHAN, [redacted] who is a student at Kendall College, Evanston, Illinois;

DALE BERMAN, [redacted]

GEORGE VICKERS, [redacted] a student at Kendall College;

ROSEMARY SMITH, [redacted]

MICHAEL B. GAINER, [redacted] a clerk at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Concerning some of the individuals referred to above, the following is noted:

DALE BERMAN

CG T-14 on August 12, 1963, advised that DALE BERMAN attended the founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call for Youth. This meeting was held August 11, 1963.

A characterization of the Chicago Call for Youth is appended hereto.

CG T-20, on December 15, 1964, advised that DALE BERMAN attended a meeting sponsored by the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago on December 13, 1964.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago.

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MICHAEL B. GAINER

CG T-20 on May 15, 1964, advised that MICHAEL GAINER, as of May, 1964, was President of the Modern Teens Club.

CG T-20 on October 9, 1964, advised that MICHAEL GAINER attended a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago on September 9, 1964.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Modern Teens Club.

The "Chicago Daily News," a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of June 3, 1965, page 22, column 8, carried an article entitled 'Rights Trials Here Are Costly." This article noted that the first jury trial of 19 civil rights demonstrators had ended Wednesday, June 2, 1965, and had taken four weeks to complete. The article noted that the 19 individuals had been arrested for disorderly conduct for chaining themselves together and lying prone on March 14, 1965, in front of the Alabama exhibit at the Boat Show in McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois.

This article further noted that these 19 individuals were found guilty and were fined $200 each, or a total of $2,400, a little over half of the court reporter's fees for the month-long trial and a fraction of the total costs. It is to be noted that the 19 individuals found guilty in this instance were not identified by name in this article.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

The AAHA, with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association, until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL

FLORY around 1958, and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes.

AAHA is strongly influenced by the CP of Illinois. It is represented by both Communist and non-Communist members, and some people with strong black nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of"Afro-American" as a reference term to the American Negro, and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. FLORY is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in 1964, spoke of a plan to beef up AAHA's membership in a concentrated drive toward making AAHA a mass organization; however, this plan never fully materialized and LIGHTFOOT is currently undecided about the matter. LIGHTFOOT has appeared at some AAHA affairs in 1964 and 1965. LIGHTFOOT occasionally meets with FLORY and he still encourages CP members to cooperate with FLORY.

(CG T-3, 5/11/65)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

On May 27, 1965, SAM RILEY, Chairman of CORE in Chicago, advised SA CLAY M. BRADY that CORE activity in Chicago is presently very disorganized and there are no definite plans for the coming summer months. RILEY noted that the big problem in Chicago CORE has been a lack of adequate leadership and RILEY stated that he has been urged by many to run again for the position of Chairman of Chicago CORE, but that he had declined.

RILEY noted that an election of officers is planned for May 28, 1965, and that among those seeking the position of Chairman will be ROBERT LUCAS, EARLESS ROSS and ROBERT LLOYD. RILEY stated that he considered this to be a very weak slate of officers.

SI On May 27, 1965, SAM RILEY also advised relative to EUGENE TOURNOUR that TOURNOUR has definitely been fired from his position within CORE and actually is no longer considered a member of CORE.

Concerning EUGENE TOURNOUR, it is to be noted that he has previously been characterized in this report as a member of the CP who had been working within CORE in behalf of the CP of Illinois.

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

FOSTER STOCKWELL is a delegate to the CCCO from some Hyde Park Methodist group.

SI If FOSTER STOCKWELL is taking any initiative to obtain support of the CCCO anti-WILLIS protest demonstrations, it is probably coming from either the CCCO or the Methodist group he represents. Nothing definite is known as to whether or not the CCCO or the Methodist groups represented by STOCKWELL are engaging in such activities. STOCKWELL is known to have contacts with Methodists all over the Midwest.

The CP of Illinois definitely has not given FOSTER STOCKWELL any directions along these lines. STOCKWELL is still a CP of Illinois member; however, the CP of Illinois has issued no instructions to anyone to obtain support for the CCCO protest demonstrations.

The CP of Illinois in Chicago does not agree with many of the methods being employed by the CCCO demonstrators, such as civil disobedience, demonstrators throwing themselves

under police vans, etc. However, the CP of Illinois is not in a position to even debate these tactics with the CCCO, inasmuch as the CP of Illinois, as an organization, has no influence in the demonstrations or with the leadership of the CCCO. Because of this fact, the CP of Illinois is in no position to give directions to the individuals involved in these demonstrations.

(CG T-3, 6/22/65)

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Relative to the CP influence within the Chicago Branch, NAACP, it is to be noted that CP of Illinois influence in establishing policy within the Chicago Branch continues to be inconsequential.

BRENETTA HOWELL and LESTER DAVIS, current members of the CP of Illinois, continue to be members of the Board of the NAACP, but as far as these individuals influencing any policy decisions of the board, it is totally absent.

(CG T-3, 4/28/65)

Relative to the CP of Illinois influence in the NAACP Chicago Branch, it is to be noted that BRENETTA HOWELL and LESTER DAVIS continue to be members of the Chicago Branch, NAACP, as well as members of the Chicago Branch, NAACP Executive Committee. In this position, both HOWELL and DAVIS are entitled to one vote at meetings; however, these individuals exert little influence on the NAACP and its members in Chicago.

EARL DURHAM is a member of the Chicago Branch NAACP but he rarely attends meetings and exerts little influence on the NAACP and its members.

HOWELL, DAVIS and DURHAM are all current members of the CP of Illinois.

The CP of Illinois' success in infiltrating and influencing the Chicago Branch, NAACP, is weak and ineffective.

(CG T-11, 5/4/65)

E. The Negro-American Labor Council (NALC)

On April 22, 1965, a meeting of the Labor Committee of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, was held at the Packinghouse Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 25 individuals were present for this meeting, and among these, the following former members of the CP of Illinois were in attendance:

BERNARD LUCAS
HANK and LEON JENNINGS

Also in attendance at this Labor Committee meeting were HERB WRIGHT and NATE SHARPE, current members of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-6, 4/26/65)

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F. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

[redacted] of Chicago Area Friends of the SNCC (CAF-SNCC), [redacted] advised on April 19, 1965, that CAF-SNCC and the SNCC are one and the same organization in Chicago, Illinois, and CAF-SNCC currently maintains two offices in the Chicago area.

[redacted] stated that the administrative office is under the direction of JAMES BOLTON, Administrative Secretary for CAF-SNCC, and is located at 765 East Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago. This office is currently engaged in the activity of raising support in Chicago for the 1965 Black Belt summer project being planned for SNCC for this coming summer in the rural counties of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, to register Negro voters.

[redacted] stated that the other office maintained by CAF-SNCC in Chicago is located at 4212 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago, and is referred to as a SNCC Freedom Center. This center is under the direction of MONROE SHARPE, Action

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Director for CAF-SNCC, within the Chicago area, and is concerned with action programs within the Chicago area for the freedom of the Negro people.

[redacted] said that the above are the only two offices maintained by CAF-SNCC in the Chicago area. JAMES BOLTON, the Administrative Secretary, and MONROE SHARPE, the Action Director, are assisted and directed in their day-to-day operation of CAF-SNCC by the following Executive Committee:

G. EDGAR RIDDICK, Co-Chairman,
[redacted]
Ed. Riddick

SYLVIA FISCHER, Co-Chairman,
[redacted]

CHARLES FISCHER, Treasurer,
[redacted]

GERALD MC WHORTER, Staff member,
[redacted]

FANNIE RUSHING, Staff member,
[redacted]

STEVE COTTON, Staff member
(summer volunteer)
[redacted]

PAULA ENGEL,
Staff member (summer volunteer)
[redacted]

JAY LITVIN, Staff member
(summer volunteer)
[redacted]

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SCOTT 51 ARDEN
[redacted];

CAROL ARMAND
[redacted];

GLORIA CRAWFORD,
[redacted];

VERA DAVIS,
[redacted];

FRED GLICK,
[redacted];

JAMES HARVEY, Jim Harvey
[redacted];

CURTIS HAYES,
[redacted],

SOL LICE,
[redacted];

BETH JOFFE, X Joffe, Beth R.
[redacted]

MARGARET JOHNSTON
[redacted];

JOAN KEHOE,
[redacted]

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VERA SI KING,
[redacted]

HAROLD LEE
[redacted]

NORMAN LAPPING
[redacted]

COLIA LAFAYETTE
[redacted]

STANLEY LAWRENCE
[redacted]

DAVID LLORENS,
[redacted]

CHARLES MC DEW,
[redacted]

JAMES MACK
[redacted]

DAN STERN,
[redacted]

BEN STROUD
[redacted]

ROBERT VAUGHN,
[redacted]

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[redacted] stated that the above represents the extent of the formal organizational structure in CAF-SNCC in the Chicago area. The officers and Executive Committee members of CAF-SNCC have the complete responsibility for the operation and direction of CAF-SNCC and they welcome cooperation with other like-minded groups and earnestly seek to initiate action projects which will command the participation of such groups.

[redacted] also furnished the names of individuals who are formal members of the Executive Committee of CAF-SNCC but who are no longer active. The names of these individuals are as follows:

JOHN BUFFINGTON
[redacted];

LORNE CRESS,
[redacted],

JOYCE LASHOF,
[redacted] Penn.

MIMI SHAW,
[redacted];

LAWRENCE LANDRY,
[redacted]

Concerning the above individuals, who are officers and members of CAF-SNCC and former members, the following is noted:

G. EDGAR RIDDICK

CG T-44 on March 9, 1965, advised that one ED RIDDICK on February 26, 1965, attended a meeting of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago.

SYLVIA and CHARLES FISCHER

SYLVIA and CHARLES FISCHER have been previously characterized in this report.

FANNIE RUSHING

CG T-14 on April 27, 1964, advised that the name of one FANNIE RUSHING as of April 27, 1964, was in the possession of TED PEARSON, a CP of Illinois youth leader, and RUSHING was to be invited to attend a meeting to be held to discuss the formation of a new youth group by the CP.

PAULA ENGEL ILL.

CG T-19, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, advised in January, 1964, that PAULA ENGEL is the daughter of JOSEPH ENGEL.

Concerning JOSEPH ENGEL, it is to be noted that CG T-3 advised in February, 1961, that JOSEPH ENGEL was present at a meeting of the CP of Illinois held in February, 1961.

JAY LITVIN

CG T-19 on February 16, 1965, advised that on February 12, 1965, the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago and a number of other organizations held a "Vigil of Concern" at the New Federal Building in Chicago, protesting U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. JAY LITVIN was observed by CG T-19 participating in this demonstration.

SCOTT ARDEN

CG T-45 advised in October, 1956, that ARDEN, as of October, 1956, had been dropped from

membership in the Independent Socialist League for non-payment of dues.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Independent Socialist League.

GLORIA CRAWFORD ILL.

CG T-20 on September 28, 1964, advised that he had observed CRAWFORD in attendance at a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago, held in August, 1964.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago.

JIM HARVEY

CG T-46 on September 21, 1964, advised that one JIM HARVEY served as an usher for a civil rights rally sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association in cooperation with other civil rights organizations on September 20, 1964 in Chicago, Illinois.

SOL ICE

[redacted] b7D

ILL [redacted], a member of the CP from August, 1957, to January, 1963, advised on June 21, 1961, that ICE, on June 5, 1961, was one of the coordinators of a "rally for freedom riders" sponsored by the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) in cooperation with other civil rights organizations which was held in Chicago, Illinois.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

BETH JOFFE

JOFFE has previously been characterized in the details of this report.

VERA KING

CG T-47 on September 10, 1965, advised that one VERA KING, also known as Dr. VERA MARKOVIN, during the period 1948, through 1950, was a member of the CP of Illinois.

HAROLD LEE

CG T-43 on August 5, 1964, advised that one HAROLD LEE on July 29, 1964, paid a visit to the headquarters of the African-American Heritage Association in Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES MC DEW ILL

CG T-48, a confidential source abroad, advised that one CHARLES MC DEW, an attorney who claimed to be associated with SNCC, apparently arrived in Mexico in early June, 1963, and for a time attended classes at the Universidad Obrera. MC DEW claimed to have letters introducing him to VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO, whom MC DEW had contacted personally.

VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO is Secretary-General of the Partido Popular Socialista (PPS - Popular Socialist Party), which he has publicly identified as a Marxist Party. He is the founder of the Universidad Obrera (UO - Workers University) which is sponsored by the PPS. ILL.

CG T-48 added that this one MC DEW appeared to be far to the "left" politically as most of the persons he claimed to know in the United States and Mexico have Communist backgrounds.

DAN STERN

The "Cornell Daily Sun," a daily student newspaper published at Cornell University, in its issue of September 27, 1951, set forth a letter to the editor signed by six individuals, including the names HOWARD GOLDFINGER, NORA WALDEN, and one DAN STERN. GOLDFINGER and WALDEN have been identified by EMANUEL ROSS, self-confessed former member of the CP from 1951 to 1953, as CP members while attending Cornell University. This letter dealt with the Korean War and concludes by urging "all students to speak and write and act for peace as they see fit."

ROBERT VAUGHN

CG T-46 advised on September 23, 1964, that one ROBERT VAUGHN served as an usher for a civil rights rally sponsored by AAHA in cooperation with other civil rights organizations on September 20, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois.

JOYCE LASHOF

CG T-49 on February 15, 1956, advised that the name of one JOYCE LASHOF as of February 15, 1956, was in the possession of the Civil Rights Congress in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

LAWRENCE LANDRY

CG T-50 on September 24, 1964, advised that on September 20, 1964, LANDRY was one of the speakers at a civil rights rally sponsored by AAHA in cooperation with other civil rights organizations in Chicago, Illinois.

Regarding the Chicago Area Friends of the SNCC, it is noted that they operate a Freedom House on Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

Nobody from the CP of Illinois has an assignment to work within SNCC. TED PEARSON, head of the CP of Illinois, Youth, does have some contact with one of the leaders of SNCC, but PEARSON has no influence whatsoever in SNCC.

CHARLES and SYLVIA FISCHER are active in SNCC; however, the FISCHERs are no longer considered to be friends of the CP of Illinois. The CP has no influence or control over the FISCHERs and the CP feels it is worthless to try to work with the FISCHERs.

Currently, the CP of Illinois has no influence whatsoever in SNCC in the Chicago area.

(CG T-3, 4/29/65).

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Medical Committee for
Human Rights, Chicago Chapter

In May, 1965, an organization then in the process of formation called the "Medical Committee for Human Rights," (MCHR), Chicago Chapter, 4919 South Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois, telephone number OA 4-0091, issued a document in the nature of a report entitled "Crisis in Selma (Alabama)."

This document, which was dated April 24, 1965, reviewed activities in connection with the civil rights marches which had taken place of recent date in Selma, Alabama, and noted among other things that individuals who represented the MCHR, Chicago Chapter, had participated in these marches as representatives of the MCHR and as such had been one of the main units which had offered the marchers and demonstrators medical support.

(CG T-51, 5/7/65)

This document, under a sub-title called "Chicago Physicians Committee' (In Formation)" listed a group of names as members of this newly-formed committee. In connection with this list of names, the following individuals and additional information concerning them is being set forth:

HERBERT K. ABRAMS

CG T-52, in February, 1960, advised that the name HERBERT K. ABRAMS appeared on a mailing list of individuals then in possession of the Chairman of the Loop Division, CP of Illinois.

ARNOLD ABRAMS

CG T-9 on February 27, 1962, advised that as of February, 1962, ARNOLD ABRAMS was a member of the Professional Section, CP of Illinois.

SYDNEY G. BILD

CG T-9 on October 22, 1958, advised that as of October, 1958, Dr. SYDNEY BILD was a member of the CP of Illinois.

BERTRAM CARNOW

CG T-9 in December, 1959, advised that as of December, 1959, BERT CARNOW was a member of the South Side Doctors Club, Professional Section, CP of Illinois.

DAVID ELWYN

CG T-53 on May 17, 1950, advised that as of 1949, DAVID ELWYN, a biologist at a medical center in New York City, was a member of the CP.

Dr. ARTHUR FALLS ILL.

Dr. FALLS has previously been characterized in the details of this report.

ROBERT F. JEANS

CG T-9 on December 18, 1959, advised that one Dr. ROBERT JEANS was in attendance at a meeting of the South Side Doctors Club, Professional Section, CP of Illinois, held in Chicago, Illinois, on December 15, 1959.

RUTH LERNER ILL.

During interviews on May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, with CARL HERBERT SMITH, conducted by Special Agents of the FBI, SMITH, an admitted member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the spring of 1952, he met RUTH LERNER at a social affair held for the purpose of raising funds for a CP Club, and

RUTH LERNER, a medical person, was introduced to him as a CP member.

SAUL MENDELSON ILL

CG T-54 advised in January, 1953, that as of January, 1953, SAUL MENDELSON was a member of the Independent Socialist League and on the National Committee of the Independent Socialist League.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Independent Socialist League.

ANN PROSTEN SI

ANN PROSTEN has been characterized in a previous section of this report.

JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN SI

CG T-9 on May 12, 1965, advised that as of May, 1965, JOSEPH T. SHERIDAN was a member of the Professional Section Council, CP of Illinois.

IRENE TURNER ILL.

IRENE TURNER has previously been characterized as a former member of the CP in 1947 in the details of this report.

DAVID H. WAGNER

CG T-55 on January 9, 1950, advised that as of January, 1950, DAVID H. WAGNER made application, with initiation paid, for membership in the International Workers Order.

CG T-56 on February 11, 1953, advised that one DAVID H. WAGNER as of February, 1953, was carried on a membership list as being a member of the Hyde Park Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

81

Dr. QUENTIN D. YOUNG

QUENTIN YOUNG has previously been characterized as a member of the CP of Illinois in the details of this report.

Relative to the CP of Illinois program in connection with the MCHR, Chicago Chapter, it is to be noted that CG T-3 on May 6, 1965, advised that as of May, 1965, no individual from the CP of Illinois had an assignment to work within the MCHR. CG T-3 advised that a few medical doctors who are CP of Illinois members are connected as individuals with the MCHR. This is the extent of CP of Illinois participation within this group.

CG T-3 further advised that at present, the CP of Illinois has no plans or program to extend this participation. CG T-3 further stated that the MCHR, Chicago Chapter, is not a point of concentration for the CP of Illinois.

Proposed Conference to Form a Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, Washington, D.C., May 30 - 31, 1965

Over the period of May 1 and 2, 1965, a conference was held in Detroit, Michigan, which was attended by a number of militant Negro civil rights personalities. Among those who attended this conference in Detroit was LAWRENCE LANDRY, Chairman of ACT, as well as representatives of the Chicago RAM organization.

There was no formalized agenda for this conference and all of the individuals present were afforded the opportunity to express themselves on what they considered to be the most vital issues facing individuals involved in the civil rights movement. As a result of this conference, and on the last day of the conference, a summary paper was drawn of the discussions held and the essence of the summary was that there was a need for the Negro to assume political power in cities throughout the nation where he resides

so that the Negro could redress, himself, the grievances he has suffered for so many years.

Also, it was decided as a result of this conference to send representatives to attend a conference to form a coalition of militant Negro radicals scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., May 30-31, 1965. It was hoped that approximately 20 people would attend this conference in the Midwest area, to include the following cities:

Cleveland, Ohio,
Detroit, Michigan ,
Chicago, Illinois,
Gary, Indiana

The purpose of this conference will be to iron out final details of the completion of the militant Negro forces envisioned at the Detroit conference, and to tie up any loose ends which remain, and also to plan to involve additional people and organizations in this movement. It was also decided that the Washington conference would be called the National Conference on Black Unity and it was pointed out that the resulting organization from the Washington conference would not represent a new civil rights organization, as such, but would remain in the category of a strategy-planning and organizing group. The primary issues for the Washington conference consisted of providing a possible base for demonstrations with the issues involving local housing conditions, problems of the slum and ghetto areas in Washington, and problems involving police activities in connection with civil rights matters.

It is to be noted that among those attending this Detroit conference was JESSE GRAY of New York City.

(CG T-16, 5/5/65)

Concerning JESSE GRAY, it is to be noted that CG T-57 advised on November 20, 1958, that JESSE GRAY had been an organizer for the Harlem Region CP but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

CG 100-41324
DET/krp

CG T-58 on January 24, 1964, advised that according to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District CP, JESSE GRAY was no longer a CP member but was friendly to the CP.

1 APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR), and receive its mail through Post Office Box 4118, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, Illinois. MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

On November 5, 1958, a second source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

A third source advised on November 30, 1964, that as of November, 1964, the letterhead of the NCASF listed TERMAN as a member of the Board of Directors.

During April, 1965, a fourth source advised that MANDEL TERMAN has arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and is maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. The aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claims to be an autonomous organization, its program follows the NCASF and it is in frequent contact with the NCASF.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

APPENDIX

NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., d/b/a
Modern Book Store

On July 8, 1964, a source advised that the Modern Book Store is presently located at 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is operated by LOU DISKIN, a current member of the District Board, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

The Modern Book Store today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, established by the CP in the 1920s ostensibly under the ownership of SAM HAMMERSMARK, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the Modern Book Store is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CP, USA.

While from its origin and through the present time the Modern Book Store has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the Modern Book Store from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the Modern Book Store as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and educational activities.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that on March 18, 1964, New Day Books, Inc., 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, was incorporated in the State of Illinois. Its listed registered agent was LOUIS DISKIN.

A second source advised on July 2, 1964, that LOU DISKIN had stated the Modern Book Store was newly incorporated as New Day Books, Inc., but publicly and in Party circles, it would continue to use the name Modern Book Store.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
July 30, 1965

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON at Chicago, Illinois, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	NEW YORK	8/2/65	7/1/65 - 7/29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
C. LEE SNOEYENBOS	skw

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE: Minneapolis report of SA DONALD E. WALLER dated 6/2/65.

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from confidential informants which information, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to identify such informants and impair their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Date Received
MP T-1 is [redacted]	July 28, 1965 (orally)
MP T-2 is [redacted]	July 28, 1965 (orally)

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: ~~COPIES DESTROYED~~ 33 DEC 28 1970

(10) - Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM)
1 - INTC, St. Paul (RM)
1 - ONI, 9th District, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, 13th District, Omaha (RM)
1 - OSI, 24th District, Chicago (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
4 - Minneapolis (100-13148)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-13

REC-59

AUG 9 1965

EX-101

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.			
REQUEST RECD.		DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]			
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW:	[illegible]			
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	[illegible]			
BY	BY:	[illegible]			

NOTATIONS

INTL. SEC.

1 - cc request for R.B.

53 AUG 17 1965

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

Identity of Source	Date Contacted	b7D
MP T-3 is [redacted]	July 20, 1965 (orally)	
MP T-4 is [redacted]	July 25, 1965 (orally)	
MP T-5 is [redacted]	July 27, 1965 (orally)	
MP T-6 is [redacted]	July 27, 1965 (orally)	
MP T-7 is [redacted]	July 24, 1965 (orally)	
MP T-8 is [redacted]	July 26, 1965 (orally)	

All comments received orally are being reduced to writing.

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

Two copies of this report are being furnished to the New York Office, office of origin, for information.

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will continue to follow and report pertinent activities under the above caption on a quarterly basis.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - INTC, St. Paul (RM)
1 - ONI, 9th District, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, 13th District, Omaha (RM)
1 - OSI, 24th District, Chicago (RM)

Report of: C. LEE SNOEYENBOS Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date: August 2, 1965

Field Office File No.: Minneapolis 100-13148 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No directives regarding infiltration of civil rights or Negro groups issued by leadership of Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDD, CP). Local Negro leadership extremely vigilant against Communist influence becoming involved in civil rights matters. Efforts of BETTY SMITH to place Communists in Committee of Concern unsuccessful. Efforts of local group of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America to assist Minnesota Task Force Foundation, a civil rights group, unsuccessful and not accepted by foundation.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MP 100-13148

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1) The Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA (MDD, CP) includes within its area the states of Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

There have been no announced plans issued by local officers of the MDD, CP to the membership enunciating directives received from higher Communist authority. No such directives, therefore, have been placed in effect within the MDD, CP.

MP T-1 on July 28, 1965
MP T-2 on July 28, 1965
MP T-3 on July 20, 1965

2) There have been no plans or directives issued by the leadership of the MDD, CP locally concerning Communist infiltration into racial groups or civil rights groups. There has been some effort made by the local group of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a characterization of which appears in the appendix, to assist the Minnesota Task Force Foundation, but their activity in this regard has been refused. This matter is discussed under heading III below.

MP T-1 on July 28, 1965
MP T-2 on July 28, 1965

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

The Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) has engaged in no significant activity affecting the racial or civil rights situation within this area. Those members of the TCB-SWP, who as individuals are interested in racial and civil rights matters, act on their own and are not directed or controlled by the leadership, locally or nationally, of the TCB-SWP. The

leadership of the TCB-SWP discourages open activity by its members in the name of the organization in the racial field. This is for the reason that if it became widely and publicly known that the TCB-SWP were involved in racial and civil rights matters, it would be harmful both to the TCB-SWP and to the civil rights movement.

MP T-4 on July 25, 1965
MP T-5 on July 27, 1965
MP T-6 on July 27, 1965

The TCB-SWP is characterized in the appendix.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There has never been, during the past months, any significant effort by any Communist-type group to participate as such in racial activities of any character. From time to time at demonstrations or meetings of a racial nature, a member of the CP may appear individually, however, there has been no instance within the past months where such an individual has attempted to act other than in a passive role.

The one member of the CP who participates in S/ such activity more than any other is Mrs. FRAUSILE HANSON, an elderly woman who has been, nominally at least for many years, a member of the MDD, CP. She is in all probability, more of a "do gooder" than she is a Communist. Because of her age and willingness to work, she is well respected by most persons who know her in the Negro community. Her influence in the racial movement as a Communist, that is to say in advancing Communist ideology, is nill.

The leaders among the Negroes in this area, particularly those involved in activity in the civil rights picture, are well and widely known to be extremely fearful

of having a Communist or subversive taint applied to the movement. This attitude, by both the Negro and white leaders of the civil rights movement locally, is well known to the leadership of the MDD, CP. They are aware of the fact that any open or publicized activity by the CP or the SWP in the civil rights movement would have highly undesirable and serious repercussions.

Therefore, there has been no effort by the leadership to become involved in the civil rights picture locally.

MP T-1 on July 28, 1965
MP T-2 on July 28, 1965

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No efforts have been made by the CP locally or by the TCB-SWP to infiltrate any of the known Negro or civil rights groups.

MP T-4 on July 25, 1965
MP T-2 on July 28, 1965
MP T-3 on July 20, 1965
MP T-7 on July 24, 1965
MP T-8 on July 26, 1965

91

In the spring of 1965, BETTY SMITH, a very prominent and active member of the MDD, CP, expressed hopes that members of the CP could become active in the racial and civil rights movement by joining a then going organization called the Committee of Concern. The Committee of Concern was a mixed group designated to give publicity to the struggle for racial equality. It did not advocate violence and was not under any degree of control or influence by any subversive group. BETTY SMITH's hopes for the infiltration of this committee were fruitless. The committee is now no longer in existence.

MP T-1 on July 28, 1965

The two most active groups participating in the Negro struggle for civil rights currently operating in this district are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Minnesota Task Force Foundation (MTFF). The CP and all subversive groups have never been successful in penetrating or exerting influence in either of these organizations. The MTFF is primarily a fund raising agency. It also attempts to create publicity for and a good public image of the Negro civil rights movement. One of the leaders of this group is PAUL MULLER, a teacher in the Minneapolis public school system. He is in no way a subversive sympathizer.

The local group of the W.E.B. Clubs of America from time to time has attempted to assist the MTFF in its activities. MULLER and his associate officials of the MTFF are vigorously opposed even to receiving assistance from the DuBois people. MULLER realizes that any subversive taint to his group would adversely effect public respect for it.

MP T-2 on July 28, 1965

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF THE TWIN CITIES

On July 13, 1964, a source advised that on July 8, 1964, a meeting was held to initiate the formation of the Minneapolis affiliate of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. This source advised on August 14, 1964, that on August 7, 1964, a constitution was adopted and the following club officers were elected:

JOHN DOYLE, Chairman
THOMAS WAITE, Vice Chairman
GRETA FLODQUIST, Secretary
ROBERT BAUM, Treasurer

This source advised that the Minneapolis affiliate is known as the W.E.B. DuBois Club of the Twin Cities.

On February 4, 1964, a second source advised that according to RALPH TAYLOR, Chairman of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, USA, the above-named WAITE, FLODQUIST and BAUM were members of the Communist Party.

According to a third source, ROSE RENAUD, Secretary of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party, advised on July 21, 1964, that the local DuBois Club of America wants help from the Communist Party such as financial assistance and names of young people to contact for membership. She stated, "The Communist Party must raise money to help."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-13148

Minneapolis, Minnesota

August 2, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA C. LEE SNOEYENBOS dated and captioned as above at Minneapolis, Minnesota

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/5/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum 6/2/65, which reported that Stanley David Levison was prompting the association of one Bill Stein with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Reairtel stated that your office was attempting to identify Stein.

Bureau O-1, 7/27/65, requested advice as to status of investigation to identify Stein. Your reply is to the effect that a letter will be submitted 8/11/65, under the Bill Stein caption.

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum, 8/2/65, which reported further indication that Stein would be associated with the SCLC.

Because of the association of Stein with Levison and the SCLC, it is imperative that there be no delay in fully identifying Stein and reporting any subversive information available concerning him. Insure that communication concerning Stein is received at the Bureau no later than 8/12/65. If CIRM caption is not used, include CIRM as a dual caption with copies designated for Bureau CIRM file.

SFP:alt
(4)

REC-52 100-442529-1316

EX-104

19 AUG 6 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
AUG 5 1965
COMM-FBI

AUG 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

8/5/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Cleveland (100-27056)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCVrep, Special Agent Robert E. Kehres, 7/30/65.

On Page 16, paragraph 1, it appears that T-12 should be T-21. By return airtel advise as to what, if any, corrections should be made. Dissemination is being held in abeyance. It is not necessary to advise outside agencies, but other offices receiving rerep should be advised.

Page 2, paragraph 1, reports that on 4/23/65, T-1 advised of a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party. The date of the meeting was not reported. This, of course, is pertinent and should have been reported. No corrective action is desired in this instance. For future guidance.

SFP:alt
(5)

MAILED 19
AUG 5 1965
COMM-FBI

EC-52
EX-104

100-442529-1317

19 AUG 6 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 AUG 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Memphis (100-4070)

8/9/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReMErep, SA William H. Lawrence, 7/16/65.

The following Bureau observations concerning rerep are for necessary action where indicated, and for future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned and similar matters.

New York, origin, not furnished a copy of rerep. Send copy to New York.

Page 3, paragraph 1, states that T-2 and T-3, "who are both familiar with certain activities in rural counties in west Tennessee," furnished certain information. The description "familiar with certain activities," is considered too general. In the future, be more specific, such as was done relative to T-1 on page 2.

Page 4, paragraph 1, line 1, it is reported that on or about 2/10/65, T-4 furnished certain information. There appears to be no justification for not indicating the specific date the information was received.

Page 6 contains a statement to the effect that the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has been designated by the Attorney General.... Such characterization is not required relative to the CPUSA.

Typographical errors were corrected on page 6, paragraph 6, line 7, last word; and page 13, paragraph 3, line 1, next to last word.

Cover pages were included for all 9 copies of rerep submitted to the Bureau. Required for only 2 copies.

Bring the foregoing to the attention of SA Lawrence and supervisor who approved rerep. They should be scored with form errors.

REC 44 100-442529-1318

19 AUG 9 1965

SFP:alt/tcg

(5)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 19
AUG 6 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
RICHMOND	NEW YORK	AUG 5 '65	5/1/65 - 8/1/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RANDOLPH E. TROW — TYPED BY: RET/vlr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA RANDOLPH E. TROW, 5/10/65, at Richmond.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report has been classified ~~SECRET~~ in compliance with New York instructions pertaining to data furnished by NY 4099-S*

b6
b7C
b7D

The Richmond informants are identified as:

RH T-1 NY 4099-S*
RH T-2 NY 4092-S*
RH T-3 [redacted] in 1954 - Characterization of CLARENCE JONES
RH T-4 NY 694-S* - Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

APPROVED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: 9

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Secret Service, Richmond (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Richmond (100-10310)

100-442529-1319 REC-21

EX-107

18 AUG 9 1965

COPIES DESTROYED
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;		
Date Fwd.		DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
How Fwd.	DATE FORW:		8-12-65	A
By	HOW FORW:			
	BY:			COVER PAGE

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-18-01 BY [redacted] NSEPTF

57 AUG 13 1965

b6
b7C

RH 100-10310

Observations at Washington National Airport were made by SAs [redacted]

Observations at Warrenton, Va., were made by SAs ROLAND M. COCKER, WILLIAM H. THOMAS and SAMUEL W. WEST.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to: 1 - SECRET SERVICE, RICHMOND.VA. (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: RANDOLPH E. TROW
Date: AUG 5 '65

Office: RICHMOND

Field Office File #: 100-10310

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted] NLSEPTMC
ON 6-18-01

Synopsis:

CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON both observed to enter the meeting place of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Warrenton, Va., on 6/9/65.

- P* -

OTHER Per Court Order

DETAILS:

On May 29, 1965, RH T-1 reported that [redacted]

RH T-2 reported on June 8, 1965 that [redacted]

At 6:35 P.M. on June 9, 1965, at the Washington National Airport (WNA), Arlington, Virginia, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed STANLEY LEVISON, accompanied by a white female about 40 years of age, debark from an Eastern Airlines shuttle flight which originated in New York City. Also observed to debark was CLARENCE JONES. These three individuals were subsequently observed to enter a taxicab and proceeded to Dulles International Airport (DIA) where they were met by an unknown individual.

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The four then proceeded to the parking lot where they entered a late model red Pontiac automobile bearing District of Columbia license RB 169. Three unknown Negro males were already seated in this automobile at the time. All of these individuals departed DIA in this car at 8:05 P.M. and headed in a southerly direction.

At 8:55 P.M. on June 9, 1965, this same automobile was observed entering the gates to the property at Airlie Foundation, State Route 605, Warrenton, Virginia. Six or more passengers were observed to be occupying the automobile.

On June 10, 1965, it was determined through the records of the Avis Rent-A-Car System, WNA, by SA SAMUEL W. WEST that a red Pontiac automobile, bearing District of Columbia license RB 169 was rented at 4:57 P.M. on June 9, 1965 by BERNARD S. LEE, 1327 Outten Street, Norfolk, Virginia. The automobile had been rented to LEE on a credit card issued to SCLC.

APPENDIX

CLARENCE JONES

RH T-3 related on February 26, 1957 that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STANLEY LEVISON

RH T-4 informed in April 1964 that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), in July 1963. In late 1963 or early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in its position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical, and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Richmond, Virginia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

AUG 5 '65

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA RANDOLPH E. TROW dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-19-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 3/14/90~~ ~~EEPlotts~~ 4/5/91

~~Secret~~ ~~SECRET~~ FBI ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 8/2/65

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL SPIAGGIA 1-5-90

~~Classified by SP4ELW/KCA~~ 6/11/87

~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 3043 PWT/GAT 1115/88 (81-0802 Garrison, Kingsley) 43-1719

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE CLASSIFICATION
FIELD OFFICES
DATE 11-1-79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTERHEAD MEMO DATED 2-21-78 BCP

Enclosed are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information from NY 3810-S* and NY 4212-S*; three copies are enclosed for the information of the Atlanta office.

Here follows the sources used to characterize individuals in the letterhead memorandum:

STANLEY LEVISON (U) NY 694-S* [redacted]

1 ENCLOSURE

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 11) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-100-158790) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY (100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
[redacted] (42)
1-NY (100-111180) STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-) (WILLIAM STEIN) (43)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

JMK:rmv
(13)

~~Secret~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 8-5-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: SEPTels

~~SECRET~~

100-106670-
100-158790-
100-110536-

INREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Classified by [redacted] Exempt from GDS, Category [redacted] Date of Declassification Indefinite

Recorded 100-4/4252?-1320

REC-32

5 AUG 3 1965

57 AUG 19 1965

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b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~Secret~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES

BAYARD RUSTIN

DONALD SLAIMAN

[redacted], 1954

NY 2359-S*

NY 4212-S*

[redacted]

Pretext telephone call
June, 1964, and

[redacted]

(U)

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, NY 4212-S* and NY 694-S*. The first two sources furnish information of a highly sensitive information about the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the last source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

~~SECRET~~ ~~Secret~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
August 2, 1965

~~Secret~~

b6
b7C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90~~ EEP/DRC 4/5/90
81-0862 CN 80,513 RDD IDMS/vlw
11/20/91 12/11/91 0803 5-19-92
83-1719

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on the night of July 31, 1965, revealing that Stanley David Levison and Clarence Jones were in contact on that night. Levison told Jones that he had recently contacted Andy (Andrew Young, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) to learn what action had been taken in regard to Bill Stein, and the project he (Levison) had proposed. He said Andy apprised him that the Administrative Committee (SCLC) had adopted it and had agreed to go forward with it. Jones inquired if that meant that Stein had been hired (by the SCLC). Levison answered that since his proposal to embark on the project had been approved, he would say yes, adding, however, that someone would have to talk to him (Stein) about his background and other matters. Levison

N.Y.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1-5-90 SP1A6cm
Classified by: [redacted] CUTEAT 25-3760
Declassify on: OADR 11/5/88
81-0802 Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4ELW/KCA
ON 6/17/97 #253,760

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~Secret~~ Classified by
Declassify on: Date of origin
12-19-97 LED/bjg

~~AGENCIES~~
~~AUTHORITIES~~
~~MEETING~~
SLIP( )
DATE 3-11-97 declassification VAD/kr

~~SECRET~~

100 — 442529 —
ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 2-8-[illegible] GD/AR

LW XEROX AUG 9 1965

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C ~~SECRET~~

said that someone other than Andy (Andrew Young) would have to talk with him since Andy had already reached a satisfactory conclusion. (U)

With regard to the project proposed by Levison, attention is called to information by the same source on July 9, 1965, that Levison and Bill Stein were in contact on that date, during which time Levison said his memorandum had been read by Martin Luther King and that King would present it to the Executive Committee on July 19, 1965. The memorandum, according to Levison, urged that funds be raised through the SCLC by soliciting contributions from various churches. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 31, 1965, that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) was in touch with Donald Slaiman on that date. During their meeting, Rustin mentioned that he was writing a speech for Martin Luther King, which deals with Viet Nam. In that regard, Rustin said he had a hard time convincing King that he should not press the Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to take a position on the issue. (U)

Also during their contact, Rustin and Slaiman discussed a scheduled leadership conference (of civil rights organizations) for the near future. The source believes the conference will be in Washington, D.C., and will be for the purpose of promoting harmony in the civil rights field. Rustin and Slaiman agreed to work for the success of the conference and in that regard, Rustin said he would be in Washington, D.C., (U)

~~SECRET~~

on Tuesday (August 3, 1965) to meet with Humphrey (Vice President Humphrey) about the conference. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12,1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." X(U)

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. (U)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1964, that Donald Slaiman was employed as Director, Civil Rights Department, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, (AFL-CIO), Washington, D.C. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Slaiman as a member of the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League from about 1947 (U)

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

through 1959. In an application signed by Slaiman in November, 1960, while endeavoring to obtain access to classified information, he stated he had never been a member of any organization which advocates the violent overthrow of the Government. However, he admitted membership from 1940 to 1958 in the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League. (U)

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY(WP)

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned, "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C ~~Secret~~

"of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy.

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 8/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-406)(P)

RE: RENT STRIKE AT ALHAMBRA APARTMENTS
SPONSORED BY FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF
OHIO
7/31/65
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C
b7D

Remyairtel 6/21/65, and tel, 7/31/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM. One copy is being furnished for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM). Copies are also being forwarded to local military intelligence agencies and to Secret Service.

The first source referred to in the LHM is PSI [redacted].

The second source is [redacted].

The third source is [redacted]

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because info from the above 3 sources could result in identifying sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

100-442529-

The Bureau and interested agencies will be advised if any further activity develops in captioned matter.

4-Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM))
7-Cleveland (1 - 157-263)(1 - 100-27056 CIRM)
1 ENCLOSURE (1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-17313 BERNARD MANDEL)
([redacted]) (1 - 100-26234 FREEDOM FIGHTERS)

RSB/slk
(11)

NOT RECORDED
174 AUG 6 1965

1 AUG 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-406-11-5X7

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 2, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RENT STRIKE AT ALHAMBRA APARTMENTS
SPONSORED BY THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS
OF OHIO, CLEVELAND, OHIO
July 31, 1965

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 31, 1965, that the Freedom Fighters of Ohio, Inc., a small, local civil rights group, had decided to reinstitute picketing on that date at the Alhambra Apartments, 8602 Wade park Avenue, Cleveland. The source stated that the Freedom Fighters had called for a rent strike in June, 1965, by the tenants to protest high rents and unsanitary and dilapidated conditions in these apartments, but they were unsuccessful in getting enough tenants to withhold rents to make the strike effective.

The source advised that JAMES RUSSELL, Freedom Fighters president, stated that he was tired of fooling around with the above issue and that he would not take part in the picketing. He stated he had too much to do to waste time with the above. He stated BERNARD MANDEL was in charge of the picketing.

The source further stated that the Freedom Fighters hoped to have a picket line all day on July 31, 1965, and to continue it each day thereafter if they met with any success.

BERNARD MANDEL

JOHN VICTOR BLANC, a former member of the Communist Party (CP), who testified on behalf of the Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: RENT STRIKE AT ALHAMBRA APARTMENTS
SPONSORED BY THE FREEDOM FIGHTERS
OF OHIO, CLEVELAND, OHIO
July 31, 1965

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures conducted by BERNARD MANDEL and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland, Ohio.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 31, 1965, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that picketing began about 9:00 AM, at captioned apartments on that morning with two persons participating. He stated that the number varied throughout the day with the maximum number of pickets being eleven in the early afternoon. He advised that there were no incidents, disturbances or arrests in connection with this picketing. He advised that he recognized BONNIE HOLT as one of the participants.

On August 1, 1965, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that there were no pickets on that date at the Alhambra Apartments.

BONNIE HOLT

A third source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on June 19, 1965, that BONNIE HOLT was at that time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Cleveland.

A characterization of the YSA is attached.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 132/ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 29 ~ b7D;
Page 30 ~ b7D;
Page 31 ~ b7D;
Page 65 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate;
Page 100 ~ Duplicate;
Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 106 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ Duplicate;
Page 109 ~ Duplicate;
Page 110 ~ Duplicate;
Page 111 ~ Duplicate;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1323 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1324 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1325 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/5/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CCIRM

Atlanta previously advised that report due in captioned matter would be submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 8/9/65.

The current racial situation in Baker and Sumter Counties, Ga., has placed additional burdens upon personnel of this office.

Atlanta's report will be submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 8/19/65.

EX-106

REC-139 100-442529-1326

EX-113

15 AUG 6 1965

2- Bureau (AM-RM)
1- Atlanta
AGS:elt
(3)

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/6/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

With reference to information previously furnished that a Subcommittee of the National Board, CP, USA, would meet in Chicago over the weekend of 8/7/65 to discuss a resolution on Negro work, [redacted] advised on 8/6/65 that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP, USA, Negro Commission, had advised the meeting in Chicago was cancelled. This source further advised that LIGHTFOOT did not indicate whether the meeting would be rescheduled. b7D

100-808RD

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Chicago
PHK:jeo
(6)

EX-100

REC-57 100-442529-1327

AUG 2 1965

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AUG 7 1965

INV. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 8/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

REC 33

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

CIRM

DECLASSIFIED BY 1628 REP/ldf
ON AUG 12 1985
GATOW/SCLC/King
3042 PWA 1st 11/25/88
81-0802

b6
b7C
b7D

DM 5-5-80 class

Remytels 8/1/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum (LHM). Four copies of the LHM are enclosed to Atlanta for information.

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the information furnished by PH T-2 and PH T-6, if revealed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The following sources were used in the LHM:

PH T-1: [redacted] Characterization of WILLIAM R. MEEK

1 ENC

100-442529-13-28

5 AUG 3 1965

REC 33

5 - Bureau (Encl. 10)(RM)
3 - 100-442529
1 - 100-106670 (KING)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
4 - Atlanta (Encl. 4)(RM)
2 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
6 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-46230 (KING)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - [redacted] (MOORE)
1 - [redacted] (MEEK)
1 - [redacted] (WATSEN)

FJG:lac
(15)

Icc & cc LHM
808 RB

5-5-80

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, #40
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

100-106670-
100-438794-

PH T-2: [redacted] Characterization of ARTHUR SCHWARTZ

CONFIDENTIAL

b6
b7C
b7D

PH T-3: [redacted] Characterization of GOLDIE WATSEN

PH T-4: [redacted]

To Field Supervisor NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN
(Concealed at his request)

PH T-5: [redacted]

To Field Supervisor NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN
(Concealed at his request)

PH T-6: [redacted]

To SA EDWARD M. COLE

The Philadelphia Police Department has been advised of the information contained in the LHM furnished by [redacted]

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to INTC, ONI, and OSI locally, because of their interest in this matter.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 2, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1628 RFP/CH
ON AUG 12 1985
GArrow | SCLC | King
3642 PWT/SH 11/25/88
81-0852

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

All

"The Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia PA newspaper, in its issue of July 27, 1965, Two Star Edition, carried an article entitled "MARTIN LUTHER KING to Visit Phila. Monday and Tuesday." This article listed Doctor KING's host for this visit as the "Philadelphia Committee for MARTIN LUTHER KING's Tour," 1521 West Girard Avenue. The article listed WILLIAM R. MEEK as chairman of the committee and Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON as one of the many sponsors.

On March 6, 1957, PH T-1 advised that a meeting of the Section Executive Committee, 32nd Ward Section, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held on March 5, 1957, at 3022 Euclid Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At this meeting a discussion was held concerning the current status of the CPEPD. During this discussion, ARTHUR SCHWARTZ said that BILL MEEK was recently transferred to a Section in the Nicetown area of Philadelphia. X U

On January 25, 1956, PH T-2 advised that ARTHUR SCHWARTZ was Organizational Secretary of the 47-29th Ward Section, CPEPD. X U

On March 19, 1952, PH T-3 advised that GOLDIE WATSON was a member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association during the period 1940 - 1945. X U

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia newspaper, in its early edition of August 1, 1965, on page one, section two, carried an article entitled "Dr. KING Cancels Visit to Phila. After MOORE Warns of Repercussion." This article stated that on Saturday, July 31, 1965, Doctor KING called off his two-day visit to

DATE OF LETTER 8-5-80 Spa rep. Jan

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declass. DATE 2-2-78 BLPR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

5-5-80 Jan class
DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 12-19-97 LED/bja

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-1328

ENCLOSURE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT~~
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Philadelphia after he was warned of "unpleasant repercussions" in a telephone conversation with CECIL B. MOORE, President, Philadelphia Chapter, National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Doctor KING was reported to be willing to change his mind about the cancellation if the sponsors of his visit were persuasive enough. With this possibility in mind, some 80 members of the sponsoring group met in closed session at the Fellowship House, 1521 West Girard Avenue, most of the day on July 31, 1965, in an attempt to resolve the impasse. CECIL B. MOORE declared that the people who were sponsoring Doctor KING's visit to Philadelphia do not represent anybody. The Negro leaders of Philadelphia were not consulted about Doctor KING's planned visit and that he, MOORE, was not the only one who was ignored in this regard.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," in a late edition on August 1, 1965, page one, section two, carried an article entitled, "KING Reschedules Trip to Phila., Will Greet Pickets at Girard Wall." This article stated that after a full day of secret, on-again off-again negotiations, it was reported shortly before midnight on July 31, 1965, that Doctor KING would visit Philadelphia on August 2, 3, 1965, as originally scheduled.

On August 1, 1965, a representative of the Philadelphia Police Department advised that Doctor KING arrived in Philadelphia at 9:07 p.m., this date, after which he and his party went to the Sheraton Hotel where they will stay during the tour.

Doctor KING's schedule for August 2, 1965, includes a breakfast meeting at Fellowship House at 8:30 a.m., a meeting with local clergy at 11 a.m., a meeting with Civil Rights leaders at 2:30 p.m., and two private fund raising meetings from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

PH T-4 advised on August 1, 1965, that one of the above fund raising meetings would be held at the home of OTTO GARDNER, Rydal, Pa. PH T-4 also advised that in his opinion Doctor KING's visit had now become a joint venture, involving CECIL B. MOORE and this minimized or eliminated the chance of any violence or counter-picketing of the tour.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On August 1, 1965, PH T-5 advised that CECIL B. MOORE may not be happy with Doctor KING's visit to Philadelphia but he has accepted it. PH T-5 does not know what concessions Doctor KING may have made to MOORE to overcome MOORE's opposition. PH T-5 speculated that Doctor KING will probably support MOORE in seeking the admission of Negroes to Girard College on terms laid down by MOORE. Doctor KING will retain his non-violent philosophy in the matter. MOORE personally believes in non-violence but he cannot be moderate when addressing the Negro residents in the area of Girard College.

On August 2, 1965, PH T-4 advised that about 900 persons were present for the breakfast meeting with Doctor KING on this date. Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON presided over the meeting. Doctor KING spoke and said that due to the help he had received in the South from Northern people he had come North to help the leaders of the civil rights movement, to lend his moral support, and to help raise funds for the local civil rights organizations. CECIL B. MOORE was not present at this meeting.

PH T-4 also advised that at this meeting the following schedule of the tour was announced:

August 2, 1965

Doctor KING to meet with clergymen at Fellowship House immediately after the breakfast meeting ended.

1:30 p.m.	Press conference at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
2 p.m.	Meeting with Civil Rights leaders
5:30 p.m.	Outdoor rally at Raymond Rosen Apartments, 2110 North 23rd Street
8 p.m. to 11 p.m.	Receptions in private homes for purpose of raising funds. (WILLIAM MEEK announced that the funds will be left in Philadelphia and will be administered by a representative committee.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

August 3, 1965

Morning	Time not announced - Street corner rally at 40th and Lancaster Avenues
4 p.m.	Outdoor rally at 13th and Fitzwater Streets
5:30 p.m.	Rally at Girard College. Doctor KING, CECIL B. MOORE, and all others who wish to join them will walk around the wall.
6:45 p.m.	Outdoor rally, 22nd Street and Columbia Avenue. From this rally, Doctor KING and all who join him will march to the 8 p.m. rally at Grace Baptist Church, Broad and Berks Streets.

It was pointed out that the schedule was not complete, since meetings with the Mayor and other officials had not yet been arranged.

On August 2, 1965, a Philadelphia Radio Station announced during a news broadcast that Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE was out of town and his representative would not meet with Doctor KING during the tour.

On August 2, 1965, PH T-6 was advised by WILLIE FRANK CAMBRIDGE that a few Black Nationalist were coming to Philadelphia on August 3, 1965, from New York City. They plan to hear MARTIN LUTHER KING speak at Girard College. If KING is not as strong in his statements as CECIL MOORE, the Black Nationalists plan to heckle KING.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 2, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

DATE: 8/4/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT (U)
(Type in plaintext or code) SECRET

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
SCLC
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

6-11-84
Classified by 8972TDK/kk
Declassify on: OADR
6 Arrow | SCLC | LEVISON 83-1719

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DNS (83-1719) 87,063
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPLICA

ReBulet dated 8/2/65, and Birmingham airtel and LHM dated 7/29/65, concerning the SCLC Convention which opens in Birmingham on 8/9/65. U

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM reporting information NY 3810-S* and NY 4092-S* furnished concerning STANLEY LEVISON's plans to go to Birmingham on 8/9/65; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta and one copy for information of Birmingham. Also one copy each of photographs of STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are enclosed for Birmingham's assistance. (U)

(4) Bureau (100-438794)-(Encls. 10)(RM)
(1- 100-442529) (CIRM)
2- Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-5718) (COMINFIL-SCLC)
1- Birmingham (100-) (COMINFIL) (Encls. 6) (RM)
1- New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1- New York (100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1- New York (100-149194) (41)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 9 1965

JMK:jmr
(12)

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 2 TAP/JRM/KJD
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-3.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-4-80 8-4-65

CARBON COPY

Approved Sent M Per (U)
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

57 AUG 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-4772

~~SECRET~~ (U)

For the information of the Bureau, LEVISON is now on vacation, but is due to return to New York on 8/8/65, and in view of his plans to go to Birmingham on 8/9/65, Special Agents of the NYO will conduct a surveillance at New York Kennedy Airport to make certain that he takes his scheduled flight. (U)

As far as coverage of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is concerned, conditions in Harlem, the residence of O'DELL, are such that a full time surveillance is prohibited, therefore, a surveillance will be conducted at the New York Kennedy Airport on 8/9/65, to determine whether or not he takes a flight to Birmingham.

The characterization of LEVISON was furnished by [NY 694-S*.](S) (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, NY 4092-S* and [NY 694-S*.](S) (U) The first two sources furnish information of a highly confidential nature concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. The last source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. In order to protect these sources, the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is utilized. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 4, 1965

6-11-84
Classified by 8972 TK/kk
Declassify on: OADR
GArrow/SCLC/LEVISON 83-1719

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Infiltration Of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

On July 31, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that

OTHER PER COURT ORDER

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on July 14, 1965.

(U)

It is noted that the "Birmingham News", Wednesday, July 28, 1965, carried a story on page 11, reporting that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will hold its Ninth Annual Convention in Birmingham, Alabama, on August 9-13, 1965, with more than 1,000 delegates expected to attend. (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ... REASON ... FCIM, II, 1-1.2 ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION ... 8/4/85 ... 12/1/80

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

87,063
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DNS (83-1719)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPEAT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Infiltration of the
Southern Christian Leadership Conference

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherance to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] TE IN ENVE[redacted]E

8/4/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. R. Putnam
1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. Ryan
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, New York (100-91330)

From: Director, FBI (100-358916)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C; INTERNAL SECURITY ACT - 1950
BUDED 8/16/65

ReBuairtel 7/30/65 which instructed an intensification of investigation concerning O'Dell based upon the recently-obtained information that he was to be given an assignment by Gus Hall to work "secretly" in recruiting into the Communist Party Negroes from the civil rights movement.

In furnishing the foregoing to the Bureau by airtel 7/28/65, your office stated that unless the information was obtained from a source other than NY 694-S*, it should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

It is imperative that the Bureau disseminate this information at the earliest possible moment. It is, therefore, necessary that your office take all possible steps to determine what, if anything, is being done by O'Dell to implement Party plans, and how many individuals within the Party circles may be aware of this information.

By airtel to be received at the Bureau no later than 8/16/65, advise as to status of investigation and your further recommendations relative to dissemination, bearing in mind that dissemination will be under ~~top secret~~ classification and will be very limited.

100-442529

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 6 1965

SFP:jec
(8)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

AUG 12 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-358916 311

SAC, Louisville (100-4722)

8/10/65

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Reurlet 7/30/65, which was submitted in lieu of a quarterly report because no pertinent data had been developed by your office during the preceding quarter. No copy was designated for New York, origin, as required. The Bureau is furnishing New York a copy.

A review of the Bureau file in this matter reveals the following:

Your letter, 1/25/65, in lieu of a quarterly report failed to designate a copy for New York. This was brought to you office's attention by an Error Form, 0-17, 1/27/65. Your letter 5/3/65, in lieu of a quarterly report again failed to designate a copy for New York. This was brought to your office's attention by 0-17, 5/6/65, which further stated that the same error had occurred relative to your letter 1/25/65.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the error which occurred relative to your 7/30/65 letter is the third such letter this year in this case. While the Bureau recognizes that the error is of a form nature, and in itself relatively minor, there is concern relating to the repetitious nature of this matter. It would appear as though your office either does not have the necessary administrative procedures in effect to avoid repetitious errors of this nature by appropriately flagging instant file; or, there is a complete disregard for Bureau instructions.

I will expect you to personally look into this matter and take such steps that are appropriate to insure that it will not be again necessary for the Bureau to write you in this regard. A repetition will require explanations from responsible personnel and your recommendations relative to administrative action. Form errors should be scored against the responsible personnel in the current instance.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:alt/tcg
(5)

MAILED 5
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COMM-FBI

REC 33

100-442529

1329

19 AUG 10 1965

51 AUG 12 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

100-442529-1330

CHANGED TO

100-357847-109X

SEP 30 1965

mt - 077

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
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b7E

FBI

Date: 7/31/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC-52 Regd-

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS-C~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Two copies each are being forwarded Birmingham and Atlanta.

The source utilized is [redacted]

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of this source and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

4 - Bureau (RM)
3 - 100-442529
1 - 157 (PROTEST DEMONSTRATION, NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILA., PA., ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965)
2 - Birmingham
1 - (CIRM)
1 - (SCLC)
2 - Atlanta
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - (CIRM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-47194 (COMINFIL SCLC)
1 - 157-1486 (GIRARD COLLEGE DEMONSTRATIONS)

1cc & cc LHM re Coming SCLC 808 RB

REC-52 100-442529-1331
3 AUG 2 1965

EX-101

CJW:AMS
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 1 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
HOW FORW: _____
DATE FORW: _____
BY: _____

ENCLOSURE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

157-4-23-1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 31, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On July 30, 1965, PA a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had learned that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), plans to attend the convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Birmingham, Alabama, from August 7 - 12, 1965. This source further advised that all expenses for her trip are being paid for by the National Office of the Communist Party, United States of America.

This source also advised that METELITS has been unsuccessful in obtaining an invitation to the closed meeting of civil rights leaders being held in Philadelphia on August 2 or 3 when Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING comes to town. According to METELITS, if KING does not appear at Girard College, it will certainly "set that fight back." Also, it is rumored that CECIL MOORE, President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is calling for a boycott of the meetings with KING. U.S.A.

Concerning the demonstrations at Girard College, the local district of the CPEPD has adopted the line that known Communists must stay away from the demonstrations but will attempt to get white people to participate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529/331

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1332 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

SECRET (U)

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100-442529-1333

REC-56 100-442529-1333 EX-113

7/29/65

PRINCIPAL RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following is a brief summary of information concerning the four principal organizations in the United States engaged in the civil rights movement, also described as the racial movement or the Negro movement. This information includes the identities of the heads of these organizations, the stand generally taken by the organizations relative to communist infiltration and pertinent data concerning inroads being made by communists in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The NAACP and CORE are two of the most respected of the civil rights organizations and of the four discussed herein, have been the most successful in avoiding communist taint. The NAACP is headed by its Executive Secretary, Roy Wilkins. CORE is headed by its National Director, James Farmer. While both of these organizations have had and still do have some communists in their ranks, the leaders have disavowed communist aid and have actually been able, in some instances, to identify and remove from their ranks active communists. Of course, in the competition existing among civil rights groups for assistance in terms of funds and individuals' support, it is sometimes difficult to avoid completely the use of communist help. The element of "opportunist" sometimes shows itself among leaders of these two organizations. It can therefore be candidly stated that, notwithstanding the claims which these two organizations might make relative to disavowing communist help, a degree of communist penetration has been made in lower levels of the NAACP and CORE.

b7D

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

SNCC is headed by John Lewis, Chairman, and James Forman, Executive Secretary. SNCC is not a membership organization as such but is able to recruit large numbers of individuals for its activities. SNCC is probably the most militant of the four organizations discussed herein and makes its greatest appeal to young people and, particularly, students and faculty members of the Nation's

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SRP:deh/pjn
100-442529

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colleges and universities. This is one organization that is making little, if any, effort to keep itself clean of communists. As a matter of fact, its leaders have stated that it would accept communists within its ranks and assistance from communists, placing what an individual can do for it ahead of the nature of the individual. The only qualification voiced has been that it will not permit communists in policy-making positions. Experience has shown that SNCC is more closely associated with acts of violence in the civil rights movement than is any of the other organizations referred to here.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The SCLC may well be the most influential of all civil rights organizations. Its rapid growth and influence on the American scene is largely traced to its present and only President, Martin Luther King, Jr., an individual who has risen to become probably the principal Negro spokesman in the United States. The SCLC is also not a membership organization as such but is able to recruit large masses in support of its efforts. Its fund-raising efforts have also met with considerable success. It draws its support in large measure from the clergy.

The combination of the SCLC's impact on the American scene along with the communist influences on this organization necessitates a meticulously watchful eye in the safeguarding of the security of the United States. A summary of pertinent security ramifications follows:

King has for years surrounded himself with individuals either present or former communists. Some are associated directly with the SCLC; others serve in advisory capacities. The individual who probably bears the most influence on King is Stanley David Levison, a New York City attorney who is a long-time communist whose secret membership in the CPUSA has been established as recently as July, 1963. In moments of his greatest crises, King has turned to Levison for counsel and advice and has followed such advise. Other individuals having communist backgrounds who are close to King and his organization include Hunter Pitts O'Dell, Clarence Jones, and Harry Wachtel. Two members of King's immediate staff, Cordy Vivian and Randolph Blackwell, are former Party members.

Significantly, King has continued to maintain his relationship with communists notwithstanding authoritative advice to him about the dangers inherent in such situations. The public pronouncements regularly made by King and members of his staff that King is anticommunist and will not have any communists in his organization is merely an example of the hypocrisy practiced by this opportunist.

Most recently King has entered the field of foreign policy and has made public pronouncements concerning the Vietnam situation which are not in accord with the United States foreign policy. It is noteworthy that his stand parallels the present urgings of the CPUSA relative to Vietnam.

FBI

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1334 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1335 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

8/19/65

REC-49

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1336

PERSONAL ATTENTION

CIRM

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

ReBArep SA Francis J. Walsh 7/29/65.

On page A it is indicated that the Bureau and New York received copies of rerep by registered mail. There was no such indication relative to the three copies disseminated to military intelligence locally. Also on page one there was no indication that the three copies disseminated to the military were by registered mail. As you are aware, rerep having been captioned ~~confidential~~, was to be forwarded by registered mail.

In the event dissemination to the outside agencies was by registered mail and your office merely inadvertently failed to so show, consider this a form error. On the other hand, if dissemination to the military was not by registered mail, consider this a substantive error and submit to the Bureau explanations from responsible personnel and your recommendations relative to administrative action. In any event, advise the Bureau of your findings.

It was noted that the top two lines of pages two and three of all copies received at the Bureau were inadequately inked and necessitated filling in of certain words. Insure proper inking when reproducing copies of reports and other correspondence.

On page three information is reported from T-1 obtained 5/18/65. Informant told of a meeting of the local Communist Party (CP) Negro Commission held at Baltimore 4/25/65. It is reported that at this meeting Jacob Green stated that he and another had drawn up a report which Green intended to present at a meeting of the Party's National Negro Commission "which is to be held in New York City 4/23/65." Inasmuch as the information was obtained 5/18/65, the quoted portion above should have read "which was held." No corrective action desired in this instance.

MAILED 5
AUG - 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-49 100-442529-1336
EX.-107

SFP:hp
(5)

20 AUG 1 1965

19 AUG 10 1965

SFP/hp

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

It is also observed that there is no indication in rerep as to whether or not the report on Negro matters which Green intended to present at the 4/23/65 meeting was actually presented. Inasmuch as this information is available to your office, it should have been reported for. Future guidance.

The contents of this communication should be brought to the attention of SA Walsh and the supervisor who approved rerep.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/4/65

Transmit the following in 5-2-80 PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 TAC/Sem/kg REGISTERED MAIL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 (Priority)
FCIM, II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 8-4-85
DECLASSIFICATION

REC-67

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM

6 Arrow/SCLC/King
DECLASSIFIED BY 167 REPICH
ON AUG 12 1985
3042 Auth. SP-2 81-0862 11-25-88

Re Philadelphia airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated 8/3/65, and Philadelphia teletypes, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING; SECURITY MATTER - C," dated 8/3/65 and 8/4/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Four copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Atlanta, and one copy is enclosed for Washington Field for information.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (ENCLOSURES - 10) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-106670 (KING)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
4 - Atlanta (ENCLOSURES - 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - Washington Field (INFO) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
6 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-46230 (KING)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - [redacted] (MOORE)
1 - [redacted] (MEEK)
1 - [redacted] (WATSON)

EX-104

REC-67 100-442529-1337

FJG:BSP
(16)

FD-36
5.P.C.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC SER;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

8 AUG 5 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

DATE FORW: 8-5-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

100-106670-
100-438794-

ENCLOSURE COPY OF ENCLOSED

PH 100-47672

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished to INTC, ONI, and OSI locally because of their interest in this matter.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~confidential~~" since the information furnished by PH T-1, PH T-2, and PH T-4, if revealed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. X (u)

The following sources were used in the letterhead memorandum:

PH T-1: [redacted] Characterization of WILLIAM R. MEEK.

PH T-2: [redacted] Characterization of ARTHUR SCHWARTZ.

PH T-3: [redacted] Characterization of GOLDIE WATSON.

PH T-4: [redacted] Documentation of Afro Service Union.

PH T-5: [redacted] Information furnished to Special Agent FRANCIS J. GAFFNEY.

b6
b7C
b7D

X (u)

by request)

Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 4, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY 608
ON 11/29/77 12-19-77 LED/bjg
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-12-85 BY 1678 REPICH
GAITOW/SCLC/King 3042 Part 18

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 81-0802 11-23-88

The "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia newspaper, in its issue of July 27, 1965, Two Star Edition, carried an article entitled "MARTIN LUTHER KING to Visit Phila. Monday and Tuesday." This article listed Doctor KING's host for this visit as the "Philadelphia Committee for MARTIN LUTHER KING's Tour," 1521 West Girard Avenue. The article listed WILLIAM R. MEEK as chairman of the committee and Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON as one of the many sponsors.

On March 6, 1957, PH T-1 advised that a meeting of the Section Executive Committee, 32nd Ward Section, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held on March 5, 1957, at 3022 Euclid Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At this meeting a discussion was held concerning the current status of the CPEPD. During this discussion, ARTHUR SCHWARTZ said that BILL MEEK was recently transferred to a Section in the Nicetown area of Philadelphia.

On January 25, 1956, PH T-2 advised that ARTHUR SCHWARTZ was Organizational Secretary of the 47-29th Ward Section, CPEPD.

On March 19, 1952, PH T-3 advised that GOLDIE WATSON was a member of the Communist Party and Communist Political Association during the period 1940 - 1945.

On August 3, 1965, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department, advised SA EDWARD M. COLE that Dr. KING had generally followed the tour schedule set out

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE 2/6/78 FEB 1978
2-21-78 BJR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1337

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted] b6 b7C

for him on this date. Lieutenant FENCL also advised that a [redacted] GARY ADAMS, paraded in front of the crowd at Girard College who were listening to an address by Dr. KING. The flag carried by this individual bore the words "Afro Service Union." ADAMS was taken to the headquarters of the North Central Detective Division for investigation. PA

On May 14, 1965, PH T-4 described the "Afro Service Union" as a Black Nationalist Group.

On August 4, 1965, Sergeant BERNARD MARGOLIS, North Central Detective Division, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that GARY ADAMS had not been arrested; after questioning, to determine his identity, he was released.

At 11:55 p.m. on August 3, 1965, Sergeant CHARLES WALSH, Philadelphia Airport Security Police, advised that at 11:45 p.m., August 3, 1965, an anonymous call had been received by Miss DAISY SPENCER, Airport Message Center. The caller stated there would be a bomb on MARTIN LUTHER KING's plane when he leaves Philadelphia.

Immediately after this, Sergeant ROBERT SHEPPARD, Philadelphia Police Department Radio, furnished the same information and said Police Department information indicated Dr. KING was to depart Philadelphia at 7:55 a.m. on August 4, 1965, airline not known.

On August 4, 1965, Sergeant JOHN ZERHLE, Philadelphia Airport Security Police, advised SA DAVID E. WALKER that Dr. KING was scheduled to depart Philadelphia via National Airlines for Washington, D. C., at 7:50 a.m. on August 4, 1965. Dr. KING arrived at the airport at 8:30 a.m. and was rescheduled for National Airlines Flight 283 departing Philadelphia at 8:40 a.m. for Washington, D. C. The captain of Flight 283, on learning of the anonymous bomb threat received during the night, requested his aircraft be checked. Rather than check the aircraft, the airline did not load any cargo which was scheduled to go on the aircraft. National Airlines Flight 283, with Dr. KING aboard, departed from Philadelphia Airport at 9:08 a.m. on August 4, 1965.

[redacted]

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 4, 1965, PH T-5 advised that Dr. KING attracted large, enthusiastic crowds when he spoke at the entrance to Girard College and at the Grace Baptist Church. At Girard College Dr. KING supported the picketing campaign against the white-only admission policy of the college, while stressing the necessity of non-violence. At the Grace Baptist Church, Dr. KING again stressed the necessity of keeping the civil rights struggle non-violent and urged the Negro to achieve excellence in everything he did.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[redacted]

FD-323

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 4, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Denver (100-8997) 8/11/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReDNrep SA [redacted] 7/29/65.

b6
b7C

On Page 5, first indented paragraph, line 4, "Afro-American Committee," changed to read "Afro-American Unity."

On Page 5 appears a subheading "MALCOLM X ADDRESSES MILITANT FORUM, 6/11/65." Then it is reported that at the 6/11/65 affair it was planned that a tape would be played of a speech by Malcolm X. This information was obtained 6/8/65.

It is observed that the heading as quoted above is misleading in light of the decease of Malcolm X in February, 1965. It is also noted that there is no reporting as to whether or not the 6/11/65 affair did, in fact, take place. This should have, of course, been reported.

[redacted] Bring the foregoing to the attention of Special Agent and the Supervisor who approved rerep for their future guidance.

SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 8
AUG 10 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-70 100-442529-1338

19 AUG 11 1965

EX-107

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 AUG 16 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

FBI

Date Forw. AUG 6 1965

Date: 8/3/65

How Forw. B-5

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

By _____

Via Airtel (Priority)

Room 828 RB

REC-52

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

RE: CIRM

Re Philadelphia teletypes 8/2/63 and 8/3/63 entitled "Martin Luther King, SM - C."

Enclosed to the Bureau are 10 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Four copies of the LHM are enclosed to Atlanta for information and one copy is enclosed to WFO for information.

Copies of the enclosed LHM are being furnished to INTC, ONI and OSI locally, because of their interest in this matter.

Philadelphia files contain no derogatory information identifiable with Mrs. PANKEY, BERTHA BROWN, ETHEL SMITH, HARRY A. TAKIFF or OTTO GARDNER.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
3 - 100-442529
1 - 100-106670 (KING)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-46230 (KING)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - [redacted] (MOORE)

FJG:KOJ (14)

REC-52 100-442529-339

EX 105

16 AUG 5 1965

XEROX AUG 11 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/28 BY SP2T RP/JAM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 16 1965

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 2, 1965, a telephone call was received at the Philadelphia Office of the FBI from an individual who refused to identify himself. This individual said he was one of a group who had come from Atlanta, Ga.; that another group from Virginia was also in Philadelphia; and that both groups were going to make an attempt on the life of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING at the rally to be held at 5:30 p.m. on August 2, 1965, at 22nd and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia. When detailed information was sought, the caller terminated the call.

The above information was furnished to the Philadelphia Police Department on August 2, 1965.

On August 2, 1965, Inspector MILLARD MEERS, Philadelphia Police Department, advised Special Agent THOMAS F. CARRIG that members of Dr. KING's party had cancelled a tentative appointment to meet with Philadelphia Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE on the morning of August 3, 1965, since it could not be fitted into Dr. KING's schedule. Inspector MEERS furnished the following schedule for Dr. KING's tour on August 3, 1965:

12:00 Noon to 2:00 P.M.	Lunch with businessmen at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
2:20 P.M.	Mrs. PANKEY, [redacted] Philadelphia
2:30 P.M.	Rally at 40th Street and Lancaster Avenue
4:00 P.M.	Rally at 13th and Fitzwater Streets

b6
b7C

XEROX AUG 11 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5/2/80 BY SP2 TAP

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1339

5:10 P.M.	Private residence [redacted] b6 b7C (Telephone directory lists a BERTHA BROWN as residing at this address.)
5:30 P.M.	Rally at Girard College
6:30 P.M.	Private residence [redacted] (Telephone directory lists a Mrs. ETHEL SMITH residing at this address.)
6:45 P.M.	Rally at 22nd Street and Columbia Avenue, and then walk to the Grace Baptist Church, Broad and Berks Streets for a rally there at 8:00 P.M.

Inspector MEERS advised that on the evening of August 2, 1965, Dr. KING visited the residence of HARRY A. TAKIFF, [redacted] Philadelphia, from 8:00 P.M. to about 10:00 P.M. He then visited the residence of OTTO GARDNER, [redacted] Rydal, Pa., until about midnight. PA

On August 2, 1965, Detective MC CALISTER, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that six individuals were arrested on this date about three blocks away from the location where Dr. KING had attended a rally. The arrests were made shortly after Dr. KING had departed the area. The individuals were charged with desecration of the American Flag. All except one of those arrested were teenagers.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a Philadelphia daily newspaper, in its Final City Edition of August 3, 1965, carried an article entitled "Dr. King, Moore Vow Unity; Plan Meeting at Girard Wall." This article indicated that Dr. KING and CECIL B. MOORE, President, Philadelphia Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, joined hands on August 2, 1965, in a show of unity. Dr. KING endorsed

demonstrations directed by MOORE against the white only admission policy of Girard College.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/6/65

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 8/4/65.

[redacted] on August 6, 1965, advised concerning the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois Negro Commission that the plan as originally outlined for a reorganization and reactivation of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission remains the same, that is, the plan remains the same but it has not as yet been implemented.

[redacted] advised CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, recently indicated to EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, that he, LIGHTFOOT, hopes they could obtain BRENETTA HOWELL, GUS SAVAGE and some other individuals who are close to ISHMAEL FLORY to form the nucleus of a CP club.

LIGHTFOOT further indicated that as soon as he could get a little leeway from his busy schedule he would like to meet with DURHAM and work out the details.

[redacted] advised that in the meantime EARL DURHAM is to function in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and try to influence certain people around the NALC so that they will have a base in which to work to put the proposed plan for the Negro Commission into effect.

[redacted] advised that to date LIGHTFOOT has made no attempt to meet with DURHAM to discuss this matter. DURHAM is working individually with persons active in Negro mass organizations and has responsibility for establishing contact with non-Party Negro leaders.

[redacted] stated that the original stated plans for the reorganization of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission remain the same; however, to date nothing positive has been done to make the plan operational.

100-442524-1340

(2) - Bureau (RM)
3 - Chicago
1-100-41324 (CIRM)
1-100- (NALC)
DET:mec
(5)

REC-134

15 AUG 9 1965

EX 105

INTL SEC.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/3/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (157-1486)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION,
SPRING OF 1965
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 6 1965

How Forw. R-5

By J CT - med

1 Room 828 RB
2 Encs

Remytels, 8/2 and 3/65.

Forwarded herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Information copies of the letterhead memorandum furnished OSI, ONI, INTC, and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

Follow-up letterhead memorandum will be prepared setting forth available background information regarding individuals arrested by Philadelphia Police Department at Girard College on evening 8/2/65.

Bureau will be kept advised.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 9 1965

1 AUG 5 1965

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 8)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1486
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)

RLB:ELS
(4)

CLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-37-224

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/30/65

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter dated 5/3/65.

No data pertinent to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period 5/1/65 to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Louisville

GWH/mfm
(3)

O-17 to Louisville
Copy to New York
Date 8-4-65
By SFP/tcg
Remarks Copy of letter not designated for NY, as requested. Copy of ltr 7-30-65 enclosed for NYO.

REC-35 100-442529-1341

9 AUG 2 1965

O-17 to New York 8-6-65
For information
Enclosed: 1 copy of Louisville letter 7-30-65.
SFP/tcg

1 INT SEC

Ltr to Louisville 8/10/65 SFP/tcg/tcg

66 AUG 16 1965

SAC, San Francisco (100-53902) 8/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReSFreport of SA Wilbert H. Kehe, 7/30/65.

The following Bureau observations are for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned matter.

Pages 21-25 report information concerning several demonstrations under a main heading "II - COMMUNIST TACTICS." Nowhere in this section of the report is there any information to indicate any communist involvement in the demonstrations being reported. Attention is directed to Bulet 8/28/64 to Albany, copies to your office, which furnished the original Bureau instructions relative to quarterly CIRM reports. Enclosed with that letter was an Outline containing specific instructions as to information to be reported under "II - COMMUNIST TACTICS." You will note especially the closing instruction "If a particular event had no communist involvement, it should, of course, not be included in the document."

You must insure that future CIRM reports are in compliance with the instructions of the Bureau dated 8/28/64.

Pages 17-21 reported information under a sub-heading concerning several racial organizations. This information is under the main heading of "I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY." It is more appropriate to report the information concerning these racial organizations in section III of future reports.

Paragraph 2, page 5, discusses a report made by Roscoe Proctor at a Communist Party meeting 4/10/65. Proctor presented a report on a meeting of the Party's National Negro Commission which he had attended. The report should have contained the date of the Commission meeting which Proctor attended. The same observation holds relative to page 8, paragraph 1.

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SFP:bmb
(5)

REC-75 100-442529-1342

EX-113

AUG 11 1965
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 11 1965

51 AUG 16 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to San Francisco
RE: CIRM
100-442529

On page E "Location" column information is lacking for T-21.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of SA Kehe and the supervisor who approved rereport. It is suggested that in the future agents preparing quarterly CIRM reports make a diligent review of the Bureau instructions dated 8/28/64 prior to the preparation of such reports.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 8/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReNYreport of SA John C. Seaton, 7/30/65.

Section III concerning Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations contains information concerning four different racial groups. An opening paragraph concerning one of these groups on page 38 notes that investigation of that group is directed solely toward establishing the extent of communist influence, and that the FBI is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization. Such a statement, however, is not set out relative to the other three of the racial organizations reported upon. In the future, include such a statement for all such organizations, as to do so for one and not others, may convey a wrong impression relative to Bureau interest.

On pages 39 and 44 sub-headings are denoted by the use of a Roman numeral. These sub-headings are under a heading denoted by B. It is suggested that it would have been more appropriate to use regular numerals rather than the Roman numerals, inasmuch as the Roman numerals are used for the main sections of the report.

For future guidance

SFP:bmb
(5)

MAILED 8
AUG 11 1965
COMM-FBI

REC 5 100-442529-1343

EX-113

19 AUG 11 1965

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Holmes
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50 AUG 1 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Boston (100-35427)

8/11/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReBSrep, SA Kenneth P. West, 7/28/65.

The following observations are being brought to your office's attention for future guidance in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters.

On page B, "Location" column, information is lacking relative to T-4, T-5, and T-7. Reasons for concealing T-7, T-9, and T-10 not indicated as required.

Appendix characterization for the Muslim Mosque, Inc., omitted. Same added at the Bureau. Pages 10 and 11 devoted to an appendix characterization of the Nation of Islam. This was unnecessary, and possibly inadvertently included in place of the characterization concerning Muslim Mosque, Inc.

On page 5, it is reported that James Shabazz would speak at an affair 4/23/65. There was no indication that the affair did actually take place and Shabazz actually appeared. This, of course, should have been reported.

Bring foregoing to the attention of SA West and the supervisor who approved rerep. They should be scored with Form errors.

SEP:alt/spg
(5)

MAILED 8
AUG 10 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-39

100-442529-1344

19 AUG 11 1965

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 AUG 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1345 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

~~CONF~~ (U)

SAC, Seattle (100-27267) 8/11/65

Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReSErep, SA Fred G. Cook, 7/30/65.

Information is reported in paragraph 1, page 6 of rerep, to the effect that a local Communist Party (CP) Club was to sponsor an affair which would feature a speech by the wife of an individual who was due back from Mississippi.

A Party member had been assured by a member of the Party Club that proceeds from the affair would go to the "People's World," even though people attending the affair would believe that the money was going to civil rights work.

This idea, if implemented, would be a striking example of the exploitation by the Party of the civil rights movement. It is therefore desired that you recontact the original source [redacted] and such other appropriate sources as are available, to determine full specifics concerning the intentions, as well as the actual carrying out of those intentions by the Party. Among other things, determine how much money was gained through the affair and how much was diverted to the "People's World." Include all positive information developed in a letterhead memorandum. b7D

Give this matter prompt attention.

SFP:alt/spg
(4)

MAILED 8
AUG 10 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-39

100-442529-1346

19 AUG 11 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 AUG 18 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 8/7/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

Rerep of SA [redacted] 7/30/65 at Cleveland. b6 b7C

Please change Page 16 of that report, first paragraph, to read CV 21 instead of CV 12.

CL 408 RB

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (RM)
1 - Cleveland
REK/klg
(7)

correction has been made in room 0. & R. B.
SFP/Ted

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 9 1965

INV. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 AUG 16 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

8/3/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP1-GSK DB SAB
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-3-85
5-28-80
SP2 IAPSRM-SAB

To: SACs, Atlanta
Philadelphia

From: Director, FBI (100-438794)

COMINFIL SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CAPTION/SCLC
DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RPP/CH
ON AUG 12 1985

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 6-5-80 CLASS HA
SLIP (S) BY
ADVISED BY ROUTING AND HEAD OFFICES OF AGENCIES

ReATtel to Bureau and Philadelphia, 7/31/65, Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C; Cominfil SCLC, IS - C.

It was reported that King, head of the SCLC, had conferred with two of his staff, Walter Fauntroy and Andrew Young, concerning the desirability of the SCLC taking the 'Northern Tour' to Philadelphia. In discussing the current civil rights movement in Philadelphia, King pointed out that he had spoken to Cecil (not further identified) who mentioned that a woman high in the leadership is a communist.

It would appear as though the "Cecil" referred to may be Cecil Moore, a Philadelphia leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

It would be extremely desirable to determine, in connection with the Bureau's investigation of the communist influence in racial matters, the identity of the woman referred to, what, if any, position she may have in the Communist Party (CP), what position she has in the civil rights movement and what influence she has in the movement.

Philadelphia should attempt to conduct the necessary investigation which would serve to obtain the desired information. Consider the possibility of the woman being Debbie Amis, a Communist Party member who is active in the civil rights movement. Also [redacted] (U)

1 - New York
SFP:pjn
(9)

100-442529 (CIRM)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
98 AUG 5 1965

DUPLICATE YELLOW

55 AUG 16 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

consider the possibility of the woman being Marion Metelits, a member of the District Board, CP of Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, who plans to attend the forthcoming SCLC Convention (See Airtel and letterhead memorandum 7/31/65 "CINM"). (U)

Atlanta should be alert to any additional information available from its sources which would help Philadelphia in its investigation.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1347 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1348 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

5010-106
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

b6
b7C

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, BBI

DATE: 7/23/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

REC-60

SUBJECT: CIRM.
IS-C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)
(OO:NY)

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.
IS-C
(Bufile 100-434819)
(NYfile 100-144189)
(OO:NY)

Deleted Copy Sent David Tobis
by Letter Dated 1-27-77 kmt
Per FOIPA Request appeal

On 7/13/65, NY 32465 made available photographs of material maintained at the office of Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, NYC. Included was a letter dated "July 2" and addressed "Dear Sirs" from DAVID TOBIS, [redacted] West Point, Mississippi. This letter stated that TOBIS and three others had set up a Freedom Center in Clay County and that the Project Director of the Clay County MFDP had told them that they might be able to obtain free copies of "Freedomways." TOBIS also said that it would be valuable to use in a Freedom School. TOBIS also sent a subscription form to "Freedomways" with the amount indicated for a subscription crossed out, giving his name and address in Mississippi to whom "Freedomways" could be sent.

This letter also contained a notation signed by H. P. O'DELL stating that one copy of the Du Bois issue of "Freedomways," three copies of the Mississippi issue and one copy of the Fall issue had been sent. This undoubtedly refers the current issue, the Spring 1965 issue which is devoted to the

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1-100-434819)
1-Atlanta (INFO) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-91330) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (42)
1-New York [redacted] (NORMA ROGERS) (42)
1-New York (100-144189)
1-New York (100-153735)

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-434819-33

EX-PROC

100-442529-1349

REC-60

AUG 5 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 8-6-65
HOW FORW: PLS (11)
5 Enclosures

JFO:smg/kmm
(10)

60 AUG 19 1965

ENCLOSURE

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

term "Mississippi: Opening Up A Closed Society," The Winter 1965 issue which was a special issue devoted to W. E. B. Du Bois and the Fall 1964 issue. The O'DELL is HUNTER PITTS O'DELL who is a Contributing Editor to "Freedomways" and the Editor of the Mississippi issue.

The source used to characterize O'DELL is NY 694-S*.

The photograph of the letter of 7/2/65, and the subscription form from DAVID TOBIS are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter to Jackson and no copies are being retained by New York.

There are nine copies of an LHM enclosed for the Bureau setting forth information contained in the above letter.

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from the source used, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be detrimental to the defense interests of the US and result in the loss of sources of great value.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 3, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 100-434819

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Inc.
Internal Security - C

A confidential source recently furnished information reflecting that in July, 1965, one David Tobis of [redacted] West Point, Mississippi, contacted the office of "Freedomways" magazine, New York City, and stated that he and three other persons had set up a Freedom Center in the rural area of Clay County, Mississippi. He further stated that John Buffington, the Project Director for the Clay County MFDP (Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party) told them that they might be able to obtain free copies of "Freedomways." He added that it would be valuable to use in a Freedom School and that the course they are setting up on Negro history might center around the issue of "Freedomways" dealing with Mississippi. b6 b7C (U)

Tobis expressed the hope that they could be helped and sent to "Freedomways" a subscription form giving his name and address so that copies of "Freedomways" could be sent to him. (U)

The source also furnished information reflecting that copies of past issues of "Freedomways" including three copies of the issue on Mississippi had been sent to Tobis by J. H. O'Dell. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529 - 1349
ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Inc.

The current issue of "Freedomways" is the Spring 1965 issue devoted to the theme "Mississippi: Opening Up the Closed Society," the Editor for which is J. H. O'Dell. (U)

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., publisher of the magazine "Freedomways," is set forth in the Appendix pages.

A confidential source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America. (U)

The source also furnished information reflecting that in June, 1965, Norma Rogers, who identified herself as the Special Projects Coordinator of "Freedomways," advised an individual in New York concerning a benefit which the magazine was planning at which time she stated that such civil rights organizations as the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Council of Federated Organizations Office in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, have used many of the "Freedomways" articles at their conferences and orientation sessions. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 3, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
Bufile 100-434819

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Freedomways Associates, Inc.

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the memorandum, dated and captioned as above at New York, New York.

All source (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1350 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

5016 mby-02

b6
b7C

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/10/65

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York, 8/6/65, captioned as above.

Referenced Bureau letter refers to Bureau letter to New York dated 5/13/65, captioned as above.

To date, Atlanta sources have not furnished any information pertinent to the subject matter covered in Bureau letter to New York dated 5/13/65.

EXP-PROC.

REC-76 100-442529-1351

EX-101

15 AUG 12 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta
AGS:cmp
(4)

DVI. SEC.

AUG 11 3 38 PM '65 DOM INTELL DIV. RECD

AUG 11 3 38 PM '65 DOM INTELL DIV. RECD

5 AUG 18 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794) CONFIDENTIAL 8/4/65

SAC, DETROIT (100-31774)

COMINFIL OF SCLC

Reference is made to Atlanta airtel under instant caption dated 6/22/65, submitting LHM captioned "UNKNOWN PROPOSED SCLC PROGRAM FOR HARLEM, NEW YORK"; and Bureau airtel dated 7/23/65, captioned "CIRM".

[redacted] advised on July 29, 1965, that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. may speak at the Greater Macedonia Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan, sometime during August, 1965. Informant also stated that the Michigan District Communist Party (CP) has no plans to participate or use this probably affair to further the aims of the CP.

Public Source information and other logical informants negative.

Detroit will follow instant matter and any information received will be appropriately furnished to the Bureau and interested offices.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
(1 - UNKNOWN PROPOSED SCLC PROGRAM FOR HARLEM)
3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-149194 SCLC)
(1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
(1 - UNKNOWN PROPOSED SCLC PROGRAM FOR HARLEM)
3 - Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-6718 SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670A CIRM)
(1 - UNKNOWN PROPOSED SCLC PROGRAM FOR HARLEM)
2 - Detroit
(1 - 100-32457 CIRM)

CEM/emo
(12)

RECORDED
AUG 6 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED BY 1628 EFTO/M/SCLC ON AUG 12 1985

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, Richmond (100-10310)

Director, FBI (100-442529)

8/13/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReRHrep SA [redacted] 8/5/65.

b6
b7C

Only outside dissemination of rerep indicated is for Secret Service, Richmond. Attention is directed to the Manual of Instructions, Section 87-C, Page 12c which instructs that in connection with quarterly Cirm reports, the same appropriate local dissemination be made to other agencies as for quarterly reports concerning the Communist Party, USA.

In accordance with these instructions you should make dissemination locally to the three military intelligence agencies relative to rerep. Future reports should be similarly disseminated locally. It is not necessary to disseminate to Secret Service locally; discontinue doing so.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC-62 100-442529-1352
-113

MAILED 8
AUG 12 1965
COMM-FBI

19 AUG 13 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 AUG 18 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 8/5/65

Transmit the following _____

Via AIRTEL _____

REC-41 100-442529-1353

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)(157-6-34)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)(157-892)

SUBJECT: CIRM;
IS - C

DEMONSTRATION BY WEST SIDE UNIFIED
ACTION COMMITTEE, AUGUST 4, 1965,
73rd STREET AND BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK
RACIAL MATTERS

(OO:NEW YORK)

Enclosed are eleven copies of a LHM concerning above case.

The first source mentioned is [redacted] and the second source is [redacted] This LHM is captioned "Confidential" because it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which might impair their future effectivenss.and such an impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

COATSWORTH and ROSEN, mentioned in LHM, are on the SI of the NYO.

ENCLOSURE

EX-100

10 - Bureau (Enclosures 11) (RM)
[redacted] (ARTHUR ROSEN)
(JAMES COATSWORTH)
1 - New York [redacted] (ARTHUR ROSEN)(44)
1 - New York [redacted] (JAMES COATSWORTH)(44)
1 - New York (100-153735)(42)
1 - New York (157-892)(42)

16 AUG 6 1965

TJD:bam
(16)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C Wick

53 AUG 19 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____
DATE FORW: _____

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
August 5, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Buffile 100-442529
157-6-34

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstration By West Side Unified Action Committee, August 4, 1965, 73rd Street and Broadway, New York, New York
Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 5, 1965, that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WUAC), formerly West Side Committee on Racial Equality (CORE), held a protest rally, August 4, 1965, from 82nd Street to 73rd Street on Broadway, New York, New York. The rally was held in protest of a recent grand jury decision exonerating Patrolman Leibowitz of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) in a recent shooting of one Nelson Erby, deceased.

After a short march, a speaker's platform was set up around 73rd Street. Signs reading "End Police Brutality" and "New York Is Like Viet Nam Killing" were carried. Speakers were heckled by onlookers. The demonstrators, about 40 in number including ten about 8 - 12 years of age, tried to remove the hecklers and an altercation ensued. Two demonstrators were arrested and taken to the 20th Precinct, NYCPD, where the WCUA began picketing from 8:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. No further incidents occurred.

Detective Gilbride, NYCPD, advised the following were arrested:

James Coatsworth, white male, [redacted] residence [redacted] Brooklyn, New York and Arthur Rosen, white male, [redacted] residence [redacted] New York, New York.

b6
b7C

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-1353

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Demonstration By West Side Unified Action
Committee, August 4, 1965, 73rd Street and
Broadway, New York, New York

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on February 24, 1965 that Arthur Rosen was present at a Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) rally preparation meeting on February 19, 1965 at 46 West 21st Street, New York City.

A characterization of the YAWF is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

The second source also advised on May 4 and November 2, 1964 that based upon attendance at Workers World Party (WWP) Branch meetings, contributions made and time spent at WWP activities, it can be stated that Arthur Rosen is a member of the New York Branch of WWP.

A characterization of the WWP is contained in the Appendix.

The second confidential source advised on May 4 and November 2, 1964 that based upon attendance at WWP Branch meetings, contributions made and time spent in WWP activities, it can be stated that James Coatsworth is a member of the New York Branch, WWP.

The second confidential source advised on December 9, 1964, that Coatsworth participated in a YAWF picket demonstration on December 5, 1964, at 8 West 14th Street, New York City protesting United States action in the Congo.

The following sources have also furnished reliable information in the past.

1. APPENDIX

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 29, 1965, that the YAWF maintains an office in Room 1214, 1123 Broadway, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

8/6/65

AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190) (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
IS - C
(OO: AT)

CIRM
(OO: NY)

Re Little Rock airtel to Indianapolis, 7/16/65, and Indianapolis airtel to Little Rock, 8/3/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are original and eight copies of letterhead memorandum captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC); INTERNAL SECURITY - C", setting forth information concerning the mother of a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Little Rock Division. Enclosed to Atlanta and New York is one copy of this letterhead memorandum. Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to INTC, Little Rock.

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-439190) (1 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 1)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-3606)
EFMcF/ds
(10)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 13 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-410

AUG 19 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
August 6, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 13, 1965, JOHN GRAHAM ALLERDICE, JR. advised he is currently a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He stated his permanent address is [redacted] b6 b7C Indianapolis, Indiana, and that his parents are Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GRAHAM ALLERDICE, SR.

Mrs. ONETA WASHBURN, [redacted] Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 17, 1963, advised she was a fellow employee of Mrs. JOHN G. ALLERDICE, [redacted] Indianapolis, Indiana, and that Mrs. ALLERDICE had recently made the comment on the subject of Communism, "There's nothing wrong with Communism; it's just the way it's administered in various countries." Mrs. WASHBURN also advised that both Mr. and Mrs. ALLERDICE are fanatical on the integration issue and that both believe in complete equality and also intermarriage.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 8/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1486)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST
GIRARD COLLEGE, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION,
SPRING OF 1965
RM

Remytels 7/30, 31 and 8/1,2/65.

Forwarded herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies furnished OSI, ONI, INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

PH T-1 is [redacted] who furnished the information in the LHM to SA HAL H. BREMER, 7/31/65.

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information received from PH T-1, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

4 - Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
8 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1486
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-43850 (POC)
1 - 100-47269 (PFLJ)
1 - [redacted] (DOROTHY FEREBEE)
1 - [redacted] (SANDY SMITH)
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

RLB:EMR
(12)

100-442529 -
NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 11 1965

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

89 AUG

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-37-1514

It is to be noted that information contained in enclosed LHM re passing out of leaflets by DOROTHY FEREBEE and SANDY SMITH of PFLJ and POC, was originally furnished to SA [redacted] on 7/30/65 by [redacted] and furnished same date to Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Squad, Philadelphia Police Department. b6 b7C b7D

Sources alerted for participation by members of CPEPD and DCA in instant demonstration.

Bureau will be kept advised.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1354 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/3/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK/MB 6-9-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-3-85

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 7/23/65 and Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated 7/28/65 enclosing a letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) protest march held in Chicago, Illinois, on 7/26/65 which march was led by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. By referenced Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum previous information concerning this march was forwarded to the Bureau, however, on 7/28/65 Lieutenant FRANK HEIMOSKI, Security Section, Intelligence Division, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department, made available a report to the Chicago Office concerning the Security Section's coverage of the CCCO march held on 7/26/65 as well as the identity of some of the individuals who participated in this march. Enclosed letterhead memorandum sets forth the identity of those individuals who have subversive backgrounds.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) ENCLOSURE
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-717)(DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS)

REC-3 100-441324-1355

DET:mmc
(5)

2 AUG 5 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAD
HOW FORW:
BY:
DATE FORW: 8-6-65

C.C. WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF declassification
DATE 9/5/77 GAS RLS AUG

AUG 17 1965

RECD DOM INTELL DIV AUG 5 11 24 AM '65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AUG 12 1965

RECD DOM INTELL DIV AUG 10 12 04 PM '65

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324

The following confidential informants were utilized in connection with this letterhead memorandum: (U)

CG T-1 is [redacted] (U)

b7D

CG T-2 is [redacted]
CG T-3 is
CG T-4 is
CG T-5 is
CG T-6 is
CG T-7 is
CG T-8 is
CG T-9 is
CG T-10 is
CG T-11 is
CG T-12 is CG 5824-S*.
CG T-13 is [redacted]
CG T-14 is
CG T-15 is
CG T-16 is
CG T-17 is

(U)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

b6
b7C
b7D

CG T-18 is [redacted]
CG T-19 is
CG T-20 is
CG T-21 is
CG T-22 is
CG T-23 is
(c) (U) CG T-24 is (c) (U)
CG T-25 is
CG T-26 is
CG T-27 is
CG T-28 is
CG T-29 is
CG T-30 is
CG T-31 is [redacted]
requested.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from CG 5824-S*, [redacted] who are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness. (c) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 3, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated July 28, 1965, wherein information was set out concerning the march of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) held on July 26, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois, which march was led by the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

[Chicago T-1 [redacted] on July 28, 1965, advised that on July 26, 1965, the CCCO held its daily protest march in Chicago, Illinois, and that this march was led on this date by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

b7D

[Chicago T-1] also advised that among the individuals participating in the protest march on this date were the following:

Reverend William T. Baird
Leon Beverly
Rosylin Dean
Eva Friedlander
Sol Goldin
Edward Heisler
Dorothy Hayes
Ben Green
Florence Green
James Balanoff, Sr.
Emanuel Blum
Edwin Johnson

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2TAP-JAR 12-4-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.3 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-3-85
Previously reviewed for Comp # 36,871
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED pg. 8 only
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.
DATE BY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
NOTIFIED BY MAIL
Close 12/4/80
DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
~~Excluded~~ from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-472529-1355

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Emma Johnson
Wilberforce Jones
Shirley Lens
Clifton Laws
Bernard Lucas
Leon Partnoy
Ted Pearson
Charles Harris
Danny Queen
Helen Queen
Joffre Stewart
Gus Savage
David Simonson
Jack Spiegel
Eugene Tournour
Jean Washington
Irene Turner
Barnie Taylor
Gil Terry
Meyer Weinberg
Beverly Wulp
Frank Anglin
Dale Berman
Beth Joffe
Jim West
Marian Byrnes
Brenetta Howell
Benett Johnson
Judith Kolokoff
Rose Simpson
Peggy Terry

In addition, Chicago T-1 ~~S~~ (U) noted that at approximately 1:00 PM on July 26, 1965, ~~Danny Queen~~ was observed in the vicinity of ~~Buckingham Fountain~~, Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois, setting up a sound system

for the speakers platform at that location and [Chicago T-1] advised that Queen's sound system was subsequently used by the Reverend Martin Luther King and other individuals who addressed the crowd at this point where the crowd assembled to begin the march.

[Chicago T-1] also (U) advised that among the organizations participating in this march were the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago and the Young Socialist Alliance.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago and the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. Also appended hereto is a characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance.

In connection with individuals referred to herein as participants in the CCCO march on July 28, 1965, the additional following information is noted:

Reverend William T. Baird

Chicago T-2 on June 21, 1965, advised that William T. Baird is the current Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Leon Beverly

Chicago T-3 on October 15, 1962, advised that a Communist Party (CP) of Illinois leader in Chicago

stated on October 11, 1962, that Beverly is one of the individuals employed in the packing industry in Chicago who should be contacted regularly to collect financial contributions made by him to the CP of Illinois. (U)

Rosylin ~~Dean~~ MRS. ALLEN ~~Dean~~

Chicago T-4 advised on September 22, 1963, that as of that date Rosylin Dean was a member of a West Side Club within the CP of Illinois. Chicago T-4 also advised that Dean was also a member of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was active in behalf of CORE around CORE's efforts in connection with the "March on Washington." Chicago T-4 advised that Dean does not hold any policy making position in CORE but that her husband, Allen ~~Dean~~, who quit the CP of Illinois 5 or 6 years ago, is either the Education or Labor Director of the West Side Unit of CORE. Rosylin Dean, through her husband, is therefore in a position to influence to a limited extent policy making within the West Side Unit of CORE. (U)

Eva Friedlander

Chicago T-4 on March 24, 1965, advised that (U) as of March, 1965, Eva ~~Friedlander~~ was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Sol Goldin

Chicago T-5 on May 24, 1963, advised that Sol ~~Goldin~~ attended a meeting of the Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS) on that date. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CSSS.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Chicago T-6 in October, 1944, advised (U) that during the fall of 1944 Sol Goldin was a member of the 13th Ward Branch of the Communist Political Association.

The Communist Political Association is an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Edward Heisler

Chicago T-7 on March 8, 1965, advised (U) that Ed Heisler is a current member of the Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CBSWP.

The Socialist Workers Party is an organization designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Dorothy Hayes

Chicago T-8 on March 25, 1965, advised (U) that as of that date Dorothy Hayes was a member of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois.

Ben Green

Chicago T-9 on December 12,1963, advised that on December 4, 1963, Ben Green attended a meeting of the combined Evanston and Skokie Clubs of the CP of Illinois. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Florence Green

Chicago T-10 on December 16, 1960, advised that in December, 1960, Florence Green was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Chicago T-3 on September 1, 1961, advised that Florence Green attended a reception sponsored by the CP of Illinois to celebrate the release of Henry Winston from jail. (U)

Concerning Henry Winston, it is to be noted that Winston was convicted on October 14, 1949, in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act of 1940.

Henry Winston failed to surrender to serve sentence in 1951 and remained a fugitive until March 5, 1956, when he surrendered. Winston remained in prison until June 30, 1961, when his prison sentence was commuted and he was released.

James Balanoff, Sr.

Chicago T-11 on April 14, 1965, advised that (U) Balanoff was a member of the CP of Illinois Nationality Section as of April, 1965.

Emanuel Blum

Chicago T-12 in June, 1960, advised that (U) as of June, 1960, Emanuel Blum was a member of the CP USA National Committee.

ILL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

MR & MRS. ILL

Edwin Johnson
Emma Johnson

Chicago T-13 on October 22, 1962, advised that in October, 1962, Edwin and Emma Johnson attended a meeting of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship (CCASF). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCASF.

Wilberforce Jones

Chicago T-14 in March, 1965, advised C that Wilberforce Jones as of March, 1965, was considered a member of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois.

Shirley Lens ILL

Chicago T-15 on June 28, 1962, advised that on June 22, 1962, Shirley Lens attended a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the FPCC.

Clifton Laws ILL

Chicago T-16 on December 12, 1950, advised that Clifton Laws left the CP in 1942 but as of 1950 still believed in Communist theories; however, Laws felt that society was not ready for Communism. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Chicago T-17 on May 22, 1963, advised that Clifton Laws on May 19, 1963, attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF). (C) (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPF. (U)

Bernard Lucas

Chicago T-18 on May 26, 1950, advised that Bernard Lucas was a former member of the Section Committee, Jack Johnstone Section, District 8, CP USA, until May, 1949, when he asked to be released. Subsequent to May, 1949, Lucas was still considered to be a Communist but he was no longer a member of the CP because his union position required him to file a non-Communist affidavit pursuant to the Taft-Hartley Law. (C) (U)

Leon Partnoy ILL

Chicago T-19 on January 28, 1963, advised (C) (U) that as of January, 1963, Leon Partnoy subscribed to "The Worker." (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper. (U)

Chicago T-18 on October 30, 1963, advised that on October 27, 1963, Partnoy attended a banquet held in honor of Gil Green at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

Concerning Gil Green, it is to be noted that Chicago T-4 in October, 1963, advised that as of October, 1963, Gil Green was a member of the CP of Illinois staff. (C) (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Ted Pearson

Chicago T-20 on June 4, 1965, advised that (U) Ted Pearson as of that date was a member of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

Charles Harris

Chicago T-20 on April 28, 1965, advised that (U) as of April, 1965, Charles Harris was a member of a West Side Unit of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of Chicago. ILL

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of Chicago.

MR. & MRS

Danny Queen
Helen Queen

Chicago T-21 on March 15, 1965, advised that (U) as of that date Danny and Helen Queen were members of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

Joffre Stewart

Chicago T-22 on March 14, 1962, advised that in February, 1962, Joffre Stewart attended a meeting of the African American Heritage Association which was held in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the African American Heritage Association.

Gus Savage

Chicago T-4 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, Gus Savage was not a member of a CP

Gus Savage

of Illinois Club, but was serving the CP of Illinois as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. (U)

ILL

David Simonson

Chicago T-23 on September 18, 1963, advised that on September 12, 1963, David Simonson attended a CP Club meeting which was held in the Hyde Park area of Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Jack Spiegel

Chicago T-3 on October 15, 1962, advised that on October 11, 1962, a CP of Illinois leader identified Jack Spiegel as an outstanding individual in that Spiegel regularly contributes to the CP of Illinois and personally delivers funds to this CP of Illinois leader. (U)

Eugene Tournour

Chicago T-4 on March 26, 1965, advised as of March, 1965, Eugene Tournour was a CP member who was active in CORE in behalf of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Jean Washington ILL

On June 23, 1958, Thora Dorothy Nixon, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she lived in Chicago, Illinois, from approximately 1940 to May, 1958, and that earlier in 1958 Jean Washington disclosed to her that she was then a member of the CP.

b6
b7C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Chicago T-24 on April 29, 1961, advised that Jean Washington attended a meeting of the African American Heritage Association held in Chicago, Illinois, on that date. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the African American Heritage Association.

Irene Turner

Chicago T-18 on July 9, 1947, advised that (U) Irene Turner as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Barnie Taylor ILL

Chicago T-7 on April 19, 1965, advised that up until 1959 Barnie Taylor was a member of the CBSWP; however, Taylor was expelled from the Socialist Workers Party in 1959. Subsequent to this expulsion Taylor continued to attend some open meetings of the Socialist Workers Party in Chicago. (U)

Gil Terry

Chicago T-25 on May 25, 1960, advised that (U) as of May, 1960, Gil Terry was a member of the 9th Congressional Section, CP of Illinois.

DR Meyer Weinberg

Chicago T-4 on September 23, 1963, advised that Dr. Meyer Weinberg is from Oak Park, Illinois,

and is reportedly very active in CORE and in CORE demonstrations. Weinberg was a member of the CP of Illinois many years ago and is still regarded as a friend of the CP; however, Weinberg is not known to be under the influence and direction of the CP in his present activity in CORE. (U)

Beverly Wulp ILL

Chicago T-7 on March 15, 1965, advised that (U) Beverly Wulp is a current member of the CBSWP.

Frank Anglin ILL

Chicago T-2 on July 15, 1965, advised that (U) Frank Anglin is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the CCDBR.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the CCDBR.

Dale Berman ILL

Chicago T-20 on August 12, 1963, advised that Dale Berman attended the founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call for Youth. This meeting was held August 11, 1963, in Chicago. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Chicago Call for Youth.

Chicago T-26 on December 15, 1964, advised that Dale Berman attended a meeting sponsored by the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago on December 13, 1964. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Appended hereto is a characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

Beth Joffe

Chicago T-27 on December 17, 1960, advised that Beth Joffe attended the Christmas Party held on December 16, 1960, by the Modern Teens Club of Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Appended hereto is a characterization of the Modern Teens Club of Chicago.

Chicago T-28 on October 17, 1962, advised that on October 9, 1962, a meeting of the Pete Levine CP Club was held in Chicago, Illinois. During the discussion at this meeting, the question of obtaining new membership for the Modern Teens was discussed and among those suggested for membership in the Modern Teens was Beth Joffe. (U)

Jim West

Chicago T-4 on June 2, 1965, advised Jim West is a member of the CP of Illinois State Board and Organizational Secretary of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Marian Byrnes

Chicago T-29 on June 9, 1958, advised that on June 4, 1958, Marian Byrnes attended a meeting of the South Side Section, CP of Illinois. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Brenetta Howell

Chicago T-4 on April 28, 1965, advised that Brenetta Howell is a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Benett Johnson

Chicago T-4 on April 9, 1965, advised that the CP of Illinois in early 1964 desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations accepted Benett Johnson on the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted Johnson to attend Commission meetings although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois Club. In the strictest classification, Johnson was not and is not a member of the CP. The CP of Illinois currently considers Benett Johnson as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled. (U)

Judith Kolokoff

Chicago T-30 on December 21, 1963, advised that as of December, 1962, Judith Kolokoff was a member of the Woodlawn Club, CP of Illinois. (U)

Rose Simpson

Chicago T-31 in July, 1963, advised that Rose Simpson was a member of the CP of Illinois from the spring of 1956 to January, 1958, and from the spring of 1960 to June, 1961. Since June, 1961, Simpson has not been a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Peggy Terry

[Chicago T-25 on May 25, 1960, advised] (U) that as of May, 1960, Peggy Terry was a member of the CP of Illinois.

[Chicago T-13 on June 4, 1964, advised] (U) that as of June, 1964, Peggy Terry was Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois.

Appended hereto is a characterization of the WPUC.

1 APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET RELATIONS, Formerly known as Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

EDWIN GORDON FOX, 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, (now deceased) made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

On April 8, 1965, a source furnished information to the effect that as of March 11, 1965, this organization would be known as the Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR), and receive its mail through Post Office Box 4118, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, Illinois. MANDEL TERMAN continued to be listed as Chairman of the new organization.

On November 5, 1958, a second source advised that in the early 1940s, MANDEL TERMAN was a member-at-large of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. TERMAN was in Russia in November, 1958, where he had gone to discuss the treatment of Jews and to discuss Jewish culture in the USSR with the leadership of the Soviet Union.

A third source advised on November 30, 1964, that as of November, 1964, the letterhead of the NCASF listed TERMAN as a member of the Board of Directors.

During April, 1965, a fourth source advised that MANDEL TERMAN has arbitrarily dissolved the Board of Directors, assumed all financial and other functions of the organization, and is maintaining existing records of the organization at his residence, 660 West Irving Park Road, Chicago. The aims and purposes of this organization continue to be to work for peaceful coexistence and friendship with the USSR. While it claims to be an autonomous organization, its program follows the NCASF and it is in frequent contact with the NCASF.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 3, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Minneapolis (100-13148)

8/13/65
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReMPrep SA C. Lee Snoeyenbos 8/2/65.

In the future submit nine copies of quarterly reports concerning CIRM to the Bureau rather than ten as was done with rerep.

On pages A and B incorrect information is indicated relative to Informants. There need be no column as noted in rerep "Date Received." The correct column should be "Location" and information should appear thereunder concerning the location of the original information in your office files. If the original record is in the report, a statement should appear "Instant report, page _."

The information appearing on page two under (A), 1) need not have been reported as it was completely negative.

Above for future guidance.

SFP:bp
(5)

MAILED 30
AUG 12 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-72 100-442529-1356

EX-113

19 AUG 13 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

125 / 7031K

57 AUG 19 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Honolulu
Little Rock
New Orleans (Your file 100-17122) DATE: 8-12-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) ☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

Room No. [redacted]

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☒ report
quarterly CIRM ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted by 8/20/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED.....INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED.....FILED.....
AUG 13 1965
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

Bureau

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ~~New Orleans~~ Honolulu Little Rock (Your file ~~100-17122~~ 100-3564) DATE: 8-12-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. [redacted]

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐ Tickler misfiled - Report will be submitted on 8/20/65

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☒ report

quarterly CIRM ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED
AUG 12 1965
FBI — LITTLE ROCK

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo

☐ 5. Submit ☐ report

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1357 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

8/13/65

airtel

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Concerning the rioting which has been taking place in a Negro section of Los Angeles the past two days, by return airtel in instant caption, advise whether or not there have been any indications of subversive involvement.

You should also canvass appropriate sources, particularly informants in the security field, to determine whether or not any subversives are involved and what the attitude is of subversive groups relative to these riots. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and follow the return airtel with additional communications advising of the results of your canvass of sources.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC 27 100-442529-1358
EX-101

19 AUG 16 1965

MAILED 5
AUG 18 1965
COMM-FBI

Olson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-08

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/12/65

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (Info)
1 - Honolulu
LSB/pd
(4)

EX-107

REC-31 100-442529-1359

AUG 16 1965

55 AUG 20 1965

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

8/13/65

1 - Mr. Reddy
1 - Mr. R. Putnam
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SACs New York (100-153735)
Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCGlet 8/10/65, copies to New York, which reported highly sensitive information from CG 5824-S* concerning the assignment being given by the Communist Party, USA, to Hunter Pitts O'Dell relative to civil rights matters.

For the information of Chicago, similar information was previously furnished through NY 694-S*. So that Chicago may be fully informed, New York is instructed to furnish Chicago a copy of its prior communication in the O'Dell caption, New York airtel 7/28/65, and copies of future communications relating to the O'Dell assignment.

SFP:deh
(8)

REC-52
100-442529-1360

19 AUG 16 1965

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COMM-FBI

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57 AUG 19 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8/10/65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 AUG 19 1965

File Number 100-442529

Permanent Serial Charge Out

215

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Total Deleted Page(s) = 3
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[redacted]

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/15/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (157-1012)

SUBJECT: COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE
ALABAMA STATE LEGISLATURE
RM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the Biennial Report to the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace, which was submitted to the Alabama Legislature on June 29, 1965. This report is being submitted for information purposes only.

cc-818RB

(2) - Bureau (Encl.1)
1 - Mobile
SHR:Amd
(3)

Previously rec'd w/enclosure

File 100-442529

REC-21 100-442529-136

JUL 19 1965

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

ENCLOSURE

Rec'd 8-9-65

AUG 19 1965

BIENNIAL REPORT

TO

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE

BY THE

ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO

PRESERVE THE PEACE

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN HAWKINS, JR., CHAIRMAN

SENATOR JAMES S. CLARK, VICE-CHAIRMAN

SENATOR E.O. EDDINS

REPRESENTATIVE HUGH A. LOCKE

REPRESENTATIVE ALTON TURNER

100-442529/1361

ENCLOSURE

If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed; if you will not fight when your victory will be sure and not too costly; you may come to the moment when you will have to fight with all the odds against you and only a precarious chance of survival. There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, because it is better to perish than live as slaves...

Winston Churchill
"The Gathering Storm"

Communism as an identified ideology dates back to the publication of THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO by Karl Marx in 1848. It is, thus, three quarters of a century younger than Americas' own great experiment in Democracy. Yet, in its final concept Communism is as old as oppression of freedom- it is as old as dictatorship - because that is what it is when the subterfuge of "Peoples Democracy" is stripped from it.

The Communist profess to hate Fascism such as epitomized by Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Theirs, the Reds say, was a dictatorship of the state, while Communism is the dictatorship of the workers, or proletariat. This is sophistry of the rankest sort. It is a good example of Communist double-talk in using words and terms to mean only what the Communist want them to mean. In reality, Fascism goes to the right to achieve complete dictatorship and to enslave the people. Communism goes to the left to achieve the same ends. When this vicious circle meets the results are identical - complete loss of individual freedoms, except for the favored few. The lower and middle classes are the first to feel the yoke of enslavement and minority groups are quickly brought to complete subjugation or purged.

In this we face a great paradox in the world today, and most particularly in the United States - that great melting pot of races.

Today Communist subversion in America is in large measure directed through minority groups. Remember, we said directed 'through' not directed 'by'.

As in all cases, Communist direction is in the hands of hard-core, trained red agents. Many of these have been trained in Russia, but many more are trained in America, either in Communist training schools or by long and careful tutelage under party leaders and party discipline.

Communism officially came to America in 1919, following the Bolshevik Revolution and take-over in Russia in 1917. Russia than, was the first nation to be brought to heel by the Ideology of Marx and Frederic Engles, who worked with Marx and helped to hammer out origional Communist theory. It remained, however, for Nicoli Lenin, the modern "father of Communism", to implement and modify Marx and Engles' theories and to direct and ferment the overthrow of the Tzarist Regime in Russia in 1917.

Lenin was a strict disciplinarian and a revolutionary in every sense. He adopted as his slogan:

> "Give us an organization or revolutionaries, and we shall overturn the whole of Russia."

He proscribed the type of organization he had in mind when he said;

> "The organization must consist chiefly of persons engaged in revolutionary activities as a profession - in a country with an autocratic governme nt."

For the purpose of this report we will try to deal only in specifics as these subversive influences affect Alabama. But by its' nature, the Communist conspiracy is not localized. Therefore, it is necessary to bring into focus the entire scope of the subversive apparatus and relate it, in so far as possible, to the problems thus posed to the State of Alabama and to its elected representatives.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION TO PRESERVE THE PEACE was created in 1963 by the following Joint Resolution of the Legislature.

Act No. 3

H.J.R. 5 - Turner (Crenshaw) Brewer, Hawkins, Thomas, Merrill, Cates, Bevill, Fite, Engel, Goodwyn

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, certain persons, groups and organizations have been and are engaged in activities in the State of Alabama which are of an unlawful nature, endanger the sovereignty of the State of Alabama, and threaten the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama, and

WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary, proper and expedient to establish an agency or commission to do and perform any and all acts and things necessary and proper to preserve the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE SENATE CONCURRING, that a joint legislative committee to be known as the Commission to Preserve the Peace is hereby established with the following powers and duties;

1. Said joint legislative committee is hereby authorized and empowered to study, investigate, analyze and interrogate persons, groups and organizations who may be engaged in activities of an unlawful nature against the sovereignty of the State of Alabama, and which may be detrimental to the peace

and dignity of the State of Alabama. The commission shall have power to hold hearings at any place within the State of Alabama, the commission to determine its meeting places, said meetings to be open to the public or closed sessions, as the committee determines appropriate,

2. Said commission shall be composed of five members, three of whom shall be appointed from the members of the House of Representatives by the Speaker, and two of whom shall be appointed from the members of the Senate by the President of the Senate. The members of said commission shall serve at the pleasure of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate. The commission shall elect a chairman and vice-chairman from among its own number. Members of the commission shall receive no pay, but may be reimbursed the actual out-of-pocket expenses for travel to any meetings of the commission, upon submission of claims and proof for the same satisfactory to the commission.

3. The commission may employ and fix compensation of a secretary and such investigators, experts, other clerical and technical assistants as it may consider necessary to the performance of its duties.

4. All expenditures of the commission shall be paid from the general fund of the State of Alabama, out of funds not otherwise appropriated, said expenditures to be set by the state comptroller upon requisition issued by the chairman of the commission.

5. The commission shall report its findings to the both Houses of the Legislature and to the Governor, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

Approved May 21, 1963.

During the first several months of the life of the Commission, it operated with only one paid employee, Mrs. Mavis Hicks. During that time outside investigators were employed to begin gathering information for the files. In this work, and in the purchase of certain required equipment the Commission expended approximately $5,000.

In February, 1964, the Commission, by resolution, employed the part-time services of Mr. Edwin Strickland, to serve as

Staff Director for the agency; to set up its files, make investigations, write reports, and to generally direct the work of the agency.

A number of private staff studies were completed. These were dealing with individuals known to be working with, or used by, known subversive agents.

In March, 1964, the Commission directed Mr. Strickland to make a study and analysis of the then pending Civil Rights Bill. This study was later printed, and is made a part of this report.

This published study received nation-wide attention, and demand for it required three separate printings. Permission was also given to interested persons to reprint the report. We know that at least 100,000 additional copies were thus produced and distributed.

During the month of May, Commission Chairman John H. Hawkins, Jr. and Staff Director Strickland, conferred with the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives and with the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security. A result of these conferences was a valuable interchange of information and a working relationship was thus established between these two agencies and the Commission.

Later in the month of May, Chairman Hawkins and Strickland were invited to participate in the Annual Conference of the Southern Association of Investigators, meeting in Montgomery. The subject dealt with by Commission personnel

was "Communist Subversion in Racial Unrest". The two hour program on this subject drew official commendation of the investigative group, representating nine states. Both Hawkins and Strickland were invited to become members of The Southern Association of Investigators, and were duly voted into membership.

In June, 1964, a study was made by the Staff Director on the activity of The National Council of Churches, as it related to racial unrest in Alabama and the South.

This report was released only on individual request, but received wide distribution by this method, both in Alabama and other states. The demand for this phamplet is still heavy from all parts of the country and we continue to distribute several hundred copies each week. The total number of this report so distributed is approximately 25,000.

This Commission has felt that its function could be best served in working as a coordinating body for police agencies. We have had excellent cooperation from police and sheriff departments through-out the state, and from city and county officials. On request, we have furnished reports to many of these agencies, as well as agencies from several other states.

The Alabama Public Safety Department, under direction of Col. Al Lingo, has worked closely with this Commission and furnished valuable assistance to it.

We furnished certain confidential reports to other police agencies from time to time. Because of the nature of these, they are not included in this report, but are available for inspection by members of the Legislature.

Throughout the entire life of this Commission, we have attempted to keep a first-hand surveillance on groups and individuals who were working in areas sensitive to State security as well as those who were known trouble-makers , or were associated with persons or organizations known to have subversive backgrounds. In this field, personal investigations were made in so far as limited personnel permitted. We have also used the service of other police agencies and private investigators and informers.

In some cases testimony has been taken on a voluntary basis from certain witnesses believed to have information of value to the Commission. We have been careful, always, to afford full protection to such sources.

By request we have furnished information to the administrators of two colleges, several local Boards of Education, the mayors and/or other officials of some twenty municipalities, and to police agencies in several states.

The requests for informantion and material from our Commission has grown steadily, as attested to by the fact that more than 275,000 copies of three reports have been distributed by the Commission during the past fifteen months. These requests to the Commission have come from

almost every state of the union and from hundreds of cities all over the nation. We have been hard pressed to fill requests due to the lack of funds for printing sufficient numbers of reports. We paid for and distributed approximately 40,000 items and we granted reprint rights which were used to print and distribute an estimated 240,000 additional copies. The three publications that have been so much in demand are made a part of this report. In addition, we have compiled a number of reports not for public release, but which are available to authorized persons on request.

The Staff Director of the Commission has worked closely with law enforcement agencies in Selma, Marion, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and other areas where demonstrations have occured. The city, county and state officers are to be thanked and commended for their valuable cooperation in the gathering of facts and materials on which the Commission has been able to base its reports.

In addition, the Commission, in some instances, has employed the services of individuals and investigative groups out of state where such services were indicated. This is in addition to the services that have been freely forthcoming from police agencies, and other agencies in several cities and states.

While the Commission has tried to utilize its own resources whevever possible to conserve funds, we have found it necessary and desirable to use the paid services of some

persons who were able to obtain valuable information for the Commission. The total expenditure for this type service has averaged less than $90.00 per month.

During the march from Selma to Montgomery on March 21-25, 1965, the Commission cooperated with other agencies and with the Governor's office, to film the event and to identify, whenever possible, those participating. The Staff Director worked as co-ordinator of this effort, documented the film and was co-author of the script. During the approximate six weeks so engaged, the other work of the Commission was necessarily slowed down. The film that resulted from this effort is a documentation of the Communist, activists and revolutionary forces participating in this mass demonstration.

We feel the first twenty months of work of this Commission proved its worth to Alabama. Starting from nothing, the Commission has attracted favorable attention, and has been widely quoted by national publications, by major anti-Communist groups and even in numerous pulpits. It has also been attacked by certain groups who do not agree with the work of the Commission. These include at least one New York Congressman known for his extreme ultra-liberal, and even pro-Communist, stance.

In summarizing our work to date, we feel justified in the following conclusions:

1. The work of this Commission has received nationwide attention and has drawn unstinting praise from many groups and persons interested in the

preservation of our democratic institutions in the face of the anti-democratic forces arrayed against them.

2. That our work has activated others to join in the growing concern over the erosions of our constitutional liberties

3. That we have been able, in some degree, to lessen the assault on Alabama by alerting proper agencies to plans for such assaults well in advance.

4. That we have established contacts that can make our work in the future even more effective.

WHAT COMES NEXT ?

As this report is compiled, it is possible to forecast, with what we feel is complete accuracy, some of the things that will face state, county and municipal officials during the next few months.

There is a growing movement on the part of certain civil rights groups to become more militant in pursuing unreasonable demands upon government at all levels, as well as on private businesses. The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) has set up headquarters in all major cities of Alabama, and in almost half of the smaller communities in rural counties. This group's leadership and history indicates that it is deeply marxist-oriented, tending toward the pro-Chinese Communist and pro-Castro brands of activity.

It is, in the opinion of this Commission, an extremely

dangerous, irresponsible group, which tends to promote acts of violence to gain support for their own goals. (See citation)

A financial supporter of SNCC in this is the Southern Conference Education Fund, an alter-ego of the cited Communist front, Southern Conference For Human Welfare.

These two groups are working hard on our college campuses to activate students, and to form student groups oriented to the far left, to be used as a spearhead in their drive against state institutions, laws and social customs. The Commission has concerned itself with keeping abreast of such campus groups. Federal Bureau of Investigation Director, J. Edgar Hoover has been warning for the past three years that this infiltration of our colleges is the prime target of the Communist. This is borne out daily by known activity on some campuses, plus the weekly reports by the Communist themselves in such party publications as THE WORKER, THE MILITANT and POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

WE are further faced with the growing attempt of Black Muslim groups to join hands with SNCC and other groups on the far-left. Frequent meetings are being held in Montgomery and elsewhere between SNCC leaders and identified Black Muslim leaders. This Muslim influence is also reflected in the orgin and leadership of such local groups as GROW (Get Rid of Wallace) and REACT (Racial Equality and Civil Treatment).

This Commission has evidence that these local groups

were organized by three leaders of the Black Muslim Cult and that these groups are closely tied with SNCC and has ties with SCLC and other civil rights groups.

It is further interesting to note that during the Selma-to-Montgomery march scores of GROW buttons were observed on the lapels of march leaders, including a large number who left the airport by plane for their home states during the twenty-four hours following the end of the march.

Martin Luther King's group, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has been competing with SNCC for leadership of the so-called Civil Rights movement in Alabama. This struggle between these groups has at times become bitter and there is evidence that it will become more so in the future. It could result in an open break, since SNCC is manning the picket lines. But so far an open break has not developed. This was emphasized on the last day of the march when the Rev. Ralph Abernathy, King's top aide, told the group in front of the Alabama State Capitol that funds could be sent to either SCLC or SNCC headquarters in Atlanta, "It will all go for the same cause."

Abernathy first asked for money only for SCLC, but James Foreman, the SNCC firebrand, rushed to Abernathy and confered with him. It was then that Abernathy added SNCC to the funds appeal.

King is being pulled further to the left by the pressure from SNCC and other leftist action groups, such as Congress

of Racial Equality (CORE). Currently the trend seems to be that King is in control of the older groups who have the money, but SNCC is getting the campus support and trying to force King to either get out or to lead further to the left.

CORE has been involved only to a minor degree so far in the Alabama demonstrations. It has aligned itself with SNCC, however, and, under identified Communist leadership, is attempting to formulate in Alabama a coalition group like the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). This group in Mississippi is liberally laced with identified Communist and pro-Communist, especially in its legal staff, supplied in part by the CITED Communist front NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD.

Plans have been in discussion stage since January, 1965, by representatives of SNCC, SCLC and local Civil Rights groups to mount a challenge to the election of certain members of the Alabama Legislature, especially those from counties where there is a predominant Negro population. They also plan to run candidates from a third party against members of Congress next year. So far, plans do not include opposition to major candidates for state office. The reason is that they feel they have a better chance of challenging members of Congress just as they are doing in Mississippi. This challenge cannot be brushed off lightly due to the liberal makeup of the present Congress. This is a problem that suggests sober thought by members of The Alabama Legislature.

SNCC

The Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace, on the basis of evidence hereinafter set out, respectfully makes the following findings to the Legislature and to the Executive Department of the State of Alabama.

1. The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, commonly known as SNCC, is extensively Communist dominated, and its leadership substantially follows the Communist Party line. This Commission finds that SNCC is an agent for the Communist conspiracy and measures up to every definition of a Communist Party Front.

The evidence upon which this finding is based is hereinafter set out in part and these findings are further supported by documents and evidence in the files of this Commission.

(A) John Lewis, 26, Negro of Troy, Alabama, is the titular head of SNCC. He has on many occassions made public statements calculated to overthrow, undermine or subvert the government of the State of Alabama and of the government of the United States.

(B) In 1963, Lewis participated as one of the leaders of the March on Washington. The speech he had prepared for that occassion was of such violent and revolutionary nature that other leaders of the march prevailed upon him to use more temperate tone.

Lewis is known to associate with many identified

Communists, including Carl Braden, Anne Braden, Dr. James A. Dombrowski and others. His organization has used the services of Carl and Anne Braden as publicity agents, and SNCC has received direct financial grants from the Southern Conference Education Fund, for which the three above identified Communists work. The SCEF was identified by the U.S. Senate Internal Securities Sub-Committee as the successor to the identified Communist Party Front apparatus, The Southern Conference For Human Welfare. This is proven in letters and documents seized from SCEF headquarters in New Orleans and reproduced by the Louisana Committee on Un-American Activities, (C) We have evidence that SNCC is closely aligned with Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) an admitted Marxist oriented student group. SNCC and SDS are found to be closely aligned and subsidized by The League for Industrial Democracy (LID), a radical socialist group headed by Michael Harrington and financially supported by the millionair financier of Communist causes, Corliss Lamont. We have evidence that LID occupies joint offices with SDS, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and also with SNCC, at the same address.

The SNCC buttons and a special button "I SUPPORT MFDP"(Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party) were ordered and delivered from The Olympic Button and

Emblem Co., New York 12, N.Y. and the bill for these was paid for by LID.

The MFDP, which is thus tied to SNCC - and is indeed an alter-ego of SNCC - is the group that has challenged the seating of some Mississippi Congressmen, and is supporting this challenge with the use of several identified Communist attorneys, as well as attorneys who are members of National Lawyers Guild, a cited Communist Front, and Americans for Democratic Action, a far-left, socialist-oriented group.

SNCC is also being supported, both financially and verbally, by Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a cited Communist front organization, headquartered at 421 Seventh Ave. New York City. The ECLC publishes a magazine called RIGHTS, which is currently urging its readers to contribute to SNCC in order that the cost of publicity for MFDP can be defrayed. Corliss Lamont is also chairman of ECLC and is its financial "angel".

Others joining in urging support of SNCC and its offspring MFDP include Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) a wing of the Communist Party oriented toward Red China and Cuba; Congress For Racial Equality (CORE), identified in Senate Committee reports as "working for a Soviet America"; Congress of Federated Orgnaizations, (COFO) predominately under management of SNCC and CORE; and the National Association For

The Advancement of Colored People, (NAACP) whose board of directors features a record number of Communist front citations.

We have found conclusive evidence that SNCC is operating as the action arm in civil rights matters for the militant communist group, Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) and has ties with other violent groups, including, Young Socialist Alliance, SDS, militant Labor Forum, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs (identified communist clubs on college campuses), CORE, UHURU, (a violent pro-communist group in Harlem) RAM, another violence-advocating, Communist-oriented civil rights group, and the Free Speech Movement. The latter is the Berkeley, California group which nearly ripped the University of California apart over their insistnace on the right to use obscene four-letter words.

(D) Last year John Lewis, head of SNCC, traveled extensively in Africa and was honored by Communist leaders in several countries. He espoused the line "One Man, One Vote" and "Freedom Now", both phrases first introduced into Africa by Chinese Communist seeking to overthrow colonial rule.

(E) SNCC is currently preparing to send 500 delegates to a National Youth Festival in Algiers, July 28-August 7, 1965.

(F) James Foreman, executive secretary and "strong-man" of SNCC has been prominent in the leadership of many demonstrations in Alabama, including the Selma - to-Montgomery march. He is a vicious revolutionary with a violent hatred for all whites. This feeling he makes known freely when talking with Negro groups, including our own agents.

Foreman and Lewis have both been described by many national publications as being "activists, revolution-aries and dangerously far left".

(G) John Lewis was quoted by a national magazine in May, 1965, as admitting that "there may be some communists in SNCC, but they are not dictating policy".

(H) James Garrett, West Coast leader of SNCC, was quoted in the same national publication as saying some West Coast Communists went to Mississippi in 1964 and to Selma, Alabama, in 1965, to work with SNCC.

(I) There is mounting evidence that SNCC seeks to promote violence in order to spotlight civil rights campaignes and to bring federal intervention to abridge and to abolish sovereignty. John Lewis stated in California, during the early part of the demonstrations in Selma, that it was the intent of SNCC to create a situation in Alabama that would require the federal government to stage a take-over.

(J) Commission investigators have talked to paid

workers with SNCC and drawn admissions that a revolution is the aim of SNCC, working in conjunction with its two campanion groups, MFDP and COFO.

We also have been told by paid SNCC performers that SNCC wanted violence - preferably to get some of its demonstrators killed in Alabama.

All this is in line and keeping with published plans of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its program of using civil rights as a springboard to achieve a Soviet America. SNCC is following the Chinese Communist line in its support of a pull-out of American forces from Viet Nam.

This Commission has much additional evidence, which cannot be stated here, that SNCC is engaging in serious law violations on an interstate basis.

On the basis of this cumulative evidence, The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is found by this Commission to constitute one of the most serious attempts by the Communist in America, with support of Red China, Cuba and Communist Nations in Africa, to effect a violent overthrow of existing governments, state and federal, in the United States.

CORE

Some of CORE's activites have already been outlined in the documentation of SNCC. This group, while never having received a listing by the Justice Department as a

Communist front, has, nevertheless, received considerable documentation by the Senate Sub-Committee referred to earlier.

CORE has stated, through its spokesmen, that the group does not attempt to screen out Communists and this is evident by the large number of identified Communist agents working under CORE banners.

CORE was the principal supporter of SNCC and its Mississippi affiliates in trying to unseat the Mississippi congressional delegation.

CORE and SNCC jointly control COFO which lost the support of the NAACP and SCLC because of its extreme pro-red operation that proved too much embarrassment even for these two pro-left agitation groups.

CORE, according to mounting evidence, is moving even more into active communist identification. The dozen top leaders of CORE, including the director, James Farmer, and its Field Secretary, James Peck, have impressive pro-communist records.

It is, therefore, the finding and conclusion of this Commission that Congress For Racial Equality be cited as an important arm of the pro-communist conspiracy and a dedicated agent working toward the sovietizing of America.

S.C.L.C.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is the principal vehicle from which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. operates.

King has been previously documented by this Commission and part of this is elsewhere in this report.

Our evidence, as pointed out, shows that King is, and has been for ten years, closely advised by Communists if not actually controlled by them. This evidence is further supported by some 60 pro-communist citations King has amassed since 1955 - a near record-breaking performance by this false prophet of the far-left.

SCLC has received help and support from - and given support to - the identified communist front, Southern Conference Education Fund.

On April 21, 1965, at 8:30 P.M. King addressed a meeting of the Association of the Bar of New York City, at 42 West 44th Street, The meeting was by invitation only, and apparently the contents of King's speech was not fully reported in the press. Several identified communists were in attendance, including Bayard Rustin and Levi Lee Laub, chief lieutenant of the Progressive Labor Movement, and one of the leaders in violating the State Department's ban against travel to Cuba.

King, in that speech, stated that Communists were "patriots who believe in the responsible doctrine of the redistribution of wealth".

It is the finding of this Commission the the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is, and has been, actively engaged in promoting the communist line; that it is, and has been, substantially under control of Communists, and that it

callously operates under the front of a christian organization while actively working toward the overthrow of existing governments.

SCLC's non-vilent doctrine is a farce, since this group's activities have resulted in more violence than any other single organization in the nation. The sham of this non-violent facade is further shown by King, himself, when he outlined, in the Saturday Review, how his tacticts work:

(1) Non-violent demonstrations go into the streets to exercise their constitutional rights.

(2) Racists resist by unleashing violence against them.

(3) Americans of conscience, in the name of decency, demand Federal intervention and legislation.

(4) Administration, under mass pressure, initiates measures of immediate intervention and immediate legislation.

MARTIN LUTHER, KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr. is most probably not a member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., nor of any identified Communist splinter party. But the ten year history of his rise to prominence through advocating Social Revolution is part and parcel of the Communist operation in America during that same period. During that time he has amassed an amazing number of Communist 'fronts' as well as a larger list of groups which follow the Communist line even though

they have not been officially declared a part of the Communist solar system of fronts.

During the same period, however, he has been closely, even intimately, associated with persons who have been officially labeled under oath before Congressional Committees as Communists. This list includes;

Bayard Rustin, King's executive Secretary for three years and still an intimate advisor. Rustin has served as an "observer" at the 1957 Communist Party Convention in New York, and has admitted he was an organizing member of the Young Communist League in New York for eleven years.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, alias Jack O'Dell, was hired by King as executive director of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in charge of the SCLC activities in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. At the time O'Dell was hired by King he was a publicly identified member of the Communist Party. He was so identified in testimony before the U.S. Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security on April 12, 1954, at which time O'Dell repeatedly invoked the Fifth Amendment.

After O'Dell had worked for King approximately a year, a newspaper, the St. Louis Globe Democrat, revealed his employment by King. King was then contacted by the Associated Press and said he had fired O'Dell. A year later it was again revealed by the AP that O'Dell was in fact still working for King in his New York office.

This deliberate falsehood on King's part was in keeping with J. Edgar Hoover's statement a few months ago that King was a "notorious liar".

F.L. Shuttlesworth, an ex-convict, has long served as King's right-hand man in the Birmingham and Selma demonstrations and is still active.

Shuttlesworth doubles as President of an officially identified organization, The Southern Conference Education Fund.

The SCEF is the successor to the old and notorious Southern Conference For Human Welfare, which changed its name after it was officially identified by ex-communist Paul Couch before the Senate Sub-committee as "a trans= mission belt for the Communist Party".

Other members of the SCEF include James A. Dombrowski, Carl Braden, Anne Braden and Wm. Howard Melish, Frank Wilkerson, all officially identified under oath as Communist Party members, and Benjamin Smith, who registered with the U.S. Government as an agent for Castro.

Dian Bevel, wife of James Bevel, one of King's top aides, is also a member of the SCEF Board, as is John M. Coe, Lawyers Guild Attorney of Pensacola, Florida, and the late Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, Alabama who was publicly accused of being a Communist Party member but denied under oath that he was.

Williams long headed the extremely pro-communist front, Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

King is a signer of the petition to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and his name appears along with a large group of known Communists and veteran Communist Fronters.

Karl Prussian, former Communist Party member and secret F.B.I. informant in the party, made an affidavit in 1963 that King was set forth at Communist Party meetings as an individual the Communists should rally around in the Communist struggle on many racial issues.

Prussian also swore that King has either been a member of or wittingly accepted support from over 60 Communist Fronts, individuals and/or organizations which give aid to and espouse the Communist cause.

J. Edgar Hoover said in his report to Congress last year that many of the persons in clerical garb who took part in the march on Washington were identified by the F.B.I. as Communist Party members.

Hoover also reported that the Reds are working hard, and with some success, to infiltrate and take over the Negro protest movement.

The Communist confirm this in a letter from James E. Jackson and Louis Weinstock, in June 1963.

It was further documented by the late Communist leader, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, that Communists are playing a big part in the Negro protest movement.

THE WORKER, official organ of the Communist Party, has featured King more than three dozen times within the past

three years. The Communist have nothing but the highest praise for Dr. King and the movement he heads.

Along with the troubled outlook, there appears to be some factors favorable to a lessening of the pressures. The brightest hope seems to come from a growing awareness in other parts of the nation that most civil rights groups have gone too far and pushed too hard. This awareness is reflected in the rising tide of criticism of the "Movement" by some national magazines, some usually liberal syndicated columnist and even an occassional voiced criticism from the major television networks.

The national business community and even most national trade unions showed impatience with King's attmepted boycott of Alabama. It was supported only by a few small groups outside the Communist Party press organs, and by the International Longshoremen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges, an identified Communist Party member.

King lost face both in the lack of support his proposal received and in the Communist identity of the support which he did receive. These excesses by King and other irresponsible and revolutionary civil rights leaders, is helping to initiate and push what appears to be a groundswell of more conservative opinions. All these factors may be counted on the credit side of the ledger.

We would be less than honest to close this report on a note of high optimism. We have a long and hard fight

before us as a state and as a stable society. We think the evidence points to increasing problems on the racial front for the next several months, especially since so much group pressure is being applied to the matter by forces of the militant group.

The Commission feels that with the background of achievement and experience of the past twenty months its work will prove even more effective for the citizens of Alabama who oppose those forces of the far left which are threatening the very foundations of constitutional government, individual rights and economic freedom.

SPECIAL REPORT
FEBRUARY 4, 1965

The Civil Rights crisis promoted by Martin Luther King, Jr. and his agents, if allowed to run its planned course, could place in grave jeopardy the lives and property of many citizens of both races.

King and his group fully realize this. He has stated at mass meetings attended by local and state police officers that this is a fight to the finish against "the white Power Structure" and that it will continue even if it results in deaths. I was present in a Negro Church on January 14, 1965 when King made this statement, and stated further that "a man is not measured so much by what he lives for as by what he will die for."

"Revolution" has become a trade-mark and by-word of the movement and every speaker - King, Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Ralph Abernathy, James Bevel, and others, - uses it many times in each speech used to harangue a crowd, True, King still says "non-violent" revolution, but most of the other leaders, especially Bevel, have dropped the modifying phrase.

This assault on the peace and dignity of the people of Selma and of Alabama, is not a casual thing, and events are MADE to happen to fit into King's propoganda plans.

PROOF OF PLANNING

Enclosed with this report is a reproduction of the program outline King brought with him to Selma early in January. It fell into the hands of investigators and was reproduced from the origional, apparently before King had even distributed it to his own leaders.

Significant in the report is the statement by King of how his "agit-prop" machinery would work. He points out that he will get in jail and that letters would then be sent out from the Selma jail over his signature. It was, therefore, known to law enforcement officers that King had planned to force his own arrest last Monday, February 1, 1965. The officers tried hard not to have to arrest King, even to releasing him once after he was arrested. It was obvious to all witnesses that King was determined to be arrested. This would be testified to by at least some reporters representing the Eastern Press corps. We received information from inside, reliable sources, that the letters King planned to send from the jail, were already in print and that thousands of envelopes were already addressed in Selma and Montgomery.

The letters are intended for two purposes: to serve as a propaganda weapon, and to elicit large funds from liberals and sympathisers in and out of Alabama.

King's aims extend far beyond trying to register qualified Negroes in Selma, or Marion, or Camden or Montgmmery. As shown by his outline, he is planning to disrupt, if possible, the initial meeting of the State Legislature in regular session on May 4. (See plan for "Freedom Registration" and voting in 10 major cities and 21 Black Belt counties.) The format will be roughly the same as that tried by the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi at the opening of the present Congress.

The "Oslo Prophet" is trying hard to introduce the issue of police brutality, and to use this issue as a propellent to set cff frenzied demonstrations, such as those that rocked

New york, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston, Los Angeles and Birmingham.

So far there have been no incidents of police using excessive force. Even with the eager press looking on, they have been able to mention only that on one occassion Sheriff Jim Clark caught hold of a Negro woman by the arm and collar and propelled her along the sidewalk at a fast walk during an arrest.

On another occassion, a large Negro woman, totally unprovoked, according to nearby witnesses, struck Sheriff Clark in the face with her closed fist. She was wrestled to the ground by deputies in trying to halt her attack, but she was not abused or injuried.

It is remarkable that police and deputies have shown so much restraint in the face of almost day and night harrassment, arrogance and verbal abuse (ever being spat upon). F.B.I. officers have been present and photographed virtually every arrest. These officers and their photographers will vindicate every arrest in so far as physical handling by officers is concerned.

Adding generally to the seriousness of the situation is the presence of many obviously paid agitators from the radical Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Other groups known to be represented in the Selma trouble include Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Southern Conference Education Fund. This latter group has been officially identified as a

Communist front, and many of the officials connected with this group have been identified in sworn testimony before Congress - ional Committees as Communist Party members.

One recently resigned official of SCEF, is registered with the federal government in Washington as an agent for Fidel Castro. He is Benjamin Smith, formerly treasurer of SCEF.

Fred Shuttlesworth, an ex-convict turned minister, is currently president of SCEF. He is in Selma as one of King's leaders.

Another extremely radical Negro leader of SNCC, active in Selma, is John Lewis. He preaches revolt, rebellion and violence. During the Washington march last year he had prepared a speech so militant that even such leaders of the march as Bayard Rustin and A. Phillip Randolph, objected to his delivering it and forced him to tone it down. This was reported the day after the march by Victor Reisel, national columnist, and other nationally recognized reporters. We have proof that SNCC in its Mississippi operation has many known and some admitted Communists in its organization. Lewis may or may not be a Communist Party member but his actions mark him as a close line-follower. Certainly he does nothing to try to rid his organization of known reds, and SNCC, on the other hand, says it doesn't care what a person is so long as he or she carries out the policies of SNCC.

James Bevel, husband of extremely radical Dian Bevel, is one of King's top paid leaders. He holds the title of General Field Secretary for SCLC. Bevel talks of revolution

and violence. (We have many such speeches on tape made by him.) Bevel is known to have close ties with Balck Muslim groups. These groups openly advocate violence. King professes non-violence. This raises a serious question of King's sincerity, since he knows of Bevels views, and Bevel disdaines to hide them.

King, himself, has amassed a Communist Front record numbering more than 40 connections in less than 10 years. He is praised almost weekly as a great leader by THE WORKER, official Communist Party newspaper, and is known to number many identified communists and veteran "fronters" among his close associates.

Rustin, who served three years as King's executive secretary, has admitted in a national magazine that he served as an organizing member of a Communist Party group in New York for 11 years. He also is an ex-convict with many arrests and convictions, and an admitted sex-pervert. He also served as "an observer" at the National Communist Party convention in New York in 1957.

Another of King's close associates and former employees is Hunter Pitts O'Dell, alias Jack O'Dell. Though officially identified in sworn testimony before a Congressional Committee as a veteran Communist Party member, King continued to use his paid services for a year after it was first brought to his attention. King, further, lied in stating to reporters that O'Dell had been fired while O'Dell was in fact still repre-

senting King in New York.

King has used, and continues to use, the services of Carl and Anne Braden both identified Communists, who work as field secretaries for SCEF. Carl Braden has served a term in Federal Prison for contempt of Congress.

To show Anne Braden's approach to Communism and the Civil Rights movement, we quote from her book HCUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES: - BULWARK OF SEGREAATION (Marzani & Munsell, N.Y. City, 1963) Page 38 says...."It would seem that a civil rights group must ask itself whether it really helps its course if it (screens) out those who are called Communists. Whether the charge be true or false, the more pertinent question would seem to be; What did the person do for or against civil rights"

This is an identified Communist who serves as one of the agit-prop corps for King. This fact is disclosed by Carl and Anne Braden themselves in letters seized by New Orleans police last year in the headquarters of SCEF. Those letters also prove the close connection between SNCC, CORE, SCLC and SCEF, and their overall connections with a host of the big names in Communism.

In the Selma operation, there is a growing number of out-of-state whites. While some of these may be publicity seekers only, the appearance, demeanor and actions of some of them strongly suggest that they are faithful Communist line followers at least.

The Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace, in keeping with the duties imposed upon us by the Legislature,

has kept careful track of the events, organizations, and persons involved in the current lawless assualt on Selma and the State. It is our firm belief that an impartial investigation by a Congressional Committee would disclose sinister influences detrimental to the peace and order of the state and the nation.

We would like to close this report by pointing out the following facts that are undisputed:

1. The Board of Registrars of Dallas County asked for, and was granted, 10 additional days in January to afford a better opportunity for registration of prospective voters.

2. During the first six days of this special registration only a few people showed up, virtually none of them Negroes.

3. King came to town and organized a march on the Board of Registrars on the seventh day of this registration. About 700 Negroes showed up, urged on by out-of-state whites. Officers identified in the registration lines many Negroes who were already registered voters, and many more who were not eligible for registration by virture of not residing in the county and being under age of 21. The object was, obviously, to swell the numbers and create impossible confusion and incidents.

4. After trying to bring some order out of this chaotic situation Sheriff Clark gave numbered cards, in sequence, to those in line. He then directed that they wait their

turn in line by standing in a large alley area between the court house and an adjoining building.

This order was a reasonable exercise of police power and good judgement. To have done otherwise would have resulted in the blocking of pedestrian traffice on sidewalks and vehicular traffic in the street because of the large numbers demanding accomodation.

The Negroes and some whites present for registration stood in the area designated the first day without serious complaint. Because no Negroes were present to receive numbers early, some 40 or more whites were first in line and no Negroes were reached on the first day. It should be pointed out that no Negro applicants showed up until approximately 10:30 A.M., when the large group marched up together. The Board had opened for business at 8:00 A.M. and the white applicants got in line on a first-come first-served basis.

On the second day of mass marching on the Board of Registrars, Negroes were again late in arriving. They came in a group shortly before noon. This pointed out the obvious fact that agitation and not registration was King's aim. This second day Negroes refused to stand in line in the designated area because King and Bevel had harangued them at a mass meeting the night before NCT to obey the order.

In the last two or three days of registration between 60 and 100 Negroes have been interviewed by the registrars, and their applications are being acted upon.

King has repeatedly declared that the assault will be continued on many fronts in Alabama until the state is brought to its knees. The restraint so far showed by police officers and the citizenry has been admirable, especially since provocation to violence has been continous and intense.

We cannot escape recognition of the possibility that an incident on either side could set off a chain reaction of violence that limited police personnel might not be able to handle before lives and property of innocent people of both races were put in grave jeopardy.

Since the Federal Courts have almost preempted enforcement in the Civil Rights field, serious consideration should be given to a thorough impartial investigation by the proper agencies of Congress before vast harm is done.

December 1964

Following are conclusions arrived at after a two day study of the organization and the operation of COFO in the State of Mississippi and principally in Jackson. NOTE: It is apparent at this time that after several months of operation of the so-called 'freedom army' in Mississippi that it is a failure and its demise is sure and certain.

COFO was set up as a co-ordinating agency for four of the principle civil rights groups in Mississippi. COFO could not operate last year in Alabama for the reason that the NAACP, one of the COFO groups, was at that time banned from operating in Alabama. Other groups in the COFO organization are CORE, SNCC, and Kings' SCLC. Since that time, through action of the Supreme Court, NAACP is now operating in Alabama and for this reason we may find, and indications are that we will, COFO or a similar organization causing trouble in Alabama in the months ahead. This has been stated by King, by Farmer and by other civil rights leaders who intend to concentrate again this year on Mississippi and on Alabama. Consequently, for this reason, I think some valuable lessons could be learned from what has happened in Mississippi.

The people of Mississippi have learned to pretty much ignore these so-called 'freedom workers' in their midst. They have withdrawn all support and that includes the local Negroes who are no longer, in most cases, furnishing beds or rooms or food or money for these workers. From their own statements, which we have obtained through co-operation of the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission, it is clear that

most of them are in dire financial need at this time - that they are generally looked upon by both the white and the Negroes as an ineffectual group - misfits at best. They are considered as a group of people with no morals. This feeling is substantiated by reports of their actions since they have been in Mississippi. They appear now to be uncertain which way to turn or which way to go - they seem to have very little leadership left; others seem to be on the verge of doing so and many, it is felt, would have already left Mississippi except for the fact that they lack funds.

This group seemed to have been well financed in the beginning. I think the repeated failures which were evident to those backing this group caused the flow of money to be cut down considerably and in some cases cut off entirely. I think too, that the actions of the law enforcement people in Mississippi could well be a subject of study by law enforcement people of Alabama. They have simply enforced the laws stringently against these people for matters out of the field of civil rights work such as not having proper drivers license, or for other violations which would not come under the civil rights laws of Federal Jurisdiction. This in many cases cost considerable money in bonds, in getting them out of jail, in fines, in legal fees and contributed materially to the break-down of the entire operation in Mississippi.

After discussing the matter with many officials in Mississippi , it is my conclusion that had there not been certain acts of violence committed in Mississippi during the

early part of the Mississippi Project (particularly the death of the three workers) that the entire COFO operation in that state would have been short lived. It would have received very little national publicity and a lot less financial support than it did receive in later months.

At this time, COFO stands in the eyes of practically everybody in Mississippi a thoroughly discrited group of people, beatniks and worse. Their personal morals seem to be very low in most cases. Their personal appearance and the fact that they do not take normal sanitary measures have made them unwelcome in almost any business establishment in Mississippi.

It is entirely possible, and probable, that because of the experience of the last few months in Mississippi that when the new assualt begins on Mississippi and Alabama in the Spring that it will be a reorganized type of assualt and that a different type of person will be sought for the job.

It was pointed out by some of the personnel in the COFO operation , through informants which we were able to get, that many of the so-called students themselves had a great deal of difficulty in relating one to the other. This cut down the effectiveness outside their own group. Personal jealousies were evident and actual fights were common in the "Freedom Houses".

Informants said the movement was not only Communist inspired, but that many COFO leaders openly admitted their

Communist Party membership. In many cases, not going so far as to admit membership, they admitted great admiration for Castro's Cuba, for Stalin, Lenin, Khrushchev and other of the Communist world leaders and mnay admitted that they were working for a Marxist Society in America.

Along with this it might be noted that all of the COFO workers who expressed themselves, disclaimed a belief in God. In many cases they showed a contempt for institutions of America. They advocated free love and, according to the evidence we have, practiced free love on an inter-racial basis.

All this certainly indicates that there is no permanent basis for a successful operation by this group in the South in its present form. They seem to have miscalculated the tenor of the white people of Mississippi. They mentioned several times that it would be necessary that they get the co-operation of the poor white people of Mississippi in order to combine their voting power with that of the Negroes to challenge what they call a white power structure in Mississippi.

They seemed to feel in the begining that this would be a natural inclination on the part of the poor white people. When this did not marerialize they were at a loss to understand it.

It was interesting to note that COFO workers admitted that they had been unable to involve many white people of Mississippi in their program. They further complained that their acceptance by the Negroes was not, in many cases, what

they had thought it would be. They were resented in some places. When they called upon many negro families doors would be closed in their faces. This seemed to belie what they had expected and had been taught; that Mississippi was a benighted country and that all of the state, with the exception of the white power structure, would fall on their knees and welcome them as saviours. This certiinly did not happen.

It seems a fair conclusion that those remaining in Mississippi are generally what might be considered the hard core, paid members of radical organizations, and that this group would comprise a nucleous of any future workers in other states such as Alabama. Because of this the names and identities of the persons who are known to have been operating in Mississippi were obtained by us. This should be of considerable help to Alabama when we must face this same thing; if it comes from this same source, which certainly seems to be the plan right now.

Among the most significant things to me, and maybe the most important, is the make-up of the lawyers committee that is handling these legal matters in Mississippi and a group of doctors which was operating under COFO in a health program. We have obtained the names of these people.

It appears that voter registeration will be the No. I thing in Alabama, with the drive starting in early Spring.

June 1965

This is a follow-up on a report of December 1964, relating to the Civil Rights movement and organizations in Mississippi.

Council of Federated Orgnaizations, (COFO) which was the coordinating group in Mississippi, is virtually out of operation, as we predicted in December, 1964. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) is now the coordinator, and has absorbed COFO, according to a report in the April issue of the cited Communist Front newspaper, SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

The National Council of Churches, reported on last June in a special phamplet prepared by this Commission, continues to play a major -sinister- part in the Mississippi mvoment

The NCC has established a training school at Mt. Beulah, Edwards, Mississippi, to train civil rights workers. We have been able to get investigators into this school and have obtained irrefutable evidence, including pictures, proving that the Edwards operation is closely related to the Highlander Center, in Tennessee. The latter, of course, is an identified Communist training school. Miles Horton, head of Highlander, has been working at Edwards. We have pictures of Horton at Edwards.

Since our December, 1964, report we have established the fact that many of the attorneys working in Mississippi are identified Communists. Several of them have worked in Alabama since our first report. Also, a number of the field workers we identified in Mississippi last year are now in Alabama and several were involved in the Selma-to-Montgomery march.

June 1965

It has been revealed by the SOUTHERN PATRIOT , and other Communist publications recently, that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is actually in over-all charge of all the Mississippi operation. (See SNCC documentation in this report). This radical group is also assuming the major leadership in Alabama, under the background influence of League for Industrial Democracy (LID), and The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

As we predicted last year, at least one of the Civil Rights groups has announced it is trying to get a type of worker different to the bearded, smelly beatniks, to conduct voter registeration drives this summer in Mississippi and Alabama. The NAACP is recruiting 500 workers to come to Alabama in July, 1965. They have made it clear they don't want the beatniks, who have marked the earlier activities of the movement.

SNCC, however, has several hundred now in Alabama, and are planning to bring in 1000 more in July and August for their "Long, hot Summer". These SNCC workers will again be the type so familiar to the revolutionary movement.

The current activity of SNCC in Montgomery, and in other counties in which they are concentrating this Summer, is in organizing a type of Union among Negro domestic workers; cooks, waiters and maids. They have held a series of meetings in Montgomery in early June. The activity is under direction of a Negro who lives on South Jackson Street, and he is being helped and advised by a white man from Auburn, Alabama. The

purpose of the so-called work boycott is to further stir up trouble in the community by making the domestic workers feel they are being mistreated and under paid.

The same type of work is being carried on in rural areas among farm workers.

SNCC has made a "survey", they say, that shows Negro farm workers make an average of only eighteen cents (.18¢) per hour, and that domestics make less than fifty cents (.50¢) per hour. These figures bear no relationship to the actual figures, but are used for propaganda purposes only.

There is growing unrest among respossible Negro groups over some of the activities and tactics of SNCC in Montgomery. These responsible Negroes are complaining that whites are coming, often uninvited and unwanted, into social gatherings and seem to enjoy "showing off" as mixed couples at dances, clubs, etc. This has all the elements of serious trouble. There is talk among some Negro groups of taking matters into their own hands and driving the SNCC group out of the community. As more and more are brought in, the danger of violence on this front continues to grow.

Added to this problem is the mounting evidence, supported by our own informers, that many of the civil rights workers are engaging in illicit drug rraffic. Locally, we are informed, there is fairly wide distribution and use of certain types of barbituates and benzines, as well as some marijuana.

Investigative sources in New York have documented for the Commission the sale of narcotics, benzines, marijuana and

dangerous hallucinatory drugs such as LSD and "Keif". The investigative sources have identified some of the persons active in civil rights activities in Alabama as purchasers of these drugs from a named contact in New York. One named contact sold over $1,500.00 worth of drugs to identified civil rights workers during the weekend of the April 17, march on Washington, according to our investigators.

The groups in the April 17, march "TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM" were identified by the New York investigators as:

The Progressive Labor Movement
Youth Against War and Fascism
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of New York University
and City College of New York
Young Socialist Alliance
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Congress of Racial Equality
Young Southerners League of the University of
Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina
Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy
Woman's Strike for Peace

plus small representation from a dozen other groups.

These far left groups have strong support in high political circles in New York. On May 14, 1965, they held a drug party at the cooperative apartment on Long Island of a powerful New York politician. The party was sponsored by SNCC. Several persons active in SNCC and other radical Negro groups in Alabama were identified at the party.

The use of "pick-up" drugs seems to be encouraged as a policy by some of the civil rights groups and are used as recruiting tools and as a means of controlling those who become active. A number of nationally known entertainers are

"regulars" at these "pot parties", some of which last three days. Promiscous sex activitees, normal and abnormal, take place at these orgies, as an investigator puts it, "with such frequency as to not even command attention."

The above is pointed out from our raw investigative files only for the purpose of emphasing the extent and caliber of the opposition with which we must contend. Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), deeply influenced by Peking, Hanoi and Havana, is working hard for bloody revolutions everywhere in America, and especially in the South. The group has members working in Alabama now, and plans to send scores more in during the Summer. These PLM leaders are saying the revolution will be comsumated "by the use of armed Afro-Americans from the South and ghettos in the North".

PLM and old-line Communist agitators have physically clashed in both New York and Chicago over who would control local forces in time of riot. Communist leaders are trying to work out a peace formula to keep down an intra-fraternity fight that might hurt the overall cause.

PLM seems to have the upper hand in such youth groups as the Free Speech Movement, which originated on the campus at Berkeley, California; The Students for a Democratic Society and the M-2-M. (This refers to a group formed after student riots in New York on May 2, 1964. The DuBoise Clubs, on the other hand, appear to be under influences of the old line Communitst Party, U.S.A.

June 1965

In November 1964, John Lewis of SNCC, (see documentation) and ten other members of SNCC, were guests of the Guinea, Zambia, Egypt and Kenya as official guests. There are reports, unconfirmed to date, that finances and certain other help, such as arms were promised some civil rights groups by Ghana.

Lewis was a guest of Ben Bella, noted Algerian Communist leader, last year. This year SNCC plans to play a major role in the World Youth Festival (Communist) in Algeria, July 28-August 7, 1965. These SNCC members attending will be hand-picked by SNCC Executive Secretary, James Foreman.

The evidence is substantial that SNCC does not work toward social reform but complete revolution on the Marxist-Leninest pattern. SNCC uses outright Communist literature, and keeps it on hand at their Freedom Houses. This literature includes, among other publications, The Communist newspaper NATIONAL GUARDIAN, and SOUTHERN PARRIOT. (Our investigators have obtained these two papers from SNCC headquarters).

To indicate further that SNCC is acting on an international scale the group recently made an appeal (a copy was obtained by investigators) to leaders of several African countries urging them to retaliate in any way they saw fit for the "atrocities committed against Afro-Americans in Alabama". The appeal was sent to the following:

Kwame Nkrumah, Accra, Ghana
Jomo Kenyatta, Nairobi, Kenya
Kenneth Kauanda, Lusada, Zambia
Ahmed Ben Bella, Algiers, Algeria
Gamal Abdel Nasser, Cairo, United Arab Republic
Sekou Toure, Conakry, Guinea
Julius Nyerere, Dares Salaam, Tazamania

June 1965

The danger signal cannot be ignored. The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), now concentrating its major efforts on Alabama, must be watched closely and eventually it must be smashed by legal action, or we will court a major disaster.

COMMUNISTS
IN
CIVIL RIGHTS

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF

THE
ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Representative JOHN H. HAWKINS, *Chairman*

Senator JAMES S. CLARK, *Vice Chairman*

Senator E. O. EDDINS

Representative ALTON TURNER

Representative HUGH A. LOCKE, JR.

EDWIN STRICKLAND, *Staff Director*

MRS. MAVIS S. HICKS, *Secretary*

FOREWORD

Alabama as one of the five Southern states who carried their revolt against Civil Rights extremism to the polls on Oct. 3, is in the target area for new Negro demonstrations led by such Negro action groups as Congress for Racial Equality, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

During the early days of the Presidential race just finished, these Negro groups showed callous contempt for the intelligence of the American voting public by announcing that street demonstrations and racial violence would be terminated for the duration of the campaign because it was adversely affecting the chances of the national Democratic Party. By this action, the Negro leadership proved what they have previously denied — that they COULD and DID call the shots on street rioting and lawless demonstrations.

The sound of the last ballot hitting the box had hardly died away when Martin Luther King, of the SCLS, James Farmer, of CORE, and officials of SNCC, gave the word in New York for renewed street demonstrations.

King predicted new demonstrations in Alabama and Mississippi *"in the very near future."*

The press reported a post election meeting of The Northern Student Movement, financing agent for SNCC, at Columbia University, in New York. William Strickland, leader of the Northern Student Movement, announced plans for massive Summer campaigns such as the Mississippi Project. He said they *"will attempt to organize people around poverty."* This is to take the form of rent strikes and political organizations among poverty groups in Northern urban areas. King is planning to add his weight to this drive.

Before the election, King sent out appeals for money for new demonstrations. He pointed out in these appeal letters that the deep South would become a rallying point for "right-wing extremists," after the election.

On Ocotber 9, 1964, the NAACP filed papers in Alabama to qualify as a foreign corporation. Peter Hall, Birmingham Negro attorney, was designated as their official agent in Alabama. Fred Grey, Montgomery, was the attorney who handled the filing.

So the stage is set for more lawless demonstrations. It is for this reason we offer the following evidence.

COMMUNISTS IN CIVIL RIGHTS
October 20, 1964

Communists have been assuming leadership roles in the civil rights movement, promoting violence, racial hatred and widespread law violations.

This charge was made and documented by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace as early as February, 1964. Now the accuracy of these charges are being documented from one side of the nation to the other by such outstanding authorities as J. Edgar Hoover, of the F. B. I.; U. S. Senator James Eastland, of the Senate Internal Securities Sub-Committee and Representative James B. Utt, Republican Congressman from California and a man most alert to the threat of Communism in America.

These men have been backed up by such national news columnists as Joseph Alsop and others, including Drew Pearson. After the Harlem riots of July 1964, the deputy mayor of New York charged that known Communist Party members were active in causing strife in New York.

On September 18, 1964 Mr. Hoover released a report on the major riots in the East, and concluded that they had not been organized on a national basis by any individual or groups.

Civil rights leaders such as Roy Wilkins, of

the N.A.A.C.P., James Farmer, of C.O.R.E., Martin Luther King, of the S.C.L.C., quickly seized on the report to say the F.B.I. Chief had found there were no communists in the Civil Rights movement.

Mr. Hoover neither said nor implied this. As a matter of fact, he pointed out in his report that such openly violent and subversive groups as the Progressive Labor Movement; Black Muslims; and members of the Communist Party U.S.A., were identified as taking part in the riots.

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was described by Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Communist Line. One of its organizers is a former Secretary of the New York Communist Party, Hoover pointed out.

On July 16, 1964, according to the F.B.I. report, this Communist and his P.L.M. group, distributed thousands of copies of a handbill containing the photographs of a New York Police lieutenant under the headline; "WANTED FOR MURDER." This policeman had fired in self-defense and killed a negro youth who was advancing on him with a knife and refused to heed a warning shot to stop. The policeman was subsequently cleared of all blame by a New York Grand Jury.

Hoover's report also said:

"Another officer of the P.L.M., also a former member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., resigned from the party because it was not sufficiently revolutionary, and organized a number of groups in the Harlem area in New York City early in the Summer. These groups were to be prepared to exploit incidents and were alerted to that end. Two days after the shooting above referred to this individual arranged a street meeting in New York City announcing there was going to be a demonstration, 'not necessarily peaceful,' and that he and his followers, 'were going to kill cops and judges,' that 'no revolution can be won by peaceful means' and that this state must be smashed 'totally and completely.'

"A negro who formerly was organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party U.S.A. achieved wide-spread publicity early this year through leadership of rent strikes. Three days after the shooting on July 16, this individual issued a public call for 'a hundred skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die' to correct what he called 'police brutality.'

"The Communist Party U.S.A. does not appear to have officially instigated these riots though its members were observed taking part in some and its former members are leaders of P.L.M., the Labor Vanguard and other such groups.

"For example, two individuals with histories of Communist affiliations were instigators and leaders of the riots in at least two of the cities in New Jersey. Neither of these men appears to be more than a local and comparatively unimportant independent agitator with an organization which can claim only a few members at most. Neither of them started the riots but they capitalized on them and tried to continue them.

"In another city, one agitator with a racial background was found eleven separate times haranguing crowds in a riot area, shouting falsehoods about abuse of the people in the neighborhood and inciting further and more violent riot action."

In the face of this mounting evidence, Negro leaders have hotly protested that no Communists were active in their movement. Rev. Martin Luther King, who has been closely aligned with known Communist Party members for many years, retorted in Greenwood, Miss., that *"there are no more Communists in the Mississippi Summer Project than there are Eskimoes in Florida."* King, himself, has amassed the staggering total of more than 60 Communist front affiliations since 1955.

King also said again that there are no Communists in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

King was wrong on both counts, and he knew

he was wrong and untruthful when he made the statement.

With King at the time he made the statement was Bayard Rustin, who served as King's executive secretary for three years and still acts as advisor and right-hand-man on many of King's projects.

Rustin was a young Communist leader and, by his own admission in an interview published in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST in July, was a Communist Party organizer for twelve years.

Rustin has a long criminal record, including a case in which he pleaded guilty to an act of perversion in California, and another where he served a federal sentence as a draft dodger. At the time King declared there were no Communists in his movement or in the Mississippi projects, Rustin was with him and shared the platform with him.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who took the fifth amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and who was identified by witnesses as a Communist Party member, worked for more than a year with King's S.C.L.C. Movement. King repeatedly denied that O'Dell was connected with his organization until the facts were proven otherwise, then he admitted that O'Dell had been employed by the S.C.L.C.

King, himself, has been virtually surrounded by Communists or Communist fronters since 1955. While running a "Religious Hootenanny", no man in America has received more praise or more space coverage in such Communist newspapers as THE WORKER and PEOPLE'S WORLD, as has Martin Luther King.

When King promoted the summer riots in Birmingham in 1963, police identified and photographed a number of known Communists and suspected Communists in King's supporting groups.

The invasion of Mississippi by hundreds of beatniks, do-gooders and misfits, gathered mostly from college campuses, was organized and supported by Negro civil rights groups and The National Council of Churches. Among the Negro groups were Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE); The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC); The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The invasion has drawn support from Walter P. Reuther, of the United Auto Workers, and from a host of red-front groups, such as National Lawyers Guild and American Civil Liberties Union.

Now Congressman Utt has revealed that the Communists were also behind the planning and implementation of the invasion. The names he called in Washington on July 29 put the Communists to bed with the National Council of Churches, CORE, ANCC, Reuther and the rest:

"Invasion of Mississippi by expeditionary forces from other states was carefully planned by the Communist conspiracy for civil disturbance beyond the ability of a single state to provide protection . . .

"If this is accomplished in Mississippi, it will spread into other states with destructive effect upon freedom in liberty.

"The cunning Communists have been able to entice fine Americans to do their work, but the guiding hand is still the Communist conspiracy," said Utt.

Utt, whose remarks were put into the Congressional Record, named Frank S. Pastana as a lawyer working with the 'invaders' in Drew, Mississippi. Pastana and his wife were among the Americans to defy the State Department's ban on travel to Cuba in 1962. He was also identified by Utt as having been an instructor in the People's Education Center, identified by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist School.

Others named by Utt included Maynard Omerberg, working with Pastana, and identified by the Congressman as having a long record in reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee; George Crokett, a Detroit attorney sent to Mississippi by the National Lawyers Guild (idenified in sworn testimony before Senate and House committees as a legal arm of the Communist Party). Crokett, Utt revealed, had represented the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party in the Smith Act Trials in New York.

Martin Popper, a long-time Communist Party attorney, was revealed by Utt to be in Mississippi as attorney for the family of Michael Schwarner, one of the three slain civil rights workers.

Popper, incidentally, is so well recognized as an important legal aide to the Communist Party, that his mere presence in the Mississippi project would be sufficient to mark it as a Communist sponsored activity.

Also identified by Utt was Benjamin Smith, who registered as an agent for Fidel Castro under the foreign agents registration act, and serves as an officer of the identified Communist front, Southern Conference Education Fund.

Both Utt and Sen. Eastland identified other known Communist or Communist Party line followers in Mississippi. The evidence clearly supports the charge that the civil rights movement in Mississippi is Communist dominated.

Earlier in Alabama Joanne Grant, a Communist reporter, was active in Talladega in civil rights demonstrations, along with such other officially identified Communist Party members as Carl and Ann Braden and James A. Dombroski. Joanne Grant was represented in an injunction suit in Talladega by Victor Rabinowitz, a Communist Party attorney, fifth amendment Communist and identified Communist Party member.

Other identified Communist Party leaders known to have been active in civil rights activities in Alabama and the South include James E. Jackson, Joseph North and Mary Southard.

The Communist Party declared its involvement in the civil rights struggle on June 28, 1963, in a letter sent from THE WORKER, and signed by Louis Weinstock and James E. Jackson, to party members.

The Communist, in that letter, pleaded for financial support.

The following is an excerpt quoted from that letter:

"With the enfranchisement of the Negro masses in the South the Democratic Party will acquire an influx of millions of militant working-men and women, steeled in the great struggle of the civil rights revolution. These sworn foes of the Dixiecrats and fighting partisans of social progress all down the line, by their political action in 1964, may well contribute to giving our nation a genuine new birth of democracy.

"Nothing in the affairs of our nation is more important than this great struggle that is rolling over our country like a mighty wave.

"Our paper has spared nothing to bring you the story of, and the inspiration from, this great revolutionary democratic struggle which is making radical changes in our nation in our days. By so doing we have rendered a distinct and unique service to the unfolding struggle which is highly regarded and deeply appreciated by outstanding fighters on the front lines of the numerous battles."

The F.B.I., in a report issued last spring, took note of the Communist infiltration and leadership of civil rights action outside the South. The report covered Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, New York, San Francisco and Yellow Springs, Ohio, called names and listed incidents.

The following activity was outlined in that report:

CHICAGO

The Communists made efforts in 1963 to infiltrate the local CORE group. It pointed out

that several local Communists were identified in picket line demonstrations at the Board of Education and at construction sites for temporary classrooms. Among those active was Charles McCord, one-time head of the 42nd Ward Communist Club, and associate of Claude Lightfoot, Communist Party vice chairman. Lightfoot, officially second in command of the Communist Party nationally, also took part in the demonstrations during January, 1964.

Another identified Communist active in the demonstrations was Eugene Feldman, one time editor of THE DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND

The mayor of Cleveland in April, 1964, sent to the U. S. Department of Justice a list of 31 persons active in civil rights demonstrations, who also were active in subversive organizations. In a story in the CLEVELAND PRESS of April 25, one man on the list was identified as Eric J. Reinthaler. Reinthaler was serving as co-chairman of CORE in Cleveland. He had been released from federal prison at Milan, Michigan on July 19, 1962, after serving a 15 month sentence for violation of the non-communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley Act. Reinthaler had previously served as Ohio Valley secretary of the Communist Party.

ST. LOUIS

CORE was active in leading the demonstrations in St. Louis. William S. Massingale, who also took active part in the CORE directed sit-ins was a Communist Party candidate for alderman in 1943, and was once vice-chairman of the Communist Party in Missouri.

NEW YORK

Jesse Gray, of Harlem, has been active in civil disorders in New York and led a rent strike in Harlem this year. He took the fifth amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 3, 1960, to questions of whether he had been a Communist Party member up until the morning of his testimony; whether he had been or was then an executive officer or representative of the Communist Party in Harlem. Gray was arrested in Chicago June 30, 1964, during a demonstration directed by ACT, a new and violent civil rights group.

(Gray, incidentally, has been featured on a recent national TV show on the Harlem riots, and advocated continued direct action by Negroes in violation of laws, court orders or police directives.

The same network has provided a forum for numerous incendiaries, including Malcolm X, of the Black Muslims, and Mrs. Victor Rabinowitz, who appeared on the show along with the parents of two of the slain civil rights workers in a documentary called "Search in Mississippi."

The major TV networks have shown bias and total irresponsibility in presentations of civil rights affairs, by allowing known communists and seditionists to speak unidentified before the American people, attacking our American institutions, our police and other constituted authorities, and further stirring up hatred, strife and lawlessness.)

SAN FRANCISCO

The report outlined civil rights activities in this West Coast City, in which more than 400 persons were arrested during sit-ins and demonstrations at hotels and automobile showrooms during March and April, 1964. It pointed out the demonstrators were neither peaceful nor law-abiding.

This predominately young group in San Francisco included such Communist or Communist associates as Tracy Sims, 18 year old militant Negro girl, who shares an apartment with Rosanne Forest, daughter of Jim Forest, one-time Communist Party leader in St. Louis, and with Linda Carlson, daughter of Frank Carlson, a long-time active Communist party functionary in Los Angeles. Rosanne Forest was among those arrested along with Tracy Sims. A number of others identified either as Communists or relatives of known Communist Party mem-

bers, were active in San Francisco. These included Mark Comfort, son-in-law of Robert Black, identified in 1953 as a Communist Party member; Carl Granich, son of "WORKER" columnist Mike Gold; Nora Lapin, daughter of the late Adam Lapin, one-time correspondent for "THE DAILY WORKER"; Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Herbert Aptheker, identified communist and editor of the communist publication POLITICAL AFFAIRS. Also arrested were Terrence Conn and Mathew Hallinan, sons of Vincent Hallinan, San Francisco attorney and 1952 presidential candidate of THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ticket. (The Progressive Party has been identified as the Communist Party's bid for political power under another name.)

OPEN INVOLVEMENT

The Communist Party in San Francisco did nothing to hide its activity in the civil rights field. It formed a new Communist youth group there, after transferring its organizational meeting from Chicago. Keynote speaker at the organization of the Communist group was Rev. Milton Galaminson, Brooklyn militant leader of school desegregation and advocate of "Mixing" by transporting Negro and white children by bus to all parts of the city to bring about this mixing. Galaminson has advocated unlawful acts of all kinds and was one of those given nation-wide exposure on July 29, on a national TV documentary along with Gray, James Farmer, of CORE, and others.

Among those who issued the call to form the Communist youth group were Tracy Sims and Michael Myerson, of the "Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination". The latter group organized the San Francisco demonstrations.

The close amalgamation of this Communist youth group with CORE, one of the most militant of the left-wing groups, was shown by the fact that the following members of CORE were identified in the Communist youth group in official press releases:

Robert Baum, CORE in Minneapolis

Edward Campbell, vice chairman of CORE in Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward Reftwich, CORE in Bridgeport, Conn.

Michael Sheidrick, CORE in Paterson, N. J.

The group took the name of "Du Bois Clubs of America". The name was in honor of W. E. B. DuBois, one of the NAACP founders and later an open and admitted member of the Communist Party of America.

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

This is the home of Antioch College, almamater of many reds and noted Communist fronters. On March 14, 1964, following violent demonstrations by several hundred students, police had to use clubs and tear gas to break up the mob.

One of the prime ring-leaders arrested and placed under bond was Joni Rabinowitz, daughter of Victor Rabinowitz, identified earlier. Her father came from New York to offer his services in defense of the students, just as he had done when Joni was tried for perjury in Albany, Georgia, in November, 1963. Joni, at that time, had avowed she would defy the State Department ban on travel to Cuba.

We could go back further to identify such known red-fronters as Dr. Walter Bergman, of Illinois, and James Peck, an employee of CORE who led the Freedom Riders in a violence-punctuated bus trip into Alabama and the South in 1961.

We could point to the host of home-grown Communist or Communist-line followers, who have been active in the civil rights movement. Among those we would list Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery and now of Washington, who has been identified as a Communist and who has served on half a hundred red fronts, including the notorious Southern Conference Education Fund, and was recently honored by Communists in New York for his work in trying to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

We could point to Clifford Durr, Montgomery attorney, and his wife, Virgina, both of whom have been active in many red front organizations. Clifford Durr and Williams were two of the signees of a petition to the 87th Congress in 1961, calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They were joined in this petition by a host of identified Communist and veteran fellow travelers, including Harry Bridges, Louis Untenmeyer, John M. Coe, Donald S. Frey, Dr. Linus Pauling, and Dr. Martin Luther King.

The facts beyond dispute prove that you can hardly speak of the so-called civil rights movement without mentioning the ever present, ever active Communist fronts which support it. One would have to disregard either the facts or truth to disassociate one from the other.

In other studies we have documented in depth the fact that the 1964 civil rights bill was copied from the Communist Party platform of 1928, and that two of its authors and sponsors, Rep. Emanuel Celler, of New York, and Sen. Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois, have records of long service to and association with the Communist conspiracy in America.

On January 29, 1964, F.B.I. Director Hoover appeared before the House Subcommittee on appropriations, in justification of the F.B.I.'s appropriation request for 1964. He dealt in much detail on the Communist program in America and the tactics employed to use the racial struggle to its own advantage.

On page 37 of that report, Hoover said:

"Currently, the Communist Party, U.S.A. is stressing such domestic issues as the racial struggle; the abolition of all internal security programs and of congressional committees investigating communism . . ."

On page 38:

"The party is always alert for domestic developments which it can exploit to add to its operating capital. A typical example occurred in May 1963, when a party official told the members of the party's national board that the racial unrest in this country presented an excellent opportunity to start a fund drive to raise up to $10,000 in order to finance Communist Party activities among Negroes . . ."

On page 40:

"Turning to the subject of Communist interest in Negro activities, the approximately 20 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population has long been a party goal and is one of its principal goals today.

"In this drive, Negroes have, over the years, been subjected to intensive and extensive Communist agitation and propaganda. The Communist Party has always depicted itself to Negroes as the champion of social protest and the leader in the struggle for racial equality . . . Controversial or potentially controversial racial issues are deliberately and avidly seized upon by Communists for the fullest possible exploitation. Racial incidents are magnified and dramatized by Communists in an effort to generate racial tensions. As a result, such campaigns are actually utilized as a stepping-stone to extend Communist influence among the Negroes . . . The Communist Party is attempting to use the Negro movement, as it does everything else, to promote its own interest rather than the welfare of those to whom it directs its agitation and propaganda.

"The party is continually searching for new avenues in order to expand its influence among the negroes. **In particular, it has sought ways and means to exploit the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement.** (emphasis supplied.)

"The number of Communist Party recruits which may be attracted from the large Negro racial group in this Nation is not the important

thing. The old Communist principle still holds: 'Communism must be built with non-Communist hands'.

"We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important. It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures." (emphasis supplied.)

These statements were made by Mr. Hoover several months before the riots brought his predictions to fullfillment.

In September, 1964, Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party, U.S.A., published a pamphlet called "THE ELEVENTH HOUR—DEFEAT THE NEW FASCIST THREAT." In this 22-page booklet, Hall makes much of the Communist Party's concern in civil rights, its part in pushing the Negro "FREEDOM NOW" movement. Hall expresses fear that conservative forces, "reactionaries" he called them, may prevail unless the militant left is more active. He blasts Goldwater, Gov. George Wallace, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., the Birch Society, and all others to the right of center.

"The racism of white supremacy is now mixed with the anti-democratic currents of fascism," Hall complains.

Further proof of the interest and involvement of the Communist in the Misissippi Project is furnished by the following excerpts from THE WORKER, official organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.:

On September 22, 1964, page 3, of THE WORKER, was a story by Daniel Rubin, Communist youth leader, who was then in attendance at a Communist World Youth Forum, in Moscow. Rubin listed another American in attendance as Reginal Robinson, whom he identified as "among the leaders of SNCC in Mississippi". Carl Beloice, Publications Director of the DuBois Clubs of America, was also at the conference.

The August 4, 1964, edition of the Communist news organ carried a story on page 3, pointing out that newspapers, including the JACKSON CLARION AND LEDGER, had carried stories charging that Communists were active in Mississippi. The story pointed out that the newspaper article had charged that James Dann and Dale Gronemeier, both from Los Angeles, were pro-Communist and had Communist front records.

On the same page of THE WORKER, were separate stories and pictures on Mrs. Victoria Gray, leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, the party's candidate for election to Congress from the Second District. The article said Mrs. Hamer's candidacy was sponsored by SNCC.

On page one of the same paper on August 4, was a story date-lined Greenville, Mississippi, and written by one of the freedom workers. This shows the close contact between SNCC, the National Council of Churches, and the Freedom Democratic Party, all deeply involved in the registration drive:

". . . There is a minister and his wife (both about 60 years of age) from The National Council of Churches, and a librarian who came down to put our books in shape . . . I slept in the home of Mrs. Victoria Gray, candidate for the Senate of the Freedom Democratic Party which we are organizing and for which we are trying to get registered voters."

On August 30, 1964, page 10, THE WORKER carried a story about the death and funeral of Mrs. Gil Green (Lillian). Green and his wife were both noted Communists and Gil Green has held many of the highest offices in the Communist Party of America during the past 30 years. The story noted that it was requested no flowers be sent but that contributions be made to the Mississippi freedom fighters."

The SUNDAY WORKER, September 6, 1964, page 6, carried in its letters to the editor

column, a letter from a student in Muncie, Indiana. The student sent a small contribution to THE WORKER, and apologized that he could not do more financially. Then he noted:

". . . I did manage to raise from a rally on July 8, enough contributions to send $25.00 and a donated typewriter (brand new) to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi . . ." (COFO is Council of Federated Organizations, an association of civil rights groups working in the Mississippi Project.)

Throughout the Summer and Fall, THE WORKER reported the work of the Mississippi Project volunteers in glowing accounts, clearly indicating the Communist Party's approval and support of this project. This, and the presence of so many identified Communist Party members and pro-Communist groups, proves beyond a doubt that the project has high priority on the Communist action agenda.

THE WORKER recently made an appeal for funds in which it said: "Many of you, too, support our right to publish because of our unwavering position on civil rights. For you know the role this newspaper has played since the time of freeing of the Scottsboro boys which marked the beginning of a new stage in the long crusade for full equality. This paper was the first to be fully integrated, has had Negro editors and staff members throughout the years, and today has as its editor-in-chief, James E. Jackson, a leader of the Negro people."

During the red-inspired "Mississippi Summer Project" Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., an attorney for Walter P. Reuther's United Auto Workers, was sent into that state by Reuther to furnish legal assistance to those arrested for violation of Mississippi's laws. Rauh, one of the founders, along with Hubert H. Humphrey, of the far-left Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), was further noted for his defense of convicted Communist perjurer, William Remington. Rauh will also be remembered as the man who worked so hard to throw Alabama and Mississippi delegates out of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City last August, and to seat the Negro Freedom Democratic Party.

It is interesting to note the frequent use of two expressions in almost all recent Communist publications and writing. These phrases are "FREEDOM NOW" and "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE". This latter slogan originated in Africa where both Chinese and Russian Communists were stirring up illiterate mobs to take over existing, non-Communist governments.

It is significant that this phrase, and the phrase "FREEDOM NOW" have become the rallying cry for the most militant civil rights groups in the United States. It is frightening that the U. S. Supreme Court adopted the "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE" policy in overthrowing long existing state legislative bodies, patterned after the two-house legislative body of the United States itself. The court has made it clear in recent opinions that it is using the Communist-created slogan as a legal yardstick in its decisions.

The pattern of the Comunist racial program clearly emerges in the present Civil Rights struggle and its violent by-products.

As a host of federal police push forward to enforce all the freedom-killing provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, and while militant Negroes and Communists push violent demonstrations and riots for ever more and more advantage over the white majority, we must at least know our enemy.

The facts establish beyond any peradventure of a doubt that the major role of the Communist in America in 1964, is being played out within the framework of civil rights.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.

STAFF STUDY

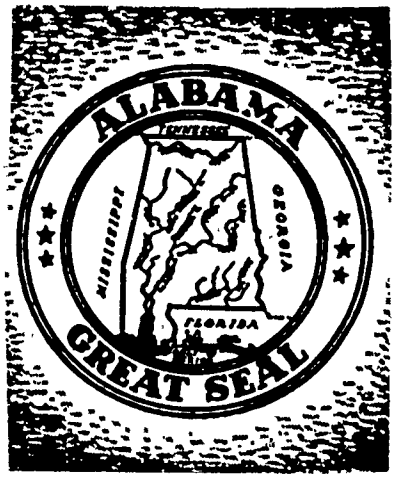
BY

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

TO

PRESERVE THE PEACE

JUNE, 1964



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Senator JAMES S. CLARK, Vice Chairman

Senator E.O. EDDINS

Representative ALTON TURNER

Representative HUGH A. LOCKE, JR.

EDWIN STRICKLAND, Staff Director

MRS. MAVIS HICKS, Secretary

From June 1963 through October 1963 the Commission gave the following summary of its work:

Delegations of church leaders gathered and led;

1. Medgar Evers funeral in Jackson, Miss.
2. Desegregation of Glyn Oaks Park, Baltimore, Md.
3. Interracial Service of Worship and Witness, Clarksdale, Miss.
4. Interracial Service of Worship and Procession, Wilmington, N.C.
5. Washington March
6. Memorial Service to murdered children, Birmingham, Ala.
7. Visit to congressional leaders and Attorney General, Sept., 18.

FACT FINDING TRIPS AND NEGOTATIONS FOR JUSTICE IN THE FOLLOWING COMMUNITIES:

Clarksdale, Miss.
Savannah, Ga.
Greenwood, Miss.
Sumpter, S.C.
Orangeburg, S.C.
Selma, Ala.
Bel Air, Md.
Malverne, L.I., New York
Birmingham, Ala.
Tuskegee, Ala.
Huntsville, Ala.
Americus, Ga.

BAILING SERVICES:

Through the services of the National Council, over ninety (90) people have been released on bail from arduous and severe prison situations, the youngest in his early teens, and the oldest over seventy. The Commission, with the assistance of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, were able to secure the services of a national lending company for the first time to put up money for Civil Rights cases in Mississippi.

"Currently," the Commission reported," in co-operation with local and state councils and churches, teams of Civil Rights and Religious Leaders are touring six mid-western states-----

"The Commission Staff has counsulted frequently with the JUSTICE DEPARTMENT and other governmental agencies,-National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Urban League, Congress of Racial Equality, The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee.

"The Commission sponsored a joint advertisement with Freedom House on "The Crisis in Race Relations" in the August 25th issue of the NEW YORK TIMES.---In co-operation with the Broadcasting and Film Commission, a four-part series on the race issue was prepared for broadcast on the CBS television program "Look Up and Live", Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27.

"The Commission on Religion and Race represents one of the important decisions of the church during the past few months to move into more direct involvement in the scandalous racial con-

troversy that divides the nation---The Commission finds itself at the end of four months more deeply engaged in the struggle than many felt possible----

"The church is not in a position to schedule the pace of the racial revolution sweeping the country. Events have pushed the Commission all summer long, as is evident from the summary of where we have been involved. The freedom movement and the resistance to it have deep grass roots and no single force in the country can control or contain the struggle.

"Despite the new alertness on the part of the churches to the legitimate demands for civil rights, the gap between most white church people's understanding of the issues and the concerns of the Negro freedom movement continues to widen. Actually there has been more talk about civil rights in the past few months than actual achievement. Many white people begin to profess fear that Negro rights are being obtained too fast. And yet in most communities, little progress in public accomodations or voting rights or housing have been achieved. And every time there is another shocking murder or brutality, the chill sinks deeper into the Negro's being.

"In certain parts of the country fanatical white supremacists have stepped up their hard-core resistance to Negro civil rights. The parallels between this situation and conditions which prevailed in Germany when the Nazis took over are frightening in the extreme. There exists now clear evidence that these 'master-race' believers control state governments and employ both a gestapo and extra-legal mob action to enforce their will. What is more shocking, in some cities they are able to compel churches and ministers to preach an heretical doctrine of man, which condones segregation and distorts the Christian faith. Both Negroes and whites who do not submit to their view are subject to harrassment and threats to their lives."

Under FUTURE WORK the Commission says:

1. We need to increase the facility of the Commission to move swiftly to areas of crisis and tension. We need to increase the field staff so that it can effectively mobilize local and regional church resources to avert destructive conflict between Negro action groups and white vested interests. This can only be accomplished by the establishment of open communications between the contending groups on an equal basis. In many communities, only the outside help of a trusted group can bring this about. Only the local groups can eventually solve the conflict, but the universality of the christian church is an asset in breaking down the barriers of intense local feeling. There are many more calls for this kind of assistance than we can possibly meet. There is no question but what the intensity and frequency of local conflict will increase. We have established our effectiveness in this important ministry of reconciliation. We must not relinquish it.

2. We must do a more effective job of interpreting the depth of the grievances which the Negro bears to the white community. The increase of police brutality, the use of local ordinances to deny Negroes their constitutional rights have been amply documented to us this summer. With our eyes and ears we begin to know some of the horror that thousands are experiencing. The whole nation must be constantly informed. As part of this responsibility, the Commission proposes to invite a panel of distinguished Americans to meet in Washington in late November to hear testimony on police brutality in civil rights cases this past summer. These cases are often beyond federal jurisdiction, and are frequently not reported in the newspapers.

3. The Commission with the help of the member communions must prepare the churches for the fullest confrontation with the consequences of the sin of racial hatred. In too many places the interpretation is allowed that the present crisis is a 'political' matter only, and that the church's involvement in it is extraneous and interventionist. The full theological and moral canon of the church is threatened by segregation according to race. When people are denied entrance to public worship on that ground, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ is mocked.

We must develop ministries of gospel interpretation to those who hold erroneous views of biblically blessed segregation. We must also be prepared to resist pressures and threats of withdrawal of financial support if accomodation is not made to sanctioned racial descrimination. Such a firm stand must not itself become retaliatory or self-righteous. The lines are being more clearly drawn, however, by the events of our common life. The church's faithfulness to the Word and its servant ministry in the racial struggle are inextricably bound. The future of our evangelical mission in the American scene rests on the clarity of our word and deed--the measure of our faithfulness to Christ.

4. The member communions must continue to see this racial crisis as a priority concern.--- Our close consultation with the government, our association with other national groups, an effective legal liasion, large scale programs of redevelopment, legislative representation, can only be done co-operatively.----

The Commission's budget for 1964 is $248,960, which is at least $100,000 less than what is needed.---There are many long range programs to which we ought to be giving our attention. One, for example, is a massive home mission based kind of operation in the Mississippi Delta, the hard-core area of racial discrimination in the South. It is a problem that affects the north, however, because so many Negroes are forced to migrate north from that area in order to survive. The problems here, however, are more than simply the right to vote, although that is basic. They are economic and welfare problems. They also are educational. Why cannot the vast resources and know-how of Protestant home mission interests be turned to the healing of this dreadful cancer in the midst of the nation? "

On April 16, 1964, the Commission of Religion and Race issued a two-page report related to 'Student Involvement in the South, Summer of 1964....An Appeal for Help in Screening.' It was sent to presidents, deans and religious advisors of colleges, universities, and seminaries. It said in part:

"The summer of 1964 will find an unprecendented number of students working in some phase of the movement for civil rights. Estimates run into the thousands. In The New York Times, Friday, March 20, James Reston reported that 'over 1,000 students from various colleges and universities, most of them affiliated with the Northern Student Movement, will be going to Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisana this summer to live in Negro homes and help the Negro to vote.'

"It is apparent that the summer of 1964 will be a time of serious crises. The tremendous number of students who will seek and accept summer assigments is but one factor contributing to crisis. In addition, there are such related factors as an extended filibuster on the civil rights legislation now pending in the Senate, the substantially increased participation by local Negroes in civil rights programs, the continued resistance to social change in both northern and southern parts of our country, and the anger and fear in southern states towards the rumored 'invasion' by students, and the growing impatience of the Negro leadership with the slowness of progress.--- it is crucial that those of us who work directly with students do all we can to help insure that students who volunteer are adequately screened and trained, and that they are intelligently and responsibly related to existing programs designed to meet such massive needs as literacy training, voter education, voter registration, citizenship education and community development.-----

"In the face of the problems discussed above, attempts to provide screening, orientation, and training are going forward, Some of the civil rights, religious and other organizations, particularly where numbers are small, will carefully select, orient, and train the applicants for their projects.

"In addition, the National Council of Churches' Commission on Religion and Race has agreed to undertake a program of orientation and training. A number of organizations are requiring their volunteers to attend this orientation program when no other training is available.------

"We have agreed to train students out of the conviction that the church has the responsibility to do everything possible to avert violence; out of the recognition that organizations recruiting large numbers of students will find it difficult to provide orientation and training; out of the need for people trained in skills like literacy education and voter registration; and out of the belief that orientation and training will benefit not only organizations operating projects and the students, but also the states where projects are taking place.------ "

The above excerpts from the N.C.C. and its' racial Committee, demonstrate clearly that the National Council of Churches has been and will be, promoting, directing and helping to finance the racial demonstrations this summer.

It also proves in the words of the N.C.C. that it approves, fosters, and urges the breaking of laws <u>which IT considers to be unjust.</u>

From other sources and from the public press, we know that students are being recruited...hired is a better word... off the college campuses to lead the invasion of Dark Dixie.

After looking at what the N.C.C. is doing through its' Commission on Religion and Race, let's take a closer look at the NCC itself.

In 1960, James Wine, Associate General Secretary of the N.C.C. protested to Hon. Dudley C. Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force, that its Air Reserve Center Training Manual charged the N.C.C. was associated with or influenced by the Communist Party, and that there were Communist Anti-Religious activities being carried on in some Christian churches and church religious institutions. The Air Force withdrew the training manual and apoligized to the N.C.C.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities then called a hearing on the matter. Secretary Sharp was the princiapl witness. (Hearing before the HCUA, Feb. 25, 1960). On page 1303 of the Hearing Record, Richard Arens, Staff Director, HCUA, made the following findings:

".....Thus far of the leadership of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, we have found over 100 persons in leadership capacity with either Communist Front records or records of service to Communist causes. The aggregate affiliations of the leadership, instead of being in the hundreds, as the chairman first indicated, is now, according to our latest count, into the thousands and we have yet to complete our check, which would certainly suggest on the basis of the authoritative sources of this committee that the statement that there is infiltration of fellow travelers in churches and educational institutions is a complete understatement."

On Oct. 15, 1963, the N.C.C. held a testimonial meeting at Carnegie Hall to honor Dr. Harry F. Ward on his 90th birthday. Dr. Ward, founder of the Methodist Federation for Social Action (officially identified as a Communist front), was long active with the N.C.C., and its predecessor, the Federal Council of Churches. He has been officially identified as a member of the Communist Party; was a close friend and confident of Eugene Debs, Founder of the U.S. Socialist Party, and William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party of America. He was head of Union Theological Seminary for many years, and is credited with influencing many ministers toward his "Social Gospel" and the Communist Party.

Karl Prussion, former F.B.I. counter-spy, testified that the Communist Party in Michigan tried to recruit him to the Protestant Ministry while he was a student at Wayne University. Prussion said he was told that Dr. Ward, at Union Theological Seminary, would make all arrangements for him to enroll as a student at the Seminary.

In 1961, The United Youth Movement, of the N.C.C., published a phamplet by William Cole Graham, called "The Meaning of Sex in Christian Life." In slang expressions, this phamplet virtually advocates the flouting of sex standards by un-married teen agers, and endorses their revolt against such standards. To quote from one paragraph of the phamplet:

"Our culture declares that all sexual activity within marriage is legal, proper and good, while any such activity outside marriage is illegal, sinful and wrong. This is to ignore the personal demensions of life, to seek to force everyone under ome massive legal umbrella. You know and I know perfectly well that there are many marriages that are simply matters of convenience that such sex as goes on within them is selfish, exploitative, and evil.

"We know further, that there is sexual contact <u>between Unmarried couples that is motivated by love and which is pure and on occassions beautiful</u>.

The above is to review only sketchily the scope and nature of the activities and teachings of the National Council of Churches. This group claims to represent 38 protestant denominations and to speak for 40,000,000 christians. It has and does, draw its funds and substance from all protestant denominations in some way, wither directly through donations and church budgets, or through the sale of literature, including almost all that is used in Sunday school and Bible studies.

The N.C.C. also approved the revised edition of the Bible, and draws royalty therefrom. Of the 99 ministers who worked on the revision, 30 have been exposed as having records of Communist front activity.

On Nov. 18-21, 1958 the N.C.C. sponsored the Fifth World Study Conference in Cleveland, Ohio. The President of the N.C.C., Dr Edwin Dahlberg, was a delegate, as were most of the top officials of N.C.C. The Study Conference adopted a resolution urging American recognition of Red China, one of the principal aims of all Communist groups in America during the past 10 years.

Contrary to popular belief, The Nationl Council of Churches does not operate as a 'Super Church' and is more of a political pressure group than a religious federation. It maintains a strong lobby in Washington. It is deep in political meddling and social irresponsibility, as shown by its clear history, and enjoys the status of a tax exempt institution. It was active in support of abolishing public prayer in schools.

Further proof of its deep and direct involvement in the often violent and always lawless social demonstrations has just been furnished this Commission by Police Chief Virgil Stuart, of St. Augustine, Fla. Police there obtained documented evidence that the financial backing for the demonstrations was sent to St. Augustine in large money-orders by the N.C.C. from its National Headquarters. Cashier checks, in the amount of nearly six thousand dollars ($6,000) were sent back un-used to the N.C.C. from St. Augustine.

The conclusions are clear. The citizens who support their churches from a feeling of reverence and responsibility, are also being unwittingly used by the N.C.C. in its attack on racial integrity and individual freedoms in the South.

THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

. . . *ITS PATTERN*

. . . *ITS ARCHITECTS*

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF

THE
ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

By authorization of that Commission
in a resolution adopted March 11, 1964

Representative JOHN H. HAWKINS, *Chairman*
Senator JAMES S. CLARK, *Vice Chairman*
Senator E. O. EDDINS
Representative ALTON TURNER
Representative HUGH A. LOCKE, JR.

EDWIN STRICKLAND, *Staff Director*
MRS. MAVIS HICKS, *Secretary*

In the reconstruction era following the War Between the States the Congress of the U. S. passed a series of Civil Rights Bills, many of which bear remarkable similarity to the proposed 1964 Civil Rights Bill.

In 1883 certain of these acts dealing with private property were considered by the U. S. Supreme Court and in a majority opinion written by Justice Bradley were held to be unconstitutional. The court further held that the congress received no authority under the 13, 14, or 15th amendments to enact such legislation.

The only difference in the approach taken by the 1964 bill is in the fact that it seeks to draw its authority under the Commerce Clause of the Constitution rather than from these amendments.

In his opinion Justice Bradley could well have been speaking to the Congress today when he said:

"When a man has emerged from slavery, and by the aid of beneficient legislation has shaken off the inseparable concomitants of that state, there must be some stage in the progress of his elevation when he takes the rank of mere citizen, and ceases to be the special favorite of the laws, and when his rights as a citizen, or a man, are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected."

No bill ever seriously urged in the Congress of the United States has presented so bold an attempt at creating a federal dictatorship through the executive branch as does the proposed Civil Rights Bill of 1964.

The bill is little understood by the American public. It was conceived in secrecy, revised in a conspiracy of silence, mislabeled as a "moderate approach" and is urged on the Congress as a pig in a poke. It is couched in language so obscure of meaning as to open a vast new field of federal court interpretation and executive construction. Even the House Committee on the Judiciary, in a minority report, complained that committee members opposed to the bill were unable to know the full content and import of the bill before it was favorably reported to the House for passage.

Starkly silhouetted from the careful verbage, however, are the following facts, which we feel to represent the complete anthesis of everything American; a dire threat to individual freedoms it purports to assure; a bold grab for power, and totally unwarranted either by good judgment or circumstances.

1. The bill would virtually eliminate the use and enjoyment of private property—the fundamental right that has set America apart from the slave states.

2. It would remove the constitutionally guaranteed right of trial by jury by substituting a "master" to hear complaints originating under the act. It further makes it almost impossible for an individual to challenge the provisions of the act by imposing upon such a losing litigant the burden of all cost of such lawsuit INCLUDING THE ATTORNEY FEES INCURRED BY THE OPPOSING LITIGANT.

3. By requiring racial, ethnic and religious "balance" in employment, it places upon industry, business and labor unions an impossible burden. In practice, this provision could mean federal control of every facet of such business, industry or labor organization.

4. It would open the flood gates to endless litigation which could mean financial ruin to any business or industry which might be frequently ACCUSED of violating its provisions, whether or not there was basis in fact for such accusation.

5. It would effectively place under federal control the operation of every local school system in the United States, making non-elected judges absolute arbiters in all matters pertaining to the operation of such school systems.

6. It would create a vast new network of federal enforcement personnel; enable such federal appointees, in many instances, to act against a person's liberty or property without due process of law, thereby creating the machinery for a police state.

There are so many objectional features of the act, not here covered, as to make the entire bill unacceptable, even through remedial amendments. The argument that the enforcement of its provisions would be with "restraint" does not make the act any more acceptable or platable. Once such a bill is enacted, interested groups will press for full enforcement as fast as the new "super-government" could be set up.

This is not an anti-South bill. It is an anti-American bill. Its provisions would fall as heavily upon the North as upon the South. The loss of personal liberties would fall equally upon all races, religions and ethnic groups. The loss of semi-sacred right of ownership and enjoyment of private property would apply equally to the Negro and to the white owner.

In its subtle attack upon labor unions through elimination of apprentice programs and seniority rights, the bill would destroy the effectiveness of such unions in their representation of membership.

In the platform of the WORKERS' (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF 1928 WE READ A MILDER FORM OF THE 1964 CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

On May 25, 1928, the Party, adopted a 12-point national platform dealing with the race issue. These communist goals enumerated then have remained the goals of the communist actionaries in America ever since, as will be shown.

1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro Race.

2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise Negroes.

4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theatres.

7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain gang.

10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinctions in the Army, Navy and civil service.

11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers.

It is well to keep in mind that this is not the Civil Rights Bill of 1964. It was the platform of the Communist Party some 36 years ago.

The Civil Rights bill of 1964 does not contain all parts of that platform, because some of them have long since been enacted into federal law. But the bill under debate now goes much further than even the communist

demands, in fact, a careful reading of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill makes the Communist Party Platform seem most conservative.

To show that the communist party has held firm to its 1928 line, the National Committee of the Communist Party issued a statement on Oct. 5, 1955, which read in part:

"Most important is the further strengthening of a great united movement based on the maximum mobilization of the Negro People and their organizations, with the united support of the Labor Movement. Simultaneously the Communist will play their part in helping to guarantee the participation and the militant initiative of the Left.

"Pass civil rights legislation! End segregation! Full equality for the Negro people—now!"

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

"The distinguishing feature of Communism is not the abolition of property generally, but the abolition of bourgoise (i.e. capitalists) property. But modern bourgoise private property is the final and most complete expression of the system of producing and appropriating products that is based on class antagonisms, on the exploitations of the many by the few; in this sense the theory of the Communist may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property."

The quotes above and below from the Communist manifesto, finds expression in Titles II, VI and VII, of the Civil Rights Bill.

" . . . In a word, you may reproach us with intending to do away with your property. Precisely so. That is just what we intend."

"It is (the bill) in the most literal sense, destructive of the very essense of life as it has been lived in this country since the adoption of our Constitution." (Minority report, House Committee on the judiciary.)

" . . . bourgoise family will vanish as a matter of course when its complement (property) vanishes, and both will vanish with the vanishing of capital."

"The undersigned members of the Committee believe it wise to demonstrate, by example, the effect of this legislation on people; to demonstrate, by example, the mourning of lost liberty; to demonstrate, by example, the power in this bill to completely dominate the lives of even the least of us." (Minority report, House Committee on the judiciary.)

"In bourgoise society capital is independent and has individuality, while the living person is dependent and has no individuality . . . and the abolition of that state of things is called by the bourgoise abolition of individuality and freedom! and rightly so. The abolition of individuality, bourgoise independence and bourgoise freedom is undoubtedly aimed at . . . "

" . . . The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest by degrees all capital from the bourgoise; to centralize all instruments of production in the hands of the state . . . of course in the beginning this cannot be effected by means of despotic inroads on the rights of property . . . "

This Bill "constitutes the greatest grasp for executive power conceived in the 20th Century." (From minority report, House Committee on the judiciary.)

"The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas . . . " (See Civil Rights Bill generally.)

The Civil Rights Bill will cause our "fireball of Liberty to spin into darkness." (Minority report, House Committee on the judiciary.)

" . . . But Communism abolishes eternal truths, it abolishes all religion and all morality,

instead of constituting them on a new basis; it therefore acts in contradiction to all past historical experiences . . . "

It can be seen from this that the proposed bill embraces and embodies virtually every facet of that platform and the principal objectives set out in the communist manifesto. But far more important, the proposed civil rights bill goes far beyond these proposals of the Communist Party platform of 1928 in that it abolishes the right of trial by jury and makes an even more forceful attack upon private property rights.

Every conscientious American should respect the right of any other American to be wrong on occasion. It is in this spirit that we herein briefly sketch the back-ground of two of the architects and promoters of the 1964 Civil Rights bill. In this the Commission does not attempt to place guilt or to impute Un-American motives to either of the two men or to any other person who might endorse or promote the bill. It is done in the hopeful suggestion that if these men could have been wrong, or misled in their past decisions and associations, the possibility is inescapable that they may be wrong in their advocacy of the present civil rights bill.

"What has been dissilusioning is the manner in which they (the Communist) have been able to enlist support often from apparently well meaning but thoroughly duped persons." (J. Edgar Hoover)

"Every man has his value, his merit. The writer, who without being a party member, defends the Soviet international policy, is worth more than a thousand party members." (George Dimitrof, to the Lenin School of Political Welfare.)

Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois

While a professor at the University of Chicago, the man who is now senator from Illinois compiled an impressive list of associations with group and individual identified with the communist apparatus or the communist "solar system" of fronts.

He was a member of the **Socialist Party** in the early 1930s and headed the campaign committee for **Norman Thomas** in Chicago in 1932.

He was on the executive committee of the **International Labor Defense** (officially identified as a legal arm of the communist party for the defense of arrested revolutionaries.).

He signed the petitions for freedom for **Sacco and Vanzetti,** 1928, and was on the defense committee for **Mary Ware Dennett,** 1931, exposed for her alleged unamerican activities in war time in the Lusk Report.

In 1931 he was chairman, Chicago branch, **American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia** cited by **HUAC** as a Communist Front.

He was on the advisory commission of **Chicago Workers Committee on Unemployment,** a subsidiary of the **Socialist League for Industrial Democracy.** This group conducted a Worker's training school, in 1933, and was co-sponsor in October, 1932, of a "hunger march" in which the **Communist Party** participated and displayed hundreds of revolutionary placards and soviet emblems.

He was a member of the technical staff of the **First American Trade Union Delegation to Russia,** 1927. This group was repudiated by the **American Federation of Labor** and was warmly reported in the Communist Press, including the **Daily Worker** and **Federated Press.** The delegation issued a series of reports entitled "Russia After Ten Years", published by the Communist **International Publishers,** and a second report "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade", sold by communist book stores and recommended by the **Soviet Information Bureau** (See March, 1931 issue, "Soviet Union Review"). The book report was edited by Stuart Chase, Rex Guy Tugwell and Communist Robert W. Dunn, all members of the delegation.

After William Green, president of the **A.F.L.** had repudiated the delegation, Jay Lovestone, national secretary of the **Communist Party,** in the party's convention in New York in 1927, stated that the Communist had been able over the protest of President Green, of the **A.F.L.** to send a labor delegation to Russia.

Douglas was co-author with Communist Robert W. Dunn of a chapter "The Trade Union Movement" in the book "Soviet Russia in the Second Decade."

He was on the **Berger National Foundation** advisory board. This was a Socialist organization set up in honor of Victor L. Berger (convicted for sedetion) and its purpose was explained by notorious athiest and communist fronter, Clarence Darrow. In accepting presidency of the foundation March 1, 1931, at the National Press Club in Washington, D. C., Darrow said, "It is of paramount importance that we establish our own press as quickly as possible. There is every evidence of the emergence of working class forces in this country . . . "

The announced aims of the foundation were "to honor the memory of the late Victor L. Berger. Its founders believe that this can best be done by rendering effective aid to these minority causes to which he devoted himself for four decades . . . by the buildng of a newspaper press which will mobilize public opinion in behalf of the ideals for which liberals, progressives and peace advocates contend."

In 1934 Douglas was on the committee of the militant socialist **Conference for Progressive Political Action.** Robert Moses Lovett and Upton Sinclair were well known communists who were active in the conference. Douglas served as temporary chairman for the group at its initial meeting at the University of Chicago.

This group praised Soviet Russia and damned capitalism, and adopted as its platform "public ownership of the means of wealth production" and called for the "nationalization of money and credits", and of public utilities and of various basic industries. The collapse of our present capitalist system was predicted and the scrapping of our constitution proposed to abolish what they called "absentee ownership of property." The masses were urged to rise and take control.

Douglas served on the advisory committee of the **Garland Fund Committee on American Imperialism,** in 1925. Two studies were made by the committee that year, one was on American Investors in Cuba, Santo Domingo and Bolivia. Two other studies published in book form under auspices of the committee were by well known communist Party members, Scott Nearing, called "Dollar Diplomacy" and Robert W. Dunn, called "American Foreign Investments".

The Garland Fund, also known as the **American Fund for Public Service** and as the "Free Love Fund" (because its founder served a prison term in Massachusetts for running a "free love farm") was set up by a radical, Charles Garland, for the expressed purpose of "promoting radical causes."

The fund contributed mlllions of dollars directly to known communist causes. The fund report shows some of the disbursements as follows:

Daily Worker, $57,000; **New Masses,** $64,-500; **Vanguard Press,** $139,000; Federated **Press,** $76,000; **Russian Reconstruction Farms,** $34,000; **International Labor Defense,** $54,-000; **Brookwood Labor College,** $115,000; **Commonwealth College,** $25,000. Other sums were given to the **Young Workers League** (later **Young Communist League**); support of the communist-led **Gastonia strike; the Labor Research Association; Novy Mir,** Russian communist paper of New York; the **International Workers of the World,** the **American Civil Liberties Union,** and the **NAACP.** All but the last two are definitely identified as communistic.

Some identity of the directors of the fund are enough to indicate its fully communistic character. They include William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Elizabeth Flynn, Robert W. Dunn, and Benjamin Gitlow, all national functionaries of the **Communist Party.**

Samuel Gompers solicited help from the Fund for a legitimate labor cause and was turned down by Roger Baldwin, fund chairman, who said in his letter of rejection "we do not see our way clear to financing any enterprise except those definitely committed to a radical program . . . "

Senator Douglas has in past years allowed his name to be associated, actively or passively, in many other radical movements in addition to those listed here. As a distinguished senator, we feel sure he considers many of these to be indiscretions of the past. But he is today one of the strong proponents of the most drastic piece of legislation ever proposed in America. Isn't it time for Senator Douglas and his fellow members of the Senate to stop and consider their actions before a step is taken that could well be irrevocable?

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York

Without reviewing the history of the notorious Garland Fund listed above, we begin by pointing out that Congressman Celler was also connected with the **Garland Fund** in the same capacity as Sen. Douglas.

Celler was also associated with such other identified "fronts" as **The Consumers Union,** founded by Arthur Kallett, identified as a communist under the name of Edward Adams.

Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, in which were found such noted communist and "fronters" as Manning Johnson and Bella Dodd, (they both since then rejected communism), Veto Marcantonio, Paul Kerns, Max Yergin and Doxy Wilkerson. The organization was identified by the **House Committee on UN-American Activities** as being associated with the **National Negro Youth Congress, American Youth Congress, International Commission on African Affairs, League of Women Shoppers, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born** and the **National Lawyers Guild.**

He was a sponsor of the **National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism.** This committee had many pro-communist and fellow travelers associated with it, and its membership was interlocking to a remarkable degree with the **National Citizens Political Action Committee,** an identified communist front. The **National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism** was labeled by the **House Committee on Un-American Activities as** Communist infiltrated.

Celler was a sponsor in May, 1943 of the **Celebration of 15 Years of Biro Bidjan** (a Jewish colony in the Soviet Union). The prored nature of this affair was evidenced by the wide "front" associations of its chairman, Max Levine, its secretary A. Jenofsky, and some of the other sponsors, notably Ben Gold, Louis Winstock, M. Stern, Max Bedacht, Alexander Bittleman, Louis B. Boudin, Peter V. Cacchione, N. Buchwald, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, and Berta Gersten. Some of the above were identified communists.

Celler also served as sponsor on the **Ambijan Committee for Emergency Aid to the Soviet Union,** which was headed by Max Levin and Joseph B. Boudin, and on the dinner committee for **The American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan.**

Congressman Celler has allowed his name to be associated, actively or passively, with a number of other groups infiltrated by communist or well-known fellow travelers.

The Civil Rights Bill of 1964 passed the House of Representatives under the guidance of Cong. Celler, isn't the fact of his past mistakes in associations and judgment sufficient cause to give pause in consideration of the bill now in the Senate?

We want to emphasize that this is not for the purpose of imputing improper motives to either of the gentlemen above mentioned. Their past activities and associations were enumerated to sound a warning signal in the consideration of this bill. Similar backgrounds could have been listed for at least some of the other members of the Congress, found in active support of this measure.

We submit the following conclusions:

1. The 1964 Civil Rights Bill follows in marked degree the Communist Party Platform of 1928, but is more radical.

2. It seeks to accomplish many of the precepts set forth in the Communist Party Manifesto, especially in the sections dealing with private property.

3. Found among its authors and active leaders, both in the Congress and out, are persons whose past associations with pro-communist causes are marked.

4. In its enforcement, the bill would greatly diminish, or abolish, the rights of every American, of whatever race, religion or economic state, and would set in motion the feared machinery of a police state in frightening similarity to the courses followed by countries now in Communist enslavement.

5. The proposed act is repugnant to the constitution and the Bill of Rights, and runs counter to prior decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.

References where not otherwise listed:

The Civil Rights Bill

The Minority Report of the House Committee on the Judiciary

The Communist Manifesto

The Platform of the Workers (Communist) Party of 1928

"The Red Network" by Elizabeth Dilling

Publications of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (including Appendix IX.)

The Internal Securities Sub-Committee of the U.S. Senate

J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. Director

Martin Dies Story, Martin Dies

Cases on Constitutional Law, Fifth Edition, Dodd.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/10/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On August 7, 1965, CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, provided to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN the following information.

According to the source, the knowledge of the following information is extremely limited and, in fact, it is known in total to only GUS HALL, JAMES JACKSON, HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and the source. While NY 694-S* knows of the withdrawal and payment of funds to subsidize O'DELL, he is not officially aware of the purpose to which this money was to be placed. Accordingly, the Chicago Office feels that any use or dissemination of this information outside the Bureau at this time could possibly seriously jeopardize either CG 5824-S* or NY 694-S*. CG 5824-S* stated in connection with this information that this matter was considered by all involved as highly confidential and as one not to be discussed under any circumstances except with the individuals involved.

REC-70 100-442529-1362

During the course of the National Board meeting of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the period July 16-19, 1965, JAMES JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker," contacted CG 5824-S* during one of these days for a discussion which lasted for approximately one and one-half hours. One of the things JACKSON did at this time was to tell him that the Party could not let HUNTER PITTS O'DELL go, and JACKSON noted that O'DELL was now on the verge of leaving New York City and looking for another job. He said that if O'DELL left, the Party would

CC-8198RR

(3)-Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-25891[illegible] (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
7-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES E. JACKSON)
(1 - 100-91330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
(1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-153735(CIRM)
(1 - 100-74560 (CP, USA - Funds)
(1 - 100- (Freedomways, Inc.)
3-Chicago
(1 - A)134-46-9256)
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

54 AUG 20 1965

BMH:MBW
(13)

Assists NY + CG CIRM 8/13/65 RWH/deh

5-Rec'd

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1362

lose his full services for Freedomways, Inc., as well as his talent and work in the civil rights movement. The Party, according to JACKSON, could not find a better man for these tasks. JACKSON stated we must do something and we should do something to subsidize him. He asked the question, "Why don't you do something?" CG 5824-S* replied that all he could do was possibly use what influence he had but that he had no money and could make no decision in this connection. CG 5824-S* then asked JACKSON "what do you want me to do? What do you intend to do?" JACKSON's response was well maybe he would take this up with GUS HALL. At this point, CG 5824-S* suggested to JACKSON that he felt it might be best for him to talk to WINSTON on this matter first and then possibly to LIGHTFOOT. When JACKSON had done this, CG 5824-S* suggested that perhaps they, JACKSON and WINSTON, could jointly present this suggestion concerning some help to O'DELL to the Party as a considered opinion of the collective. CG 5824-S* told JACKSON that if he was asked, he would agree to the suggestion being made by JACKSON.

The source noted that the foregoing was the full extent of the discussions held at that time on the O'DELL matter. However, JACKSON apparently did go ahead and do something on this matter and must have talked to WINSTON as well as LIGHTFOOT. It is assumed that he talked to LIGHTFOOT because LIGHTFOOT had raised this same matter in Chicago. When LIGHTFOOT raised this matter, he was told JACKSON had previously mentioned it in New York. Apparently, also following the National Board meeting, JACKSON as well as WINSTON must have gotten ahold of GUS HALL and talked to him about the situation involving O'DELL. It is assumed that as a result GUS agreed to the proposition to do something financially for O'DELL.

When CG 5824-S* got back to New York on July 30, 1965, JACKSON immediately got ahold of him and said he wanted to thank him for what he had done on the O'DELL matter. CG 5824-S* told JACKSON "Don't thank me, I didn't do much." Parenthetically speaking, the source noted at this point that as a matter of fact he did absolutely nothing regarding the O'DELL matter and had not mentioned JACKSON's conversation to HALL or anyone else within the CP, USA. JACKSON, however, apparently had the impression that CG 5824-S* had a part in getting HALL's approval. HALL undoubtedly approved this because it had been a joint recommendation of WINSTON and JACKSON and his approval authorized turning over $5,000 to O'DELL. This $5,000, according to JACKSON and HALL, will now be used by O'DELL in connection with his work. He is, in fact, being subsidized by the Party as the Party man in the civil rights movement. There are no restrictions on this money and no matter where O'DELL gets located, he is guaranteed this $5,000. He can use it any way he sees fit and is not limited as to its disposal.

Based on the above, it is apparent that O'DELL must now be considered once again by the CP, USA leadership to be a Party activist although he has not attended National Committee or other meetings of leading Party bodies.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: AUG 13 1965

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (157-1890) (C)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, 6/26/65 RACIAL MATTERS

Re Newark airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 6/28/65, Albany airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 7/9/65, and New York airtel dated 7/27/65.

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies are being disseminated locally at Newark to Secret Service and the 108th INTC Group.

Sources used in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are:

[redacted] b7D

3-Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
(1-100-439048 - SDS) (1-100-442529 - CIRM)
2-Newark
(1-100-47873) (SDS)

GPH:jcj
(5)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 17 1965

ENCLOSURE

7 0 AUG 23 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439048-416

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
August 13, 1965

DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS
FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY,
CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW
JERSEY, JUNE 26, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memoranda dated June 26, 1965, at Newark, New Jersey, and July 9, 1965, at Albany, New York, captioned as above.

Records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont, reflected that Vermont registration [redacted] which was observed near Newark City Hall during the captioned demonstration on a car bearing a sign with the words "NCUP Car", was registered to Kate H. Lynn, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont, for a 1964 Volvo sedan. b6 b7C

Bennington College records reflected that the parents of Kate H. Lynn were Mrs. Molly Howe Lynn and Mr. Myron Leonard Lynn. These records further reflected that the father and mother of Kate H. Lynn were divorced in 1946.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Myron Lynn, also known as Mike Lynn, was a full time paid Communist Party organizer, at Albany, New York, from September, 1950, to March, 1951.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised during December, 1954, that he had learned during 1954 from another Communist Party member whom the informant considered to be well acquainted with Communist Party activities in the Albany area, that Mike and Dorothy Lynn were re-activated in the Communist Party some time between November, 1953, and May, 1954.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529.

DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JUNE 26, 1965

The informant stated that Myron and Dorothy Lynn had been expelled from the Communist Party prior to December, 1952, because they had moved from Albany to New York City without consulting the Communist Party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

8/18/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re Chicago quarterly report of SA Darwin E. Thornton 7/30/65.

The following observations are being brought to the attention of your office for its future guidance in preparing reports in captioned matter.

The Bureau has noted a tendency on the part of your office to submit reports in this matter which are unnecessarily lengthy. Specifics set forth below concerning rerep will serve to illustrate.

On Pages 5 and 6, there is set out a listing of a number of organizations with a prefatory statement that characterizations of these organizations appear in the latter pages of the report. This statement and listing were for the obvious purpose of eliminating the necessity for constantly repeating throughout the report statements to the effect that characterizations are contained in the Appendix. It was found, however, that this streamlining device, which is of considerable merit, was not fully implemented in that statements appear throughout the report to the effect that characterizations of named organizations appear in the Appendix. Examples are on Pages 13, 17, 30, 35, 37, 38 and so forth.

Page 29 is extraneous as it reports no information. Note original Bureau instructions relative to CIRM reports which state that "no pertinent information developed" should be reserved for main headings for sections denoted by Roman numerals.

Many pages (42-69, 79-84, 90-96) are devoted to lengthy lists of the names of individuals who were arrested in connection with civil rights demonstrations. Only a very

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:deh
(5)

AUG 19 1965

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 11
AUG 17 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-54 100-442529-136

19 AUG 17 1965

small percentage of the many listed had subversive backgrounds necessitating characterizations of those individuals. The names of individuals arrested, if those individuals did not fall into the "subversive" category, should not have been included in rerep as it is obviously not pertinent to CIRM. Further, these lengthy lists were previously submitted to the Bureau by LHMs.

Pages 7 and 8 contain information concerning meetings of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission which were held in New York City. This information need not have been reported as it was activity which took place in New York City and concerning which the New York Office fully reported. This observation is further underscored by the fact that the information in your report emanated from New York and Baltimore informants.

Pages C - K contain documentary information concerning the numerous informants utilized in rerep. Considerable needless typing was done of the term "Characterization of." For example, on Page C relative to T-3 it was necessary only to say "Characterization of" and then list the numerous individuals concerning whom T-3 supplied characterizations.

An observation in another vein is noted. Synopsis states that Claude Lightfoot "was to attend the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Convention, Denver, Colorado." Lightfoot's intentions were reported on Pages 11 and 21-24. The Convention took place in June, 1965, and the matter appears to be "hanging in the air" in so far as rerep is concerned. It would have been well to have included some information to the effect that Lightfoot did, in fact, attend the Convention, which he did.

Please bring the foregoing observations to the attention of Special Agent Thornton with the request that a conscientious effort be made to keep quarterly CIRM reports as concise as possible, yet without prejudice to reporting of essential information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/11/65

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York, 8/6/65, regarding investigation to identify any CP Organizers going into the South.

No information has been received from any informant or source in CP matters that the CP has sent any Organizers to the Miami Division.

On August 4, 1965, [redacted], who furnished the original information from DANNY RUBIN, CP, USA Organizational Secretary, in May, 1965, concerning the plan to send Organizers, advised that nothing additional has been received or learned in this matter.

It is noted that [redacted] reported on May 10, 1965, that GRADY and JUDY JENKINS, who were then on the West Coast, were under consideration to come to Miami to head up a projected bookshop and provide a permanent youthful leadership force. No information has been received to indicate that the JENKINS' are in the Miami Division.

In view of the position of [redacted] in the Florida CP Organization, it is believed this informant will be aware of any Party plans in this regard in Florida. One copy being sent New York Office for information purposes.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) (Info)
1 - Miami
RLO:fl
(4)

REC-54 100-442529-1344

EX 105

1 AUG 16 1965

53 AUG 23 1965

INT. SEC.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Honolulu
Little Rock
FROM: SAC, New Orleans (Your file 100-6356) DATE: 8-12-65

80

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. [redacted]

Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted 8/12/65

☒ 2. DATE ☒ report

quarterly CIRM ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☐ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☐ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

100-6356

SEARCHED (Date) INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

AUG 16 1965

HONOLULU

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

8/17/65

1 - Mr. Trainer
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Boston (100-35427)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Concerning the demonstrations and disturbances which recently took place at Springfield, Massachusetts, by return airtel in instant caption, advise whether or not there have been any indications of subversive involvement.

You should also canvass appropriate sources, particularly security informants, to determine whether or not any subversives are involved and what the attitude is of subversive groups, relative to the Springfield situation. Information which may be disseminated should be included in a letterhead memorandum.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised on all pertinent developments and follow the return airtel with additional communications advising of results of your canvass of sources.

SFP:alt
(5)

ST-117 REC-61

MAILED 8
AUG 17 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-1365

19 AUG 18 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 AUG 24 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

8/17/65

1 - Mr. Trainer
1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

In connection with the demonstrations and disturbances which erupted in Chicago last week, the Bureau desires to be advised as to all indications of any subversive involvement.

You should canvass appropriate sources, particularly informants in the security field, to determine the extent of subversive involvement and what the attitude of subversive groups is relative to these demonstrations and disturbances. By return airtel advise of results of inquiries to date, including information previously reported by your office in teletypes concerning CIRM and concerning the demonstrations themselves, such as the Spartacist involvement. All information which may be disseminated should be included in a letterhead memorandum.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and follow the return airtel with additional communications advising of the results of your inquiries.

SFP:alt
(6)

MAILED 8
AUG 17 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

19 AUG 18 1965

67 AUG 20 1965

F 8 1

Date: 8/12/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (*P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Seattle airtel to Bureau 8/2/65.

Enclosed are nine copies to the Bureau and one copy to New York of LHM in captioned matter.

Sources noted in the LHM are as follows:

First source - [redacted] b7D
Second Source

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from sources of continuing value, identification of whom could adversely affect the national security.

To date information received regarding the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) has been insufficient to meet the criteria set forth in the Manual of Instructions, Section 87-E, pertaining to investigation of subversive groups. A control file is maintained in Seattle and activity followed so if sufficient CP infiltration develops, appropriate investigation will be conducted.

ENCLOSURE

REC-6 100-442529-1367

3 AUG 18 1965

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 14) (Reg. AM)
1 - New York (Info) (enc. 1) (Reg. AM)
3 - Seattle (100-27267)
(1 - [redacted]) b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 157-466)

FGC:msw
(7)

0-17 to Seattle
Copy to ~
Date 8-16-65
By SEP/TEG
Remarks reliability of source set out in appendix page of reg LHM not annotated for. The reliability stamp was added at the Bureau.

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

E. C. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&O
DATE FORW: 8-16-65
HOW FORW:
BY: SEP/TEG

Approved: AUG 24 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Although not identified in the LHM for security reasons, the data attributed to the first source was obtained by [redacted] b7D at meeting of the State Board, NWDCP with CP Youth on July 31, 1965.

Dissemination of this LHM is being made locally to ONI, OSI, Army, and Secret Service in view of the reference to possible activity in connection with the forthcoming trial in Seattle arising out of the REESE incident.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 11, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised as follows:

During the latter part of July, 1965, leading members of the Northwest District Communist Party (NWDCP) were in contact with Youth members of the NWDCP regarding the CP program in Seattle's predominantly Negro Central District or, as it is sometimes called, the Central Area. As a basis for discussion, there was prepared a "Guidelines for Discussion" which considered the development of the Youth movement in the Central District. NWDCP State Board and Youth leaders discussed how the CP could assist the development of the Youth movement in the Central District. The "Guidelines for Discussion" emphasized "the necessity of a strong independent mass Youth movement closely linked with the over-all movement in the Central District."

Source advised that among the CP leaders involved in the above discussions were MARY and MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Members of the State Board, NWDCP, BURT NELSON, Chairman, NWDCP, CAL HARRIS, VIVIAN GEORGE, members of the North Central CP Section, and the following members of the King County Youth Club of the CP: WANDA HUBBARD, CAROLYN BURDICK, MIKE RUBICZ, and JOHNNY WEBB.

On October 9, 1963, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified CAL HARRIS as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

100-442529-1367

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
3330EC 28 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

The first source noted above advised that during the discussions between the NWDCP leadership and the CP Youth, comments were made to the effect that the Central Area leadership is now easier to work with and more responsive to the demands of the community. It was stated that the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC), was not making some of the mistakes of the former Central District Youth Club (CDYC) which had failed to try to work with Central Area leadership.

Reference was made to the forthcoming trial of individuals involved in an altercation on June 20, 1965, which resulted in the fatal shooting of ROBERT REESE, a Negro, by an off-duty Seattle policeman. No specific mention was made of a demonstration to be held that day; however, it was inferred that some type of activity will take place on the date of the trial. The date, August 16, was mentioned in this connection.

VIVIAN GEORGE was stated by the first source to have shown she was very pleased with the progress of the Freedom Patrols. This reference was to groups set up by Central Area civil rights leaders to observe the functioning of the Seattle Police Department in the Central Area. According to the first source, MIKE RUBICZ stated CAYAC was only a small part of the entire Central Area and that it needed the help of the adult community to progress. His statements were in the midst of many others to the effect that CAYAC is the best vehicle for creating a Central Area Youth movement. The first source advised there has been dissatisfaction with RUBICZ as a leader of CAYAC and a large reduction in members recently.

The CDYC is characterized in appendix pages attached hereto.

On May 3, 1965, the first source above advised that MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a club involving Central Area Youth and that its goal was to represent all the Central Area Youth and to belong to all Central Area Youth. RUBICZ stated there were about 25 members with a ratio of three to one Negroes over whites. RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and has also been somewhat involved in the demonstrations around the Viet Nam issue.

On August 12, 1965, the following were advised of possible CP activity in connection with the forthcoming trial arising out of the REESE shooting:

[redacted] Seattle Police Department; b6 b7C

[redacted] OSI, Fort Lawton, Washington;

[redacted] INTC, Fort Lawton;

[redacted] United States Secret Service, Seattle, Washington;

[redacted] DIO, Sand Point Naval Air Station, Seattle, Washington.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-106)

DATE: AUG 18 1965

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-4284QQ)

OCP, USA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS
IS-C

I. DATA CONCERNING COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) PROGRAM

The NJCP leadership has not discussed any program of infiltration and the NJCP has not engaged in any planned program.

The New Jersey Chapter of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (NJDCA) met on 3/21/65. At the meeting it was stated that the NJDCA was trying to make contact with the NEWARK COORDINATING COUNCIL and the MIGRANT WORKERS CONFERENCE and that the NJDCA needed to become more involved.

The NEWARK COORDINATING COUNCIL is a group formed for the purpose of overall coordination of activities among civil rights organizations in Newark, New Jersey. The MIGRANT WORKERS CONFERENCE referred to is the NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS (NJCRMW). There has been no indication that the NJDCA has engaged in infiltration of the NEWARK COMMUNITY COUNCIL. The NJCRMW is a CP front concerning which Newark conducts investigation and submits regular reports.

II. ORGANIZATIONS ON WHICH DATA PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED

None.

III. ORGANIZATIONS ON WHICH DATA SUBMITTED HEREWITH

None.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Newark
EWC: clc
(3)

100-442529-1368

REC-67

25 AUG 19 1965

EX-103

F168

55 AUG 24 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

ReBulet to NY, 8/6/65.

The sources of the NYO, in particular those operating at the headquarters of the CPUSA, have furnished no additional information concerning the Party's plans to send organizers into Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama nor of the Party's hopes to establish contacts with the leading civil rights organizations in the South.

However, NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* have furnished information concerning the hiring of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL by the CPUSA to recruit Negroes into the Party from the civil rights movement. Details of the interviews with NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* have been submitted to the Bureau under the O'DELL caption. In addition, the Bureau's attention is directed to the airtel submitted by NY on 8/12/65, under the O'DELL caption setting forth its plans to determine O'DELL's activities in carrying out his assignments.

CC 808RB

(2) Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-NY (100-153735)
JFO:rmv
(3)

REC 44

100-442529-1369

14 AUG 17 1965

EX-102

INT. SEC.

54 AUG 23 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/17/65

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York, 8/6/65 and Jacksonville letter to Bureau, 7/28/65.

No information has been developed or has come to the attention of this office to indicate that the Communist Party has infiltrated or influenced the Civil Rights movement in the Jacksonville Division.

Agents assigned to racial and related matters are alert for any indications of such activity on the part of the Communist Party and the Bureau will be promptly advised of any pertinent information developed.

EX-PROC

ST-118

REC-70 100-442529-1370

25 AUG 18 1965

cc-808RB.

③ - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:deb
(5)

INDEXED

54 AUG 24 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/11/65

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-48442)

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Newark letter to Bureau, 6/24/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are original and 9 copies of LHM regarding activities of captioned group.

LHM being submitted in view of interest in CAP on part of the STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Sources used in enclosed LHM are as follows:

Source	Location
NK T-1 [redacted]	NK 100-36839-28
NK T-2 [redacted]	NK 100-4128-29-37
NK T-3 [redacted]	

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

4-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(1- [redacted]
(1- 100-442529 (CIRM)
3-Newark
(1- [redacted]
(1-100-48053 (CIRM)

PJB:lam
(7)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
123 AUG 11 1965

ENCLOSURE

55 AUG 20 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-31-11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
August 11, 1965

COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT (CAP)
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

On August 2, 1965, Cheif Ralph Petrone, New Brunswick, New Jersey Police Department, advised that Jack Wysoker, Attorney, [redacted] and who resides in [redacted] had informed him that he was representing the Community Action Project (CAP), Hiran Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in their complaints that the New Brunswick Police have been harassing CAP members.

Petrone explained that CAP is an organization which began activity in New Brunswick, New Jersey, about a year ago and had as its objectives the helping of underprivileged both young and old living in this city. The leaders of CAP are Rutgers University students according to Petrone. He stated that recently CAP has made demands on the city government for better recreational facilities and more police protection in the city housing projects. They have appeared numerous times before the mayor and the city council and even though it was clearly pointed out to them that the city could not meet all of their requests, they continued to press the city government.

Petrone stated that CAP has been holding meetings in its headquarters on Hiran Street and recently a CAP member was arrested by the New Brunswick Police Department for obstructing and interfering with the police who were investigating a complaint that wine was being served to minors at CAP headquarters. Petrone stated that based on this incident, CAP is contending that his department is harassing them. Although no formal complaint has been made by CAP on this matter, Petrone stated that Wysoker stated that he wanted to meet with the department officials to discuss this allegation.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -

JACK WYSOKER

On February 23, 1953, NK T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Jack Wysoker addressed the Middlesex County, New Jersey Chapter of the National Negro Labor Council (NNLC) and stated that he was attempting to organize a New Brunswick, New Jersey Chapter of that organization.

The NNLC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

OTHER Per Court Order

On June 30, 1953, NK T-2 advised [redacted]

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

The February 26, 1953, issue of the "Daily Home News", a New Brunswick, New Jersey newspaper, contained an article concerning the activity of Jack Wysoker and Alan Silver in their attempts to have a New Jersey Statute rescinded which required loyalty oaths of tenants in public housing.

In October, 1954, NK T-3 advised that Alan Silver had been Middlesex County, New Jersey Communist Party Organizer during part of 1949.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/18/65

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (100-47672)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Concerning recent reports of disturbances in Philadelphia 8/16-17/65 having racial overtones, by return airtel in instant caption, advise whether or not there have been any indications of subversive involvement.

You should also canvass appropriate sources, particularly security informants, to determine whether or not subversives are involved and what the attitude of subversive groups is relative to this situation. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of all pertinent developments and follow the return airtel with additional communications advising of the results of your canvass of sources. Information which should be disseminated should be included in letterhead memoranda.

SFP:bp
(5)

MAILED 7
AUG 18 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-78 100-442529-1371

19 AUG 19 1965

EX-103

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 AUG 24 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b3
b7E

DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (C) 8/4/65

POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE AND/OR
COMMUNIST LINKS BETWEEN HARLEM
AND AFRICA
IS - AFRICA

ReNYlet and LHM to Director dated 7/2/65, and Bureau airtel to NY dated 7/30/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of amended pages 12, 13, and 14 of referenced LHM as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)(RM)
(1) 100-442529)(CIRM)
3 - New York
(1- 100-153735)(CIRM)

DRL:cag
(6)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 16 1965

8/16/65

1 - Mr. Trainor
1 - Mr. Mack

Airtel

100-442529

To: SAC, Philadelphia (157-1486)

From: Director, FBI

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST
GIRARD COLLEGE, ALLEGING
DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1956
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtel and letterhead memorandum 8/2/65, Buairtel 8/6/65, and urairtel 8/9/65. Referenced airtel dated 8/9/65, advised that the identities of the Communist Party (CP) members were not set forth in letterhead memorandum dated 8/2/65. b7D

[redacted]

According to Philadelphia letterhead memorandum dated 8/2/65, approximately fifteen to twenty individuals participated in the demonstration on 7/31/65, three of whom were CP members, in addition to five or six unidentified members of the Philadelphia Branch of the Dubois Clubs of America. Inasmuch as fifteen to twenty people participated in this demonstration, it is the opinion of the Bureau that the identities of the CP members involved could be set forth in a letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PLM:bac
(5)

AUG 16 1965
COMM-FBI

55 AUG 24 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3452-344

Airtel to Philadelphia
Re: Protest Demonstration by NAACP
Philadelphia, Pa., Against
Girard College, Alleging
Discrimination, Spring of 1956

b7D

[redacted] Philadelphia Office should immediately submit the necessary information in letterhead memorandum form in accordance with the instructions in referenced Bureau airtel dated 8/6/65. [redacted] advise the Bureau.

NOTE:

Referenced letterhead memorandum dated 8/2/65, merely stated that three members of the CP participated in picketing demonstrations involving fifteen to twenty individuals without identifying CP members. ReBuairtel instructed Philadelphia to submit supplemental letterhead memorandum identifying these individuals and appropriately characterize them. It is felt that the identities of the participating CP members is pertinent to the discharging of the Bureau's responsibilities in connection with the picketing demonstrations of 7/31/65.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1486) (P)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965
RM

ReBuairtel 8/6/65.

Three members of CPEPD who marched in Girard College picket line 7/31/65 [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

4 - Bureau
(3 - PROTEST DEMONSTRATION, GIRARD COLLEGE, ETC.)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1486
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b7E

RLB:AMS
(9)

Airtel to Philadelphia 8/10/65 PSM/bac

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 19 1965

12 AUG 10 1965

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL INT. SEC.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-32-244

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PH 157-1486

b7D

[redacted]

In view of the above and UACB, supplemental letterhead memorandum not being submitted.

FBI WASH DC.

FBI CHICAGO

147 AM CDST 8/15/65 URGENT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (157-NEW)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 15 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE, CHICAGO, AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST TWELVE SIXTY FIVE. RM. CIRM.

b6
b7C

RECGTELS AUGUST FOURTEEN LAST, AND TELCALLS TO BUREAU [redacted] AND NEW YORK AUGUST FIFTEEN INSTANT.

[redacted] CHICAGO PD ADVISED CHICAGO PD AUGUST FOURTEEN LAST ARRESTED DAVID PAGE AND CHARGED WITH DISORDERLY CONDUCT. PAGE ARRESTED AREA OF DISTURBANCE PASSING OUT CIRCULAR ENTITLED "GET THE COPS OUT." CIRCULAR MADE BY SPARTACIST (TROTSKYIST) CONTAINS INFLAMATORY STATEMANTS AGAINST MAYOR DALEY AND POLICE.

PAGE DESCRIBED AS WHITE, MALE, BORN [redacted] SELECTIVE SERVICE NUMBER [redacted] PAGE GAVE ADDRESS AS [redacted] HE INDICATED HE IS [redacted]

FOR INFORMATION BUREAU SHARON BYER, [redacted] WHITE FEMALE, [redacted] ARRESTED VICINITY WILCOX AND PULASKI HANDING OUT ABOVE CIRCULARS. [redacted]

NO SUBVERSIVE REFERANCE CHICAGO INDICIES FOR BYER.

END PAGE ONE.

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

100-442525-
NOT RECORDED
150 AUG 19 1965

14 AUG 18 1965

DOWNGRADED AT
3 YEAR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

70 AUG 24 1965

PAGE TWO

FOR ADDITIONAL BUREAU INFORMATION, [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] CHICAGO PD ADVISED TOTAL OF TWENTYSEVEN INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED IN GENERAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE AUGUST FOURTEEN LAST ALL INDIVIDUALS BOOKED AT CENTRAL DETENTION CHICAGO PD. [redacted] ADVISED ALL QUIET IN GENERAL AREA .

SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

AM COPY TO NEW YORK .

~~CORR PAGE ONE LINE FOURTEEN WORD THREE SHD BE UNIVERSITY~~

END

WA... RPP

FBI WASH DC

TUP

cc. Mr. Sullivan

FBI CHICAGO

8:00 PM CDST URG 4/65 DRS

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM.

RECGTEL AUG FOURTEEN INSTANT ENTITLED "DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES, VICINTY WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILL. AUG. TWELVE SIXTY FIVE. RM.

[redacted] YOUTH DIVISION, CG PD MADE AVAILABLE CIRCULAR TAKEN FROM ONE [redacted], MALE NEGRO AGE [redacted] ARRESTED IN DISTRUBANCE WILCOX AND PULASKI VICINITY AUG THIRTEEN LAST. CIRCULAR ENTITLED "DRIVE THE COPS OUT" STATES IN PART "THE COPS AND MAYOR DALEY HAD THIS THING COMING. THE PEOPLE ARE IN THE RIGHT, THE COPS IN THE WRONG." CIRCULAR CONTAINED THREE PARAGRAPHS OF INFLAMMATORY STATEMENTS AND WAS SIGNED SPARTACIST (TROSKYIST). IT HAD TELEPHONE NUMBER TO CALL ON BOTTOM WHICH IS LISTED TO JOHN R. GLENN. GLENN IS KNOWN TO BUREAU AS MEMBER OF SPARTACIST.

ARRESTEE WOULD NOT SAY WHOM GAVE HIM CIRCULAR ALTHOUGH INDICATIONS ARE MANY PASSED OUT IN AREA. FOR FURTHER INFO DISTURBANCE OCCURRED WHEN NEGRO LADY HIT AND KILLED BY FIRE TRUCK IN AREA. CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATION ACT HELD RALLY FOLLOWING NIGHT THIS AREA WHICH DEVELOPED INTO DISTURBANCE.

MILITARY AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA..... @L HOLD FOR QUESTION

WA LLD FOR TWO

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 14 1965

TELETYPE

b6
b7C

157-6-9-

EX 110

100-442529-1372

REC-42

3 AUG 18 1965

AUG 20 1965

XEROX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 17 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

855 AM URGENT 8-17-65 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /3/ ATLANTA AND LOS ANGELES

ATLANTA AND LOS ANGELES VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

~~GIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS-C INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MY FOUR TWO ONE TWO-S ASTERISK REPORTED THAT DURING EARLY HOURS OF EIGHT SEVENTEEN SIXTYFIVE, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. CONTACTED BAYARD RUSTIN IN NEW YORK CITY AND PERSUADED HIM TO JOIN HIM IN LOS ANGELES LATER TODAY, EIGHT SEVENTEEN SIXTYFIVE. KING ADVISED HE WILL ARRIVE LOS ANGELES VIA NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER FOUR ONE AT TWELVE FORTY FIVE PST, AND WILL BE JOINED BY ANDY YOUNG, HIS ASSISTANT WHO WILL ARRIVE SHORTLY BEFORE NOON. KING WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY BERNARD LEE, HIS ASSISTANT. RUSTIN HAS RESERVATIONS ON AMERICAN AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER THREE SEVEN TO ARRIVE LOS ANGELES TEN TWENTY AM PST

REC 45 100-442529-1313
EX-101
25 AUG 19 1965

b6
b7C

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO AT + LA

PAGE TWO

RUSTIN IN CONTACT WITH HARRY WACHTEL, /AN ADVISOR OF KING/ ADVISED THAT AT KINGS REQUEST HE DREW UP A FIVE POINT PROGRAM FOR KING WHILE IN LOS ANGELES, AND ADVISED KING AS TO WHAT HE SHOULD SAY WHEN HE ARRIVES. FIVE POINT PROGRAM FOR KING INCLUDES.. ONE.. TO MINISTER TO THE THOUSANDS OF NEGROES INNOCENT OF ANY WRONG DOING AND, WHO HAVE LOST HOMES AND JOBS AND TO PLEDGE THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP ~~LEADERSHIP~~ CONFERENCE TO MORALLY AND FINANCIALLY ASSIST THEIR PEOPLE. TWO.. VISIT THOSE NEGROES IN JAIL IN AN ATTEMPT TO FIND WAYS IN WHICH THEY CAN HELP RESTORE DAMAGE THEY HAVE DONE AND ATTEMPT ~~TO~~ TO REDEEM THEMSELVES. THREE. TO KEEP AND MAINTAIN SYMPATHY AND COMMUNICATION WITH THE WHITE SYMPATHIZERS AND WORK OUT PROGRAM TO PREVENT FUTURE SERIOUS DISTURBANCES. FOUR.. TO CONFER WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEADERS IF THEY SO DESIRE, AND DISCUSS RECONSTRUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF PROBLEMS LEADING TO THE RIOTS FIVE.. PRESENT HIS OWN PLANS FOR IMMEDIATE AND LONG RANGE ACTION, FOR CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL LEADERS. RUSTIN STATED KING PLANS TO VISIT RELIGIOUS LEADERS, PRISONS, TEMPORARY HOMES OF DISPLACED PERSONS. HE STATED THE SITUATION REGARDING KING IS DELICATE AS "WE" DO NOT WANT HIM TO BE ACCUSED OF GOING OUT THERE AND STARTING TROUBLE.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

RUSTIN WAS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH RACHELLE ~~HOROWITZ~~ VISIT, /A CONFIDANTEE OF RUSTIN/ TO STATE THAT HE WAS CALLING THE WHITE HOUSE TO ADVISE THAT THE SUBMISSION OF HIS DOCUMENT DUE ON EIGHT TWENTY SIXTYFIVE WILL HAVE TO BE DELAYED AS IT IS MORE URGENT THAT HE GO TO LOS ANGELES WITH KING. HOROWITZ SUGGESTED RUSTIN CONTACT SUSPENDED POLICE OFFICER MICHAEL HANNON AND WILLIAM ~~BECKER~~ CALIF WHO WORKS IN OFFICE OF GOVERNOR BROWN. RUSTIN ADVISED HE PLANS TO CONTACT PEOPLE FROM THE JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE IN LOS ANGELES REGARDING HANNON AS HE IS SUSPICIOUS THAT HANNON IS A "PLANT". RUSTIN CHARACTERIZED BECKER AS "ONE OF MY BEST FRIENDS".

KING ADVISED HE WOULD ARRANGE FOR ACCOMODATIONS AT STATLER HOTEL FOR HIS PARTY AND RUSTIN, AND STATED HE WOULD HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE AT AIRPORT ON ARRIVAL.

~~CORR PAGE TWO PLS DISREGARD LAST WD 1 7 LEASXXX LEADWRSHIP AND WD 1 L 11 TO~~

END

SXC R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

5-119 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/17/65

Attached reports plans of Martin Luther King, Jr., for activity upon arrival in Los Angeles scheduled for today about noon. He is to have a press conference upon arrival and will undoubtedly announce his five-point program detailed in attached teletype. Nevertheless we are advising the Department of this and will also disseminate to military intelligence.

Attached also refers to a delay in Bayard Rustin getting some information to Lee White at the White House. This pertains to a forthcoming White House conference on civil rights scheduled for November, 1965. We are separately disseminating to the White House information concerning Rustin's participation in this conference.

SFP:ige

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel, 8/13/65 and Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau, 8/14/65.

On the mid-afternoon of 8/15/65, [redacted] advised b7D that a meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), was held earlier that day in a private home in Los Angeles presided over by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, with BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP and WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Vice Chairman, SCDCP, among those present. The group also included representatives from the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles who are CP members.

HEALEY reported to the meeting that she had received a call from ROBERT THOMPSON, member of the National Committee, CP, USA, instructing her to prepare some articles for publication in "The Worker" concerning the riots in Los Angeles. DOBBS and TAYLOR are to assist her and the articles will be slanted to play up the "police brutality" angle and to place the blame of the riot on Los Angeles Mayor SAM YORTY, Chief of Police WILLIAM H. PARKER and County Supervisor from the riot district, KENNETH HAHN.

Persons present at the meeting were instructed to contact as many CP members and members of sympathetic groups as possible to "pack" the meetings on 8/16/65, the next day, of the Los Angeles City Council and Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Attempts will be made to get the floor at both meetings

CC-808RB
3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
RAP:bjs
(4)

REC-71 100-442529-1374
EX 105

16 AUG 18 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

and raise the issue of "police brutality." BEN DOBBS was assigned the responsibility of co-ordinating activities at the Los Angeles City Council meeting and WILLIAM TAYLOR is to handle the same duties at the Board of Supervisors meeting.

b7D

On 8/15/65, [redacted] advised that the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles are scheduled to hold a meeting at 8:30 p.m., 8/15/65 at the Venice West Coffee House, Venice, California, which is owned and operated by the DuBois co-ordinator in the Los Angeles area, JOHN HAAG. Purpose of the meeting was to hear a report from someone from the riot area who would give a "true picture of what has really been going on." Also at the meeting, plans will be made to collect food to be distributed throughout the riot area and methods of raising funds would be discussed to insure adequate legal defense for persons arrested for rioting. Also scheduled for discussion was some means of correcting the "horrible distortions" which have appeared in the press and on radio and TV concerning the rioting.

Members of the Committee to End the War in Vietnam have also been asked to attend this meeting.

The Bureau was advised immediately by teletype of the above two meetings and local police agencies and military agencies were advised and an LHM is being submitted.

Pursuant to instructions in referenced Bureau airtel, Los Angeles will keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments under the CIRM caption.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL 6/17/87 SCHELW/KCA SECRET
Classified by _____
(Priority)
Declassify on: OADR #253,760
3042 Burtons 11/21/88 Garlow/King 81-0802 Levison 81-1719 CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

Re New York teletype to Bureau, dated 8/14/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM-C", which concerned a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and DORA MC DONALD regarding the rioting in Los Angeles; New York teletype captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING and RACIAL SITUATION, LOS ANGELES", and New York teletype captioned "COMINFIL SCLC", 8/15/65, both of which concerned KING's position on the rioting.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information in referenced communications; two copies are enclosed for the information of Atlanta and one for the information of Los Angeles.

The sources of the information were NY 3810-S* and NY 4212-S*.

The sources used to characterize individuals in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM) REC-32
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

100-442529-137

14 AUG 17 1965

JMK:gmd
(13)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, FAO
DATE FORW.: _____ HOW FORW.: _____ BY: _____

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/18/94 8/12/94 8/12/94

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670-

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(S) (U)

[NY 694-S*] (S)

STANLEY LEVISON (S)

1. [NY 2359-S*] (S)(U)
2. NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

[redacted] (S)(U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

HARRY WACHTEL

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C".
2. [NY 1190-S*] (S)(U)

C (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 4212-S*, sources who furnish highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; ~~also~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S*; (U) (S) this information set forth in the characterization of STANLEY (U) LEVISON. In view of this, the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is deemed necessary in order to protect the sources.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 16, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

~~DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 E.M.K.E.O. ON 6/11/87 #253,760~~

~~SECRET~~ [redacted]

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~Classified by 3412 Pat/Dms 1/29/88 91-0802 83-1719~~
~~Declassify on: DADR~~ Garmo/King/Levison

On August 13, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Dora McDonald (Secretary to Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) and Stanley Levison were in contact on that day concerning the rioting in Los Angeles, California. In that regard, McDonald said King had been contacted by a radio station in Los Angeles, who urged that he issue a statement appealing to the Negroes to end the rioting. She said that King, in turn, had requested that she contact him (Levison) and request that he prepare a statement dealing with the matter. According to the source, Levison prepared the following statement:

"I know that you have grievances that are hard to live with - I know that any Negro can reach the end of his patience and want to strike out and strike back. But it is not courage nor militancy to strike out blindly. Our enemies have always hoped that we would lose our heads and riot against the guilty and innocent alike. This enables them to argue that we haven't decency or good sense. I speak to you as one who had to march with other Negroes against guns, clubs, dogs and whips and who won victories over cruel and barbarous sheriffs and klansmen. We won victories because we had a greater weapon - disciplined cool heads, and iron determination not to provoke into violence. Our adversaries have always known what

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 4/2/90
DATE: 3/14/90 6478 CRT/DMS
Garmo/Levison 100-442529 Sub 1, 1b1 1101 6803 RAD Dtd 5/1/68 89-1719 5-7-68
11/20/91 Garmo/Levison 89-1719 5-7-68

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 E.M.K.E.O. REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-16-87~~

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~Classified by 3412 Pat/Dms 1/29/88 DADR 6803 #253,760~~

COPIES DESTROYED
3330EC 28 1970
6076

100-442529 — 1375

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

to do when we lost our heads - it gave them a chance to beat our heads. They have never known what to do when we refused to be sucked into the trap of violence.

"Tonight the whole world is watching you. If you want all America to respect you, if you want the world to know that you are men, put down your weapons and your rocks. Get a committee together to draw up demands. If you want my help I will sit with you and plan how to improve your conditions.

"Negroes in the South were not less oppressed than you and we have run Jim Crow from thousands of places without using a rock or a bullet. We made millions of white Americans sick and ashamed of their practices and by our discipline won many to our side. You are harming yourselves, not the segregationists. Tonight in the South, the segregationist is delighted. He has made you lose your temper and for a few moments of emotional excitement and relief you are conducting yourself without reason, without a name and without a goal. You are not an army of Negro people if you fight without reason. Our people are not rioters and are not looters. Come back to our ranks where there is room for honest courage and militancy.- where real and permanent victories have been won and will be won in the right way.

"The man who cools off, who puts down his weapon and stands up with only his body is the man of courage. Don't let us down here in the South. Don't discredit brave Negroes in jails in Johannesburg. Don't set yourself back. You can still win a great victory by halting the fighting because there is more honor and dignity in looking the other side squarely in the eye and demanding your rights than there is in struggling in blind fury. In the name of brave Negroes who have died in the South over the past ten years of bitter struggle, I appeal to you to end the hostilities so that together we can march forward for real gains for our people everywhere".

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 14, 1965, that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington), and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date. Their contact, according to the source, dealt with the rioting in

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

Los Angeles. King told Rustin that he was on his way to Puerto Rico to deliver a speech, and that upon arrival he would issue a press release dealing with the situation in Los Angeles, therefore, wanted Rustin's suggestions on the matter. Rustin suggested to King that the following points should be contained in any statement to the press:

"That we deplore resorting to violence no matter who is engaged in the violence because it is wrong and socially destructive. That while we deplore violence, we also deplore the concentration of the ghetto life which leads, with the absence of jobs, bad education and slums, to the hopelessness and despair where the Negro youth, out of these conditions, feel that they have no stake in American society". Rustin suggested in reference to that point, that King make mention of President Johnson's conference scheduled to be held in November, 1965, which will deal with the whole ghetto and family life problem, by stating that he hoped new and stirring ideas would emerge from the conference.

In continuing his suggestions, Rustin said that King should point out that, "Rightly or wrongly, whether or not there was, in fact, police brutality in Los Angeles, almost every Negro in every family has, at one time or another, felt that he has been maltreated by the police; therefore, in addition to the social problems, in every city there needs to be a civilian review board. This board is to protect the policeman when he is right and to protect the citizen when the policeman is not right".

King and Rustin both remarked that they had been asked to go to Los Angeles to help suppress the riots, but both opined that they would not be able to be of much assistance since the situation had deteriorated to such a point that it was a job for the National Guard. They ended their contact by speculating on whether or not they would be of any help subsequent to the riots.

The same confidential source furnished information on August 14, 1965, which disclosed that Rustin and Roy Wilkins (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP) were in contact on that date concerning, among other things, the rioting in

NY

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

Los Angeles. In that regard, Rustin said a number of Ministers in Los Angeles, who had done nothing (to end the riots), were putting pressure on King to come to Los Angeles to aid in quelling the riots. Rustin said King was going to Puerto Rico to speak, but had airline tickets to travel to Los Angeles on his way back from Puerto Rico. Rustin said King would do nothing but create more confusion and embarrass himself if he went to Los Angeles. Wilkins concurred, adding that if King did go to Los Angeles, he would be regarded as an emissary sent to quiet the rioters.

NY The source advised on August 14, 1965, that Rustin and Harry Wachtel were in contact on above date. During their contact, Wachtel spoke in regard to the rioting in Los Angeles, stating that he was not unhappy because the "power structure acts as if they are only dealing with King and they are not, they are dealing with guys who are easily incited, who live in stinking conditions". Rustin said he had dissuaded King from going to Los Angeles at this time.

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters ~~SECRET~~

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (K)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (K)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (K)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/18/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to Albany 8/28/64, and report of SA [redacted], New Orleans, La., 4/30/65.

b6
b7C

Review of available material and contacts with office personnel of New Orleans office reflect no information for quarterly report; and consequently no report will be submitted for past quarter.

2-Bureau (RAM)
1-New York (100-153735) RAM
1-New Orleans
JWG:sjt
(4)

0-1 TO: BIRMINGHAM NEW ORLEANS TAMPA
8-31-65
Re Bureau let to New York 8-6-65.
Status of Investigation
SFP/tsj

REC-34 100-442529-1376

18 AUG 20 1965

EX 105

AUG 25 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles, 8/13/65.

Close contact has been maintained with informants in the security field, particularly those who are in the Communist Party (CP), since the outset of the rioting which started on the night of 8/11/65, and to date, there is no indication of subversive involvement or direction in the rioting or that the CP intends to participate in any way.

[redacted] advised on 8/13/65, that at a meeting of section organizers, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) held on the evening of 8/13/65, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, instructed those present to stay away from the riot area and that the SCDCP would take no action until things had calmed down, at which time "they" would know how to proceed. Two Negro CP members present at this meeting were specifically instructed by DOBBS to stay out of the riot area. b7D

Close contact has been maintained with [redacted] and this informant knows of no CP involvement in the rioting and has received no instructions from the CP.

[redacted] has been in continuous daily contact since

cc HOSRB

REC-34 100-442529-1377

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - Los Angeles

EX 105

12 AUG 16 1965

RAP:jab
(5)

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 20 1965

b6
b7C
b7D

the rioting began. [redacted] has been alerted since the outset of the rioting and this informant knows of no domination, direction, or involvement by the CP in the rioting.

[redacted]-PSI advised on the night of 8/13/65, that the Muslim leadership in Los Angeles has issued instructions to their members not to get involved in the rioting and to keep out of trouble. The Muslims are pleased at what is happening in Los Angeles but are not to participate in the rioting.

[redacted] advised on 8/14/65, that the DuBois Clubs, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Women for Legislative Action, Women's International Strike for Peace, Socialist Workers Party, and other GROUPS had been called on to start a continuous picket line in front of the police administration building in Los Angeles, commencing 8/14/65. According to another, source, [redacted] the idea originated with the DuBois Clubs in Los Angeles. [redacted] advised on 8/14/65, that the only ones participating in the picket line on that date as of early afternoon were members of the Socialist Workers Party.

Racial sources have been contacted concerning the rioting and none of them have any information that the CP is involved in any way in the rioting.

Logical informants have been given specific assignments to attempt to determine if the CP is in any way involved, or will become involved in the rioting. Close contact will continue to be maintained with sources and the Bureau advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-) (100-442529)

DATE: 8/11/65

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-155124) (100-153735) (C)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
Bill Stein
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, dated 4/13/65, captioned "SCOPE"; New York airtels to Bureau, dated 6/2/65 and 8/2/65, captioned "CIRM".

On 6/21/65, NY 3810-S* advised that BILL STEIN could be reached at 625-4463.

On 7/8/65, [redacted] b6 b7C b7D New York Telephone Company (protect and conceal due to position), advised that New York telephone number 625-4463 is listed to WILLIAM S. STEIN, 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York.

8-Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-) (WILLIAM STEIN)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(2 - 157-) (SCOPE)
(2 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
4-Atlanta (RM)
(2 - 157-933) (SCOPE)
(2 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
4-New York
(1 - 100-155124) (WILLIAM S. STEIN)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-1456) (SCOPE)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC)

REB:pam
(16)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 18 1965

241
70 SEP 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-442421-2

A review of the NYC telephone cross directory reflects the following additional listings for 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York:

Church Army Training Center
Trinity House

Records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York, reviewed on 7/21/65, by [redacted] at the request of IC [redacted] reflected only the following information concerning STEIN and no other background data:

b6
b7C

WILLIAM S. STEIN
124 Pierrepont Street
Brooklyn (residence)

Church Army
157 Montague Street
Brooklyn, New York (employment)

Pretext inquiry at 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York, on 8/9/65, reflected that the Church Army Training Center is used to train workers of the Episcopal Church for work in the Metropolitan New York area, and Trinity House is a residence connected with the Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal), located on the corner of Montague Street and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, adjacent to the aforementioned Church Army Training Center.

On 7/31/65, NY 3810-S* advised that an attempt was made to contact the STEIN at NYC telephone number 227-7695. At that time, the caller was told that the STEIN was gone for the weekend and would return on Monday, 8/2/65.

A pretext call to NYC telephone number 227-7695 on 8/5/65, reflected that that telephone number is a NYC number for the Grace Church (Episcopal) (VAN VORST), 268 Second Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

On 8/9/65, it was determined by inquiry of an unidentified woman at the office of the Church Army in the USA, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, a part of the above mentioned Church Army Training Center, 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, New York, that WILLIAM STEIN is currently employed at the Grace Church, Erie and Second Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, and may be reached during the day at NYC telephone numbers BA 7-7695 or 659-2211 or at his residence in the evening at area 201-JO 2-2038. She added that STEIN will be working in Jersey City at the Grace Church "vacation school" until about the beginning of September, 1965, at which time he will return to the Church Army Training Center, Brooklyn, for reassignment.

It is to be noted that telephone number BA 7-7695 is the same as telephone number 227-7695, set forth above, however, as of August 10, 1965, telephone number 659-2211 was listed as a non-working number as of that time.

On 6/21/65, NY 3810-S* advised that STEIN stated on 6/21/65, that he is a commissioned Episcopal lay minister.

A review of the NYO indices failed to reflect any information identifiable with WILLIAM STEIN.

Records of the NYCPD, reviewed on 8/3/65, at the request of SA DAVID A. JENKINS, failed to reflect any arrest record identifiable with WILLIAM STEIN.

Confidential informants of the NYO, who are familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity in the NYC area, advised during July and August, 1965, that they had no information pertaining to WILLIAM STEIN.

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/17/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a projected press release of CPUSA, on racial disorders in Los Angeles, Chicago and Springfield, Massachusetts.

The sources utilized in letterhead memorandum are as follows:

NY 2010-S*
CG 5824-S*
[redacted] b7D
NY 694-S*

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JVW:rmv
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-50 100-442529-1378

14 AUG 18 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
DATE FORW: 8-18-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1-Xerox airtel & 1-LHM 8-18-65

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 31 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
August 17, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, as have other confidential sources mentioned herein, has advised that on August 16, 1965, Hyman Lumer and Claude Lightfoot conferred regarding a statement to be released.

A second confidential source has advised on March 7, 1963, that Hyman Lumer is National Educational Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

A third confidential source has advised on February 15, 1965, that Claude Lightfoot is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois District.

Lumer proposed a statement reading as follows:

"Once again in the city of Los Angeles and to a lesser degree in Chicago and Springfield, Massachusetts, we witness eruptions of violence in Negro ghettos. And once again we witness the brutal ferocity, this time exceeding all previous bounds, with which these spontaneous protests among a frustrated and desperate people are put down.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1 [illegible]

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

"In Los Angeles 2500 National Guardsmen, in addition to local police and sheriff's deputies, have poured into the Watts area shooting and killing. At this moment 32 are dead, 26 of them Negroes. 762 are injured, nearly all of them Negroes. 2,225 have been arrested, all of them Negroes. The figures speak for themselves. It is the white Guardsmen and cops who are killing and wounding Negroes, not the other way around. This is the violence historically visited on the Negro people, the violence with which their efforts to secure the treatment due them as human beings has been all too often met. We cannot support rioting as a means of seeking redress of grievances, but we cannot condemn the rioters. Rather, we must condemn those responsible for the inhuman conditions which lead to these outbursts (compelled?) by human anguish. And no condemnation is strong enough for those who meet them by shooting people down in cold blood like animals. These explosions are a consequence of the inhuman poverty and mass unemployment to which the Negro residents of these unspeakable ghettos are subjected for the sake of the extra billions in profits extorted by the big corporations out of the Jim Crow oppression of the Negro. They are a consequence of the fact that despite all the talk of a war on poverty, literally nothing has been done to relieve these conditions. While the Yortys, the Deleys and their ilk use the anti-Poverty program as a means of maneuvering for political patronage and power. In the Watts area more than 30 per cent are unemployed, according to even the official figures. In this and other ghetto areas, as Doctor Conant showed in his study some years ago, 60 to 70 per cent of Negro youth remain jobless. This is what must be remedied if these outbursts against the hunger, degradation and demoralization are to be ended. The policy of brutal repression must be ended at once. What is needed instead is a massive emergency program of jobs and assistance far exceeding the grossly inadequate sums now allotted. At this moment three hundred thousand dollars a day is being spent to maintain the murderous National Guard units in the Watts area. As a beginning the Guard should be removed and this sum spent instead for the relief of its victims. Further, the Watts community must be declared a disaster area and immediate relief provided to its inhabitants who are now unable to obtain food and other necessities of life. We call also for the establishment of appropriate Citizens Committees of Inquiry to investigate these situations and to make full reports with recommendations for

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

"drastic actions to remedy them. President Johnson has called for the cessation of violence. We agree. But we would urge that an appropriate beginning would be to punish the murderers of civil rights workers in the South, murderers who now kill with impunity and on whom not one day of punishment has been imposed. An appropriate beginning would be to end police brutality and the reign of the trigger happy cops in Negro communities, An appropriate beginning would be to end the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to use the money now wasted on armaments for a truly all out war on poverty. Above all, an end can be put to violence by abolishing the ghettos and by doing away with the oppression and segregation of human beings that so disgraces our country today."

Lightfoot regarded it as excellent and suggested a press release in the name of the CP, USA, as well as publication in "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Lumer thought it should be published over the names of Gus Hall, Henry Winston and Lightfoot, and Lightfoot agreed, adding that it should be sent to every Party district, with a covering letter urging publication of it in leaflet form. Lumer agreed with this, then noted that James Jackson was insistent on deleting the wording, "We cannot support rioting as a means of seeking redress of grievances, but we cannot condemn the rioters," on the ground it gives way to the racists. Lightfoot said it could be deleted and argued about later.

Lumer also conferred with Robert Thompson about this statement, and Thompson suggested addition of a call for police review boards. Lumer noted that this statement was not to be released until the morning of August 17, 1965, and a conference for further discussion was arranged.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A fourth confidential source has advised on July 12, 1965, that Gus Hall is General Secretary of the CPUSA, and James Jackson is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The masthead of "The Worker", August 10, 1965, lists James Jackson as its Editor.

The second confidential source has advised on August 12 and 13, 1965, that Henry Winston, at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee and Vice Chairman of the Party, and also advised on May 16, 1962, that Robert Thompson, at the May 13, 1962 session of a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CP, USA, was elected Executive Secretary of the Party.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 8/18/65;
WFO airtel and LHM 8/18/65 entitled "Proposed Demonstration at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., 8/21/65; RM;"
Philadelphia tels 8/18,19/65 entitled "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas; RM;"
Philadelphia airtel and LHM 8/19/65 entitled "Possible Racial Violence, Major Urban Areas; RM."

Re communications all set out investigation as result of incident referred to in re Bureau airtel, results of which show no subversive direction or participation in the incident.

Philadelphia has contacted following knowledgeable CP informants re possible rioting in Philadelphia in immediate future with no pertinent information developed:

[redacted] b7D

Philadelphia is in contact with security sources on continuing basis and Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent information developed.

100-442529-1379
REC-57
EX-107
16 AUG 20 1965

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 157-1214
JRW:LRB
(5)

C. C. Wick
AUG 26 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	8/18/65	4/29/65 - 8/16/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/EW~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~ 4425028 4/29/87

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY: mlcs

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] 4/28/65, at Little Rock.

Little Rock airtels to Bureau, 7/16/65 and 8/6/65.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

b7D

(U) This report is classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of the fact that the current subscription information is available to the FBI would immediately identify the informant as the source.

The information set forth in this report was previously furnished by referenced airtels to the Bureau in LHMs suitable for dissemination.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 1380 REC-54

3 AUG ~~20~~ 1965

24

EX-103

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
1 - INTC, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, La. (RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564)

COPIES DESTROYED
~~DEC 28~~ 1970

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 8-23-65
HOW FORW: Ltr
BY: Sealing

INV. SEC.

PROPERTY OF FBI—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

54 AUG 26 1965

360

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - cc report
L.S.R.B.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This report was not submitted in time to meet the August 1st deadline inasmuch as the quarterly tickler in this matter was inadvertently misfiled in the Little Rock Division.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informants	File # Where Located
LR T-1 [redacted] (C) (U)	LR 100-2343-19

b7D

LEADS:

ATLANTA OFFICE - INFORMATION

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Office as that office is Office of Origin in case captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, IS - C."

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS. Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by November 1, 1965.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
1 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas, (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock

b6
b7C

Date: August 18, 1965

Field Office File #: LR 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

(U) The Pine Bluff Student Movement, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has yearly subscription to the "Peoples World," a West Coast Communist newspaper. The Pine Bluff Student Movement is an affiliate of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Mrs. JOHN G. ALLERDICE, Indianapolis, Indiana, mother of JOHN GRAHAM ALLERDICE, JR., a volunteer worker for SNCC at Pine Bluff, was reported in 1963 to have made the comment that "There's nothing wrong with Communism; it's just the way it's administered in various countries."

-P-

DETAILS:

~~C#253028 CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/FW DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 1/29/87~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LR T-1 advised on June 17, 1965, that the Pine Bluff Student Movement, 2006 West Ninth, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has a yearly subscription to the "Peoples World." (U)

The "Peoples World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On July 14, 1965, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, [redacted] b6 b7C a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that the Pine Bluff Movement, a non-membership and non-dues paying organization, was originally called the Pine Bluff Student Movement and the name was changed to the Pine Bluff Movement about one year ago. He advised this group was organized by a group of local Negroes to facilitate integration in all fields in the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area and is considered to be an affiliate of the SNCC. Reverend GRINAGE advised that at one time he was the chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement.

On July 13, 1965, JOHN GRAHAM ALLERDICE, JR., advised he is currently a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He stated his permanent address is [redacted] b6 b7C and that his parents are Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GRAHAM ALLERDICE, SR.

Mrs. ONETA WASHBURN, [redacted] on April 17, 1963, advised she was a fellow employee of Mrs. JOHN G. ALLERDICE, [redacted] and that Mrs. ALLERDICE had recently made the comment on the subject of Communism, "There's nothing wrong with Communism; it's just the way it's administered in various countries." Mrs. WASHBURN also advised that both Mr. and Mrs. ALLERDICE are fanatical on the integration issue and both believe in complete equality and also intermarriage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
August 18, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated August 18, 1965, at Little Rock.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial /331/ pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 20 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC --

FBI CHICAGO

\618 PM CDST DEFERRED 8-20-65 MKS

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK \157-1222\

FROM CHICAGO \157-777\

5-Bldg

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCES, WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AUGUST TWELVE LAST, RM CIRM.

RE NEW YORK TEL INSTNAT.

DANIEL PAIGE, AKA DAVID PAGE, WHITE MALE, BORN [redacted] ARRESTED BY CHICAGO PD AUGUST FOURTEEN LAST AND CHARGED WITH MOB ACTION, INCITING TO RIOT, AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT. ON AUGUST FIFTEEN LAST PAIGE RELEASED AND IS TO APPEAR IN COURT BRANCH FORTY SIX AUGUST TWENTY SIX NEXT ON ABOVE CHARGES. LISTED HOME ADDRESS [redacted]

b6
b7C

CHICAGO SUBMITTED LHM AUGUST NINETEEN LAST TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK SETTING FORTH FULL DETAILS.

REC-21 100-443719-1382

AUG 23 1965

END

WA 5 8.

FBI WASH DCH

20 AUG 1965

file in 100-443719 (Daniel Alexander Paige)
5-PRF

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SAC, New York (100-153735)

8/10/65

1 - Mr. Haack
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442520)

CIRM

Recent correspondence from your office indicated that one Bill Stein was being considered for employment by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at New York and that he was being "sponsored" for this employment by Stanley David Levison. The Levison - Stein association therefore made it imperative that Stein be identified and a determination be made as to whether or not there is any subversive information available concerning him. This inquiry has been pending in your office since your airtel 6/2/65 which indicated that your office is attempting to identify Stein.

Your office was subsequently prompted to resolve the matter concerning Stein and in this connection specific reference is made to Bureau airtel 8/5/65.

The Bureau is now in receipt of your letter 8/11/65, copies to Atlanta, captioned "William S. Stein, Aka Bill Stein, Information Concerning; CIRM." Investigation to date discloses that the William Stein, who has been in contact with Levison, appears to be an employee of an Episcopal church group and that he is a commissioned lay minister. On Page 3 of your letter information is reported concerning phone numbers where Stein may be reached during the day and a phone number for his residence where he may be reached in the evening, Area Code 201, JO 2-2038. Re letter fails to indicate any investigation relative to establishing Stein's residence which, it appears from the area code is in New Jersey. Nor is there any indication that any check has been made with the Newark Office. The closing of re letter gave no indication that any further inquiry would be conducted.

Although your office's indices failed to contain any information identifiable with Stein and a canvass of informants failed to uncover any information concerning him, the

1 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:deh
(7)

241 703/14

57 AUG 31 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

EX-103 REC-61

100-442520-38

17 AUG 20 1965

AUG 20

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN

Bureau believes that further investigation should be conducted for background information concerning Stein. Also, because of the common nature of his name, it is necessary that checks be made of office indices in places of present and former residences.

Immediately undertake appropriate investigation to obtain background data concerning Stein, including investigation by the Newark Office. This matter must be given most expeditious attention; so instruct Newark. It is suggested that the obvious logical investigation by Newark Office should have been initiated without Bureau prompting.

-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-442529~~)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214)(P)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
Bill Stein
~~INFORMATION CONCERNING~~
CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 8/11/65, Bulet to NY, 8/16/65.

Enclosed for Newark is one copy of the referenced NYlet to Bureau dated 8/11/65, and two copies of appropriate serials from the subject's file containing pertinent background information regarding the subject. Newark is to note that information has been developed that the subject is temporarily employed at a "vacation school" at Grace Church, Erie and Second Sts., Jersey City, N.J. Information was also developed to the effect that the subject could be reached at his residence in the evening at telephone # area code 201 JO 2-2038.

LEADS:

100-442529-

NEWARK

AT JERSEY CITY, N.J.

NOT RECORDED
162 AUG 24 1965

Immediately develop all possible background information on subject.

Conduct indices search and contact logical informants.

3 - Bureau
2 - Newark (Encls.3)
1 - New York

AJC:jec
(7)

100-

11 AUG 20 1965

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-442529-3

Approved: 70 SEP 1 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

By above referenced Bulet to NY dated 8/16/65, the NYO was instructed to give this matter expeditious attention and to advise Newark to do likewise.

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Will attempt to develop further background information re subject.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 8/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 8/17/65 and Boston airtel to Bureau 8/19/65.

Appropriate sources contacted including representatives U. S. Navy District Intelligence office and 108th INTC Group, U. S. Army, as well as [redacted], and no pertinent information has been developed with respect to the Springfield situation. Matter being followed. b7D

Bureau will be advised any state of development.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston
KPW:mo'k
(4)

REC-52 100-442529-1384

SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 31 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)

RE: CIRM

Re: Bureau airtel to Boston dated 8/17/65.

Concerning the demonstrations and disturbances, no information has been developed reflecting any indications of subversive involvement. This matter will be followed closely and the Bureau will be advised of the results of the canvass of appropriate sources.

1 - 44-24

11-80 ERB

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)
KPW:gm
(4)

100-442529-1386

REC-21

25 AUG 21 1965

INV. SEC.

C. C. - NEGR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 AUG 27 1965

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1385 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Jackson	New York	8-19-65	5/1 - 7/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE — TYPED BY: bmn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Jackson report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE dated 5/17/65.(U)

LEADS

THE JACKSON DIVISION

At JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will follow and report activity within the State of Mississippi in regards to subject matter.(U)

Information copies being furnished offices so designated since the possibility exists that individuals set forth in details of report have or might travel through these Divisions in connection with Civil Rights matters.(U)

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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2 - Jackson (100-57)

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100-442529-1387

REC-6

10 AUG 23 1965

REC-39
EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8-23-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:
By	BY:

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

Notations

1-cc report & 8 copies B

67 SEP 3 1965

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DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
1 - 111th INTC Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE Office: JACKSON
Date: 8-19-65

Field Office File No.: JN 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information has developed of Communist strategy and tactics regarding the Mississippi Summer Project. Information set forth indicating the Council of Federated Organizations losing popularity and that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is sponsoring civil rights activities with the aid of Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee. Identities and subversive background set forth regarding individuals participating in these programs in Mississippi. (U)

- P -

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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This document was not reviewed in its entirety. Classification review was limited to:

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26	ALL		
40	ALL		

on 4-17-79

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File # 100-442529

Serial 1387

JN 100-57

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1 - Little Rock (info) RM

1 - Memphis (info) RM

1 - Mobile (info) RM

1 - New Orleans (info) RM

1 - New York (info) RM

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-1 [redacted] by Request	JN 157-3-614
JN T-2 [redacted] - PSI	[redacted]
JN T-3 [redacted] (by request)	
JN T-4 WF 997-S*	
JN T-5 [redacted] by request	
JN T-6 [redacted]	Used to characterize Clarence and Helen Gurewitz
JN T-7 WF 1302-S*	Used to characterize Clarence and Helen Gurewitz
JN T-8 [redacted]	
JN T-9 [redacted]	
JN T-10 NY 2440-S*	
JN T-11 [redacted]	
JN T-12 Former [redacted]	Used to characterize HAROLD SHAPIRO

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-13 [redacted]	Used to characterize HAROLD SHAPIRO
JN T-14 [redacted]	Used to characterize KAY RISLEY
JN T-15 [redacted]	Used to characterize DAVID DURBIN
JN T-16 [redacted]	Used to Characterize JOHN FAWCETT
JN T-17 [redacted]	Used to characterize JOHN FAWCETT
JN T-18 [redacted]	Used to characterize JOHN FAWCETT
JN T-19 [redacted]	Used to Characterize PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY
JN T-20 [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-21 Photo Fisur conducted by SA [redacted] at New York, N. Y. 1-29-65.	NY 100-152969-20
JN T-22 NY 3245-S*	
JN T-23 NY 694-S*	
JN T-24 [redacted]	Used to characterize ANTON REFREGIER
JN T-25 Former [redacted]	Used to characterize ANTON REFREGIER

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JN 100-57

Identity of Source	File Where Located
JN T-26 Former [redacted] b7D	
JN T-27 G-2, Fifth Army, Chicago, Illinois	Used to characterize [redacted]
JN T-28 Security Unit, Chicago Police Department	OTHER Per Court Order
JN T-29 Former [redacted]	Used to characterize [redacted]
JN T-30 CG Anonymous Source b6 b7C b7D	Used to characterize W. C. STARKE
JN T-31 CG Anonymous Source	Used to characterize RUTH E. STARKE
JN T-32 CG Anonymous Source	Used to characterize RUTH E. STARKE
JN T-33 SA [redacted], W.F.O. who obtained material at the American Youth Conference 2/41 at Washington, D.C. while posing as an employee of the arena where held.	
JN T-34 ONI - Chicago, Illinois	
JN T-35 U.S. Coast Guard Intelligence, Washington, D. C.	
JN T-36 [redacted] b7D	Used to characterize ESTHER BROWN

JN - 100-57	Identity of Source	File Where Located
	JN T-37	
	[redacted]	b6 b7C b7D
	JN T-38 By letter dated 1/10/62 from the Headquarters, Sixth U.S. Army Office of the Ass't Chief of Staff. G-2, Presidio of San Francisco, California, it was indicated that POUSSAINT was interviewed by Special Agents of the Counter Intelligence Corps on April 14, 1961 and November 30, 1961.	

JN 100-57

ADMINISTRATIVE

It should be noted the Jackson Office is in the process of obtaining background data on numerous individuals who participated in civil rights activities in Mississippi. The ones with subversive backgrounds will be included in a subsequent report in this matter.

This report is being classified ~~"Secret"~~ inasmuch as it contains information from highly sensitive sources, the unauthorized disclosure of these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matters and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the United States.

JN 100-57

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JN 100-57

DETAILS

This report covers the period May 1, 1965 through July 31, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous Section

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

JN T-1 advised that on July 27, 1965 a meeting was held at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, consisting of approximately 400 people representing volunteer workers with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Freedom Democratic Party (FDP), and Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). JESSIE HARRIS, Field Secretary, SNCC, and BILL WARE presided at this meeting. LEADER

Informant stated the purpose of this meeting was to reorganize and reiterate the principals of the FDP. JESSIE HARRIS said that as of today, July 27, 1965, there would be no more COFO organization. They want to run everything under the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). The MFDP is made up of volunteer workers and staff people from CORE and SNCC. The people at this meeting do not want to mention the name COFO anymore and said that the volunteer workers who will not agree to work under this arrangement will be sent to Bogalusa, Louisiana or to projects in Arkansas and Alabama.

JN T-2 advised he was in attendance at the meeting held at Tougaloo College on July 27, 1965 and advised the general feeling of all individuals at this meeting was that COFO is completely out of existence in the State of Mississippi and the MFDP is completely in charge.

JN T-2 on June 14, 1965 advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be Chairman of the MFDP, and HAZEL PALMER is the Office Manager, in Jackson, Mississippi. Informant advised that JESSIE HARRIS continues to work very closely with the MFDP.

JN T-2 on July 27, 1965 stated that HARRIS made the statement that too many of the workers are not working, that they are just engaged in loafing around and having parties. HARRIS stated that everyone was going to have to hold demonstrations in the areas that they were working in and participate in the various voter registration projects going on. Those that did not want to work were invited to return to their respective homes.

Informant stated the main project for the time being is to circulate among Negro neighborhoods throughout the state in an effort to get people to go to Washington, D.C., to be present for the Congressional Challenge. They want to hold demonstrations and do lobbying work there.

Informant stated that GUYOT was present and stated he figures they will not be able to unseat any of the Mississippi Congressmen; however, he stated that this would just signal the beginning of their main work. GUYOT

stated they they will make an intensive effort from now until the next Congressional Election with a view toward putting a Negro candidate up for office and electing him with block Negro voting. GUYOT also mentioned they are going to keep up their Northern contacts by which he means keeping them for financial assistance.

Set forth hereinafter are the names of some of the individuals who are working for the MFDP and background information concerning each.

SMITH, SCOTT BIENVILLE

During an interview by Special Agents of the FBI on June 26, 1965, concerning another matter, SMITH advised that he was disillusioned with the present civil rights movement inasmuch as the leaders were disorganized and they are not accomplishing anything for the movement. He stated many of the out-of-state individuals who came to Mississippi are agitators and rather than let things calm down and make advances in the movement, they keep everything in a turmoil. SMITH related that in his opinion, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party does not have any real leaders and consequently will not accomplish what they set out to accomplish.

He continued that one FRED NEELY who is from Chicago, Illinois, and an ex-minister of the Nation of Islam religion, is presently in Mississippi participating in the demonstrations. FRED NEELY is described as Negro male, 5'11", and weighs 140 pounds. NEELY is a member of the SNCC in Montgomery, Alabama.

He continued he has seen several individuals on the campus at Mount Beulah, Edwards, Mississippi, whom he knows to be members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) from Chicago, Illinois. He stated some of these individuals left literature on the campus regarding the RAM. He was unable to identify these individuals by name.

A characterization of the Nation of Islam and RAM appears in the appendix of this report.

SMITH continued that STOKELY CARMICHAEL and JO ANN BOWMAN are presently at Edwards, Mississippi, and have participated in the demonstrations, at Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised on September 24, 1963, that among those individuals at Bronx High School who in his opinion had been "devoted to left wing activities" was one STOKELY CARMICHAEL, 1810 Amethyst Street, Bronx, New York, a graduate of the class of 1960. According to this informant, CARMICHAEL, a Negro, was a close friend to EUGENE DENNIS, Jr., son of the former General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, EUGENE DENNIS, now deceased.

GUREWITZ, DONALD

JN T-4 on May 19, 1965 advised that DONALD GUREWITZ, a student at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, would get out of school for the Summer on June 9, 1965. He would then work on the "Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party lobby" for six weeks. After that he plans to go to either Mississippi or Arkansas on a Summer project. DONALD GUREWITZ is the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ.

JN T-5 identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current member of the Communist Party on June 19, 1963.

JN T-6 identified HELEN GUREWITZ as a current member of the Communist Party on February 20, 1964.

JN 100-57

JN T-7 advised on February 10, 1965 that CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ were still active in the Communist movement.

JN T-8 On July 23, 1965 advised that at a meeting of the volunteer workers for the Freedom Democratic Party, DON GUREWITZ, among others, was present. GUREWITZ is involved in Voter Registration and Precinct work in connection with the Freedom Democratic Party.

DONALD

ROMO, ANN SUSAN

JN T-9 advised on July 6, 1965 that ANN SUSAN ROMO was observed on July 4, 1965 walking down Farish Street carrying two suitcases. ROMO described as a white, female, recently divorced from MARIO ROMO. Informant stated ANN SUSAN ROMO is a member of the Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Dubois Club. Informant believes ROMO is in the Youth Group of the Communist Pary in Los Angeles. She has been involved in picketing and demonstrations in the Los Angeles area.

C.P.

JN T-8 advised on July 10, 1965 that he had met ROMO in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He determined that she had been assigned to work in Madison County in connection with voter registration and other activites of the F.D.P.

A characterization of the C.L.A.W.E.B.D.C. appears in the appendix of this report.

JAMES WILCOX, JAMES ALBERT

JAMES WILCOX

ALLAN, JOHN NESBITT

M.F.D.P. - WORKER - MISS.

On June 14, 1965, Dr. JOHN F. QUINN, Director of Student Activities, University of Rhode Island (URI), Kingston, Rhode Island, advised that JAMES ALBERT WILCOX, date of birth [redacted], a junior at this institution, and JOHN NESBITT

b6
b7C

JN 100-57

JOHN NESBITT ALLAN, date of birth [redacted] a former student who spent one semester at URI and who resides at [redacted] are en route to Carrollton and Vaiden, Mississippi, to take part in the voter registration drive in that area. The drive is believed sponsored by the Council of Federated Organizations as part of the Mississippi Summer Project. He believed both of these individuals had been to Mississippi previously.

JN T-10 on February 7, 1964, made available the names and addresses of several individuals who were presumable subscribers to the Socialist Workers Party weekly newspaper, "The Militant."

Included in the list of names was that of JAMES WILCOX, [redacted]

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States under Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

RAPP, JOHN WARREN II 7,8 JOHN RAPP

Records of the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department reflect that RAPP was arrested on June 29, 1965, on charges of Parading without a Permit and Resisting Arrest, in connection with a protest demonstration on June 29, 1965, sponsored by the Freedom Democratic Party. These records indicate that RAPP was born [redacted] and his parents are JOHN and LAVERNE RAPP, [redacted]

SYMPATHIZER

MR. & MRS.

RAPP

JN T-11 on February 24, 1964, and March 9, 1964, advised that the name and address of JOHN W. RAPP, [redacted] appeared on either or both of the current mailing lists of the Week-end and Midweek Editions of "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

The May 2, 1965, edition of the Daily Oklahoman newspaper, published at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflected an article entitled "OU pickets Meet in City Hall Shade." The article states that a group of students from the Oklahoma University (OU) Chapters of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) marched in Oklahoma City from the Federal Building to the Civic Center Plaza, protesting U.S. Policy and presence in Vietnam. The article stated that those present listened to BILL PERRY, OU graduate assistant in Economics and President of the SDS, OU Chapter, and he said "There is no indication that the United States wanted freedom in South Vietnam. We are sacrificing freedom on the alter of anti-communism." The article said JOE BATEMAN, Former OU student who has participated actively in southern Civil Rights demonstration, was with PERRY.

SYMPATHIZER

The presence of JOHN RAPP with these SDS demonstrators from OU was reported on May 5, 1965, by MERRILL W. BROWN, student at Eastern Oklahoma A & M College, Wilburton, Oklahoma, who advised that he had arrived in the vicinity of the Municipal Building and City Hall, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Saturday, May 1, 1965, just as a group of SDS demonstrators from OU, Norman, Oklahoma, were dispersing, and that he noted several Oklahoma State University students during the 1963-64 school year, stated he recognized JOHN RAPP, an OSU student, among the SDS group from OU.

SHAPIRO, MARK NICHOLAS

JN T-8 advised that while he was confined to detention facilities of the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department, located at the Mississippi State Fairgrounds, he became acquainted with an individual identifying himself as MARK SHAPIRO who mentioned that he attended the SNCC training in Washington, D.C., the latter part of June, 1965.

SHAPIRO informed the informant that his father had been involved in the American Labor Party in the 1930's and was candidate on the American Labor Party ticket during the 1930's. SHAPIRO also told informant that his father had appeared before the House Committe on Un-American Activities. He also mentioned to the informant that he is against the U.S. Foreign Policy especially in Vietnam and was against law enforcement in general.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications (and Appendix), revised and published December 1, 1961, contains the following information regarding the American Labor Party:

1. "For years the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Politcal Action Committee, March 29, 1944, P. 78.)

2. "Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p.91.)

Records of the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department reflect that MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO was arrested June 24, 1965, for Breach of the Peace and Resisting Arrest (in connection with a racial demonstration.)

[redacted] Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, advised on April 18, 1965, that MARK NICHOLAS SHAPIRO, born [redacted] entered Monteith College of Wayne State University in September, 1964, and although still a student to this date has received no credits. [redacted] advised that MARK SHAPIRO is the son of HAROLD SHAPIRO.

JN T-12 advised during September, 1954, that HAROLD SHAPIRO at that time was a member of the State Committee of the Michigan District Communist Party.

JN T-13 advised on June 10, 1959, that HAROLD SHAPIRO is inactive as far as regular Communist Party membership is concerned, but the reason for his inactivity is a fear of losing his job.

b6
b7C

RUSK, BILL

JN T-8 on July 8, 1965, advised that while confined to detention facilities of the Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, located at the Mississippi State Fair Grounds, he became acquainted with BILL RUSK, white male, about [redacted] years of age, who mentioned to informant that he (RUSK) had met PHIL DAVIS, one of the leaders of the Dubois Clubs, and he, RUSK was interested in starting a Dubois Club at his college. RUSK did not mention his college but he was observed by the informant reading a copy of the "Insurgent" which is a publication of the Dubois Clubs. [redacted]

Records of the Jackson Police Department reflect that WALTER W. RUSK was arrested on 6/14/65 for Parading without a Permit and again on 6/30/65 for Violation Senate Bill 1512 and Resisting Arrest (in connection with racial demonstrations).

JN 100-57

WILCOX, JIM

The above informant stated that JIM WILCOX, white male, contacted him and stated he was interested in the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs and stated he had brought an "Insurgent" paper with him. WILCOX stated he was interested in Cuba, Castro and Communism and wanted to know the informant's opinion concerning CASTRO's reign. He talked philosophically but did not commit himself on any item concerning communism. Informant gathered that WILCOX was from one of the Northern states.

RISLEY, PETER: COFFMAN, ROBERT: DURBIN, DAVID

The "Independent Journal," a newspaper published in San Rafael, California, on June 17, 1965, carried an article disclosing the DAVID DURBIN, a graduating senior of the Redwood High School, Larkspur, California, and PETER RISLEY, a graduating senior of the Tamalpais High School, Mill Valley, California and ROBERT COFFMAN, a graduating senior of the Tamalpais High School, were arrested on June 16, 1965, in Jackson, Mississippi, for parading without a permit. The article further discloses that these youths plan to spend two months of the summer helping in the voter registration drive for the MFDP. b6 b7C

JN T-14 advised that PETER RISLEY and ROBERT COFFMAN reside together at RISLEY's home, , and that RISLEY's mother, KAY RISLEY, is an active member of the Marin County Communist Party.

JN T-15 advised that DAVID DURBIN in 1964, was a new subscriber to the "People's World" newspaper and holds a yearly subscription to this newspaper which expires in August, 1965.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

JN 100-57

FAWCETT, JOHN IVAN

JN T-16 advised he had learned from a Communist Party member at Seattle that JOHN IVAN FAWCETT, also known as JACK FAWCETT, white, male, born [redacted], a high school student, the son of MR. & MRS. JOHN EVERETT and ELLEN LOUISE FAWCETT, departed Seattle, Washington, on June 2, 1965, enroute to somewhere in southern Mississippi at the invitation of the SNCC. He is to remain in Mississippi a while and then go to either Louisiana or Alabama. The place in Mississippi to which FAWCETT is destined is in an area in which SNCC has had little previous activity. Other than this, informant was unable to furnish any pertinent information. b6 b7C SYMPATHIZER

JN T-17 advised on June 7, 1964, that JOHN FAWCETT and his parents attended a public People's World (PW) benefit dinner in Seattle. On July 4, 1964, according to informant, FAWCETT and his parents attended a public PW fund raising picnic. On May 2, 1965, according to JN T-18 FAWCETT and his mother attended a public PW fund raising affair.

PIONTKOWSKI, JOANN ESTHER 12,13

JN T-8 advised on June 1, 1965, that PIONTKOWSKI was planning to go to Mississippi during the summer of 1965, under the sponsorship of the SNCC. Informant advised that PIONTKOWSKI would probably leave Los Angeles, California, about June 10, 1965, for Washington, D.C., where she would be part of a group to undergo ten days of training and lobbyist activity, and then proceed to Mississippi. SYMPATHIZER

Informant has advised that PIONTKOWSKI was in June, 1965, a member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles and had been active in the Du Bois Club and in attendance at Marxist classes held by the Du Bois Club, since 1964.

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles appears in the appendix of this report.

Informant advised on July 10, 1965, that PIONTKOWSKI was on July 7, 1965, in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and she stated she had just arrived from the Communist Party school in New York City and that it was tremendous and well organized. Informant stated that on July 8, 1965, PIONTKOWSKI was assigned to work in Jackson, Mississippi.

LAPSANSKY, PHILLIP SANDERS

MIKE HIGSON, Assistant Office Manager and Communications Officer, MFDP, on June 11, 1965, advised that LAPSANSKY is now working for the MFDP and resides at [redacted]. WORKER [redacted] b6 b7C

On June 14, 1965, LAPSANSKY was observed by Special Agents of the FBI at the MFDP headquarters and the Morning Star Baptist Church, Kane Street, Jackson, where meetings were held concerning possible demonstrations in Jackson. The MFDP sponsored a protest demonstration where approximately 472 persons were arrested for parading without a permit.

LAPSANSKY was not observed in the march but assisted in talking to the marchers preparing for the march.

On July 1, and July 2, 1965 LAPSANSKY was observed walking ahead of a line of marchers toward the State Capitol of Mississippi, Jackson. He had a tape recorder and interviewed civil rights workers along the march to the capitol. He, also, was observed recording the scenes surrounding during the two marches on July 1, 2, 1965.

JN T-19 on April 4, 1965, advised that LAPSANSKY is currently a member of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party.

A characterization of the Seattle Branch, SWP, appears in the appendix section of this report.

JN 100-57

GRUPPER, IRA

JN T-20 advised on May 30, 1965, that IRA GRUPPER is known to be working for SNCC in Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

JN T-21 furnished WORKER information on January 29, 1965, that IRA GRUPPER was observed entering or leaving the W. E. B. Du Bois Club at 971 Columbus Avenue, New York, New York.

JN T-20 on May 4, 1965, furnished information reflecting that GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the Brooklyn W.E.B. Du Bois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club in recent months.

The above informant from August, 1964, through February 21, 1965, advised that LEWIS GRUPPER, brother of IRA GRUPPER, was present at the following functions of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club:

Date of Activity	Description of Activity
August 24, 1964	1916 LEWIS GRUPPER was among a group of W.E.B. Du Bois Club members who went to the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. C.P.
November 15, 1964	City-wide meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of New York.
November 28, 1964	The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of New York sponsored picket of the White House, Washington, D.C., to protest against

JN 100-57

Date of Activity	Description of Activity
	the participation of the United States in the war in Viet Nam.
December 12-13, 1964	LEWIS GRUPPER attended 1st and 2nd sessions of W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of New York, first state-wide convention New York, New York.
February 21, 1965	Attended W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Brooklyn, meeting held at Brooklyn, New York.

GORDON, MARION

JN T-8 advised on July 10, 1965, that MARION GORDON arrived from Philadelphia on Friday, July 9, 1965, and is going to be stationed in Jackson, Mississippi. Informant advised she will be working voter registration.

Informant advised that GORDON is a member of the Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. C.P.

LINDSAY, BARBARA

JN T-8 on July 10, 1965, advised he had observed BARBARA LINDSAY in Jackson, Mississippi. Informant stated she resides at 498 North Second Street, San Jose, California. He stated she has been engaged in the Leftist movement for the last 30 years. Informant stated he had engaged her in conversation regarding the Du Bois Clubs. She stated she knows FRANKLIN ALEXANDER and ALLEN ZAK, both of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club. She, also, stated that she comes to Mississippi every so often and that this time it was at the invitation of Mrs. ANNIE DEVINE. She has put to paper an eight page report on the Challenge, and WHY MISSISSIPPI? WHY NOW? This report is based on Du Bois' book, World in Africa, and her own research. Mrs. LINDSAY talked about the Left movement as one that is growing.

C.P. MEMBERS

JN 100-57

GORDON, EMILY

JN T-1 advised on July 9, 1965, that a meeting of the MFDP was held at the Morning Star Baptist Church, Jackson, Mississippi, the evening of June 2, 1965, at which about 50 people were present, 38 Negroes and 12 Whites. Among the speakers was EMILY GORDON, a white female from Chicago, Illinois, who handed out a quantity of literature or pamphlets being entitled "Bulwark of Segregation," which indicts the House Committe on Un-American Activities and was written by ANNE BRADEN.

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court, in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified the CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's Communist Party membership.)

EMILY GORDON is reported to have stated she was sent to Mississippi to organize the Negro people and train them in how to go about demanding their rights. She stated it was necessary to cause nationwide attention to be focused on Mississippi and in order to do this they would have to create instances and cause demonstrations which would result in nationwide publicity showing that things are not all right in Mississippi. She pointed out that they are not satisfied to see the marches such as the one the previous week in Rankin County, Mississippi, which took place without incident, but must have violence and civil disorder to gain the publicity they wanted. She did not identify the organization sending her to the State of Mississippi.

B. FREEDOM SCHOOLS

JN T-9 advised on July 6, 1965, that she intended to attend the Freedom Schools session sponsored by the American Federation of Teachers, and the three individuals appearing to be in charge will be DICK LORD from Washington State and Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR LEE REESE.

Informant stated on July 15, 1965, that on July 10, 1965, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) who volunteered for work would meet at 1:00 p.m. to get their petitions and various assignments in Jackson Churches.

Informant continued that on July 12, 1965, the Jackson Freedom Democratic Party Project registered the children in the Short Street area who wanted to sign up for the freedom school offered by the FDP at the Short Street office.

JN T-8 on July 20, 1965, advised that on July 19, 20, 1965, a freedom school was set up at the Morning Star Baptist Church, in Jackson, Mississippi. There were 45 to 50 kids enrolled, however, only 25 were present. Informant stated the freedom schools were set up for the express purpose of teaching school age Negro kids subjects such as health, Negro history - Race Relations, Leadership, English and Recreation. These classes started at 9:00 a.m. and were over at 12:00 noon.

There are set forth background of some of the individuals who participated in the activities of the Freedom School:

TOBIS, DAVID

JN T-22 furnished information reflecting that in July, 1965, one DAVID TOBIS of [redacted], contacted the office of "Freedomways" magazine, New York City, and stated that he and three other persons had set up a Freedom Center in the rural area of Clay County, Mississippi. He further advised that JOHN BUFFINGTON, the Project Director for the Clay County MFDP, told them that they might be able to obtain free copies of "Freedomways." He added that it would be valuable to use in a Freedom School and that the course they are setting up on

b6
b7C

Negro history might center around the issue of "Freedomways" dealing with Mississippi.

TOBIS expressed the hope that they could be helped and sent to "Freedomways", a subscription form giving his name and address, so that copies of "Freedomways" could be sent to him.

Informant also furnished information reflecting that copies of the past issues of "Freedomways" including three copies of the issue on Mississippi had been sent to TOBIS by J. H. O'DELL.

The current issue of "Freedomways" is the Spring, 1965, issue devoted to the theme "Mississippi: Opening up the Closed Society," the Editor for which is J. H. O'DELL.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., publisher of the magazine, "Freedomways", appears in the appendix of this report.

JN T-23 advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'DELL was considered a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America.

Informant also furnished information reflecting that in June, 1965, NORMA ROGERS, who identified herself as the Special Projects Coordinator of "Freedomways," advised an individual in New York concerning a benefit which the magazine was planning at which time she stated that such civil rights organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Council of Federated Organizations Office in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, have used many of the "Freedomways" articles at their conferences and orientation sessions.

JN 100-57

REFREGIER, ANTON

On June 10, 1965, Mrs. MARJORIE HARDER, Town Clerk, Woodstock, New York, advised that the June 3, 1965, issue of the "Woodstock Week", a weekly newspaper published in Woodstock, New York, carried an article which indicated that ANTON REFREGIER was one of a group who would be teaching in a freedom school in Mississippi this summer. M.F.D.L. - TEACHER

REFREGIER resides on Glasco Turnpike, Woodstock, New York, and is employed as Assistant Professor of Art at the Bard College, Amandale-On-Hudson, New York. He was born March 20, 1905, Moscow, Russia. He arrived in the United States on December 20, 1920, and was naturalized on November 17, 1930.

JN T-24 advised on September 30, 1960, that DOROTHY LA CASSE, in September, 1960, had described ANTON REFREGIER as a "well known Communist."

Informant advised on July 19, 1958, that AARON KIMCHE had said that DOROTHY LA CASSE was one of a group that made up "the hard core of the Communist Party in that (the Woodstock, New York) section." N.Y. 5

Informant advised in 1959, that he had learned that AARON KIMCHE had said he had formerly lived in Russia and had worked for the Communist Party in Russia from 1900 to 1905. KIMCHE had also stated that he had neglected to become a citizen when he came to the United States and, for that reason, could not be too active in Communist Party affairs for fear of being deported. N.Y. FORMER MEMBER

JN T-25 on April 28, 1961, made available information reflecting that ANTON REFREGIER was chairman, Cultural Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet

USE only Yes

Friendship, Inc. (NCASF).

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MUNCH, AVENELLE

JN T-9 advised that she had met AVENELLE MUNCH in the city jail in Jackson, Mississippi, and MUNCH, a white female, approximately 45 years of age, a school teacher in Berkeley, California, and during conversation, made the statement, "What we really need are some real Communists to come to Mississippi and start working." MUNCH did not explain what she meant by the statement but indicated she did not go along with violence but believed peaceful means could certainly do a lot of good for Mississippi.

Records of the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department reflect that AVANELL I. MUNCH was arrested June 29, 1965, for Parading Without a Permit, in connection with a racial demonstration. The records reflect she is a white, female, born 9/8/08, at Biglow, Minnesota, occupation, school teacher, residing at 31 Pamal Pais Road, Fairfax, California. M.F.D.P.-WORKER

JN T-8 advised on 8/2/65, that MUNCH is a teacher from Berkeley, California, and is presently teaching in a Freedom School and working with voter registration in the Jackson, Mississippi, area.

ROEPER, TOM

JN T-8 advised on July 23, 1965, that TOM ROEPER, who is from Bloomfield Hills, Detroit, Michigan, attended Reed College and majored in English. Informant stated that in conversations with ROEPER, he has determined that ROEPER attended W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs, however, ROEPER did not join any of these clubs. He was a member of "FOCUS" which was an on campus club. M.F.D.P.-WORKER - [illegible]

Informant continued that ROEPER joined the Freedom School orientation sessions in Jackson which he would attend for one week and then be assigned to teach in a Freedom School in Jackson. He advised that ROEPER's brother, exact location unknown, is a member of the Students for a Democratic Society.

C. NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

OTHER Per Court Order

The Jackson, Mississippi office of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) continues to maintain its office at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. [redacted]

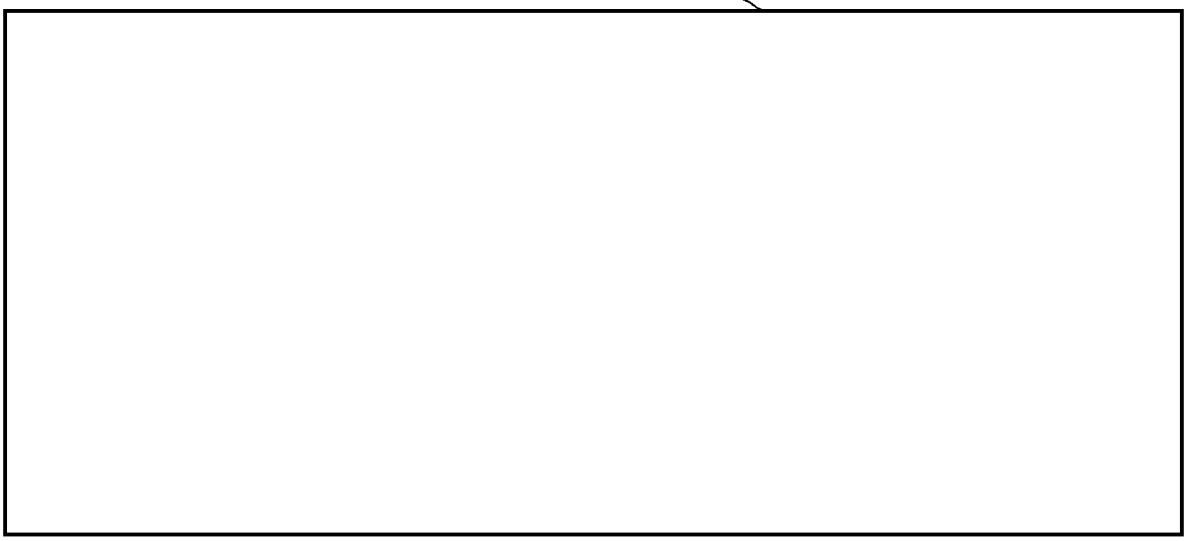
A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix section of this report.

There are set forth herewith background information concerning certain individuals who participated in activities in the State of Missi ssippi:

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

A characterization of the NLG, Chicago Chapter, appears in the appendex of this report.



The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STARKE, WILLIAM CLEM

JN T-26, on January 21, 1965, advised that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) Chicago, Chapter, held a briefing session at Chicago, January 16, 1965, for lawyers interested in helping unseat the Mississippi delegation in the United States House of Representatives. As a result of that meeting, lawyers from across the United States were expected to go to Mississippi and work with the Council of Federated Organizations in taking depositions from Negroes allegedly deprived of their voter rights.

WILLIAM STARKE was included among Chicago attorneys scheduled to participate in that activity. Ill.

On a personal history form submitted by MR. THOMAS WILLIAM CLEM STARKE, November 6, 1947, in connection with employment by the United States Post Office Department, he stated he was a Negro male, born February 3, 1917, at Eufaula, Oklahoma and his wife was RUTH ELIZABETH STARKE, nee WEAVER. RUTH E. STARKE

JN T-30 advised in March, 1944, that W. C. STARKE was a member of the 5th Ward Branch, South Side Section of

the Communist Party, Chicago, Illinois, and was issued membership number 1160 under date of June 13, 1943. This informant also advised that STARKE was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker."

The "Daily Worker" was the daily edition of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper.

JN T-31 advised on May 26, 1944, that RUTH E. STARKE wife of WILLIAM STARKE, was recruited into the Communist Political Association (CPA) March 11, 1944.

JN T-32 advised on May 22, 1945, that RUTH STARKE was registered as a member of the 6th ward club of the Communist Political Association, Chicago, as of January 11, 1945, and was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" as of that date. Her CPA registration card was number 59856.

JN T-33 furnished literature in February, 1941, which would indicate that WILLIAM STARKE had attended an annual convention of the American Youth Congress held in February, 1941, at Washington, D. C.

The American Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

KARLIN, LEONARD

JN T-26, on January 21, 1965, advised that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), Chicago, Chapter, held a briefing session at Chicago, January 16, 1965, for lawyers interested in helping unseat the Mississippi delegation in the United States House of Representatives. As a result of that meeting, lawyers from across the United States were expected to go to Mississippi and work with the Council of Federated Organizations in taking depositions from Negroes allegedly deprived of their voter rights.

LEONARD KARLIN was included among Chicago attorneys scheduled to participate in that activity. (U)

JN T-34 advised in November, 1940, that LEONARD KARLIN, Chairman, Junior Staff, International Labor Defense (ILD) was a member of the Communist Party in 1940. (C)(U)

The ILD has been cited by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

JN T-35 advised on March 19, 1953, that KARLIN was a member of the International Workers Order (IWO) as of December, 1941. (C)(U)

The IWO has been cited by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

BROWN, ESTHER

JN T-36, on June 1, 1965, advised that ESTHER BROWN, who is commonly known as HON BROWN, will be leaving for Jackson, Mississippi, on July 4, 1965, to work for one month as a legal stenographer with lawyers who are actively engaged in civil rights work. During this month she will work solely in Jackson and live with an un-named Negro family. The lawyers with whom she will work with have not been identified. (C)(U)

Informant has advised that both HON BROWN and her husband, ARCHIE BROWN, are long-time members of the Communist Party (CP) and are currently active and influential in Party affairs. He is the Chairman of the San Francisco County CP Committee. (C)(U)

D. MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

POUSSAINT, ALVIN FRANCIS, DR.

JN T-37, on July 6, 1965, advised that Dr. ALVIN (C)

JN 100-57

DR. ALVIN FRANCIS X POUSSAINT had arrived at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, to assume his duties as Director of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) program for the State of Mississippi. Informant advised that Dr. POUSSAINT came from Los Angeles, California, where he had attended the University of California at Los Angeles. (C)(U)

Records of the Personnel Office, UCLA, indicate that Dr. ALVIN X POUSSAINT, who was born [redacted], started serving his internship at the UCLA Medical Center on July 1, 1960, and completed this on June 15, 1961. (U) b6 b7C

JN T-38, another Government agency which conducts personnel investigations, advised in 1962 that POUSSAINT furnished the following information regarding his association with the Labor Youth League (LYL), the Jefferson School of Social Science, (JSSS) and summer employment with a summer camp staffed by persons suspected of having subversive backgrounds. (C) (U)

The LYL and JSSS have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

POUSSAINT stated during these interviews that he had attended meetings of the LYL once each week over a period of approximately four months when he was 16 years of age. He estimated he attended a total of 14 to 20 of these meetings during the years 1951 to 1952. He stated he left the LYL because he realized he could not tolerate its authoritarian attitude and undemocratic methods. He stated it claimed to have the only correct answer to all questions; elections were supposed to be democratic, but actually candidates for office were not selected democratically.

He stated that he does not know if he held formal membership in the LYL as he was not issued a membership card, but he acknowledged he paid dues to the LYL. He stated that he believed the aims of the LYL were to fight for worthy causes, such as racial equality, and against injustice and discrimination. He stated that during the time he attended these meetings he did not know it had been designated by the Attorney General of the United States. He stated that LYL denied being a communist organization and that he had no knowledge of specific communist infiltration or leadership. He stated that as time passed he began to realize it did follow the "party line."

He admitted that on two or three occasions he had distributed leaflets and petitions and had marched in two May Day parades in New York City with the LYL group. He stated he did not hold any office or leadership position in the LYL.

POUSSIANT also admitted he had taken one course in Negro history or some similar title at the JSSS. He stated that at this time he was a junior in high school and he did not receive a diploma or certificate of any kind from the JSSS. He stated that he believes that the purpose of the JSSS was to teach Marxism and Marxist propaganda and that he had been encouraged to attend these classes by personnel of the LYL.

He further admitted that for several summers from about 1940 to 1950 he had attended Camp Wo-Chi-Ca at an unrecalled location in New Jersey and that the prople who conducted the camp were "left-wingers."

JN 100-57

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
August 19, 1965

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE dated August 19, 1965, at Jackson

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

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Date: 8/11/65

Transmit the following in _____

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1469)

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION FOR BLACK POWER
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: NEW YORK)

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of letterhead memo on above case. Information copies are designated for below listed offices since material set forth reflects the composition of leadership of the OBP and for the additional reason that the individuals mentioned may possibly travel into other areas to attend OBP meetings.

4 - Bureau (ENCLS.8) (RM)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
1 - Newark (INFO) (ENCL.1) (RM)
1 - Washington Field (157-583) (INFO) (ENCL.1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (157-1508) (INFO) (ENCL.1) (RM)
1 - Chicago (157-678) (INFO) (ENCL.1) (RM)
Copies Continued
1 - New York
VJA:mld
(21)

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 ENCLOSURE

100-114255-17
NOT RECORDED
183 AUG 27 1965

53 SEP 2 1965

157-3022-17

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Copies Continued:

1 - Baltimore (157-948) (INFO) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (157-393) (INFO) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1 - Detroit (157-958) (INFO) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (157-628) (INFO) (ENCL. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (45)
1 - New York [redacted] (45)
1 - New York [redacted] (47)
1 - New York [redacted] (46)
1 - New York (100-13205) (AUDLEY MOORE) (46)
1 - New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NYD) (42)

b6
b7C

Sources utilized in attached letterhead memo are identified as follows:

Source Number 1 [redacted]

Source Number 2 NY 4596-S*

Source Number 3 [redacted]

Source Number 4

Source Number 5

Source Number 6

Source Number 7

Source Number 8

Source Number 9

Source Number 10

Source Number 11

b6
b7C
b7D

Pretext interviews referred to under RUDOLPH JONES were pretext telephone calls to JONES' residence and employment by SA [redacted].

Attached letterhead memo is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect identities of above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information reported by these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense.

NYO indices reflect no pertinent subversive characterizations for MAXINE GREEN.

NYO is conducting investigation to develop additional background information concerning LORETTA LANGLEY, [redacted]; MARCUS GARVEY ROPER, [redacted]; TERESA GRANT, [redacted]; ELIZABETH FRANCIS, [redacted]; ELAINA STEWART, [redacted], (City not shown); OLULRINM ADSOJU, [redacted] and KATAKYIRA BABABUMI, [redacted]. b6 b7C

The above are additional individuals who voted as affiliated with the OBP either as attending the formative conference in Washington, D.C., 5/29-30/65 or as including in the Steering Committee of the OBP.

SAS who interviewed AUDLEY MOORE were [redacted].

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 17, 1965

New York 157-1469
Bureau 157-3022

b6
b7C

Organization For
Black Power
Racial Matters

All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

On June 4, 1965, Julius W. Hobson, Chairman, Washington, D.C. Chapter of Associated Community Teams (ACT) advised that the following individuals from New York, among others, attended an organizational conference of the Organization for Black Power (OBP), held in Washington, D.C., May 29 to 30, 1965:

Jesse Gray
6 East 117th Street
New York City
(Community Council on Housing)

Rudolph W. Jones
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and decla declassification~~

100-424529-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization For Black Power

Major Williams
6 East 117th Street
New York City
(Community Council on Housing)

Maxine Green

[redacted]

On July 13, 1965, Julius W. Hobson advised that he attended a conference of the OBP held in Chicago, Illinois on July 3, 1965, at which a Steering Committee for the OBP was formed. The Steering Committee included the following individuals from New York, among others: b6 b7C

Jesse Gray

Rudolph Jones

Audley Moore
956 Stebbins Avenue
Bronx 59, New York

Loretta Langley

[redacted]

There follows a summary of background information and subversive affiliation, if any, pertaining to the individuals listed above:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization For Black Power

Jesse Gray

Confidential Source Number One advised during the period November, 1964 to January, 1965, that Jesse Gray is Director of the Community Council on Housing (CCH), located at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. The CCH was originally formed to help tenants in slum areas. The organization gradually expanded the sphere of its activity into participation in social demonstrations and other objectives in the civil rights field aside from housing and rent problems. Jesse Gray was residing with his wife at 1809 7th Avenue, New York City.

Confidential Source Number Two advised during July and August, 1965, that Jesse Gray continues to maintain his apartment at 1809 7th Avenue, New York City, where his wife and children reside. However, he is currently estranged from his wife and reportedly consorting with Maxine Green, who resides at [redacted]. b6 b7C

Confidential Source Number Three advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential Source Number Four advised in January, 1964, that at a meeting of the CP, New York District Board, held in New York City on January 20, 1964, William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, made the statement that although Jesse Gray is not now a member of the CP he is still friendly to the CP. Patterson further stated that Jesse Gray got out of the CP about five years ago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization For Black Power

Records of the Passport Division, United States Department of State, Washington, D.C., reflected a passport file on Jesse Gray listing his birth date as May 14, 1923 at Tunica, Louisiana. He was married to Rosa Lee Brown on May 2, 1947.

Rudolph William Jones

Records of the Board of Health, Borough of Manhattan, reflect that Rudolph Jones was born [redacted] His parents were born in the British West Indies.

Through pretext interviews conducted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 29, 1965, it was determined that Rudolph Jones resides at [redacted], and is employed as an organizer for the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which organization Jesse Gray was Director. b6 b7C

Confidential Source Number Five advised on August 11, 1958, that a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section was held on August 8, 1958 at 167 East 2nd Street, New York City. Rudolph Jones was in attendance at this meeting.

Report Number 1283, House Committee on Un-American Activities captioned "Communist Penetration of Radio Facilities" reflects that during his testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 27, 1961, Rudolph Jones denied being a member of the CP, as of October, 1961, but he invoked the Fifth Amendment in answer to questions regarding past CP membership.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization For Black Power

Major Williams

Confidential Source Number Two advised on August 5, 1965, that Major Williams is currently employed as Assistant Director, Community Council on Housing, New York City.

Major Williams resides, according to records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, at [redacted]. He is described as Negro male, [redacted] years of age. b6 b7C

Confidential Source Number Six advised on August 5, 1964, that Major Williams spoke at a rally sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), 116 University Place, New York City, July 31, 1964, which rally protested "police terror" in Harlem.

Confidential Source Number Seven advised on February 24, 1965, that Major Williams spoke at a session of the American Labor Forum of the SWP held at 116 University Place, New York City, February 19, 1965.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The American Labor Forum is characterized in the Appendix.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Organization For Black Power

Maxine Green

According to records of the Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, Maxine Green resides at [redacted].

Confidential Source Number Eight advised in November, 1964, that Maxine Green was then occupied as secretary to Jesse Gray in the Community Council on Housing.

b6
b7C

Confidential Source Number Nine, on June 1, 1965, described Maxine Green as the girl friend and traveling companion of Jesse Gray.

Audley Moore

On July 15, 1965, Confidential Source Number Ten advised that Audley Moore currently resides at 957 Cauldwell Avenue, Bronx, New York, where she has an apartment which is owned by [redacted]. This source further stated that Audley Moore was retired and draws a Social Security check.

Audley Moore advised in an interview with Special Agents of the FBI on November 25, 1953, that she had been a CP member. She claimed that she had never held a position of actual leadership with the CP because they did not trust her. She claims she began to drift away from the CP in 1945.

Organization For Black Power

This process culminated in 1950 or 1951. She claimed at the time of the interview that she was completely divorced from all CP activity.

Confidential Source Number Eleven advised on September 25, 1952, that Audley Moore had been expelled from the CP.

Loretta Langley

Confidential Source Number Ten advised on April 17, 1962, that Loretta Langley was the sister of Audley Moore and was active in various socialist and black nationalist movements.

The current Bronx telephone directory lists Loretta Langley, [redacted], telephone [redacted]. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

1.

Organization For Black Power

Militant Labor Forum
New York, New York

A source advised on April 16, 1965, that public forums are regularly sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), New York Local, usually on Friday evenings and are held at SWP headquarters, 116 University Place, New York, New York. These are called Militant Labor Forums.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8-23-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 20 1965

FBI WASH DC

TELETYPE

FBI SEATTLE

1235 PM PDST URGENT 8/20/65 JAT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE /157-492/ 1 PG

POSSIBLE SIT IN DEMONSTRATION, MAYOR'S OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST NINETEEN, LAST. RM.

CIRM

REMYTELS YESTERDAY.

SEATTLE PD ADVISES SAME GROUP INDIVIDUALS APPEARED MAYOR'S OFFICE THIS MORNING MAKING SAME DEMANDS AND REPRESENTING SELVES AS CENTRAL AREA YOUTH ACTION COUNCIL. SPOKESMAN FOR GROUP IS MIKE RUBICZ, CP AND SNCC MEMBER. GROUP OF TEN TO TWELVE PRESENTLY IN MAYOR'S OFFICE AND SEATTLE PD EXPECTS WILL REMAIN UNTIL FIVE PM. NO VIOLENCE.

AT AND LHM FOLLOWS. BU WILL BE ADVISED BY TEL.

END

OMS

FBI WASH DC

P

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
126 AUG 26 1965

360 C

51 AUG 30 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-492-460

CEFBI WASH DC

FBI LOS ANG.

3:37 PM PDT URGENT 8-15-65 RCS

TO DIRECTOR (157-6-26)

FROM LOS ANGELES (157-1000)

C.I.M.

RACIAL RIOT, ONE HUNDRED SIXTEENTH AND AVALON BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, AUGUST ELEVEN, LAST. RM.

REMYTELS AUGUST FIFTEEN INSTANT.

MID AFTERNOON TODAY SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED A MEETING OF THE MORANDA SMITH SECTION (MSS) OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP) WAS HELD EARLIER TODAY IN A PRIVATE HOME IN SOUTHWEST LOS ANGELES, PRESIDED OVER BY DOROTHY HEALEY, CHAIRMAN, SCDCP, WITH BEN DOBBS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, SCDCP, AND WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, VICE CHAIRMAN, SCDCP, PRESENT.

REC- 58

HEALEY REPORTED HAVING RECEIVED A CALL FROM NATIONAL CP COMMITTEE MEMBER, ROBERT THOMPSON, SOMEWHERE IN THE EAST, INSTRUCTING HER TO PREPARE SOME ARTICLES FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION IN THE "WORKER", EAST COAST COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER. DOBBS AND TAYLOR TO ASSIST HER. ARTICLES WILL BE SLANTED

END PAGE ONE

Southern California District of the Communist Party

3 AUG 19 1965

EX-109

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

178 AUG 24 1965

7 AUG 23 1965

360

100-442529

TO PLACE ALL BLAME FOR RIOT CONDITIONS ON ~~LA~~ MAYOR SAM YORTY, ~~COP~~ WILLIAM H. PARKER, AND KENNETH HAHN, COUNTY SUPERVISOR; AND TO PLAY UP POLICE BRUTALITY ANGLE.

PARTY MEMBERS ASSEMBLED AT THIS MEETING WERE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT IMMEDIATELY AS MANY OTHER CP MEMBERS AND LEFT WING GROUPS AS POSSIBLE TO PACK THE MEETINGS TOMORROW, AUGUST SIXTEEN, NEXT, OF THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL AND THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. THOSE ATTENDING SUCH MEETINGS WILL BE INSTRUCTED TO ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE FLOOR AT BOTH MEETINGS TO RAISE THE ISSUES OF POLICE BRUTALITY.

DOBBS HAD BEEN ASSIGNED DUTIES OF COORDINATING LEFT WING ACTIVITIES AT CITY COUNCIL MEETING AND TAYLOR IS TO HANDLE SAME DUTIES AT THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS MEETING. REGION TWO AND LAPD ADVISED THREE FIFTEEN PM.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

CLR

8/16/65

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 8/3/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth the identities of those persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstration on 8/2/65.

The enclosed names are being searched through the indices in the Chicago Division and pertinent available information appearing therein will be furnished to the Bureau. The extra copy has been designated for the Bureau's CIRM file.

Copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been furnished locally to Secret Service and to the military.

4 - Bureau (RM) (Enc. ~~9~~)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-413)

LGR/mno
(7)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 23 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

54 AUG 26 1965 760

157-717-1710

CRIMINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 16, 1965

**DEMONSTRATIONS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF
SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 3, 1965.

Officer [redacted], Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, on August 10, 1965, made available the names of those persons arrested in connection with captioned demonstration on August 2, 1965, and charged with disorderly conduct. b6 b7C

These individuals are identified as follows:

CB #	Name and Address	Race	Sex	Date of Birth
1810368	Carol Cummings [redacted]	N	F	[redacted]
1810385	Cheryl Thompson [redacted]	N	F	
1810384	Elihu Harris [redacted]	N	M	

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

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b7C

CB #	Name and Address	Race	Sex	Date of Birth
	Cynthis Knoles	N	F	
	Vanessa Brown	N	F	
	Demetrice Jackson	N	M	
	Charles Rankin	N	M	
	George Beckerman	W	M	
	Roderick Gill	N	M	
	Michael Worthman	N	M	
	Josephine Wells	N	F	
	Olivia Mc Lendon	N	F	
	Delores Mc Lendon	N	F	
	Rachelle Brown	N	F	
	Brenda Hodo	N	F	
	Doris Brown	N	F	

b6
b7C

CG #	Name and Address	Race	Sex	Date of Birth
	Peggy Smith [redacted]	N	F	
	Evelyn Merman [redacted]	N	F	
	Diane Worthman [redacted]	N	F	
	Linda Coleman [redacted]	N	F	
	Katherine Williams [redacted]	N	F	
	Marilyn Maxwell [redacted]	N	F	
	Geneva Donnell [redacted]	N	F	
	Cynthia Williams [redacted]	N	F	
1810286	Thelma Isabell	N	F	
1810287	Judith Joyce	N	F	
1810288	Patricia Washington	N	F	
1810289	Minerca Word	N	F	
1810290	Juanita Whitfield	N	F	
1810291	Constance Dabney	N	F	
1810292	Phyllis Preston	W	F	

b6
b7C

CB #	Name and Address	Race	Sex	Date of Birth
1810293	Lucille Gipson	N	F	
1810294	Emma Matthews	N	F	
1810295	Annie J. Hughes	N	F	
1810296	Evelyn L. Matthews	N	F	
1810297	Mary L. Settles	N	F	
1810298	Catherine E. Casey	W	F	
1810317	Charles Robinson	N	M	
1810318	Eddie H. Howard	N	M	
1810319	Randolph C. Blunt	N	M	1910
1810320	Frank Ditto	N	M	
1810321	James E. Hurt	N	M	
1810322	Leon J. Phipps	N	M	
1810323	Aaron Scott	N	M	
1810324	Richard Williams	N	M	
1810325	William Hollisn	N	M	
1810326	Maurice Humphrie	N	M	
1810327	EdwardsWortham	N	M	1917
1810328	Willie B. Wade	N	M	
1810329	David F. Nehrkern	W	M	
1810330	Walter L. Mitchell	N	M	

b6
b7C

CG #	Name and Address	Race	Sex	Date of Birth
1810331	Dick Gregory	N	M	
1810332	James M. Letherer	W	M	
1810333	Derrick Ambrose	N	M	
1810334	Charles E. Gant	N	M	
1810335	Jerry Herman	W	M	
1810336	Clarence W. Taylor	W	M	
1810337	Willie C. Arrington	N	M	
1810338	Earless Ross	N	M	
1810339	Lee W. Anderson	N	M	
1810340	Walter Jurewski	W	M	
1810341	William E. Disen	N	M	
1810342	Sherman H. Russell	N	M	
1810343	Jesse Stanton	N	M	
1810403	Howard Barber	N	M	
1810404	Jean P. Gregory	N	M	

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/20/65

REC- 65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
[illegible]
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

RE Seattle teletypes and airtels to Bureau, 8/19/65 and 8/20/65, captioned Possible Sit-In at the Mayor's Office, Seattle, Washington, 8/19/65, Racial Matters.

On 8/19/65 [redacted], Seattle PD (SPD) advised a group of young people were conducting a sit-in at the Mayor's office in the Seattle City Hall.

On the same date GORDON SHERWOOD, Owner and Manager, Radio Station KYAC, Seattle, which he described as an all Negro station, advised that on the morning of 8/19/65 a group from the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) furnished a copy of demands which had been served upon the Mayor's office following a rendering of a decision in the trial of 4 Negros on assault charges in an incident which occurred 6/20/65. SHERWOOD stated

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5 - Bureau (REG)
1 - New York (Info) (REG)
1 - Los Angeles (Info) (REG)
13 - Seattle
(2 - 100-27267)
(1 - 100-27589) (CAYAC)
(1 - 157-492)
(1 - 157-466)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -

REC- 65 100-427267-1388

3 AUG 24 1965

FGC:sll
(20)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

he did not put the requested ~~idea~~ item on the air inasmuch as he had doubts concerning the group.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer of 8/20/65 carried an article on pages 1 and 7 relating that 13 demonstrators between the ages of 15 and 20 appeared at the Office of Seattle Mayor J. D. BRAMAN the afternoon of 8/19/65 and presented a list of 4 grievances. The group was identified with the CAYAC. A copy of the above article has been forwarded to the Bureau with referenced airtel under the Racial Matter caption.

On 8/20/65 [redacted] advised as follows: The meeting of the North Central CP section committee was held 8/19/65. VIVIAN GEORGE, member of the committee, made reference to the recent riots in Los Angeles and noted that the establishment of the "Freedom Patrols" in Seattle had helped to divert a bad situation which might have occurred in Seattle. GEORGE made reference to the above sit-in in the Mayor's office and furnished the following background information. After the returning of a verdict in the case of 4 Negros being charged with Third Degree Assault, 8/18/65, members of CAYAC decided to hold the sit-in. MIKE RUBICZ, CP member and CAYAC leader, contacted GEORGE to relate their plans. GEORGE assented but became apprehensive and later communicated with BURT NELSON, Chairman, Northwest District CP (NWDCP) who made an appointment to see RUBICZ the morning of 8/19/65. GEORGE and NELSON met with RUBICZ and NELSON asked him ~~pertinent~~ pointed questions, following which NELSON gave his assent to the holding of the sit-in demonstation but pointed out that if there were any difficulties, the CP would find it necessary to decline any connection. b7D

RUBICZ was supposed to appear at the section meeting the evening of 8/19/65 but was engaged in a separate meeting that evening with MILFORD SUTHERLAND, organizational secretary, NWDCP. [redacted] was of the opinion the above meeting with SUTHERLAND might also included members of the State Board, NWDCP.

At the section meeting it was made known the sit-in would continue, commencing at 8:00 a.m. on 8/20/65. There was no indication the CP would attempt to ~~authorize~~ utilize the demonstration to cause riots, on the contrary it was indicated that it desired to avoid a situation of such as had occurred in Los Angeles.

On 8/20/65 Captain [redacted], SPD, and [redacted], Region 3, INTC, Ft. Lawton, were advised. b6 b7C

On 8/20/65 [redacted], SPD, identified the following individuals as having taken part in the sit-in on 8/19/65:

CHARLES NICHOLS
LEON GIVENS
LINDA GIVENS
MIKE RUBICZ
ANTHONY WARE
DONALD GLICK
BILL CORR
PETER CORR
TWILA HOPSON.

Of the above, CHARLES NICHOLS, LINDA GIVENS, ANTHONY WARE, BILL CORR, and PETER CORR have all been identified by [redacted] as associated with the Young Political Expdayer's League (YPEL). LINDA and LEON GIVENS are the younger brother and sister of EDDIE C. GIVENS who has been identified by [redacted] as a former member of the CP in Seattle. MIKE RUBICZ has been identified by [redacted] as a current member of the Seattle CP. DONALD GLICK has been connected with the CAYAC group and resides at the residence of CECELIA CORR, Seattle CP member, and mother of BILL and PETER CORR. b7D

LHM will be submitted upon receipt of written report from [redacted].

In addition to the foregoing, [redacted] advised on 8/20/65 BURT NELSON stated on same date the "Youth" (CAYAC) had contacted Negro Ministers and Negro leaders and that the persons contacted did not want any part of the demonstration.

On 8/20/65 former [redacted] advised MARY SUTHERLAND (State Youth Director NWDCP) "was beside herself" because of the above sit-in demonstration which SUTHERLAND described as unauthorized.

The Bureau will be kept advised of developments in the above matter.

SAC, Jackson (100-57)

8/25/65
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re Jackson rep SA Ernest M. Cochrane 8/19/65.

The following Bureau observations are for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in captioned and similar matters.

Cover pages C and E lack "Location" column information for several informants. Examples are relative to T-9, T-11, T-26, T-34 and so forth. Include in the future, as required.

Characterizations of numerous individuals mentioned in the report as not indented paragraphs as required.

Page 9 contains a characterization of the American Labor Party as cited by the HCUA. This should have been in the Appendix section of the report. Pages 14 and 15 contain information concerning Ira Grupper and appropriate characterization of this individual. The characterization, however, is much too long and includes information which could be considered "going off on a tangent." The association of Ira Grupper with a communist youth group was sufficient. It should not have been necessary to devote a full page to information concerning Ira's brother, Lewis.

Paragraph 4 of Page 17 contains the term "kids" on two occasions. This is not considered a good choice of a word to describe the individuals involved.

The characterization of Anton Refregier is too long. It would have been sufficient to have included only the information concerning his association with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. The information in the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of Page 19 also falls in the category of "going off on a tangent."

Bring the foregoing to the attention of SA Cochrane and the Supervisor who approved rerep.

1389

SFP:deh (5)

REC- 34

EX 105

MAILED 11
AUG 24 1965
COMM-FBI

AUG 25 1965

AUG 31 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-01 BY 60267 NLSEPTNF

August 20, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Information was previously furnished by memorandum from this Bureau dated August 17, 1965, in the above matter concerning a reported Conference of civil rights leaders which President Lyndon B. Johnson is scheduled to call for November 17, 1965. Several individuals were mentioned in the August 17, 1965, memorandum who are to be either directly or indirectly involved in the Conference. The following supplementary information concerns some of these individuals.

The records of this Bureau's Identification Division, FBI Number 3 808 121, contain the following arrest record for Bayard Rustin. On January 12, 1944, he was arrested for violation of the Selective Service Act and on February 17, 1944, received a sentence of three years. On September 15, 1948, he was arrested in New York City on a disorderly conduct charge and was sentenced to fifteen days. On January 21, 1953, he was arrested at Pasadena, California, for offering to engage in an act of sex perversion of a homosexual nature, which he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve sixty days.

During recent years, Martin Luther King, Jr., has been arrested on several occasions by local authorities in Alabama and Georgia for such charges as speeding; no driver's license; and in connection with civil rights activities, he has been arrested for refusal to leave premises and other similar charges. In some instances, he was incarcerated for short periods of time in local jails.

REC-34 100-442539-1390

During recent years, James Farmer has been arrested on several occasions by local authorities in Mississippi and Illinois on such charges as breach of the peace and failure to obey an officer; and disorderly (demonstration). These arrests were in connection with civil rights activities. One such arrest resulted in a sentence of sixty days, suspended; and a $200 fine.

SFP:deh
(15)

6 AUG 23 1965

ORIGINAL TO THE WHITE HOUSE AND XEROX COPIES TO MR. DAVID B. FILVAROFF, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL YEAGLEY AND DOAR.

NOTE:
See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan, 8/20/65, SFP:deh.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 20 5 56 PM '65
FBI - READING ROOM

06 SEP 21 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The records of this Bureau's Identification Division, FBI Number 685 011 A, reveal that one Max Shacktman was arrested by the Minneapolis, Minnesota, Police Department on July 25, 1934, for investigation. The "History of American Trotskyism" written by James P. Cannon, a leader of the Socialist Workers Party, was published in 1944 and contains information concerning the development of the Trotskyite movement in the United States and Max Shachtman's connection therewith. It is related on Page 161 of this book that Cannon stated that he and his followers participated in a strike in Minneapolis in 1934. When the Governor of Minnesota proclaimed martial law as a result of the strike, Cannon and Shachtman were placed under arrest and compelled to leave Minneapolis. However, they continued to conduct the strike from a point just outside the city. It is to be noted that Shachtman was reported in this Bureau's prior memorandum of August 17, 1965, as a former member of the Socialist Workers Party, an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b6
b7C

One Rachelle Horowitz who was born [redacted] was arrested on April 22, 1964, at the World's Fair in New York City while participating in a picket demonstration. She was charged by the local police with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. On June 19, 1964, she received a sentence of sixty days or a $[redacted] fine.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 8/20/65

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bland
FROM : F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. Sullivan 8/16/65 served to disseminate a letterhead memorandum dated 8/17/65 to the White House, the Vice President's Office and to the Attorney General and other departmental officials which informed of negotiations under way concerning a forthcoming President's Conference on Civil Rights scheduled for 11/17/65. We reported subversive information concerning Bayard Rustin and others who apparently will be directly or indirectly involved.

Pursuant to your instructions, we have prepared a supplementary letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the same people who received the 8/17/65 memorandum and which contains available arrest data concerning a number of the individuals, including Bayard Rustin, who is a convicted homosexual.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letterhead memorandum in line with the foregoing for dissemination, by routing slips, to the White House; Mr. David B. Filvaroff, General Counsel to the President's Council on Equal Opportunity; the Attorney General; the Deputy Attorney General, and Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley and Doar.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-01 BY 60267 NSEPTM

100-442529

REC-34 100-442529-1391

Enclosure sent 8-20-65 1005

EX 105

SFP:deh
(9)

66 AUG 31 1965

INT.

F B I

Date: 8/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted] (Priority) Drif Used

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUT/DMS
ON 11/28/88 Gawrecki/King

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) REC-34

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Classified by SOKELWICKA
Declassify on: OADR
6/8/87
42533, 760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/21/86 BY SP JMBC
#253760

AGENT:
ACSI-UNI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAD
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

Re New York teletype, 8/17/65, concerning plans of MARTIN LUTHER KING and BAYARD RUSTIN to go to Los Angeles, California, 8/17/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information contained in referenced communication. Two copies are furnished for benefit of Atlanta, and one copy furnished for the information of Los Angeles.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

The sources who furnished characterizations of individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter dated 9-29-76
Per FOIPA Request

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Los Angeles (100-) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

100-442529-1392

3 AUG 19 1965

NO DISSEMINATION REC-34
SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS APPLY
SEE TOP SERIAL

UMK:gmd (14) 1cc & cc LHM 1cc RB

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

55 SEP 1 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BAYARD RUSTIN — [NY 2359-S*] (X) u
NY 4212-S*

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS — [redacted] (X) u

HARRY WACHTEL — 1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, at WFO, re: "NLG; IS-C". b7D
2. [NY 1190-S*] (X) u

RACHELLE HOROWITZ — Former [redacted]
Former
Former

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source which furnishes highly sensitive information in regard to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this fact, the NYO considers the "Secret" classification necessary to protect the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 18, 1965

Bureau 100-442529

#253760

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ ~~ON~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #253,760
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/18/87 BY SP4EUW/KFA

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 17, 1965, that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), and Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), were in contact earlier during that day for the purpose of discussing the Los Angeles, California riots. It was during that contact that King persuaded Rustin to join him in that City on August 17, 1965. King said he and Bernard Lee (King's assistant) would arrive in Los Angeles at 12:45, Pacific Standard Time, aboard National Airlines Flight 41. He said he would be joined by Andrew Young (Executive Director, SCLC), who would arrive before noon. Rustin said he would take American Airlines Flight 37, which arrives Los Angeles at 10:20 AM, August 17, 1965.

The source advised that shortly after Rustin's contact with King, he (Rustin) was in contact with Harry Wachtel, during which time he informed him of King's plans to go to Los Angeles. Rustin said in view of King's plans and at his request, he (Rustin), drew up a five point program for King's use while in Los Angeles. The points, as enumerated by Rustin, were:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-442529 - 1382

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1. "To minister to the thousands of Negroes innocent of any wrong doing, and who have lost homes and jobs, and to pledge the SCLC to morally and financially assist these people.

2. "Visit those Negroes in jail in an attempt to find ways in which they can help restore damage they have done, and attempt to redeem themselves.

3. "To keep and maintain sympathy and communication with the white sympathizers and work out programs to prevent future disturbances.

4. "To confer with local government leaders if they so desire.

5. "To present his own plans for immediate and long range action to clergymen and other leaders."

Rustin said that King planned to visit religious leaders, prisons and temporary homes of displaced persons in order to get a first hand report.

The situation regarding King's visit, according to Rustin, "is delicate as we do not want him to be accused of going out there and starting trouble."

Rustin, after talking with Wachtel, was in contact with a confidante, Rachelle Horowitz, on August 17, 1965. He told her of his plans to go to California to be with King and in view of that, instructed her to contact the White House in Washington, D.C., and inform someone there that he would be late in submitting his document which is due on August 20, 1965 (document he is preparing for the conference of civil rights leaders scheduled for November, 1965).

Horowitz, in regard to the Los Angeles situation, suggested to Rustin that he contact Michael Hannon, a former police officer (Los Angeles Police Department), who was suspended for participating in civil rights demonstrations, and William Becker, a former officer, because they "may know things about the situation". Horowitz said both men now work in Governor Brown's office.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York unit of the YSL.

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on July 8, 1960.

A characterization of the YSL is attached.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

MRS HARRY H WACHTEL
LEONORA WACHTEL

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Spirit Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

100-442529-1393
CHANGED TO
157-3388-10X

FEB 3 1966

Bur — AQS

100-442529-1394

CHANGED TO

100-3-116-NR DATED 8/20/65

SEP 15 1965

Hy

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 8-24-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Gasper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: August 16, 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Bland
FROM : F. J. Baumgardner 1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

In recent weeks, President Johnson has been meeting separately with civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as an apparent prelude to a President's Conference on Civil Rights scheduled for 11/17/65. NY 4212-S* has reported on lengthy discussions had 8/14/65 by Bayard Rustin (advisor to King with communist background) with Wilkins, and others concerning the Conference; who will be its Chairman; and other Conference matters. Present indications are that the Honorary Chairman will be A. Philip Randolph, head of the Negro Labor Council and that Rustin will be his "stand in" to do the actual planning work. In this connection, it will be recalled that Randolph held a high post, in name, relative to the 8/23/63 March on Washington but that Rustin did most of the planning.

Rustin is also reported as telling some of his associates how well he, Rustin, stands with the President and the Vice President. Rustin also claimed that Lee White of the White House wanted Rustin to suggest the make-up of a committee to run the Conference. From Rustin's discussions 8/14/65, it appears that several of the people who have been conferred with and/or are considered for assistance relative to the Conference are persons with communist or socialist-oriented backgrounds.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-01 BY 8160262 NSE/MM

REC-113 100-442529-1396
18 AUG 26 1965

ACTION:

We have prepared a letterhead memorandum containing full details of the foregoing for dissemination by routing slips to the White House; Mr. David B. Filvaroff, General Counsel to the President's Council on Equal Opportunity; the Attorney General; Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley and Doar. This material is attached for approval and to go forward.

100-442529

Enclosure

SFP:deh (9)

SENT DIRECTION
8-17-65

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1395 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: August 26, 1965

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Reference Bureau letter to New York dated May 13, 1965, which concerned plans of the Communist Party (CP) to send organizers into the South. Reference Bureau letter to New York dated August 6, 1965, which requested offices receiving the communication to advise if any information had been obtained along the lines indicated in referenced Bureau letter.

[redacted], who has been constantly in touch with GEORGE MEYERS, Organizer for the CP Southern Region, and who is aware of the information set forth in above-referenced Bureau letter dated August 6, 1965, stated on August 23, 1965, that he has no knowledge of any attempt on the part of MEYERS or other CP leaders to recruit into the CP any individuals from the civil rights movement.

b3
b7D
b7E

1 - cc for 8 R, B

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Baltimore [redacted]

RCN:dfm
(6)

REC-42 100-442529-1397

EX 105

3 AUG 27 1965

INT. SEC.

66 AUG 31 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (157-492)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MAYOR'S OFFICE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, August 19, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Seattle teletypes 8/19/65 and 8/20/65 and Seattle airtel and LHM, 8/19/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Source SE T-1 is [redacted]
Source SE T-2 is
Source SE T-3 is
Source SE T-4 is
Source SE T-5 is

b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because information reported by the above informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value, compromise the future efectiveness thereof, and thereby might possibly affect the national security.

Information concerning the assault and ~~shooting~~ mentioned in the LHM has been furnished the Bureau under the

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
9 - Seattle (2 - 157-492)
(1 - 100-27267) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-26956) (SNCC)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 -
(1 -
(1 -
(1 - 157-466)
OWL/kw
(11)

100-442529-1 AUG 25 1965
NOT RECORDED
19 AUG 26 1965

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. AUG 24 1965

b6
b7C

How Forw. B-S

By Cafe - Mail Room 828 RB

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-30-37

caption [redacted]; ROBERT L. REESE (DECEASED); [redacted] b6 b7C

VICTIMS, CR.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished locally to the OSI, ONI, INTC, and US Secret Service.

This matter is being closely followed by this office and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent additional developments by appropriate communication.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Seattle, Washington 98104
August 20, 1965

RE: POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
AUGUST 19, 1965

The following article by reporter RICHARD SIMMONS appeared in the August 20, 1965 issue of the "Seattle Post Intelligencer", a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington:

"Seattle police had to step in and break up a civil rights demonstration in Mayor J. D. BRAMAN's office late yesterday afternoon.

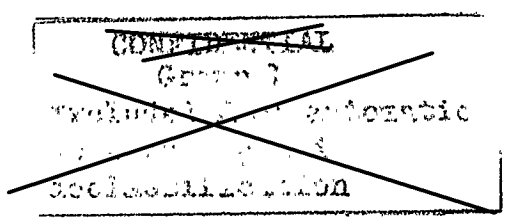
"The 13 demonstrators, all between the ages of 15 and 20, said they would be back at 8 this morning.

"The affair started yesterday morning when a group of Negro and white youths marched into the Mayor's office and presented a list of four grievances. Mayor BRAMAN was not available at the time and the demonstrators said they would return in the afternoon.

"About 2 p.m., they came back. ED DEVINE, the mayor's assistant for public affairs, said the youngsters would have to leave when the building closed at 5 p.m.

"Spokesmen for the group, MIKE RUBICZ, 20, of 1913 East Yesler, white, and LEON GIVEN, 20, of 1913 South Washington Street, said they would wait until 5 p.m. before they decided what to do.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



ENCLOSURE 100-440529-

"The Mayor never talked with the group. He did talk to newsmen and told them that the demands made by the group, which called itself the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC), were out of his jurisdiction.

"At one point, Y. PHILIP HAYASADA, director of the Human Rights Commission, took RUBICZ and GIVEN down to his office and discussed the situation with them.

"'They were a hard bunch to talk to,' HAYASADA said. 'I told them that they should get at the problem; not judge the symptoms of the problem.'

"Late in the afternoon, Police Chief FRANK RAMON was called back from a vacation at Kingston.

"A little after 5 p.m. ED DEVINE walked into the waiting room packed with newsmen and the 13 demonstrators and said:

"'It's after 5 p.m., you'll have to leave.'

"The demonstrators made no move. DEVINE continued:

"'I'm afraid I'll have to ask the police department to escort you from the building.'

"One of the demonstrators asked:

"'Does that mean being arrested?'

"DEVINE answered:

"'No, it means being escorted from the building.'

"There was nervous laughter from the demonstrators. One asked:

"'Does that mean forcibly being taken out?'

"DEVINE said if necessary, it did. Four of the demonstrators, including spokesman RUBICZ and two girls

left. Nine remained seated.

"Police Chief FRANK RAMON then stepped in and said:

"'I'm prepared to take actions necessary to see that the laws are enforced. You're young. Real young. The mayor's office is closed. Now I'm telling you. As a matter of law your presence here is illegal. I'm going to ask each one of you if you will leave.'

"RAMON pointed to each one. There were nine 'no's.'

"The chief continued:

"'Now you've each knowingly and willingly decided to disobey the law.'

"One of the demonstrators said:

"'We aren't disobeying any law.'

"RAMON shot back:

"'It's not your job to interpret the law.'

"Chief RAMON then called in WARD CROW, chief inspector. CROW was followed by what looked like half the Seattle police force, including policewomen. CROW asked the youngsters:

"'Will you walk out or do we have to take you out forcibly?'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION, MAYOR'S OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19, 1965

"The youngsters decided to walk out. They left by the Fourth Avenue entrance to the Municipal Building where they met RUBICZ and others who had left earlier. Some talked about spending the night outside the Municipal Building.

"Outside, RUBICZ said:

"'We don't want to go to jail. We just want to see the mayor.'

"The group was in no way connected with the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee or other civil rights groups in Seattle. RUBICZ did say he himself was affiliated with SNCC.

"The demands the group is making include:

"A new trial for the four Negroes accused of assaulting two police officers in a Chinatown cafe early June 20, on the grounds that the recent trial, which ended Wednesday with a charge of third degree assault against all four men, had a segregated jury and that the defense council had no voice in choosing the jurors.

"Demands that HAROLD LARSON, one of the police officers assaulted, who later shot ROBERT L. REESE, be tried for murder.

"Demands that both patrolmen LARSON and FRANKLYN JUNELL be permanently discharged from the police force this week.

"And finally, demands that a civilian police review board be established."

[redacted], Seattle, Washington, advised at 9:05 a.m. today that the following were among the individuals at the mayor's office yesterday and that the same group returned again this morning at approximately 9 a.m. to the mayor's office, claiming to b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

represent the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) and that RUBICZ was the leading spokesmen of the group:

MIKE RUBICZ
CHARLES NICHOLS
BILL CORR
PETER CORR

The above information was furnished [redacted], Special Operations Section, 115th INTC Group, Region III, U.S. Army, Ft. Lawton, Washington at 9:25 a.m. today. b6 b7C

On May 3, 1965, SE T-1 advised that MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a club involving Central Area Youth and that its goal was to represent all the Central Area Youth and to belong to all Central Area Youth. RUBICZ stated there were about 25 members with a ratio of three to one Negroes over whites. RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and has also been somewhat involved in the demonstrations around the Viet Nam issue.

This same source advised that during September 1964 MIKE RUBICZ, Seattle, Washington was a member of the "On-Campus" club of the Communist Party, Seattle, Washington. This source advised on May 3, 1965 that RUBICZ was still a member.

On January 5, 1965 SE T-2 advised that CHARLES NICHOLS, Seattle, Washington, attended a YPEL Executive meeting at Everett, Washington on December 15, 1964. This and other reliable sources had advised on various occasions during the pertinent period that NICHOLS attended YPEL summer camps annually from 1960 to 1964

inclusive and has otherwise been active in the YPEL and has had YPEL meetings in his home.

A characterization of the YPEL is attached hereto.

SE T-3 advised on various occasions between 1955 and 1962 inclusive that ANITA MARKEY, formerly ANITA NICHOLS, was an active member of the Communist Party (CP), that she served on the Negro Commission, Northwest District Communist Party (NWDCP) during the entire time and that she was also a member of the District Committee and the State Board of the NWDCP. Files of this office indicate that CHARLES NICHOLS is a Negro, male, the son of ANITA MARKEY, who resides at [redacted].

In November 1960 SE T-3 advised that BILL CORR attended a Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) summer camp, August 19-28, 1960, at Lake Sutherland, Washington. This and other sources have advised CORR has attended numerous other YPEL camps and meetings and that he attended a YPEL executive board meeting at Everett, Washington, Feb. 28, 1965. b6 b7C

In October 1963 SE T-4 advised that CORR's mother, CECILA CORR, was a dues-paying member of the White Center CP Club, King County, Washington.

On January 21, 1964, SE T-5 advised that PETER CORR, brother of BILL CORR, above, is a member of the YPEL.

[redacted], Patrol Division, Police Department, Seattle, Washington, advised at 11:30 a.m. this date that 10 - 12 of the above youths were still in the mayor's

office, that the mayor has left town and probably does not intend to see the group and that it was expected that the group would again have to be asked to leave the mayor's office at 5 p.m., the close of business, by members of the Seattle Police Department. [redacted] stated there has been no violence in this matter. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that the CAYAC demonstrators left the mayor's office peaceably and voluntarily at 5:14 pm August 20, 1965. They, the demonstrators, will have an official meeting with the mayor at 2:30 pm Wednesday, August 25, 1965.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 20, 1965

Title POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION
MAYOR'S OFFICE
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 8/19/65

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

Transmit the following in ~~ESSENTIAL~~ [illegible]
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)(100-41324)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

CIRM

Garrow/King 81-0802
Classified by: 3642 PWT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 11/28/88

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and 15 copies of a LHM reflecting information concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING; enclosed for offices designated are copies of LHM equal to the number of copies designated.

Review of Chicago Office files disclosed one reference to the name KARL PRUSSIAN, 100-0-5726, which is a memorandum dated 8/25/41, from the Military Intelligence Division of the Army. This memorandum was based upon information attributed to [redacted] Intelligence Officer, Detroit Tank Arsenal, Detroit Michigan. One KARL PRUSSIAN, with aliases SAM GOLDSTEIN and BEN BASKIN, had made application for a job as a clerk with the Office of Division Engineer, San Francisco, California. According to this memorandum, PRUSSIAN was known to have worked in Detroit in several automobile plants under the above name and aliases and was last employed under the name of BASKIN. He was also "known to be a member of the Communist Party and does not stay in one place very long," according to the memo. (U)

The Bureau and San Francisco are requested to furnish Chicago with any pertinent information concerning this document and/or KARL PRUSSION or PRUSSIAN. (U)

6 - Bureau (Encl. 16)(RM)
2 - Atlanta (Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - (CIRM)
5 - San Francisco (Encl. 5)(RM)
2 - (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - (CIRM)
1 - 134- (KARL PRUSSION)
2 - Chicago
RJS/mam
(15)

ENCLOSURE

~~ESSENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
200 AUG 24 1965

66 SEP 2 1965

Approved: Sent M Per

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE ORC DATE: 3/11/80 97a EEP/lau 4/21/90 Garrow/King 81-0802 CM 80,573

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1675

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 19, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/28/88 BY 3042 PUT/DMS
Garrow/King

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On August 18, 1965, [redacted] appeared at the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he made available a one-page document with the center heading "AFFIDAVIT," a copy of which is attached to this memorandum, in which Karl Prussion claims to be a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947 to 1960, and in which he states that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over sixty Communist fronts, individuals and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes. This affidavit is dated September 28, 1963, by a Notary Public.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] advised he had obtained this document at [redacted], and was making same available since he believed it would be of interest to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

A F F I D A V I T

I, Karl Prussion, a former counterspy for the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1947- 1960, do hereby swear under oath and penalty of perjury, that from the years 1954 through 1956 I attended five county committee meetings of the Communist Party of Santa Clara County, California. (A county committee meeting of the Communist Party consists of one delegate representing each Communist cell in a county.) The meetings were held during the aforementioned period in the following locations:

The residence of Robert Lindsey, Communist, in San Jose, California, 1954; the residence of Mary Field, Communist section organizer, Palo Alto, California, 1955; the residence of Isabel and Edwin Gomez, both Communists, Menlo Park, California, 1956; the residence of Gertrude Adler, Communist, Palo Alto, California, 1957; the residence of Karl Prussion, counterspy for the F.B.I., Los Altos, California, 1958; the residence of Myra White, Communist, Mountain View, California, 1959.

I hereby further solemnly state that at each and every meeting as set forth above, one Ed Beck, Communist, who is presently secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of San Mateo, County, California, and a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), presented the directive from the district office of the Communist Party in San Francisco to effect that:

> "All Communists working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the negative attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches, and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievement of Communist objectives."

I further swear and attest that at each and everyone of the aforementioned meetings, one Reverend Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or within ly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations, which give aid to or espouse Communist causes.

Karl Prussion

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/28/88 BY 3042 PUT/DMS
Garrow/King

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of July, 1963

Notary Public
My commission expires Sept. 17, 1966

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

EDITORIAL

Cops and Troops Slay 26 Negroes in Blazing Ghetto

by JAMES E. JACKSON

AFTER YOU HAVE read it all, all about the riot in Los Angeles, that is, you will have to weigh all of the thousands of words of the newsmen's "battle scene" stories against one solid statistic: *the head count of the dead.* The uncontestable fact is that of the 29 people who died in the four days of wrath, 26 were NEGROES.

In addition to the sum and the division of the dead, other statistics have been dutifully compiled. There were 676 persons hospitalized for injuries of whom 640 were Negroes. Negroes arrested in the Watts area of Los Angeles were jammed into every available space in the city jails — of the 2,157 people who were arrested in the area all were Negroes.

The papers reported in some detail how the National Guardsmen operated in "the field" while another 8,000 in reserve awaited their turn. An AP man wrote that on Sunday morning "about 4:30 a.m., a woman motorist approached a National Guard blockade at 59th Street and Vermont Ave. When she failed to stop on command, guardsmen opened fire with a machine gun. A policeman who helped carry her to an ambulance said, 'Her legs were almost cut off.' She was identified as Mrs. Lerner Cooke, 47, a Negro."

A staff man for the N.Y. Herald Tribune told of the team work between Lt. Richard Bogard's police from the Venice district and Col. Tom Haykin's 1st Battalion, 100th Infantry, 40th Armored Division of the National Guard. The combined force occupied the fire house on 103rd St. (Watts) as their command post.

OCIRM
TRAINOR
5-PHILIPS
Prince
MENDOSA
100-442529-11
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 27 1965
100-442529-A
1-XEROX
8-8 R.B.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker P.I. Midweek
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 8/17/65

"The Guardsmen hit two men they figured were snipers. Maybe they were; maybe they were just curious," the reporter wrote. They were dragged into the firehouse and propped against the wall. One resisted as a doctor probed in the hole in his shoulder for the bullet lodged there.

"'Choke him 'till he blacks out,' a policeman said and somebody choked one of the suspects 'till he blacked out. He revived in a minute, coughing blood, and the fight was out of him." Again the reporter told how —

"The National Guardsmen shot into the blackness, and a Negro came out, hands up, blood streaming down his face, soaking his clothes red. He was wounded, but he was alive.

"Earlier, one National Guardsman had fired a perfect shot. He hit a man in the middle of the forehead, the shot had ripped off the back of the man's head. He was dead upstairs in the firehouse. 'It was a beautiful shot,' a detective said. 'We've killed two here so far, wounded a lot of others,' someone said."

Who were the white victims of the riot? There was a sheriff's deputy — Ronald E. Ludlow, 27 — and another white man died of a wound that could have come from a police riot gun, also a white fireman died when a wall of a burning building fell upon him.

Most of the 26 Negroes who were killed were gunned to death by police wielding riot guns. The National Guardsmen, of course, also machine gunned a woman driving in her car. Then there was the four-year-old Negro "looter and rioter," Bruce Brown, who was shot to death in his front yard. His riotous 3-year-old brother was wounded by the spray of police bulletts and Guardmen's .30 calibre machinegun fire, but at last reports he was still alive.

Not so with 18-year-old Charles Shortridge who was all set to enter Los Angeles City College in September; he lay there dead as his uncle stared unbelievingly at the huge punched-out places the riot gun shells had left in his nephew's head, neck and check.

THEY SAY IT was a "race war," "an insurrection" etc. But how come it turns out that 26 Negroes were killed to 1 white deputy sheriff?

This was no "race riot."

This was an elemental scream of outrage from a violated people entombed in a prison house of social deprivation and economic impoverishment. No man has a right to expect that those whom the men of power and privilege, the capitalist ruling circle, have rendered relief-less in their wretchedness will forever slumber silently in the lower depths where they have been consigned by this society of bourgeois and billionaire.

Only those ignorant of history, only those blinded to the sight of injustice and the daily degradation of the Negro detainees of the slums of this country's great cities, ringed all about as they are by towering walls of white-supremacy, hatred and exclusion; only simpletons can assume that prisoners will not generate out of the fury of their circumstance the fire with which to ignite their cages. And so they set fire to their prisons, those unattended, denied, abused and degraded ones. They burned their prisons as did the desperate ones who followed Spartacus! Like the ragged ones who marched and sang with Villon. Like the slave chain breakers who lived to hang with Nat Turner.

So they made other statistics — 500 stores of absentee-owners were set afire. Also the sleek cars — symbols of the "American way of life" which the TV commercials gloat about but the establishment conspires to keep out of the reach of the people of Watts and of all the Watts of all the cities of America. Some officials say the fire loss will come to $175,000,000.

One of those who lost a store to the angry uprising of the downtrodden of Watts of Los Angeles (the City of the Angels it says in the Chamber of Commerce ads) was a certain Richard Gold. Mr. Gold has many stores, a chain of furniture stores, so he will simply write that burned one off of his income tax returns next year.

But the point is that Mr. Gold knows more about the time of day in the world we all live in than most of the men of his class and all of the Los Angeles city fathers. Said Mr. Gold:

"I cannot condemn these people. These people should not be shot down like dogs. White people who were as poor as they would burn and loot if they saw the chance. What's behind this is pentup anger over poverty and miserable housing."

Mr. Gold, the Watts businessman, is white and right on this score.

Watts is indeed the most poverty-ridden area of lush, plush, tinsled and glittering Los Angeles. Into its 150 blocks are jammed 67,000 Negroes. They pay high rents for unpet, 25-year old houses. The shop in neighborhood enterprises which employ of themselves.

There in Watts, income is lowest in all of Los Angeles, save the "skid row" district. Unemployment is three times higher in Watts than for the city as a whole. Watts is the city center of a Negro population which numbers some 523,000 in the whole of metropolitan Los Angeles.

The N. Y. Times on Sunday told it as it was when it said that — "The fact is that the new Civil Rights laws — and the related anti-poverty program — have not yet greatly improved the lot of the Negroes in the teeming ghettos of the cities of the North."

The welkin sounds that came from Watts last week-end were loud and angry enough to have shaken the complacent into a wide-eyed confrontation of the reality of the challenge by the slum-confined multi-millions who have come to the point where they were determined not to live longer in the same old way.

The challenge of the Watts explosion can be met only by a truly massive program to extend genuine material equality of opportunity to the Negro masses in particular and to those who dwell in poverty and social deprivation.

It means a vast increase in the investments in the War Against Poverty Program, an increase that can only come about through a proportionate decrease in the expenditures in the criminal diversion of national resources and men to the dirty work the Johnson administration is carrying out in Vietnam, where U.S. soldiers are busy killing people who have risen in behalf of freedom for themselves as did our forefathers in the Revolutionary War.

In Watts itself, what is called for is not only a total economic opportunity program for wiping out unemployment and for proper job-training, but a program for the total reconstruction of the area. All the blight of slum conditions must be eliminated in accord with a plan speedily implemented. Housing, educational, recreational facilities must be provided for in full measure.

In addition, Watts requires that Negroes, who are more than 90 percent of the population, shall be predominant in the police department, fire fighting, and other city service jobs and functions for the area. Also, merchants doing business in the area must employ Negroes in their establishments in a just ratio.

With such an approach for Watts and for all the ghetto cities of the country, guarantees can be established against recurrences of such tragic outbursts of primitive protest and outrage at injustice.

As Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, Los Angeles Negro Congressman, said, "The trouble is that nothing has ever been done to solve the long-range underlying problems."

Watts means that the time for stalling and demagogic promises and goodwill platitdues has run out. It has come down to this: Either wipe out the conditions that produce the slums; or the slums will wipe out the cities.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-777)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
8/12/65
RM; CIRM

Re Chicago teletypes dated 8/13/65 and 8/14/65 and Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 8/13/65 captioned "DEATH OF NEGRO WOMAN AFTER BEING STRUCK BY FIRE TRUCK, WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 8/12/65, RM" and Chicago tels to Bureau 8/14/65 and 8/15/65 captioned as above.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

Confidential sources utilized in letterhead memorandum are 1. [redacted], Chicago, Illinois Police Department and 2. [redacted]

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b7D

9 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
202 AUG 31 1965

15 AUG 18 1965

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 9)
(5) - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
(1 -100-41332 (SPARTICIST)
(1 - (JOHN R. GLENN)
(1 - 157-413) (

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

MJW:djm
(9)

Date Forw. 8/20/65

How Forw. 2 S

By _____

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 16, 1965

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE
WILCOX AND PULASKI
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 13, 1965 at Chicago, Illinois captioned "Death of Negro Woman After Being Struck by Fire Truck, Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois, August 12, 1965."

At 8:00 p.m. on August 13, 1965, Deputy Superintendent of Field Services James Riordan, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that at 7:30 p.m. this date approximately fifty Negroes gathered in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski in vicinity of the firehouse located that location. At this time rally sponsored by the civil rights organization ACT under the leadership of Lawrence Landry, Nahaz Rogers and Frederick Douglas Andrews was being held at the corner of Wilcox and Pulaski with speeches made by these three individuals.

At 9:00 p.m., August 13, 1965, Deputy Superintendent Riordan advised that the situation deteriorated into violence in the general area with reports of broken windows in nearby buildings and in passing automobiles and small scale fighting by youths in the neighborhood with Chicago Police on duty. Ten persons, all Negroes, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department including Andrews.

100-442539-

ENCLOSURE

Deputy Superintendent Riordan advised at 10:00 p.m., August 13, 1965 he received reports that several shots were fired at a police car in the area with no injuries reported. Two police van loads of demonstrators were arrested for fighting and causing a disturbance and were removed to Central Detention Lockup, 1121 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois. He received reports that many windows were broken in stores on Madison Street from the 4000 to the 4300 block of South Pulaski. Rocks, sticks, and bottles were thrown at police squad cars operating in the area.

Confidential source number one advised August 13, 1965 Andrews referred to above was released from custody at the request of Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department because of Andrews' cooperation with the police in helping quell the disturbance.

Officer Robert Mc Mahon, Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 11:30 p.m., August 13, 1965, that it was estimated by police operating in the Fillmore Police District area of the disturbance that fifty to one hundred cars passing the vicinity were hit by rocks and other flying objects. Numerous squad cars and police vehicles were damaged by thrown objects. The fire marshall at the firehouse located in the area reported many false alarms and when fire trucks leave the station they and the firemen were hit with thrown objects. There were reports made that firemen were walking off the job. Approximately forty to fifty persons were being treated for assorted injuries at nearby hospitals.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 12:30 a.m., August 14, 1965, there have been eighty individuals arrested. Automobiles travelling on the Eisenhower Expressway reported being stoned from overpasses and traffic subsequently rerouted. Occupants of cars in rerouted traffic occasionally pulled from cars and beaten causing traffic to again be rerouted to the Eisenhower Expressway.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 1:30 a.m., August 14, 1965 that all liquor has been looted from the Goldblatts Department Store display window on Madison Street and that fifty to sixty persons have gathered at the intersection of Cicero Avenue and Adams Street.

Officer Mc Mahon advised that at 2:30 a.m., August 14, 1965 that a small crowd is still milling around the general area and that approximately one hundred are now forming at Eisenhower Expressway and Kildare Avenue Avenue. There has been a report of a small fire in Goldblatts Brothers Department Store on Madison Street and although activity in the area seems to be diminishing 47 civilians, eleven policemen and two firemen have received cuts, bruises and other minor injuries.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 4:00 a.m., August 14, 1965 that the fire in the Goldblatts Department Store has been extinguished and the demonstrators dispersed. The area is calm and under the control of the Chicago Police Department. Standby police have been released from duty. There has been one hundred adult Negroes arrested and five juveniles taken into custody. Police patrols have been set up in the areas of damage to prevent looting.

Officer Mc Mahon advised at 5:30 a.m., August 14, 1965 that a total of 99 Negro males and one female were arrested in the area of disturbance. The charges vary from mob action to disorderly conduct on the night of August 13, 1965.

Mr. Dave Cohen, Chicago Commission on Human Relations, advised August 14, 1965 that the one hundred adults arrested are now out on bond. He has received information that the 3,000 Illinois National Guard troops have been alerted for duty in Chicago by Illinois Governor Otto Kerner at the request of Chicago Police Superintendent O.W. Wilson.

Lieutenant John Carrol, Youth Division, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised on August 14, 1965, that a circular found in the possession of one Jesse Davidson, male Negro, age [redacted], taken into custody August 13, 1965, in the area of the disturbance entitled "Drive the Cops Out" indicates it was made by "SPARTACIST (TROTSKYIST)" and contains inflamatory statements against Chicago Police, President Johnson, Chicago Mayor Daley and Chicago School Superintendent Willis. The circular contains a telephone number [redacted]. This number was found to be listed to John R. Glenn, [redacted]. The circular contains statements referring to the situation as similar to Viet Nam and Santo Domingo and the fact that "the cops and the Daley machine had this coming." The arrestee refused to divulge the source of the circular; however Lieutenant Carrol stated indications are many were passed out in the area of the disturbance.

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Regarding John R. Glenn, Mr. Ray V. Hainline, [redacted] on September 1, 1964 furnished a letter in which Marcia Glenn stated that she and her husband John Glenn constituted the Midwest Chapter of "SPARTACIST."

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International identifying "SPARTACIST" is an appendix to this memorandum.

At 8:10 p.m., August 14, 1965, Sergeant John Robinson, 11th District (Fillmore), Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that there are many Negroes congregating in the area of previous disturbances; however, there have been no major incidents reported. The Chicago Police are heavily concentrated in the trouble spots.

Officer Milton Blake, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that he received information at 7:10 p.m., August 14, 1965, from a source from the Chicago Commission on Human Relations indicating a possibility of a disturbance in the vicinity of Kedzie Avenue and Roosevelt Road on the evening of August 14, 1965. This area, which is approximately fourteen blocks from Wilcox and Pulaski, is in the Fillmore Police District. Blake stated he notified the Fillmore District of this possibility.

In connection with the above information a second confidential source of the Chicago Office advised previously that the general talk on the street on the west side in Chicago reflects that two Negro youth gangs "Roman Saints" and the "Spanish Cobras" have joined forces the reason unknown. This source advised on August 14, 1965, that some of the "Spanish Cobras" were observed during the disturbance August 13, 1965, although they were not organized. Kedzie and Roosevelt is considered to be the stronghold of the "Roman Saints."

The above information was furnished to Officer Blake.

Officer William Day, Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago Police Department, advised at 10:55 p.m., August 14, 1965 the situation in the disturbance area is generally quiet. Six arrests have been reportedly made in the vicinity of Adams Street and Pulaski and nine men and one woman were reportedly arrested at Wilcox and Pulaski. The police are continuing to breakup all groups as they gather.

Day advised that at 10:45 p.m., August 14, 1965, the Superintendents Office, Chicago Police, received a call from Lieutenant Colonel Kohner, Illinois National Guard, advising the Illinois National Guard has 1500 men "standing by and ready to go." They are now in three assembly points,

2700 West Madison Street; North and Kedzie Street, and near north, all in armories in Chicago.

On August 14, 1965, Officer Richard Becker, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised from Central Detention, Chicago Police Department, that he had just brought in one David Page arrested in the general area of the recent disturbance. Becker stated that Captain Miles of the 11th District would sign the complaint against Page and as a consequence he was unable to furnish the identity of the charge. Becker stated that Page was arrested for passing out leaflets captioned "Get the Cops Out" which was signed "SPARTACIST." He stated that he understood the leaflet was similar to the leaflets passed out August 13, 1965. Page indicated that he was from New York, gave his birth date as [redacted] and is a student at the City College of New York and is a white male.

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Captain Miles, referred to above, advised on August 14, 1965, that also arrested passing out similar leaflets was one Sharon Dyer, white female, age [redacted]. She was arrested in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski.

"SPARTACIST" has been referred to previously in this memorandum.

Officer James Mc Mahon, referred to previously, Chicago Police Department, advised at 1:15 a.m., August 15, 1965 that the situation in the area of the previous disturbances can be considered quiet and under control. There have been a total of 27 arrests made in the general area throughout this evening and morning, the individuals arrested generally charged with disorderly conduct.

At 10:00 p.m., August 13, 1965, Officer William Day, Deputy Superintendents Office, Chicago Police Department, advised that the general area surrounding Wilcox and Pulaski is quiet and has been quiet throughout the entire day. The area is heavily patrolled by police and no incidents are expected. There has been no agitation by outside groups and no major incidents.

At 8:30 p.m., August 15, 1965, Dennis Mc Donough, Desk Sergeant, Military Police, United States Army, Chicago, advised that the police in the Fillmore District arrested one Joseph R. Rice for failure to report for induction into the armed forces as ordered on November 29, 1963. Rice, who resides in the area, was carrying a .38 caliber loaded revolver and will possibly be charged with "carrying a concealed weapon."

At 10:45 a.m., August 16, 1965, Officer Mackey, Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, advised that the total number of arrestees has not been completely compiled as of this moment. The unofficial count of those arrested in the Fillmore District are as follows: 18 on August 12, 1965 and resulting morning; 105 on August 13, 1965 and accompanying morning; and 46 on August 14, 1965. There is no tabulation for those arrested Sunday, August 15, 1965. Most arrests were brought to Central Detention Lockup, although some were taken to adjoining districts. This would include all arrested although it would be expected that some arrested in the Fillmore District were arrested simultaneously with those connected in the disturbance. Fillmore normally has a very high crime rate. The charges range as follows: criminal damage to property; resisting arrest; battery; disorderly conduct and mob action.

The information as set out in this memorandum was furnished to Mr. Marco Mancuso, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois and to Special Agent James Griffiths, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, as it was learned on the dates indicated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title

Character

Reference

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8/18/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-777)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 8/12/65
RM: CIRM

Remytel, airtel and LHM, 8/17/65.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of LHM re captioned matter.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9)
(1 - CIRM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

MJW:kch
(7)

1 - ENCLOSURE

100-443521

NOT RECORDED
178 AUG 26 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 18, 1965

**DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTER; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 17, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

Lieutenant Edward Hayes, Watch Command, Fillmore District, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), at 10:30 p.m., August 17, 1965, that the area of Wilcox and Pulaski, scene of previous disturbances in Chicago, is very quiet. There have been no incidents or arrests reported at this time. He advised the area is being heavily patrolled by the Chicago Police Department.

The above information was furnished to Special Agent James Griffiths, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and to Mr. Charles Mueller, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, on August 17, 1965.

At 9:30 a.m., August 18, 1965, Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Commanding Officer, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised that since the incident occurred in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski on August 12, 1965, there have been a total of 182 arrests made in the Fillmore District, up to and including August 18, 1965. Included in this total are three individuals who were immediately released and seven juveniles who are being handled by the Juvenile Authorities. All others arrested were Negro males with the exception of one Negro female, one white female, and one white male.

ENCLOSURE

100-442509-

The white female and white male who are being charged with inciting to riot are as follows:

Mrs. Sharon Byer, white female, age [redacted], who resides at [redacted];

Daniel Page, also known as David Page and Daniel Paige, white male, age [redacted], who resides at [redacted].

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b7C

These individuals were charged after being arrested while distributing inflammatory leaflets. They are scheduled to appear in jury court on August 26, 1965.

Sergeant Nolan continued complete tabulation has not been effected as of this time concerning all the arrestees, and the police department is in the process of compiling this data.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Marco Mancuso, Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois, and to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Maurice Martineau, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, on August 18, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Chou Sees Rioting As Suppression of American Negroes

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai declared today that the Chinese people "stand firmly by the American Negroes and other Americans" fighting for racial justice.

At a reception at the Indonesian Embassy in Peking, Chou took first public note of the racial disorders in Los Angeles. The New China news agency quoted him as saying:

"We Chinese people sternly condemn the United States ruling circles for their bloody suppression of the American Negroes."

Chou said American Negroes are being "subjected beyond endurance to intensified racial discrimination and oppression." He added:

"In the last few days the American Negroes have launched a momentous nationwide fight against tyranny from Coast to Coast and from North to South. . . . They have explicitly linked their struggle for freedom and equal rights against discrimination and persecution with the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the peoples of Viet-Nam, the Congo (Leopoldville), the Dominican Republic and other countries.

"These are signs of the beginning of a new stage in the American Negroes' movement for freedom and emancipation."

Soviets Say Riots Show U.S. Lacks Solution

MOSOW, Aug. 17 (AP)—The Soviet press said today the Los Angeles riots show "capitalist America cannot solve the Negro problem," but generally kept the story on the inside pages.

A report from Boris Strelnikov, New York Correspondent of Tass news agency, added that "the news coming in from Los Angeles shows that the actions of the Negro population of that city have been suppressed by the most ruthless means."

Only the Communist Party youth paper Komsomolskaya Pravda gave the rioting wide display on the front page.

East German Press Cites Riot 'Massacre'

BERLIN, Aug. 17 (UPI) The East German press today accused California authorities of carrying out a "massacre" of Negroes in Los Angeles.

The official Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland headline read "soldiers murder in Los Angeles."

The Berliner Zeitung headliner "murder orgy by Yankee police."

Neues Deutschland said "the bloody suppression of a large part of the American people, the organized massacre in the streets of American cities is as much a part of the American way of life as the poverty of those without rights and the great riches of a tiny minority.

"This nation that in its own country can rule only with the machine pistol and street battles takes upon itself the right to recommend its 'democracy' and even attempts to impose it by force in Viet-Nam and the Dominican Republic," the paper said.

Total Support Offered To Rioters by Cuba

Reuters

HAVANA, Aug. 17 — Cuba today denounced what it called the "genocide" of Negroes in Los Angeles and declared its total support for what it called Negro demonstrators there.

An editorial in the newspaper Hoy, organ of the Cuban regime, declared:

"The deliberate murder of Negroes in Los Angeles, constitutes genocide, a deed which deserves the unreserved condemnation of all humanity.

"Seeking to justify the crime, the murderers, that is to say the Yankee authorities have accused Negroes of being incendiaries, mutineers and looters . . ."

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-9
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 8-18-65

1-XEROX

FBI
70 AUG 31 1965

311

100-442529-A

RECORDED
170 AUG 30-1965

44279

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SECRET

August 17, 1965

AUG 17 5 11 PM '65

NEW YORK-READING ROOM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A confidential informant of this Bureau who has supplied reliable information in the past has furnished the following information concerning a reported Conference of civil rights leaders which President Lyndon B. Johnson is scheduled to call for November 17, 1965.

On August 14, 1965, Bayard Rustin contacted Roy Wilkins, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and advised Wilkins that President Johnson desires A. Philip Randolph, head of the Negro American Labor Council, to be Chairman of the November 17, 1965, Conference. Wilkins said that he had some additional plans for the Conference and Rustin suggested that Wilkins make them known to the White House. Wilkins said that he would consider it a privilege to take part in the Conference with Randolph as Chairman. Wilkins said that any one of several individuals could be Chairman and named specifically Whitney Young, head of the National Urban League; James Farmer, head of the Congress of Racial Equality; Martin Luther King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and himself, Wilkins. Rustin agreed with this observation. Wilkins then stated that Randolph is the correct choice. Rustin and Wilkins agreed that Young would also recommend Randolph.

Subsequently, on August 14, 1965, Rustin conferred with one Max Shachtman (phonetic). Rustin related that he had convinced Randolph to be Honorary Chairman of the Conference and that the White House would permit him, Rustin, to "stand in" for Randolph in all planning. Rustin claimed that Randolph went to the White House and told the President that he, Randolph, would reluctantly be the Chairman but that he would have to have someone else close to him do all the work. Randolph was about to

DECLASSIFIED BY 6026 NSEPTAF ON 5-2-01

REC- 113 100-442529

SECRET

SEE BUREAU NOTE PAGE 3.

SFP:deh
(15)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7 SEP 2 1965

ORIGINAL TO THE WHITE HOUSE. XEROX COPIES TO MR. DAVID B. FILVAROFF, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL YEAGLEY AND DOAR.

mention Rustin when Mr. Lee White, a Presidential aide, turned to the President and said "Mr. President, the Vice President and I feel that of the thirty people who come to the White House, the only person who really made a great deal of sense was a Mr. Rustin." According to Rustin, the President then said "Oh, that is the man who led the March on Washington." White then said "More important, Mr. President, he is the man who wrote the article,'From Protest to Politics,' which I laid on your desk in preparation for one of your speeches." The President said "You know I am very happy to accept Mr. Rustin if Mr. Randolph would like to have him." Randolph then said that Rustin is exactly the person he, Randolph, was going to name.

Rustin then told Shachtman that the reason he is calling is that Mr. Lee White wants Rustin to have on White's desk on August 20, 1965, a list of people Rustin would propose for a committee to run the Conference. Rustin said that he wanted to get a group to talk about his ideas and that he desired the Conference "to deal on a basis of economics." Rustin told Shachtman that Vice President Humphrey is friendly to him, Rustin, personally. Shachtman then said "I hope that you have, like I have, left behind the feeling that if you are on talking terms with someone among the bourgeoise, you have betrayed the proletariat." Rustin then said "Oh, don't worry."

Later on August 14, 1965, Rustin contacted one Tom Kahn, related his conversation with Shachtman, and stated that he desired to have a meeting with Kahn on August 17, 1965, Rustin commented that this is one of the most important opportunities "we" have had. Rustin named as people to get for the August 17, 1965, meeting Norm Hill, Rachelle Horowitz, Tom Kahn, Shachtman and himself (Rustin). Rustin said that they would also like to have Irving Howe present. Rustin concluded by saying that he "wouldn't want some people to know that a socialist caucus met on it."

The following information concerns individuals of the same names as those mentioned above and may relate to them.

In the early 1940's, Bayard Rustin was a member of the Young Communist League, an organization designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

One Max Shachtman, who was born September 10, 1903, at Warsaw, Poland, and is a naturalized citizen, was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA, from which he was expelled in 1928 for espousing doctrines of Leon Trotsky. Shachtman later joined the Socialist Workers Party, an organization designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, but in April, 1940, split from this organization and formed the Workers Party, of which he became National Chairman. He continued as National Chairman of the Workers Party and its successor, the Independent Socialist League, until September, 1958, when the Independent Socialist League merged with the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation. As of 1964, Shachtman was still serving as a member of the National Committee, Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

From 1957 to 1961, one Thomas Kahn was a member of the National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League which is the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

In 1960, one Rachelle Horowitz was associated with the Young People's Socialist League.

One Irving Horenstein, also known as Irving Howe, was a member of the Workers Party and the Socialist Workers Party from 1940 to 1946. He was also a member of the Young People's Socialist League from 1934 to 1946.

One Norman S. Hill, Jr., was associated, during 1958 and 1959, with the Young People's Socialist League.

NOTE:

See memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan dated 8/16/65, same caption, prepared by SFP:deh. Classified "~~Secret~~" as basic information is from NY 4212-S*, a highly sensitive source relative to the racial situation.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re: Boston airtels 8/19, 20/65.

Civil Rights Parade at Springfield, Massachusetts on 8/22/65 was delayed one hour until 3:30 p.m. since only an estimated 350 of expected 1500 demonstrators assembled at start.

Demonstrators carrying posters and singing freedom songs proceeded to City Hall where speakers denounced alleged police brutality and charged mayor and others with lack of concern over charges.

Demonstrators had increased to a total of 750 individuals and no instances of violence reported. No information received indicating subversive involvement.

1 SUF RB

(3) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)
KPW/spi
(4)

REC-6 100-442529-1398

15 AUG 25 1965

C.C. - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/24/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 8/2/65.

On 8/11/65, [redacted] National Broadcasting Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC (conceal; has furnished reliable information in the past) advised SA WALTER C. ZINK that JUNE W. THOMSON who was also known as, June Locke, was employed by NBC from 9/8/47, to 6/23/50, as a Play Reader. According to [redacted], JUNE THOMSON resided at 115 Washington Place, NYC, c/o HART, apartment #20, during the period of time that she was employed by NBC. She resigned from her position with NBC on 6/23/50, in order to accept another position.

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According to the records of NBC, JUNE THOMSON was born on 7/23/24, and possesses Social Security Number 203-12-3424. In the event of emergency, NBC was to notify SAM LOCKE, and this was subsequently changed to Mrs. PETER THOMSON, 5273 W. Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUNE THOMSON attended University of Pittsburgh from 1942 to 1945, and received an AB Degree. She attended Columbia University from 1945 to 1946, and received an MS Degree in Journalism. She reads, speaks and writes Spanish. She was employed by BERNARD SIMON in NYC from April, 1947 to August, 1947, and during this same period, was a free lance writer with the Columbia Broadcasting System. She was employed by "Charm Magazine," NYC, from September, 1946 to September, 1947. She did some free lance writing with Harvey Publications from October, 1947 to December, 1947.

On 8/10/65, IC [redacted] reviewed the records of the Manhattan Board of Elections in an effort to develop

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1 80 & RB

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100-442529-1399

EX.-107

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (100-) (Info) (RM)
1-NY (100-) (JUNE WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON)
1-NY (100-111180) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(6)

15 AUG 25 1965

SEP 3 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

further information concerning Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON, but no record was located. Records were checked for the following addresses:

130 E. 18th St.
74 Grove St.
104 E. 56th St.
111 E. 79th St.
115 Washington Place

NYO is attempting to develop further information concerning WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-12-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

REC 1

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
Bureau File 100-442529
Philadelphia File 100-47672

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bureau File 100-438794
Philadelphia File 100-47194

Re my airtel dated 7/31/65.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
2 - Atlanta (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
2 - Birmingham (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)
1 - 157-115 (SCLC)
1 - (CIRM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - 100-45676 (MARION METELITS)
1 - [redacted]

REC-52 100-47194-1400

4 AUG 26 1965

b3
b7D
b7E

CJW:LMW
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAO
DATE FORW: 8-27-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

2cc & 1cc LHM
808 RB

INT. SEC.

AUG 31 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 8 1965

PH 100-47672
PH 100-47194

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Two copies are also being forwarded to Atlanta and Birmingham because of their interest in the SCLC.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted], who furnished the information to SA CHARLES J. WYLAND on 8/24/65. b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of this source and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-12-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 24, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On August 24, 1965, confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had learned that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), attended the convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held in Birmingham, Ala., from August 7 - 12, 1965. This source further advised that the expenses for her trip were paid by the National Office of the CP, USA; however, METELITS had returned to Philadelphia one day before the convention ended because she had not been granted sufficient funds. While in Birmingham, METELITS stayed at Birmingham's largest hotel and claimed she had a wonderful time.

METELITS attended this convention as a delegate, but when she experienced difficulties gaining admission to some of the conferences, she then indicated she was a reporter from the "Independent Citizen," the official publication of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) in Philadelphia. This

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
~~Excluded from~~ Automatic ~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

100-[illegible]-1400

ENCLOSURE

resulted in her meeting members of the press and enabled her to obtain copies of the speeches before they were delivered. She was also able to meet many of the people who were leaders of this group.

A characterization of the ICC is attached.

METELITS claimed she had a discussion with Mrs. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and during this discussion asked her some questions pertaining to the women question. Mrs. KING appeared to be very interested and indicated she would call METELITS and answer these questions after she had given them further thought. METELITS stated that in addition to the reporter from "The Evening Bulletin," a local Philadelphia newspaper, she was the only one from Philadelphia in attendance at this convention.

According to METELITS, the key to civil rights is the Voting Rights Bill which should stimulate much political action in the South, as well as in the North. While demonstrations will continue, they will not be on the same scale, but political action will become the weapon. METELITS claimed she was able to influence this thinking among some of the committees with which she met.

As a result of her attendance at this convention, METELITS is requesting a reorganization of the ICC because this organization is in line with the thinking of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). METELITS intends to use this to keep the ICC alive in Philadelphia.

METELITS has indicated that she plans to travel to New York City to meet with some of the leaders in the National Office of the CP, USA, at which time she will discuss certain parts of this convention with them. METELITS, however, did not indicate what these were, except she indicated they should be kept secret.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

According to this source, MARION METELITS on August 21, 1965, appeared before a group of people to discuss her recent Southern trip. The theme of her speech was political action, and she requested the ICC to use the Voting Rights Bill in its future political activities. This meeting was sponsored by the ICC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 26 1965
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1206 PM URGENT 8/26/65 JJM

TO DIRECTOR /2/ - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM/ OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK.

I

BU FILE /100-442529/ AND NEW YORK FILE /100-153735/

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE, DATED AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, SIXTY FIVE, CONCERNING MEETING OF KING, STANLEY LEVISON AND OTHERS, SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST TWENTY SIX TO TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE, IN ATLANTA.

REC- 15

EX-101

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK ADVISED ON NIGHT OF AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, SIXTY FIVE, STANLEY LEVISON MADE RESERVATIONS TO FLY TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ABOARD EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT ONE ZERO ONE Y, WHICH LEFT KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AT NINE THIRTY AM, AUGUST TWENTY SIX, SIXTY FIVE, AND WILL ARRIVE ATLANTA TEN THIRTY EIGHT AM. ACCORDING TO SOURCE, LEVISON WILL BE MET BY ANDY YOUNG.

AUG 30 1965

END PAGE ONE

66 SEP 2

PAGE TWO

ON AUGUST TWENTY SIX, SIXTY FIVE, AT NINE THIRTY AM, SPECIAL AGENTS OF NEW YORK OFFICE OBSERVED LEVISON DEPART KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ABOARD EASTERN AIRLINES FLIGHT ONE ZERO ONE Y ENROUTE TO ATLANTA. ATLANTA TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED.

WA MRW FBI WASH DC

Atlanta also advise by Mail

CC 808 RB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 11
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 59 ~ Duplicate;
Page 62 ~ Duplicate;
Page 63 ~ Duplicate;
Page 81 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ Duplicate;
Page 83 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 101 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 108 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (-P*-)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Rerep SA FRED G. COOK, Seattle, 7/30/65, and BUlet to SE, 8/11/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine (9) copies and to New York one (1) copy, of a LHM suitable for dissemination, regarding the captioned matter.

The LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ inasmuch as it contains information from sources of continuing value, identity of whom could jeopardize effectiveness thereof and adversely affect the national security.

Sources noted in the LHM are as follows:

SE T-1
SE T-2
SE T-3 [redacted]

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b7E

Although not shown in the LHM, inasmuch as the information furnished was not pertinent, the following is set forth as additional information obtained during the file review:

ENCLOSURE

REC- 13 1402

12 AUG 30 1965

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (REG)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Info) (REG)
3 - Seattle
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
FGC/jm
(7) 1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 3 1965

On 5/20/65, [redacted] advised of a meeting of the Des Moines CP Club, held 5/10/65 at 801 South 219th, Des Moines, Washington. GEORGE RUSSELL, member of the club, announced a fund-raising affair for the "People's World" (PW) at RUSSELLS' residence on May 16 (1965), where Mrs. FAWCETT would tell of her experiences in Mississippi. [redacted] attended no other meetings in connection with this matter and upon recontact on 8/18/65, could furnish no additional details. b7D

On 5/18/65, [redacted] furnished a report concerning attendance by source at a PW fund-raising affair held 5/16/65 at 801 South 219th, Des Moines, Washington. The report of [redacted] related only details of a talk given by Mrs. JOHN FAWCETT and made no reference to the purpose of the meeting, division of any proceeds obtained thereat, or other details requested in reBUlet. Upon recontact 8/18/65, [redacted] was unable to furnish any further details.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 23, 1965

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On May 19, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that during the first part of May, 1965, LONNIE HEALY, member of the CP in Seattle, Washington, stated the Des Moines CP Club was going to sponsor an affair on May 16, 1965, which would feature a speech by ELLEN FAWCETT (wife of JOHN FAWCETT). HEALY stated JOHN FAWCETT was due back from Mississippi during the second week of June. HEALY advised she had been assured by members of the Des Moines CP Club that proceeds from the above affair would go to the "People's World" (PW), even though the people attending would believe the money was going to civil rights work.

The PW is noted as a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

"The Seattle Times" of February 14, 1965, carried an article on Page 16 relating that JOHN FAWCETT was leaving his job and family at 11819 - 19th Avenue SW to participate in civil rights causes in Mississippi. It was stated he would be gone about five months. FAWCETT was described as an ordained elder of the Boulevard Park Presbyterian Church, (Seattle).

On May 18, 1965, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised a meeting of the Des Moines CP Club was held during the first part of May, 1965, at which time GEORGE RUSSELL, member of the Club, stated he had talked with Mrs. FAWCETT and that she had agreed to talk to a group on May 16, (1965). VI RUSSELL, wife of GEORGE RUSSELL and also a member of the Des Moines CP Club, stated she had some friends and neighbors that would love to attend but that there could be no mention of the PW or (Communist) Party and that she would not invite them unless this was well understood. The group voted that this could be done, and to invite, but not split with other groups. It was decided that coffee and cake would be served with a conscience cup on the table and that guests could assume the money would go for the South as long

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-1402
ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
337 DEC 28 1970

as Mrs. FAWCETT understood that it was going to support the PW.

On June 7, 1965, the second source advised a PW fund raising meeting sponsored by the Des Moines CP Club was held on May 16, 1965, at 801 S. 219th, Des Moines, Washington. Mrs. ELLEN FAWCETT told of visiting her husband who is in Mississippi as a civil rights worker. There was a conscience cup on the table with the proceeds going to the PW. This was done with Mrs. FAWCETT's knowledge and approval.

On June 7, 1965, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past also reported Mrs. ELLEN FAWCETT gave a talk at a PW fund raising meeting sponsored by the Des Moines CP Club on May 16, 1965.

On June 7, 1965, the second source advised a regular meeting of the Des Moines CP Club was held during the latter part of May, 1965, at which time it was stated $19 was made on the FAWCETT meeting.

On August 17, 1965, the first source above advised upon recontact that the affair at which ELLEN FAWCETT was to talk was sponsored by the Des Moines CP Club. Source did not attend the May 16, 1965, affair and was unable to furnish any further information.

On August 16, 1965, the third source above was re-contacted and could furnish no further information regarding the above matter.

On August 20, 1965, the second source above advised that the proceeds of the May 16, 1965, meeting were to go to the PW with the knowledge and consent of Mrs. FAWCETT. The proceeds would not be shared with another (CP) Club. Source noted VI RUSSELL had said she had friends and neighbors outside the PW and Communist (Party) activities that she would like to invite and she wanted to be sure there would be no mention of any Party activities or any mention of the PW at this meeting. Mrs. FAWCETT, according to the second source, spoke to a group at the RUSSELL residence on May 16, 1965, with no mention of Party activities or of the PW. She spoke solely of civil rights activities and the progress being made in the South. A cold lunch was served with a conscience cup on the table, and no mention was made of where the money was to go. At the earlier Club meeting, it was hoped that people would assume that the proceeds would go to the civil rights

movement. At a meeting of the Des Moines CP Club subsequent to the May 16, 1965, affair, it was reported that $19 was taken in at the FAWCETT meeting and this would be used as a turn-in to the PW drive by the Des Moines CP Club with the knowledge and consent of Mrs. FAWCETT.

PERS. REC. UNIT

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443) 8/23/65

REC- 67 Director, FBI (100-442529) — 1403

PERSONAL ATTENTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

EX-101

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 8/16/65, which submitted explanations from personnel involved in an error which occurred in your office relating to the report of SA Francis J. Walsh, dated 7/29/65, in captioned matter. The error consisted of dispatching this report to local military agencies by regular mail, although the report was classified ~~"Confidential,"~~ thus requiring that it go by registered mail.

Among the explanations submitted were those of Clerk [redacted], who noted that although he did not recall dispatching this specific report, he found that there appeared no designation to send it by registered mail. He therefore apparently dispatched the report by regular mail, inasmuch as he relies on the designation relative to mailing, which appears after the copy count, and because he does not read or analyze each piece of outgoing mail.

Your letter stated that all of the employees involved (SA Walsh, approving supervisor, stenographer, and Clerk [redacted]) shared responsibility for the error and that it would be considered in the next performance ratings of these personnel. The Bureau does not believe that Clerk [redacted] has the responsibility in this matter that the other three employees do, and that this matter should not be charged against [redacted] for consideration in his next performance rating. [redacted]'s job description does not require his going beyond the designation for means of mailing, which is indicated after the copy count in reports, and to go beyond this step would necessitate wasteful effort on his part. The Bureau agrees with your action concerning the other three employees.

b6
b7C

SFP:alt/aab
(8)

NOTE:
See Domestic Intelligence Division Addendum to Baltimore letter to Bureau 8/16/65, SFP:alt. Job description check made with Supervisor [redacted], Administrative Division.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 SEP 13 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 8/9/65 calling attention to the report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH dated 7/29/65, which did not bear the indication that copies disseminated to the military were sent by registered mail.

b6
b7C

Attached are the original and one copy each of memoranda from the following employees: Supervisor [redacted], SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, Steno [redacted] and CLERK [redacted].

It is quite clear that dissemination to the military was not by registered mail. All of the employees whose memoranda are attached share responsibility for this error, and it will be considered in the next performance rating of the personnel involved. Each has been impressed with the seriousness of the situation and this will have, I am sure, a salutory effect on these employees in the future.

I do not in any way minimize the seriousness of this error, but I feel that the action taken thus far, plus placing copies of the memoranda and this letter in the personnel files of these employees, will have the desired effect. In view of this, I recommend no additional administrative action.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO

1cc+4Encl-BOSRB.
(5) - Bureau (Encls. 8)
4 - Baltimore
ERT:lw
(9)

ENCLOSURE

let to Baltimore 5/24/65 SFE:rdl/rck

REC-67 100-442529-1403

EX-101

25 AUG 27 1965

INT. SEC. THREE

PERS. REC. UNIT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ADDENDUM - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION -
8/18/65, SFP:alt

Error:

SOG detected error relating to ~~"Confidential"~~ report of SA Francis J. Walsh, dated 7/29/65, at Baltimore, re "Communist Infiltration - Racial Matters," in that it was mailed to three local military intelligence agencies by regular mail rather than registered mail as required. SA Walsh; SA [redacted], who approved report; and stenographer [redacted], who typed report all attributed error to inadvertence. They knew it should have gone by registered mail, are sorry for the dereliction, and insure there will be no recurrence. In addition, Clerk [redacted], who actually dispatched the report, stated that he did not recall this specific report and that in dispatching mail he relies on the designation after the copy count in order to determine the means of dispatch. Because "registered mail" was not indicated the report went out by regular mail because [redacted] does not read or analyze each piece of outgoing mail.

SAC's Recommendations:

b6
b7C

SAC Tully advised that he has impressed each of the above-named employees with the seriousness of the error, and that he believes it will have a salutory effect on them in the future. He will consider this matter in the next performance rating of each employee involved and believes that the action taken thus far will have the desired effect. He recommends no additional administrative action.

Domestic Intelligence Division's Observations:

DID concurs with SAC Tully in that no further administrative action appears warranted, as our investigation was in no way hampered, nor was any embarrassment caused to the Bureau. We do not agree with Tully's statement that all of the employees, including [redacted], share responsibility for the error to the extent that this matter should be considered

CONTINUED - OVER

in the next performance rating concerning [redacted]. This Clerk's responsibilities for properly dispatching outgoing mail does not extend beyond checking the appropriate place after the copy count to note means of dispatch. To go beyond this would have our clerks performing needless functions. Also, [redacted]'s job description does not call for going beyond what is indicated after the copy count.

Recommendations of DID:

1. No further administrative action relative to employees involved. b6 b7C

2. Attached for approval is a Personal Attention letter to SAC Tully, advising him that no dereliction should be charged to Clerk [redacted] relative to this matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : SUPR. [redacted] b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBUlet 8/9/65, and report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, at Baltimore, dated 7/29/65.

As Supervisor, I approved the outgoing report of SA WALSH. I am familiar with the instructions in the Manual of Rules and Regulations that if a report is to be sent by registered mail, the Agent should so dictate, and that the Manual specifies that all material of a security nature, including all classified information transmitted through the U. S. mail, must be sent by registered mail. I am also familiar with the provision of the Manual for Field Stenographers, Section 4, p. 18, which sets out that in all communications containing security information, the method of mailing to be used must be indicated following the designation of copies.

This report should have had "registered mail" on the FD 263 and also on the FD 204.

In reviewing this report, I inadvertently overlooked the fact that these designations were not so listed. Every effort will be made in the future to prevent a recurrence of the same.

MEG:ers
(10)

100-442529 - 1403

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : SA FRANCIS J. WALSH

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBUlet 8/9/65, and report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, dated 7/29/65, at Baltimore.

I am aware of the necessity for sending all classified matter by registered mail, and when I dictated referenced report which is classified "~~confidential~~", I instructed that it should go registered mail. However, I apparently overlooked the fact that copies being disseminated to local intelligence agencies were not designated registered mail.

I realize the seriousness of this oversight, and in the future, I will do my best to avoid any recurrence.

FJW:ers
(10)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-[illegible]-1403

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : [redacted], STENOGRAPHER

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBUlet 8/9/65, and report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, dated 7/29/65, at Baltimore.

In the above report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, I inadvertently failed to indicate that copies of the report going to the 109th INTC-GP, ONI, and OSI, all Baltimore, Maryland, should go Registered Mail. I realize the seriousness of this error and will make certain that such a mistake does not occur in the future.

MED:ers
(10)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-44[illegible]-1403

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) DATE: 8/16/65

FROM : [redacted], CLERK

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBUlet 8/9/65, and report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, dated 7/29/65, at Baltimore.

In reference to the above report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, I do not recall the particular pieces of outgoing mail in this matter. I am aware that all security mail is to be dispatched by registered mail. In checking, I have found that after the copy count, there appeared no designation to send registered mail. In sending outgoing mail, I rely heavily on the designation after the copy count because I do not read or analyze each piece of outgoing mail.

TEC:ers
(10)

100-442529-1403

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

8/31/65

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCGrad to the Bureau dated 8/27/65 and Bureau telephone call to Chicago 8/28/65.

This will confirm authorization granted in referenced Bureau telephone call to Chicago for Chicago to reimburse [redacted] the sum of [redacted] for loss of wages in order that the informant might attend conference sponsored by the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations concerning labor's role in the civil rights struggle.

b7D
b7E

1 - M. F. Row (Room 6221 IB)

NOTE:

ReCGrad requested authority to reimburse informant [redacted] for loss of wages so that informant might attend above-mentioned conference. [redacted]. On 8/28/65, Inspector Joseph A. Sizoo telephonically authorized Chicago to reimburse informant [redacted] in order that he might attend this conference.

RFB:deh
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 11
AUG 31 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 49 100-442529-1404

19 AUG 31 1965

5 SEP 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 405 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

8/4/65

1 - Mr. Shaw
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIMI

Reurlet 3/29/65, "Communist Party, U.S.A. - Organization; I.S. - C," which reported detailed plans for a reorganization and reactivation of the Negro Commission of the Communist Party in Illinois.

Advise in summary fashion as to what action, if any, has been taken along the lines which were in a planning stage earlier this year. In the event any such information has previously been furnished the Bureau, advise as to date, caption, and type of communication.

SFP:alt
(5)

01- TP 9-3
ATR WDS 9-6-65

MAILED 80
AUG 3 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-1406

REC- 15

19 AUG 3 1965

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 AUG 9 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-777)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS
8/12/65
RM; CIRM

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 8/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above. Two copies of a LHM being furnished New York inasmuch as DANIEL PAIGE listed his address as [redacted] and indicated he is a student at the City University of New York and a member of the "Spartacist" group in New York. b6 b7C

Chicago indices negative concerning DANIEL PAIGE, aka David Page.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
2 - New York (RM) (Enc. 2)
1 - 100- (DANIEL PAIGE, aka David Page)
1 - 100- ("Spartacist")
5 - Chicago
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-41332 ("Spartacist")
1 - 100- (DANIEL PAIGE, aka David Page)
1 - 157-413

LGR/ejh
(11)

NOT RECORDED
98 SEP 1 1965

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE
30 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-1-1-1-1-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 19, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTER; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 16, 1965.

Referenced memorandum set forth information concerning arrest of David Page on August 14, 1965. Information set forth below reveals Page's correct name to be Daniel Paige.

On August 19, 1965, [redacted], Human Relations Section, Chicago, Illinois Police Department, made available the arrest record of Daniel Paige, also known as David Page, Chicago Police Department C. B. number [redacted]. Paige was arrested by the Chicago Police Department at 10:30 p.m. on August 14, 1965, at Kostner and Jackson, Chicago, where he was passing out copies of the following leaflet: b6 b7C

"Get the Cops Out!"

"The cops and the Daley Machine had this coming. The people are in the right, the cops in the wrong.

"The press informs us that Daley and his flunkies had to mobilize their National Guard today to enforce 'Law and Order' if necessary. 'Law and order' to these modern day taskmasters means the same treatment black folks have received for the last 400 years. Their 'law and order' is the conduct of the rioting cops in Chicago, and Los Angeles as well as the U. S. Troops in Vietnam.

ENCLOSURE

100-439579

Their 'law and order' has nothing in common with the black working people. For when a people assume what is their civil rights to start with, the Daleys and Wilsons invoke 'law and order' to take it away.

"After years of oppression and smashing of popular movements, such as the anti-Willis movement here and numerous struggles in ghettos across the country, the people are giving their slave masters their due reward. Already in Los Angeles the Negro people are successfully battling off the shock troops of the ruling class, using only stones and small arms against helicopters and automatic weapons.

"No one can fail to note the similarities between Los Angeles (Rochester last year) and Vietnam; helicopters are the only way the forces of oppression can penetrate the liberated areas; and the people, strong and full of confidence in the justice of their cause, knock those helicopters out with their inferior arms!

"We must organize to defend the ghetto from cop terror!

"Remove the cops! Send the troops back home! Organize neighborhood patrols by neighborhood people!

"Free all persons arrested in the 'riot' ! Free all those jailed for 'crimes' against capitalist property!

"Call for dismissal of charges against those who opposed House Un-American Activities Committee attempt to witch hunt and intimidate civil rights forces!

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965

"Spartacist (Trotskyist)
P. O. Box 9295, Chicago"

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee Of The Fourth International identifying "Spartacist" is an appendix to this memorandum.

Paige was charged with "mob action", inciting to riot, and disorderly conduct.

On August 15, 1965, Paige was released and he is to appear in Court Branch 46A on August 26, 1965, on the above charges.

[redacted] advised that when arrested Paige admitted to being a Communist and a member of the "Spartacist" group in New York City. Paige also admitted that he helped prepare the above-mentioned leaflet.

The arrest record for Paige contained the following descriptive data for Paige:

b6
b7C

Name	Daniel Paige, also known as David Page
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	
Height	5'10"
Social Security Number	[redacted]
Residence	
Occupation	Student - City University of New York
Home Address	[redacted]

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965

Details concerning the above were furnished to the following on August 19, 1965:

[redacted]
Region 1
113th INTC Group

b6
b7C

[redacted]
United States Secret Service
both of Chicago, Illinois.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE,
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965

APPENDIX

1

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE
FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964 , that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The July-August, 1964, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead describes this publication as follows: "... published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
August 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
157-777

Title: DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE, WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS AUGUST 12, 1965

Character: RACIAL MATTER; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1467 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-42
URGENT 8-27-65 12:29 PM
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO 271544

CIRM.

[redacted] ADVISED TODAY COORDINATING COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IS SPONSORING CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO AUGUST 28 NEXT TO DISCUSS METHODS OF INCREASING LABOR'S ROLE IN CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PEOPLE EXPECTED TO ATTEND WITH FOUR MAIN TOPICS OF DISCUSSION, [redacted]

[redacted]

b7D
b7E

[redacted] BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO REIMBURSE INFORMANT [redacted] FOR LOSS OF WAGES IN ORDER TO ATTEND INSTANT CONFERENCE. IMMEDIATE REPLY REQUESTED SO INFORMANT CAN MAKE ARRANGEMENTS WITH EMPLOYER.

RECEIVED: 1:04 PM MCS

EX-107

REC 37 100-441129-1408

AUG 31 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1409 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 2[illegible] 1965

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC --

11\40PM EST URGENT 8-28-65 HHS

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND NEW YORK 100-153735

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

REC- 24

FROM ATLANTA 100-6670

CRIM

Civil

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR EIGHT TWENTYSIX, INSTANT.

HIGHLY DISCREET OBSERVATION OF MOTEL EIGHT TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT WHERE STAFF MEETING SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE IN PROGRESS PERMITTED AGENTS TO OBSERVE STANLEY D. LEVISON AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. IN SAME ROOM. CONDITIONS DID NOT PERMIT PHOTOGRAPH.

CORR TIME SHOULD BE 11\40 AM EST

END

WA 1244PM ELR

FBI WASH DC R RELAY

REC- 24 100-442529-T410

NOT RECORDED

25 AUG 31 1965

NY

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 14/11 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

The source utilized is [redacted], who furnished the information to SA JOSEPH E. SPIVEY on 8/23/65.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of this source and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~BAO~~
DATE FORW: 8-25-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

b3
b7D
b7E

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

REC- 60
ENCLOSURE 100-442529-1412

12 AUG 25 1965

(3) - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]

CJW:LMW
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 24, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 23, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held on August 22, 1965, IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), discussed the recent riots in Los Angeles and placed the entire blame for the riots on the white people. According to GOFF, the Chief of Police in Los Angeles is anti-Negro and is responsible for the acts of police brutality in that area.

GOFF stated the CP should take advantage of these riots wherever they occur as they will eventually lead the United States to socialism. He explained that the monopolistic capitalists will have to modify their capitalistic system in order to stop the rioting. This can be accomplished by creating more jobs and better housing. The CP will have to instigate for more jobs and better housing through the various anti-poverty organizations and groups. He also indicated that there are other things the CP should do in this regard, which he will discuss at a later date.

GOFF then mentioned the war in Viet-Nam, and stated that Negroes cannot rightfully go abroad and fight when they have their own problems at home. The United States should not be fighting for the freedom of the Viet-Namese when some of its own people are not free. According to GOFF, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) are beginning to realize this. The Congress

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
33 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1412

of Racial Equality (CORE) is also realizing this, but much more slowly.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1413 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 14/14 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR [illegible]
DECLASSIFICATION

FBI

Date: 8/27/65

Transmit the following in SECRET (Type in plain text or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL (priority)

6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York teletypes dated 8/25/65 and 8/26/65, concerning a meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisors, in Atlanta, Georgia, 8/26 through 28/65.

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (ENCLS 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-5717) (COMINFIL, SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (COMINFIL) (SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-149194) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735)

JMK:agm
(14)

ENCLOSURE

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

REC-34 100-442529-1415

10 AUG 28 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 8-30-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

SECRET

UNREC COPY AND ENCL FILED IN

INT. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information contained in referenced communication; 3 copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 3810-S*.

The following is a list of the individuals characterized in the letterhead memorandum:

(U) STANLEY LEVISON — NY 694-S* (S) (U)

BAYARD RUSTIN — NY 2359-S* (S) (U) (U)
NY 4212-S*
[redacted] (S) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

CLARENCE JONES — [redacted]

SAS NEIL P. DIVERS and JOHN F. LANGTRY observed STANLEY LEVISON boarding Eastern Airlines Flight 101Y, at Kennedy International Airport, 8/26/65.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because if contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; also because the documentation of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY [redacted] (S) (U).

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
August 27, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-442529

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 J Rambo
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-27-85

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified Section DATE 12/6/72 HCF
Classified by 6376 SP4 CW/KCA Carrow/King
Declassify on: OADR 3/30/89

Re: Communist Influence
In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 CW/KCA ON 6/10/85 #253760

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 25, 1965, that Bernard Lee (Personal Assistant to Martin Luther King) was in contact with Stanley Levison on that date. Lee stated that he was contacting Levison in behalf of King, who desired Levison review an article which he (King) was writing for "The New York Times" magazine (Sunday's edition). Lee said that King wanted to determine whether or not the article was perceptive enough and if not, wanted him to make the necessary changes. Levison agreed to the request and said that he would make whatever changes were necessary.

Later, on August 25, 1965, the same source advised that Martin Luther King contacted Levison concerning the article which is to appear in "The New York Times", and also in regard to other matters. After discussing the article, they concurred that the article would receive nationwide attention, prompting King to comment that the article should contain a message to the effect that one way to respond to "that" (Los Angeles riot) was to take a completely negative attitude, whereby the civil rights leaders and everyone else would be blamed for the trouble. King said he had been accused since he had urged people to break laws during the civil rights demonstrations. In an effort to explain his position more clearly, King said that he was trying to get across the fact that a crisis like "that" (Los Angeles riot) could be both a danger point as well as an opportunity. "This is the time", King said, "to seek the causes and face the fact that we haven't done enough to right wrongs". He said, "Now is the time to make a new national commitment on the whole question of civil rights."

11-20-91 9803 ROD/COMB 85-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 87,063
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 1/11/90 6972 EEP/DJS
80,513 Carrow/KING 84-0451

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Classified by GDTD~~ ~~SECRET~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category 2~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~ ENCLOSURE
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-1415

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration
in Racial Matters

Levison, commenting on King's belief that a new national committment should be made, said "such a statement could be expressed in the form King had used before, that non violence can make its effective contribution only when there is a creative and cooperative response on the other side from the power structure".

According to the source, one other important matter was considered before King and Levison ended their conference. King said he had a feeling that there was a need to re-evaluate "our whole programmatic thrust" in the next few months, particularly their work in the North. He said that was necessary since there had been accusations that the Los Angeles riot had been caused because civil rights leaders had not carried their program to the isolated people.

It was agreed that in view of King's feeling that an urgent consultation with his advisors was needed, specifically Young, Bayard Rustin, Levison and Clarence Jones; that a meeting be held in Atlanta at the Hilton Inn on August 26, 1965, through the morning of August 28, 1965.

The conference ended with a promise by Levison that he would contact Rustin and Jones to see whether or not they could attend the meeting.

The source advised on the night of August 25, 1965, that Stanley Levison made arrangements to fly to Atlanta, Georgia on August 26, 1965, aboard Eastern Airlines Flight 101Y, which was scheduled to leave Kennedy International Airport at 9:30 a.m. and arrive in Atlanta at 10:38 a.m. The source said Levison would be met at the Atlanta airport by Andrew Young (Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference).

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~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Infiltration In
Racial Matters

On August 26, 1965, at 9:30 a.m., Special Agents of the New York Office observed Stanley Levison board Eastern Airlines Flight Number 101Y and depart Kennedy International Airport for Atlanta, Georgia.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

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Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

8/27/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-179)

RE: BEATING OF HERMAN SPAHR;
8/15/65, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
RACIAL MATTERS - YOUNGSTOWN,

Re CV LHMs dated 8/18 and 8/23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM. Copies are being furnished locally to Military Intelligence and Secret Service.

Sources used in LHM are identified as follows:

CV T-1 is Office of Naval Intelligence
Cleveland, Ohio

CV T-2 is CV-935-S*

CV T-3 is Joint report of [redacted]

CV T-4 is [redacted]

b7D

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-3 and 4, which could reasonably result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - CIRM) (100-442529)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - CIRM) (100-27056)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
183 SEP 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
August 27, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BEATING OF HERMAN SPAHR;
AUGUST 15, 1965, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
RACIAL MATTERS - YOUNGSTOWN

CV T-1, another governmental agency that conducts security-type investigations, advised on August 26, 1965, that it learned from one of its sources that Nathaniel C. Lee is allegedly attempting to stir up the Negroes in the Youngstown area into a show of violence, but it is suspected that his aggressive action has caused a resentment against him by a majority of the Negro population. CV T-1's source stated that because of this, it is anticipated that Lee will wait until the outcome of legal proceedings against Herman Spahr before taking further action, for fear of losing popularity and prestige with the Negro population.

The "Youngstown Vindicator," daily newspaper of a general circulation in the Youngstown area, issue of August 24, 1965, carried an article stating that "The NAACP of Youngstown entered the Theodore Robinson slaying to try to calm the Negro community and prevent authorities from whitewashing the incident, said Nathaniel Lee, President of the Ohio and Youngstown units of the NAACP, Monday night (August 23, 1965). Lee reported to an overflow crowd of some 125 at the W. Federal Street YMCA on an investigation by a NAACP special committee into the killing.... Lee said rumors, many erroneous, were rampant among Negroes following the slaying and that ill will was mounting. He praised cool heads among both Negroes and whites for preventing a riot..... Lee told his audience that the NAACP will now act as a watchdog on the case. 'We will

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-44525 29 -

ENCLOSURE

do all within our power to see that all the evidence in this case is presented for the court's consideration,' said Lee. ...Lee said the NAACP recognizes it has a responsibility, but it also demands the community realize its responsibility to remove the causes of riots and civil disorder. In a breakdown of law and order, Lee said, Negroes themselves would suffer the most."

This same article in the "Youngstown Vindicator" stated that at the gathering at the W. Federal Street YMCA, "a member of the audience, Ted Dostal, urged the Negro community to pack the courtroom September 2 to 'let the judge see we are vitally concerned.'"

CV T-1 stated that Chief of Police John Terlesky, Youngstown, Ohio, reported on August 25, 1965, that he considers the threat of a racial riot to have subsided, although he has had his officers on a twenty-four hour alert until this past weekend. He feels that the absence of ghettos and the opportunity of employment in Youngstown have instilled a feeling of content within the Negro population, which would be difficult to overcome, even by the present cause.

CV T-2 advised on March 9, 1947 that Nathaniel Lee attended the National Convention of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held in Cleveland, Ohio that date, and that he was appointed as a representative from the Youngstown Branch on the moninating committee of the convention.

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on February 1, 1962, Lee stated that he had attended many meetings of the SWP during the period 1941 to 1946 or 1947, but had not considered himself to be a member of the group. He stated that he discontinued attending meetings because he disagreed with certain economic beliefs of the SWP and that his main interest was in the SWP's program in connection with Negroes in this country.

RE: BEATING OF HERMAN SPAHR;
AUGUST 15, 1965, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO
RACIAL MATTERS - YOUNGSTOWN

CV T-3 advised on April 28, 1954 that Nathaniel Lee had been present at a meeting of the Youngstown, Ohio branch of the SWP, held on April 23, 1954, which meeting was open only to SWP members and sympathizers.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-4 advised on September 2, 1963 that the Workers World Party Labor Day Conference convened at Workers World Party (WWP) headquarters in New York City on August 31, 1963. The convening of the conference was preceeded by a meeting of the presidium composed of the WWP National Committee members, which group included Theodore Dostal. Dostal is of the white race.

A characterization of the WWP is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-329 (Rev. 1-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Title [redacted]

Character [redacted]

Reference [redacted]

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-27-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

Pages 21154-21155. Congressman Waggonner, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the recent riots in Los Angeles. He included an editorial from the Shreveport Times and advised that this editorial "is the truth the demagogues -- so spelled -- of the left are trying to avoid: that the responsibility for the crimes committed in California, in the name of civil rights lies in the irresponsibility of the Negro rioters prodded on by Communist agitators, as Dr. Billy Graham has pointed out." The editorial comments on the growing opposition to law and order and states "This does not mean racial matters alone; it applies to all forms of crime, but much of the increase in crime is racial and stems from racial troubles. The FBI records show this."

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-767
Original filed in:

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 2 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-26-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

66 SEP 8 1965

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-27-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 21232-21243. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, spoke concerning the recent riots in Los Angeles. He placed in the Record his newsletter dated May 3, 1965, entitled "Insurrection by Nonviolent Provocations," a series of three newsletters he prepared on the subject of crime and the responsibility of the U. S. Supreme Court for its part in spurring the increase in our soaring crime rate in recent years, and two of his newsletters dealing with Communism in the civil rights movement. Mr. Thurmond, in the last two newsletters, quoted from Mr. Hoover's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee. Thurmond stated "FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has confirmed in testimony before the House Appropriations Committee that 'Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement.' - - - - Given special attention by Mr. Hoover was the new Communist-organized W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America. He said this organization 'is designed to attract youth interested in peace, disarmament, civil rights, and the like.'" Mr. Thurmond also included several newspaper items with his remarks.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-26-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

2

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
Bureau File 100-442529
Philadelphia File 100-47672

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bureau File 100-438794
Philadelphia File 100-47194

Re my airtel dated 7/31/65.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - 100-442529 (CIRM) ENCLOSURE
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
2 - Atlanta (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
2 - Birmingham (REGISTERED MAIL) (Enc. 2)
1 - 157-115 (SCLC)
1 - (CIRM)
4 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-47194 (SCLC)
1 - 100-45676 (MARION METELITS)
1 - [redacted]

CJW:LMW
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAC
DATE FORW: 8-22-65
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

2cc & 2cc LHM
808 RB

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-14

100-438794
NOT RECORDED
200 AUG 31 1965

100-442529
4 AUG 26 1965

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b7D
b7E
[redacted]
INT./SEC.

PH 100-47672
PH 100-47194

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Two copies are also being forwarded to Atlanta and Birmingham because of their interest in the SCLC.

The source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted], who furnished the information to SA CHARLES J. WYLAND on 8/24/65. b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~ since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of this source and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 24, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On August 24, 1965, confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he had learned that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), attended the convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference held in Birmingham, Ala., from August 7 - 12, 1965. This source further advised that the expenses for her trip were paid by the National Office of the CP, USA; however, METELITS had returned to Philadelphia one day before the convention ended because she had not been granted sufficient funds. While in Birmingham, METELITS stayed at Birmingham's largest hotel and claimed she had a wonderful time.

METELITS attended this convention as a delegate, but when she experienced difficulties gaining admission to some of the conferences, she then indicated she was a reporter from the "Independent Citizen," the official publication of the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) in Philadelphia. This

Group 1
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

100-438794

ENCLOSURE

resulted in her meeting members of the press and enabled her to obtain copies of the speeches before they were delivered. She was also able to meet many of the people who were leaders of this group.

A characterization of the ICC is attached.

METELITS claimed she had a discussion with Mrs. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and during this discussion asked her some questions pertaining to the women question. Mrs. KING appeared to be very interested and indicated she would call METELITS and answer these questions after she had given them further thought. METELITS stated that in addition to the reporter from "The Evening Bulletin," a local Philadelphia newspaper, she was the only one from Philadelphia in attendance at this convention.

According to METELITS, the key to civil rights is the Voting Rights Bill which should stimulate much political action in the South, as well as in the North. While demonstrations will continue, they will not be on the same scale, but political action will become the weapon. METELITS claimed she was able to influence this thinking among some of the committees with which she met.

As a result of her attendance at this convention, METELITS is requesting a reorganization of the ICC because this organization is in line with the thinking of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). METELITS intends to use this to keep the ICC alive in Philadelphia.

METELITS has indicated that she plans to travel to New York City to meet with some of the leaders in the National Office of the CP, USA, at which time she will discuss certain parts of this convention with them. METELITS, however, did not indicate what these were, except she indicated they should be kept secret.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

According to this source, MARION METELITS on August 21, 1965, appeared before a group of people to discuss her recent Southern trip. The theme of her speech was political action, and she requested the ICC to use the Voting Rights Bill in its future political activities. This meeting was sponsored by the ICC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

8/10/65

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1436) (P)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST
GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION,
SPRING OF 1965
RM

Re Bureau airtel 8/16/65.

Forwarded herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum in accordance with re Bureau airtel. Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being disseminated to ONI, OSI, INTC and Secret Service (2).

Informants: PH T-1
PH T-2
PH T-3 [redacted] b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information received from PH T-1 through PH T-3, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

4 - Bureau (Encl-3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
6 - Philadelphia (157-1436)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted]
1 -
1 -
1 -
RLB:LKS
(10)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
170 AUG 27 1965

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ENCLOSURE

54 SEP 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 18, 1965

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated August 2, 1965.

Characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) is attached hereto.

On July 31, 1965, PH T-1 advised that the three members of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) who marched in the Girard College picket line on the afternoon of July 31, 1965, were DEBBIE AMIS; RITA ANN GABOW, also known as "ROOKIE" GABOW; and STERLING ROCHESTER.

On December 16, 1964, PH T-2 advised that DEBBIE AMIS and "ROOKIE" GABOW are members of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

On July 26, 1965, PH T-3 advised that "ROOKIE" GABOW is the Secretary-Treasurer of the DCA, Philadelphia, Pa., Branch.

On July 8, 1965, PH T-1 advised that STERLING ROCHESTER is a member of the 24th Ward Club, CPEPD.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 18, 1965

Title: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Communists Cite 'Inhuman Poverty' And 'Brutal Ferocity' in Watts

The following statement was issued Tuesday on behalf of the Communist Party, U.S.A. by Gus Hall, Henry Winston and Claude Lightfoot:

ONCE AGAIN — In the city of Los Angeles and to a lesser degree in Chicago and in Springfield, Massachusetts — we witness eruptions of violence in Negro ghettoes. And once again we witness the brutal ferocity, this time exceeding all previous bounds, with which these spontaneous protests among a frustrated and desperate people are put down.

In Los Angeles, 2,500 National Guardsmen in addition to loial police and sheriff's deputies have poured into the Watts area, shooting and killing. At this moment, 32 are dead — 26 of them Negroes; 762 are injured — nearly all of them Negroes; 2,225 have been arrested — all of them Negroes. The figures speak for themseves. It is white Guardsmen and cops who are killing and wounding Negroes, not the other way around.

This is the violence historically visited on the Negro people, the violence with which their efforts to secure the treatment due them as human beings has been all too often met. Those to be condemned for these outbursts are those responsible for the inhuman conditions which lead to these outbursts impelled by human anguish. And no condemnation is strong enough for those who meet them by shooting people down in cold blood like animals.

★

THESE EXPLOSIONS are a consequence of the inhuman poverty and mass unemployment to which the Negro residents of these unspeakable ghettoes are subjected, for the sake of the extra billions in profits extorted by the big corporations out of the Jim Crow oppression of the Negro. They are a consequence of the fact that despite all the talk of a war on poverty, literally nothing has been done to relieve these conditions, while the Yortys the Daleys and their ilk use the anti-poverty program as a means of maneuvering for political patronage and power.

In the Watts area, more than 30 percent are unemployed according to even the official figures. In this and other ghetto areas, as Dr. Conant showed in his study some years ago, 60-70 percent of Negro youth remain jobless. This is what must be remedied if these outbursts against hunger, degradation and demoralization are to be ended.

The policy of brutal repression must be ended at once. What is needed instead is a massive emergency program of jobs and assistance, far exceeding the grossly inadequate sums now allotted. At this moment $300,000 a day is being spent to maintain the murderous National Guard units in the Watts area. As a beginning, the Guards should be removed and this sum spent instead for the relief of its victims. Further, the Watts community must be declared a disaster area and immediate relief provided to its inhabitants, who are now unable to obtain food and other necessities of life.

★

WE CALL ALSO for the establishment of appropriate citizens' committees of inquiry, consisting of leading labor, religious profesisonal and other civic figures including representatives of the communities involved, to investigate these situations and to make full reports with recommendations for drastic action to remedy them.

President Johnson has called for the cessation of violence. We agree. But we would urge that an appropriate beginning would be to punish the murderers of civil rights workers in the South —murderers who now kill with impunity and on whom not one day of punishment has been imposed. An appropriate beginning would be to end police brutality and the reign of trigger-happy cops in Negro communities. An appropriate beginning would be to end the war of aggression in Vietnam and to use the money now wasted on armaments for a truly all-out war on poverty.

Above all, an end can be put to violence by abolishing the ghettoes, by doing away with the oppression and segregation of human beings that so disgrace our country today.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Rm
Holmes
Gandy

(LAST)

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily
The Evening Star
New York Herald Trib
New York Journal-Am
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker p. 3
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journ
The National Observe
People's World
Date 8/22

100-442529-A

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 17 1965

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

A Professional Revolutionary Job

By WILLIAM R. MATHEWS

An Editorial

As a prelude to any discussion of the awful race riot in Los Angeles, the Star continues to proclaim its oft-stated policy that every American citizen must be treated just the same as any other one regardless of his race, color or religious beliefs.

If a group of white people proclaiming a just grievance takes the law into its own hands, that group must be suppressed. But the same rule applies to any group of Negroes, Mexicans or other minority. Otherwise anarchy will prevail.

It is the duty of every police force to resist with all of its power lawless mobs, no matter who they are, who refuse police orders to disband. When the members of the mob refuse, the police are duty bound to use whatever force is necessary or that they have at their command. This will frequently mean that police will get killed or injured and that members of mobs will also suffer death and injury.

It is also well to bear in mind that riots don't just happen. There are few if any that erupt spontaneously. Not more than six people are necessary to start a riot, provided there is a deep-seated, widely prevailing grievance that unites a homogeneous group of people.

Professionally-trained revolutionaries make use of this basic unifying spirit, but they know that they must wait for some minor, unknown kind of incident which they can quickly dramatize to set off a riot.

A few riot-makers have been doing a highly successful job in Los Angeles. They have been preaching hatred of the white man. They use the same slogan that was used in the Congo in 1961 and 1963:

"Get the whites!" or "Get the whitey!" That slogan must have been repeated many times in the past months in the big Negro community in Los Angeles. It was repeated so often that it filled the minds and hearts of the younger Negroes particularly

NOT RECORDED

167 SEP 20 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and st

PAGE 1

SECTION A

ARIZONA DAILY

TUCSON, ARIZO

Date: 8/16/65
Edition: MORNING
Author: WILLIAM R
Editor: WILLIAM R
Title: COMMUNIST USA

Character:
or IS - C
Classification:
Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

TARBER

529-A
100-447579-A

An expected but unknown incident happened. A California highway patrolman in his car chased a Negro in a car through the Negro district and put him under arrest. He was charged with drunken driving and reckless driving. The scene of the arrest attracted a crowd. The professional revolutionaries saw their opportunity. It took no more than one of them, shouting a slogan like "Get the whitey!" to set off this riot. The tinder was dry. All that was needed was a spark.

The riot was on. The professional revolutionaries succeeded beyond their fondest hopes. Diligently they supplied the Molotov cocktails which had been made in advance and stored ahead of time. They spurred small groups of Negroes to go out and set the fires. One thousand fires cannot be made by a few people on the spur of the moment. It takes planning that reflects professional revolutionary training.

There is only one organization in the United States that offers this training. It is the Communist Party U.S.A. It has its intellectuals as it proved at Berkeley; it has its trained Negroes as it proved at Los Angeles. It knows the value of anonymity. There were probably not more than a thousand or so Negroes who know who the riotmakers are. The riotmakers simply capitalized on an incident that they had good reason to believe would erupt.

The idea of setting fires in many widely separated places in our big cities is a new development in revolutionary tactics. Its effectiveness in large cities forecasts it will be used increasingly in the future.

Most of the Negroes who participated in the riot have been used as mere stooges which will harm them rather than help their welfare.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

8/30/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

5-22-68
Classified by ~~SA7 MAC/eP~~
Declassify on: OADR 6A, 7B1

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-717)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
PROTESTING REHIRING OF SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT BENJAMIN C. WILLIS
RM
(BU 157-)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(BU 100-442529)

Remyairtel & LHM 8/27/65, and mytels 8/28, 29, & 30/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM concerning captioned matter.

The confidential source used in enclosed LHM is [redacted]. b7D

Bureau Agents observing the march on 8/27/65, were SAs [redacted] and [redacted]; b6 b7C
the 8/28/65 march, SAs JOHN F. GENIS and [redacted]
the 8/29/65 march, SAs [redacted] and WILLIAM F. CRONIN.

6 - Bureau (3 - 157-) (Encls. 8)
(3 - 100-442529)
3 - Chicago
(1 - CIRM, 100-41324)
(1 - 157-413)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
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(9)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50 SEP 1

CG 157-717

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, inasmuch as information from [redacted] if disclosed, could result in the identification of informant of continuing value, and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. ~~C~~ (U)

b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: August 31, 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (157-new)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION, MAYOR'S OFFICE, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS
OO: Seattle

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of an LHM in captioned matter.

The first source in the LHM is [redacted]. The second source is [redacted] and the LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because information reported by the latter informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value, compromise the future effectiveness thereof and thereby might possibly affect the national security.

A copy of the LHM is being furnished locally to OSI, ONI, INTC and the U. S. Secret Service.

This matter is being closely followed. The Bureau will be advised by teletype of pertinent developments followed by airtels and LHMs.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

SEP 7 1965

Date Forw.....

How Forw. R-5

By [redacted] 14 SEP 12 1965

3- Bureau (Enc. 10) (REG)
(1- 100-442529 CIRM)
10- Seattle (2- 157-new)
(2- 100-27267 CIRM) [redacted]
(2- 100-27589 CAYAC) Room 828 RB
[redacted]
OWL/cs
(13)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-50-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 SEP 20 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
August 31, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,
SEPTEMBER 1, 1965

On August 20, and August 26, 1965, this office furnished memoranda captioned as follows:

POSSIBLE SIT-IN DEMONSTRATION,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON,
AUGUST 19, 1965

The above memoranda furnished information concerning a group of youths who appeared in the office of Seattle Mayor J. D. BRAMAN presenting their grievances against the Seattle Police Department which grievances as well as other information were set forth in those memoranda. These memoranda also identified this group of youths as the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) and indicated its leading spokesman was MIKE RUBICZ, both of which will be identified below.

On August 31, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the same individuals who had participated in previous sit-in demonstrations in the Mayor's office would conduct a similar sit-in in the Mayor's office on Wednesday, September 1, 1965.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on May 3, 1965, that MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a club involving Central Area Youth and that its goal was to represent all the

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Central Area Youth and to belong to all Central Area Youth. RUBICZ stated there were about 25 members with a ratio of three to one Negroes over whites. RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and has also been somewhat involved in the demonstrations around the Viet Nam issue.

This same source advised that during September, 1964, MIKE RUBICZ, Seattle, Washington, was a member of the "On-Campus" Club of the Communist Party, Seattle, Washington. This source advised on May 3, 1965, that RUBICZ was still a member.

At 9:50 am August 31, 1965, the above information was furnished to Inspector [redacted], Patrol Division, Police Department, Seattle, Washington. b6 b7C

At 9:52 am August 31, 1965, the above information was furnished to [redacted], Special Operations Section, 115th INTC Group, Region III, United States Army, Fort Lawton, Washington.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1416 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/25/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 8/18/65 captioned DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE, WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 8/12/65, RM and CIRM and Bureau letter to Chicago dated 8/17/65, captioned CIRM.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM setting forth the results of a canvass of appropriate sources in an attempt to determine the extent of subversive involvement and the attitude of subversive groups concerning the demonstrations and disturbance in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski Streets, Chicago, Illinois, on 8/12/65.

Confidential sources utilized in LHM are:

CG T-1 is [redacted]
CG T-2 is
CG T-3 is
CG T-4 is
CG T-5 is
CG T-6 is
CG T-7 is
CG T-8 is

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Agents observing the incidents mentioned herein are SAs ROBERT L. STROMBERG and [redacted].

It is to be noted that [redacted] is not characterized in the attached LHM because [redacted].

ENCLOSURE

(4 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-777)(DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE, WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 8/12/65)

REC- 15 1417

AUG 26 1965

RJO:mps
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FAO
DATE FORW: _____
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

This LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ for the reason that it contains information from CG T-1 through CG T-8 which could reasonably result in the disclosure of the above sources of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

The Chicago Office will keep the Bureau promptly advised of any pertinent information concerning this matter.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chicago, Illinois
August 25, 1965

b6
b7C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to the memorandum dated August 16, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned Demonstrations and Disturbance, Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois, August 12, 1965, Racial Matters and Communist Infiltration in Racial Matters.

At 7:05 p.m., August 12, 1965, Officer [redacted], Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that the civil rights organization ACT passed out handbills on August 12, 1965, calling for a rally to be held at 8:30 p.m., August 12, 1965, at Oakley and Jackson Streets, Chicago, to protest the Board of Education and Welfare Department.

Chicago T-1 advised that at 8:30 p.m., August 12, 1965, the above protest meeting was being sponsored by the West Side ACT against practices made by the Chicago Board of Education and Cook County Public Aid Department. The source stated that the leaders intend to make speeches denouncing these practices against the Negro, and have enlisted members of West Side youth gangs, particularly the Spanish Cobras to swell the ranks. The source stated that at this time there were only about fifteen individuals present at the meeting.

Agents of the Chicago Office of the FBI observed that approximately fifty people from 9:00 p.m., to 9:50 p.m., were in attendance at the rally. The rally was headed by Lawrence Landry, National Chairman of ACT. The group dispersed at 9:50 p.m., and were told to return in the evening of August 13, 1965, for a closed meeting at 4229 West Wilcox and to bring all mothers receiving Aid to Dependent Children.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442527

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

At 11:30 p.m., August 12, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Fillmore District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that at approximately 9:15 p.m., a Negro woman, who was subsequently identified as Dessie Mae Williams, 4047 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, was killed when a fire truck gone out of control hit a stop sign, which sign in turn struck her. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that the tillerman who steers the vehicle from the back seat of the hook and ladder was not on the truck at the time it left the fire station, and because of this, the fire truck hit several objects after pulling out of the fire station at 4001 Wilcox Avenue. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that shortly after the accident a crowd of approximately 100 Negroes gathered in the area.

At 12:30 a.m., August 13, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted] advised the Chicago Office of the FBI, that the crowd at Jackson and Pulaski Streets had become violent and were breaking car windows in the area.

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b7C

[redacted] of the Chicago Police Department advised the Chicago Office of the FBI on August 13, 1965, that immediately after the accident a crowd of approximately 200 Negroes were throwing bottles and bricks, but the damage was confined to automobiles, both parked and passing in the area. He stated that some glass damage was done to two police department vehicles but no damage was done to any of the stores or other property in the area. He stated that the disturbance was brought under control by about 2:00 a.m., August 13, 1965, and two police officers received slight injuries.

[redacted] advised that several members of ACT were at the scene of the disturbance and were trying to calm the demonstrators.

Chicago T-2 advised that he had learned that Frederick Douglas Andrews and approximately five other individuals were successful in attracting approximately 200 individuals at the scene of the above accident. Andrews stated

they attempted to attract additional individuals to continue protest demonstrations during the evening of August 13, 1965. In addition, he stated that Nahaz Rogers of ACT was in the process of preparing a leaflet for distribution concerning the death of the Negro female and for failure to integrate the fire houses in the Negro neighborhoods. The source stated that it was his belief that Andrews was a motivating force in initiating the disturbance.

On August 13, 1965, Chicago T-1 advised that during the evening of August 12, 1965, information concerning the disturbance was being furnished to Nahaz Rogers since he was not present at the scene and because he was to prepare a flyer which would be distributed on the West Side of Chicago on August 13, 1965. The source stated that the flyer will state that the cause of the woman's death allegedly was due to drunkenness on the part of the fireman, and therefore inexcusable. The flyer will also demand integration of fire stations on the West Side of Chicago. The source further advised that the people leaving the scene of the disturbance during the early morning of August 13, 1965, were requested to return again the night of August 13 for further demonstration. One of the main promoters of this request was Andrews. The source stated that the crowd during the morning of August 13, 1965, was extremely "ugly" and that the situation was a "tinder box" ready to explode at any time. The crowd consisted of both adult and teen-age individuals and many of the teen-age individuals present were members of Negro teen-age gangs, but to the best of source's observation, these gangs were not present in any organized manner.

On August 13, 1965, Chicago T-3 furnished substantially the same information as Chicago T-1. The source stated that it was his opinion that Andrews had been active in leading the demonstrators during the disturbance.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Chicago T-4 advised on August 20, 1965, that the Communist Party of Illinois (CP) is very much against the recent outburst in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski Streets in Chicago and the Party had in no way interjected itself into the disturbance. The uprising was at the instigation of Lawrence Landry and his civil rights group ACT, and the CP has stayed away from any relationship whatsoever with that group.

A Chicago T-5 advised on August 19, 1965, that on August 16, 1965, Richard Criley, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), indicated that Negro riots in both Los Angeles and Chicago were inevitable. He said that after years of police brutality and being ignored by the city governments, the Negroes were voicing their pent-up frustrations; that for seven years the Negro in Chicago has been attempting to improve his school conditions but no one would listen to him; however, he will be heard since the riots. He said the riots were bound to happen and could not be avoided.

Criley stated further that another motivating factor behind the riots was the Viet Nam situation; i.e., the Negro was expressing his opposition to the United States involvement in the Viet Nam war which is bringing a threat of total war which could result in total war to both sides.

Criley gave no indication that the CCDBR or any other group was in any manner involved in the riots which erupted in Chicago last week.

Richard Criley

A Chicago T-6 advised that as of March, 1963, Criley was a member of the CP of Illinois.

A characterization of the CCDBR is an appendix to this memorandum.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A Chicago T-7 advised on August 19, 1965, that Ted Pearson, area coordinator of the West Side Section of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC), the Chicago area affiliate of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), advised that the DCC had not participated in the recent civil rights riots held on the West Side of Chicago. Pearson felt that the West Side Chapter of the DCC should prepare a leaflet to be distributed which would neither condone nor condemn the riots but simply set forth the facts as to why it was believed the said rioting occurred.

According to source, the West Side DCC members were instructed to stay away from the area in which the riots were occurring, and source personally surveyed the area during the time the riots were being held and none of the members of the DCC were observed in the area during this period.

Ted Pearson

A Chicago T-8 advised on April 30, 1965, that Ted Pearson was currently chairman of the Communist Party Youth Club, CP of Illinois, and in charge of CP youth work for the Illinois district.

Characterizations of the DCC and DCA are appendixes to this memorandum.

The aforementioned information was furnished to Secret Service and 113th INTC Group on a continuing basis and to the Chicago Police Department, where appropriate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 25, 1965

Title — COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference — Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1418 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8/25/65

Attached information is being furnished to the White House and to the intelligence community.

Information developed concerning RESULTS OF scheduled conference at Atlanta 8/26 thru 8/28 will receive appropriate dissemination.

RFB:hmm

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

432PM URGENT 8-25-65 JAM

TO DIRECTOR -8-AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO-NEW YORK

BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA FILE 100-6670 AND NYFILE 100-153735.

ON AUGUST TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFIVE, NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO-S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT BERNARD LEE /PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING/ WAS IN CONTACT WITH STANLEY LEVISON ON THAT DATE, TO ADVISE THAT KING WAS WRITING AN ARTICLE FOR "THE NEW YORK TIMES" MAGAZINE /SUNDAY-S EDITION/ AND WANTED LEVISON TO REVIEW THE ARTICLE FOR PERCEPTIVENESS.

LATER, ON AUGUST TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFIVE, THE SOURCE ADVISED THAT KING CONTACTED LEVISON ABOUT THE ARTICLE, AS WELL AS OTHER MATTERS. BOTH AGREED THAT THE ARTICLE WOULD RECEIVE NATION-WIDE ATTENTION, THEREBY, PROMPTING KING TO COMMENT THAT THE ARTICLE SHOULD CONTAIN A MESSAGE TO THE EFFECT THAT ONE WAY TO RESPOND TO THIS /THE LOS ANGELES/ RIOTS WAS TO TAKE A COMPLETELY NEGATIVE

REC-61 100-442529-1419

6 SEP 6 1965

END PAGE ONE

50 SEP 15 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

ATTITUDE, ACCUSING THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS AND EVERYONE ELSE FOR THE TROUBLE. HE SAID HE WAS BEING ACCUSED SINCE HE HAD URGED PEOPLE TO BREAK LAWS DURING DEMONSTRATIONS. HE SAID WHAT HE WAS TRYING TO GET ACROSS WAS THAT A CRISIS LIKE THAT /LOS ANGELES/ COULD BE BOTH A DANGER POINT AND AN OPPORTUNITY. "THIS IS THE TIME", KING SAID, "TO SEEK THE CAUSES AND FACE THE FACT THAT WE HAVEN-T DONE ENOUGH TO RIGHT THE WRONGS." HE SAID NOW IS TIME TO MAKE A NEW NATIONAL COMMITMENT ON THE WHOLE QUESTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE OTHER MATTER DISCUSSED WAS KING-S FEELING THAT THERE IS NOW A NEED TO RE- VALUATE "OUR WHOLE PROGRAMATIC THRUST" FOR THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, PARTICULARLY THEIR WORK IN THE NORTH. HE SAID THIS WAS NECESSARY SINCE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS WERE BEING ACCUSED FOR THE LOS ANGELES RIOTS BECAUSE THEY HAD NOT CARRIED THE MOVEMENT TO THE ISOLATED PEOPLE.

LEVISON AND KING AGREED THAT DISCUSSION WAS SO URGENT THAT LEVISON, RUSTIN, JONES AND OTHER ADVISORS, SHOULD MEET IN ATLANTA TOMORROW AFTERNOON AND CONTINUE UNTIL SATURDAY AFTERNOON /AUGUST TWENTY SIX - TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTY FIVE/. IT WILL BE HELD AT THE HILTON INN, ATLANTA. LEVISON AGREED TO CONTACT RUSTIN AND JONES ABOUT ATTENDING.

LHM FOLLOWS.
LETTERHEAD MEMO

END

WA..R RELAY JXM FBI WASH DC

CC - Mr. Sullivan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 8/13/65 and Los Angeles airtels to Bureau 8/14/65 and 8/16/65.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 8/24/65 that BILL TAYLOR, Vice Chairman of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), [redacted] to get CORE to work for the defense of those persons who had been arrested in the riots and to line up people who had been brutalized by the police, or had had their homes entered illegally, so that these cases could be presented to whatever governmental committee would subsequently be set up as well as to the City Council of Los Angeles.

b7D

REC-62 100-442529-1420

[redacted] also advised on 8/24/65 that at a meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission held 8/18/65, the Los Angeles riots were discussed and it was agreed that with the attitude of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) following the riots there would probably be a bigger flare up in the near future. BILL TAYLOR said that the riots, which were of a class nature rather than a race nature, were not channelled in any way but were spontaneous. After the first two days, however, a number of gangs moved in and it became obvious that the local criminal element had taken over because of the planned pattern which evolved in the looting and burning. TAYLOR called for those present to do their best to help set up adequate legal defense for those who had been arrested, many of whom were actually innocent but had been arrested simply because they had been in the area. Every effort has been made to set up community organizations, and where possible bring out the socialist approach.

14 AUG 30 1965

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Los Angeles
GBP:ced
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. - WFO

[redacted] also advised on 8/24/65 that a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held in Los Angeles on 8/23/65, and that this meeting had been postponed from the previous week because of the riot curfew. Discussion was held on the Los Angeles riots and one member, FAY MUKES, said that it was time the leadership of the Party be shown by a local statement on the riots and on work in the Negro community, that conditions would never be changed until the system of oppression be changed, that all other measures were just stopgap measures to help a little until that time. A motion was made and passed that the Moranda Smith Section for the National Office Communist Party, U.S.A., should make an immediate socialist-oriented statement relating to Negro work and conditions. b7D Another club member, HILDA SCHNECK, agreed and said that the statement made by the Communist Party "People's World" was not as strong as one that many Social-Democrats had made.

[redacted] was advised on 8/24/65 that on that date BILL TAYLOR [redacted] at least five good "blue ribbon" cases of police brutality, get them well documented, and ready to appear with legal counsel before the committee set up by Governor BROWN.

Los Angeles has canvassed logical CI, PCI, PSI, and SI's concerning this matter. These sources had no additional information which would indicate that subversives were involved in the recent Los Angeles riots. Several PCI's had the feeling that the Muslim movement was involved in these riots but these PCI's could furnish no information that Muslims had actually participated.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1421 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 8-20-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Removed By 65 SEP 13 1965

File Number 100-442529-1422

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 8/31/65

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL SECRET
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5141 JMK/LW
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-1.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-31-65

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 12-6-97

(OO: NY)

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting a meeting of the "Research Committee," held in NYC on 8/30/65; three copies are enclosed for the Atlanta office. The source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum was NY 3810-S*.

The sources used to characterize individuals in the letterhead memorandum were:

NY 2359-S* (#) U
NY 4212-S*
[redacted] (#) U

BAYARD RUSTIN U

b7D

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-NY [redacted] (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

REC- 60

3 SEP 1 1965

JMK:rmv
(15)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DW 11/2/90
81-6882 CN 86 513 11/20/91 3 12/10/91 d803 ROD/DAC/LW 83-1919 4/29/92

AGENCY Ofc Dir Asst
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 9/2/65
HOW FORW.
BY

SEP 8 1965

XEROX

SEC.

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

COPY AND COPY OF ENCL

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

HARRY WACHTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, at WFO, re, "NLG; IS-C."

2. NY 1190-S* (U)

NY 694-S* (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

CLARENCE JONES

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SAS [redacted], JOHN C. SEATON, and [redacted] observed the activity at 575 Madison Ave., NY.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* (U) (S) The first source furnished information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the NYO and the Communist infiltration thereof; the second source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
August 31, 1965

SECRET

Classified by SPT MAC/CPT
Declassify on: OADR 2/2/86
3042 PWT/DMS 6/6/88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clarence Jones DATE 12/4/70

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On August 28, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison was in contact with Ann Jones (wife of Clarence Jones) on that date, to relate that a meeting of the "Research Committee" would be held on Monday, August 30, 1965, at noon time, at the office of Harry Wachtel. Ann said she would tell Clarence about the meeting. (U)

In the past, when reference was made to a meeting of the "Research Committee" it meant a meeting of Martin Luther King and his advisors.

On August 30, 1965, at 12:55 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), observed Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Bernard Lee (Assistant to King) enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York (the building wherein Harry Wachtel has his law offices); and at 1:02 p.m., Bayard Rustin entered the building, followed by Stanley Levison, who entered at 1:15 p.m. At 1:32 p.m., John Lewis (Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) entered, followed by Clarence Jones, who entered at 1:38 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 EBW/KFB ON 5/18/97

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JBM/LH
REASON FOR EXTENSION
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-31-85

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

11/20/91 & 12/10/91 9703 100/DMS/lew 83-1216 5/29/92
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/lgw 4/2/90
81-0902 CN 86,513

6076

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

SECRET

100-442529 - 14/23

ENCLOSURE

Re:-- Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

On August 30, 1965, at 5:35 p.m., Cleveland Robinson (Secretary - Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)) was observed leaving the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. At 6:18 p.m, King, Lee, Rustin, and John Lewis, departed from the building. At 6:24 p.m., Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones left the building together.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. 4(4)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1424 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1/25 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/2/65

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY 8/6/65.

Informants and sources of Tampa Division have reported no information indicating the CP has sent organizers into this area pursuant to the plans outlined in Bulet to Albany 5/13/65. In this connection, it is pointed out none of the civil rights activity mentioned in above Bulet has occurred in the Tampa Division territory, and no branch of the SCEF, SCLC, or SNCC is known to exist in the Tampa Division.

[redacted] has reported on the travel of PAT TOOHEY to Tampa and other cities in this division in connection with CP organizational activity, but this has not been related to racial matters and will be reported separately under the CP caption. b7D

The Bureau will be promptly advised of any information coming to the attention of this office regarding communist infiltration of racial matters.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:bb
(4)

REC- 38 100-442529-1426

EX 105

SEP 8 1965

SEP 13 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1427 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9-1-65

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P-

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to Richmond, 8-13-65, referring to the report of SA [redacted], 8-5-65, Richmond, in captioned matter.

b6
b7C

Dissemination has been made locally to the military intelligence agencies. Dissemination was originally made to Secret Service on the basis of the 0-17 from the Bureau dated 5-17-65, instructing that Richmond report of 5-10-65 be disseminated to Secret Service; however, in compliance with re Bulet, no further dissemination to Secret Service will be made in captioned matter.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Richmond

RET/lnm
(3)

EX-100
REC- 62 100-442529-1429

3 SEP 3 1965

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-43529) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING;
CIRM

DECLASSIFIED BY 16782EP/Ltr
ON AUG 29 1985
Gannon/SCLC/King

RE: Newark teletype 9/3/65.

The telephone call to Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church revealed no identity and no pretext was used.

9-Bureau (Enc.12) (RM)
(2-100-) (WILLIAM STEIN)
(2-100-442529) (CIRM)
(2-100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(2-157-) (SCOPE)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
5-Atlanta (Enc.5) (RM)
(1-100-) (WILLIAM STEIN)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-5713) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1-100-5536) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-157-933) (SCOPE)
5-New York (Enc.5) (RM)
(1-100-155214) (WILLIAM STEIN)
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
(1-100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1-100-136535) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-100-111180) (STANLEY LEVINSON)
4-Newark
(1-100-48052) (CIRM)
(1-100-47609) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1-100-47520) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
JTM:lmd
(23)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 584 JTM/lmd
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/7/85

NOT RECORDED
200 SEP 9 1965

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 SEP 17 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

It is to be noted the priests of Grace Van Vorst Church, Jersey City, have been extremely active in racial matters and civil rights cases. As a result, no direct contact was made at the church to specifically determine STEIN's background and activities due to the original source of information secured.

[redacted], The confidential informant set out in LHM is contacted by SA EILDRED W. COX. (U) b7D

No additional investigation is being conducted by Newark, since STEIN is returning to New York City. NYO should, therefore, continue their investigation to find out background and activities of STEIN.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
September 7, 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/sdh ON AUG 29 1985 CAHTW/SCLC/KING

CONFIDENTIAL

WILLIAM S. STEIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF RACIAL MATTERS

On August 24, 1965, a telephone call was directed to the Grace Van Vorst Episcopal Church, Second and Erie Streets, Jersey City, New Jersey, telephone number 659-2211. It was ascertained that William S. Stein had the title of Captain in the Church Army of the Episcopal Church out of Brooklyn, New York, and was working at the Vacation School at the Grace Van Vorst Church until September 3, 1965. At this time he was residing at the church residence, 278 Second Street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, cognizant of Communist Party matters in the Jersey City area, on September 3, 1965, advised that William S. Stein was not known to him. (U)

On September 3, 1965, [redacted] Receptionist, Garden State Credit Bureau, Clifton, New Jersey, advised Investigative Clerk [redacted], there was no record for William S. Stein.

b6
b7C

Patrolman [redacted], Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, on September 3, 1965, advised Investigative Clerk [redacted], there was no record on Stein.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN [illegible] CLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE [illegible] OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp4 RMC/sdh
REASON FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/7/85

ENCLOSURE

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, TAMPA (Your file 100-805) DATE: 8-31-65

BIRMINGHAM 100-5150
NEW ORLEANS 100-17122
9-7

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. [redacted]

☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re Bureau let to New York 8-6-65. Concerning CP going into The South. See letter 9/4/65

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
SEP 1 1965
FBI—BIRMINGHAM

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

(Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ~~TAMPA~~ BIRMINGHAM ~~NEW ORLEANS~~ (Your file 100-805 100-5150 100-17122) DATE: 8-31-65 97

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. [redacted]

Post in file and destroy 0-1 *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT : CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Re Bureau let to New York 8-6-65. Concerning CP going into The South.

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ submitted ☐ will be submitted 9-14-65

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☑ letterhead memo ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
SEP (Date) 1 1955
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

Bureau

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/7/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/3/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214) (P)

SUBJECTS: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
Bill Stein
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

Re NY airtel to Director dated 8/19/65.

WILLIAM S. STEIN is presently under investigation by the NYO. Information has been developed by the NYO that STEIN has attended UCLA and Denver University. STEIN's age is [redacted]. b6 b7C

The Bureau has instructed that steps be taken immediately to obtain all background data on STEIN.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Review records at UCLA for all background information concerning STEIN.

DENVER

AT DENVER, COLORADO. Review records at Denver University for all background information concerning STEIN.

3-Bureau
1-Atlanta (INFO)
2-Denver
2-Los Angeles
1-Newark (INFO)
2-New York
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
AJC:mxm (6)

100-100-442529

100-442442 NOT RECORDED
200 SEP 9 1965

10 SEP 9 1965

DOW INJECT DIA
REC'D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 14 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/3/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/2/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Atlanta file 100-5586
Bureau file 100-106670

Re Atlanta airtel and Letterhead Memorandum to Bureau dated 8/30/65 captioned as above, and Bureau 0-7 dated 9/1/65.

Referenced Letterhead Memorandum, page 1, paragraph 1, line 8, the word "KING" should correctly read "YOUNG."

The Bureau and New York are requested to make the foregoing change to their copies of referenced Letterhead Memorandum. Atlanta copies are accordingly changed.

1 - CC 608 R.B

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (CIRM) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - New York (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM) (RM)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-66704)
(1 - [redacted]
AGS:tmp
(10)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
1 SEP 3 1965

b6
b7C

CORRECTION HAS BEEN HANDLED IN RM 608 R.B & DISSEMINATION HAS BEEN MADE.

50 SEP 10 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
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Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI
Date: 9/3/65

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY _____
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-3-65

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing infomation furnished by NY 4092-S* and NY 5182-S* on 9/2/65. NY 4092-S* furnished the information concerning the contact between [redacted] and NY 5182-S* the contact between [redacted]

OTHER Removed Per Court Order

The following are the sources used in the characterizations of individuals mentioned in this LHM:

CLARENCE JONES [redacted]

STANLEY LEVISON NY 694-S*

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1- 100-106670) (M.L.KING)
3-Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
(1- 100-5586) (M.L.KING)
(1- 100-5717) (COMINFIL SCLC)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-New York (100-13585) (M.L. KING) (42)
1 - New York

JFO:tms
(13)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-100

REC-3

10 SEP 4 1965

1430

b6
b7C
b7D

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

Asst. Director
King
Intelligence
O.C. Division
IRS

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DRS 4/3/90
Garrow/King 81-0802 RDW 8003 5/3

11/20/91 & 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS/dlw 83-1719 5/29/92

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF NCL FILED IN

9/9/65 Ltrs in paras by LHM sent to Wick + AG, DAG, Yeagley by letter esc: pls

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

cc - Wick

SEP 14 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

NY 100-153735

HARRY WACHTEL ~~SECRET~~

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50 at WFO re "NLG;IS-C"

2. NY 1190-S*

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because NY 4092-S* and NY 5182-S* are highly sensitive sources engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 3, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EER/tlw 4/3/90
81-0802 CN 80,513
11-20-91 & 12-11-91
9803 RDO1 DHS/vlw
83-1719 5/29/92

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

OTHER Removed per Court Order

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lcl
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-3-85
6070

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 PWT/lcw
Declassify on: OADR 11/28/88
Garrow/King/LeVison 83-1719 81-0802

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1430
ENCLOSURE

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1431 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/LL 1-8-81
REASON FCIM, 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 9-8-85

Secret

F B I

Date: 9/8/65

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

6076

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/RDW 4/2/90 11-20-91 & 12-11-91
Garrison/King 81-0809 CN 80,573 9803 RDD/DMJ rdw
88-1719 5/29/92

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12-6-77 BSS

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information from NY 3810-S* concerning a conversation between MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

NY 694-S* (U) furnished the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

The letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* (U) The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the last source furnished a concentration of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3-Atlanta (100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC) (Encl. 3) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(12)

REC-101 1432

14 SEP 10 9 1965

C.C. Wick

50 SEP 16 1965

Secret

Classified by 2042 Petr 10/22/88
Declassify on: OADR
Garrison/King 81-0809 pg 19
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
September 8, 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 12-6-77 125P

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On the night of September 6, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) was in conference with Stanley Levison on that date. Their contact, according to the source, was in regard to an article which is scheduled to appear in "The New York Times" magazine in the future. The article, which will be attributed to King, will deal with the civil rights movement in general and the Los Angeles riot in particular. Levison, the source advised, wanted King's comments regarding the draft of the article he had prepared at King's request. King said he thought it was good, but said he desired to change a couple of points, specifically: the statement at the end of the article which inferred that the only way to solve the problem (Negro) was to have a march of 100,000 people; the statement that none of the major cities have good mayors should read that, "only a few major cities have good mayors, Allen being one of them" (Mayor Allen of Atlanta, Georgia) and the statement that the riots cast light on the imperfections of the civil rights movement. King said the last enumerated statement was too strong and would expose him to the criticism of other civil rights leaders. They agreed to modify the statement by saying that the riots exposed the imperfections of the civil rights movement as well as those factions in the "social-economic" life of the community.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DWS 4/25/90
Gamow/King 81-0802

CLASSIFIED AND ~~EXTENDED~~ BY 6074 JRM/LW
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~ 9-8-85
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~ 6076

Classified by 4074
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12-6-77

100-442529 1-432
Gamow/King 81-0802/Levison 83-1719

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 3042 PWT/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/22/88

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Another matter considered by King and Levison was a report that the headquarters of the SCLC had been burglarized. Levison said he had not been able to verify the story, thereby prompting King to volunteer that during the SCLC Convention (in Birmingham, Alabama, August 9-13, 1965) the safe was burglarized. According to King, checks amounting to $6,000, which had been contributed to the SCLC, checks in the amount of $10,000, which were to pay their bills, and a $190,000 check representing funds of the SCLC which were being transferred to another SCLC account, were taken. Levison suggested to King that he "scotch" the rumor that one quarter of a million dollars was stolen because it could adversely affect donations. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY:

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: August 27, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Seattle airtel August 20, 1965.

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine (9) copies and to the New York office one (1) copy of LHM suitable for dissemination in captioned matter.

The LHM has been classified confidential inasmuch as it contains information from sources of continuing value, identification of whom could jeopardize future effectiveness thereof and adversely affect the national security.

Sources noted in the LHM are as follows:

SE T-1
SE T-2
SE T-3
SE T-4
SE T-5
SE T-6
SE T-7

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

(by request)

REC 20 100-442529-1433

EX-100 3 SEP 9 1965

DATE FORW: 9-20-65
HOW FORW:
BY:
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

1 - ENCL. (10)
5 - Bureau (REG)(Enc. 10)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)
5 - Seattle (1- 100-27589)
(1- 157-492)
(1- 157-466)
(1- [redacted])

b3
b7D
b7E

FGC/cs
(11)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5 SEP 14 1965

Enclosed to the Bureau, in addition to copies of the LHM, is one (1) copy of article which appeared in the Seattle Post Intelligencer of August 26, 1965.

SAs of the FBI who observed DONALD ALAN GLICK as noted in the LHM were KENNETH C. HOWE and FRED G. COOK.

Copies of the LHM have been furnished to Region 3, INTC, OSI, and ONI.

MAYOR, RIGHTS GROUP TALK THINGS OVER

Mayor J. D. Braman yesterday made good his promise to meet with a youthful protest group that sat in his outer office for a day and a half last week demanding an audience.

"You didn't learn anything new," the Mayor said near the end of a 40-minute session that appeared to accomplish little.

"When you did ask for an appointment you got it, and you're here," the Mayor declared. "What do you suggest?" he asked.

THE GROUP reiterated criticisms of Braman and the Police Department expressed last Thursday and Friday during a sit-in.

The Mayor sat down with the group in a conference room just off the area where the demonstrations took place. He was faced by one white youth, Mike Rubicz, 20, and about nine Negroes, mostly in their teens.

Braman repeatedly told the group he was powerless to order new trials for four Negroes convicted of assault in an incident June 20 which resulted in the slaying of a Negro by a policeman. He pointed out that they or their attorney would have to initiate any such action.

"We don't petition courts for new trials," the Mayor said.

RUBICZ, who did most of the talking but declined to be identified as a spokesman for the group, said he didn't know Braman's attitude towards a police review board.

"Well, I think it's pretty well known," the Mayor insisted. "I've said it through the papers. I've said it on television. How many more groups do I have to tell it to?"

He reminded the group of his role in establishment of a community relations group within the Police Department.

AT MORE THAN one point the Mayor's patience appeared a bit thin after repetition again and again of the same queries and charges.

"I don't want to be cross-examined," he snapped at one juncture when several questions came in rapid-fire order.

Braman declined to set a date for a future meeting, insisting that it was impossible for him to speak personally with any and all groups who wanted interviews:

"There are ways for people to find out things. I can't break 570,000 people into groups of eight. . ." the Mayor said. "This would be ideal" he added, "but let's be realistic."

RUBICZ maintained that the Central Area Youth Action Council deserved another hearing because its feelings were shared by many.

"I want a little more assurance that I am talking to responsible representatives of the community," the Mayor said.

The Mayor told the group their sit-in had not aided race relations. He said the general situation was improving but that C.A.Y.A.C and some others were not willing to acknowledge this.

"Progress is being made," he said.

Some of the youngsters questioned whether Braman was sufficiently interested in race relations. "Do you think it takes a group like this coming in here, to make me concerned?" Braman replied. "Of course I'm concerned," he said.

AFTER THE Mayor's departure many of the group remained in the conference room for about 20 minutes, talking to two of Braman's assistants, Edward J. Devine and John K. Taylor. These discussions raised few points not discussed with the Mayor.

Rubicz was asked what C.A.Y.A.C planned to do next:

"We'd like to talk that over with our group," he said, and did not elaborate.

100-27589

Seattle P-I
8/26/65
p. 6
col. 1-7

100-442529-143

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Seattle, Washington
August 27, 1965

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 19, 1965, Inspector WARD CROW, Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Washington (SPD), advised a group of young people were conducting a sit-in at the mayor's office in the Seattle City Hall.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer of August 20, 1965, carried an article on pages one and seven relating that thirteen demonstrators between the ages of fifteen andtwenty appeared at the office of Seattle mayor, J. D. BRAMAN, the afternoon of August 19, 1965, and presented a list of four grievances. The group was identified with the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC).

On August 20, 1965, CHARLES ROUSE, Assistant Chief, SPD, identified the following individuals as having taken part in the sit-in on August 19, 1965:

CHARLES NICHOLS YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE
LEON GIVENS
LINDA GIVENS
MIKE RUBICZ CP MEMBER
ANTHONY WARE CP MEMBER CR CIF
DONALD GLICK
BILL CORR
PETER CORR } YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE
TWILA HOPSON

WWH

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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333DEC 28 1970

100-442529-17

ENCLOSURE

During the early part of 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified CHARLES NICHOLS as a member of the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL). The YPEL is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

During July, 1963, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified CHARLES NICHOLS as the son of ANITA MARKEY.

During February, 1960, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified ANITA MARKEY as a member of the Communist Party (CP).

During August, 1965, a fourth source who has furnished reliable information in the past described LEON and LINDA GIVENS as a younger brother and sister of EDDIE C. GIVENS who was formerly a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

During August, 1965, a fourth source described MIKE RUBICZ as a current member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

On May 3, 1965, the fourth source advised that MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a club involving Central Area youth and that its goal was to represent all the Central Area youth and to belong to all Central Area youth. RUBICZ stated there were about twenty-five members with a ratio of three to one Negro over White.

RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and has also been somewhat involved in the demonstrating around the Viet Nam issue. During August, 1965, the fourth source stated CAYAC had lost approximately 15 of its members recently and that there are approximately fifteen persons left in the group.

During the early part of 1965, the first source above identified ANTHONY WARE as a member of the YPEL.

During August, 1948, the fifth source who has furnished reliable information in the past described JOHN WARE, father of ANTHONY WARE, as a member of the CP in San Francisco, California.

On June 8, 1965, DONALD ALAN GLICK was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be residing at [redacted] Seattle, Washington, which is the residence of CECELIA CORR. CECELIA CORR is described below.

During February, 1965, the fourth source identified BILL CORR has a member of the executive board of the YPEL.

On February 14, 1963, the fourth source identified PETER CORR as a member of the Financial Committee of the YPEL.

On January 14, 1963, the sixth source who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified BILL and PETER CORR as sons of CECELIA CORR who was described by the source as a member of the CP.

On August 23, 1965, the fourth source advised that following the initial CAYAC sit-in of August 19, 1965, a leading member of the Seattle CP described the sit-in and developments which had taken place before hand as follows:

It was stated that CAYAC members are rather close to the defendants in the assault case which grew out of the altercation between four Negroes and two off-duty Seattle policemen on June 20, 1965. Mrs. WILLIAMS, the mother of one of the defendants, was stated to have been acting as an advisor to them (CAYAC) since the incident.

The Seattle Times of August 19, 1965, carried an article relating that on the previous day, four defendants charged with third degree assault in the June 20 beating of two Seattle off-duty policemen had been found guilty by a jury in Seattle Justice Court. Named as one of the defendants was JAMES WILLIAMS, age DOB [redacted] b6 b7C

Continuing, the fourth source advised it was stated that after leaving the trial of the defendants in the assault case CAYAC members went to the CAYAC headquarters (1913 East Yesler, Seattle) and after some discussion they decided to have a sit-in at the mayor's office the following day. MIKE RUBICZ and BILL CORR were stated to have been the only white persons present at this discussion.

MIKE RUBICZ called VIVIAN GEORGE, member of the North Central Section of the CP, Seattle, the same evening (August 18, 1965) telling her of the CAYAC discussion and asking if it would be in keeping with the policy of the CP. GEORGE gave RUBICZ her assent and arranged for a meeting of RUBICZ with BURT NELSON, Chairman of the Northwest District CP (NWDCP), the following morning (August 19, 1965). NELSON told RUBICZ that this sort of activity should not be done on the spur of the moment. He said that it may be necessary for the CP to deny any responsibility in connection with the sit-in in case it did not work.

According to the fourth source, discussion among Seattle CP members indicated that those concerned with activities in the Central Area had serious doubts as to the wisdom of the sit-in. It was felt that the sit-in could cause CAYAC to be isolated from the rest of the community. The opinion was expressed also that several of the demands prepared by CAYAC had no place in a presentation to the mayor.

Members of the CP close to the Central Area recommended that no white, left, non-Central Area people be allowed to take part in the sit-in the following day, according to the fourth source. The fourth source advised that MIKE RUBICZ was reported to have met with MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP the evening of August 19, 1965.

On August 20, 1965, the seventh source advised that MARY SUTHERLAND "was beside herself" because of the above sit-in demonstration which SUTHERLAND described as unauthorized. The seventh source advised that SUTHERLAND was concerned because a number of individuals involved in the sit-in were also scheduled to act as counsellors at the annual summer camp of the YPEL which would commence during the weekend of August 21-22, 1965.

During July, 1965, the fourth source described MARY SUTHERLAND as a member of the state board, NORTH WEST DISTRICT CP NWDCP. WASH.

The Seattle Times of August 20, 1965, carried an article on page seventeen relating that nine demonstrators from the CAYAC group sat outside Mayor BRAMAN's office on that date.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer on August 26, 1965, carried an article on page six relating that members of the CAYAC group met with Mayor J. D. BRAMAN on August 25, 1965. MIKE RUBICZ was shown as spokesman for the group which included in addition to RUBICZ about nine Negroes, mostly in their teens. The artucle contained the following in part:

> "'There are ways for people to find out things. I can't break 570,000 people into groups of eight...' the Mayor said. 'This would be ideal' he added, 'but let's be realistic.'
>
> "RUBICZ maintained that the Central Area Youth Action Council deserved another hearing because its feelings were shared by many.
>
> "'I want a little more assurance that I am talking to responsible representatives of the community,' the Mayor said.
>
> "The Mayor told the group their sit-in had not aided race relations.

Sources noted in the appendix section have furnished reliable information in the past.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 9/4/65

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulets to New York, 5/13/65 and 8/6/65.

No information has been developed indicating that organizers for the Communist Party have been sent into the territory covered by the Birmingham Field Division.

REC 1 100-442529-1434

EX 105

10

12 SEP 9 1965

40

1-cc & 8 R.B

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Birmingham
RSM: esw
(4)

S. P.S.F. Principal File

INVESTIGATION

SEP 15 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

1:11 PM CDST URGENT 9-9-65 JLS
TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND INDIANAPOLIS
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM CHICAGO 091703

CIRM, POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS; RM.

REMYTEL AND AIRTEL SEPTEMBER 1 LAST.

[redacted] THIS DATE ADVISED MEETING BETWEEN MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA NATIONAL YOUTH DIRECTOR, AND WEST SIDE NEGRO YOUTH GANG LEADERS IDENTITIES UNKNOWN SCHEDULED TO BE HELD EVENING SEPTEMBER 8 LAST AT RESIDENCE OF JEAN LEWIS, FORMER ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE [redacted] CHICAGO. MEETING ARRANGED BY CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHAIRMAN CP OF ILLINOIS DISTRICT, WHO IS CLOSE FRIEND OF LEWIS. SOURCE STATED HE WILL BE UNABLE TO LEARN IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF MEETING BECAUSE ZAGARELL WAS TO DEPART CHICAGO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING MEETING FOR CPUSA YOUTH ENCAMPMENT AT CP FARM (MONTEREY, INDIANA.) SOURCE WILL ATTEMPT TO LEARN RESULTS OF MEETING AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED.

CG 5824-S* ADVISED SEPTEMBER 8 LAST ZAGARELL DUE AT CP YOUTH ENCAMPMENT EARLY EVENING SEPTEMBER 8 LAST. LHM FOLLOWS.

b6
b7C
b7D

RECEIVED: 2:22 PM MSE

REC- 13 100-442527-1435

3 SEP 10 1965

No Action EX-113
Hold For THIP.

50 SEP 15 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/6/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Los Angeles airtels 8/14, 8/16, and 8/27/65.

Los Angeles has no additional pertinent information concerning the involvement of subversive elements in the riots in Watts and South Los Angeles during the period September 11 - 15, 1965.

A canvass of logical criminal and security informants and racial sources has been completed and no additional information has been obtained.

Bureau will be promptly advised if Los Angeles obtains any pertinent information in the future. The extent of subversive involvement in the Los Angeles riots will otherwise be treated in full in the regular CIRM quarterly report.

1 - cc for R.B

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

GBP:mgl
(4)

REC-6 100-442529-1436

EX 105

9 SEP 10 1965

69 SEP 16 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

Sec 73

SECRET

b6
b7C

pA

°C.I.R.M.

September 10, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

The following information which was furnished by a source who has supplied reliable information in the past may be of interest to the President as indicative of the continuing relationship between Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Stanley David Levison. Levison, a frequent advisor of King's, is a long-time communist whose secret membership in the Communist Party, USA, has been established as recently as July, 1963.

On September 6, 1965, King conferred with Levison regarding an article which is scheduled to appear in "The New York Times Magazine" some time in the future. The article which will be attributed to King will deal with the civil rights movement in general and the recent riot in Los Angeles, California, in particular.

Levison requested King's comments regarding the draft of this article which he had prepared at King's request. King stated that he thought the article was good but he indicated that he desired to change a few points. Specifically, King mentioned the statement at the end of the article which inferred that the only way to solve the Negro problem was to have a march of 100,000 people and the statement that none of the major cities have good mayors. King felt that the latter statement should read "Only a few major cities have good mayors, Mayor Allen of Atlanta, Georgia, being one of them." King further referred to the statement that the riots

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EBR:jas (9)

SECRET REC- 18 SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

GROUP EX 105
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEP 13 1965

DECLASSIFIED BY SP1 6SKJRG
ON 10-21-98

SEP 17 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

100-166670-
100-442529-
1437

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable Marvin Watson

cast light on the imperfections of the civil rights movement. King commented that this statement was too strong and would expose him to the criticism of other civil rights leaders. King and Levison agreed that this statement should be modified and should read that the riots exposed the imperfections of the civil rights movement as well as those factions in the "social-economic" life of the community.

The above information is also being furnished to the Attorney General and interested officials of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Classified "Secret" because the source of the information, NY 3810-S*, is a highly sensitive source of continuing value concerning racial matters and communist infiltration thereof. The unauthorized disclosure of the information could endanger the security of the source and thus possibly do injury to the defense interests of the nation. Above information contained in New York airtel 9/8/65 captioned "CIRM."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (157-350)

SUBJECT: CIRM
POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
IS-C; RM

Remytel 9/1/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, and for New York two copies, of LHM setting forth information concerning a meeting [redacted] between [redacted] TED PEARSON, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois youth leader, and MIKE ZAGARELL, National Youth Director, CPUSA. This meeting, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, was for the purpose of discussing the possibility of making arrangements for a contact between ZAGARELL and Negro west side youth gang leaders, so ZAGARELL could obtain the gang leaders attitude toward racial problems and the recent race riots which occurred in the Chicago area.

[redacted] furnished this information to the Chicago Division on 9/1/65, and enclosed LHM is being classified confidential inasmuch as it contains the information received from informant and additional information received from [redacted]

ENCLOSURE (RM)

6 - Bureau (Encls. 10)
(3 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-[redacted] CIRM)
(1 - [redacted] (MIKE ZAGARELL)
3 - Chicago (1 - 100-41324 CIRM)
(1 - 157-350) (POSSIBLE VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
(1 - 100-40865) (DCC)

REC 11 EX 105 1438

14 SEP 3 1965

b6
b7C

1cc 828 R.B.

DET:keh
(11)

1cc & cc 808 RB LHM

C. C. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 9-7-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

INV. SEC.

70 SEP 20 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF LHM FILED IN

both of whom are confidential informants of continuing value, and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

For Bureau information, it is noted that during the course of the above indicated meeting, in addition to apprising the source, of the fact that CP desired ZAGARELL to make contact with the west side gang leaders, source was also advised he would be kept advised of the developments relative to the proposed contact, and in the event the source learns of additional details, the Bureau will be advised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 1, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C;
POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTER

A source on September 1, 1965, advised that on the evening of [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

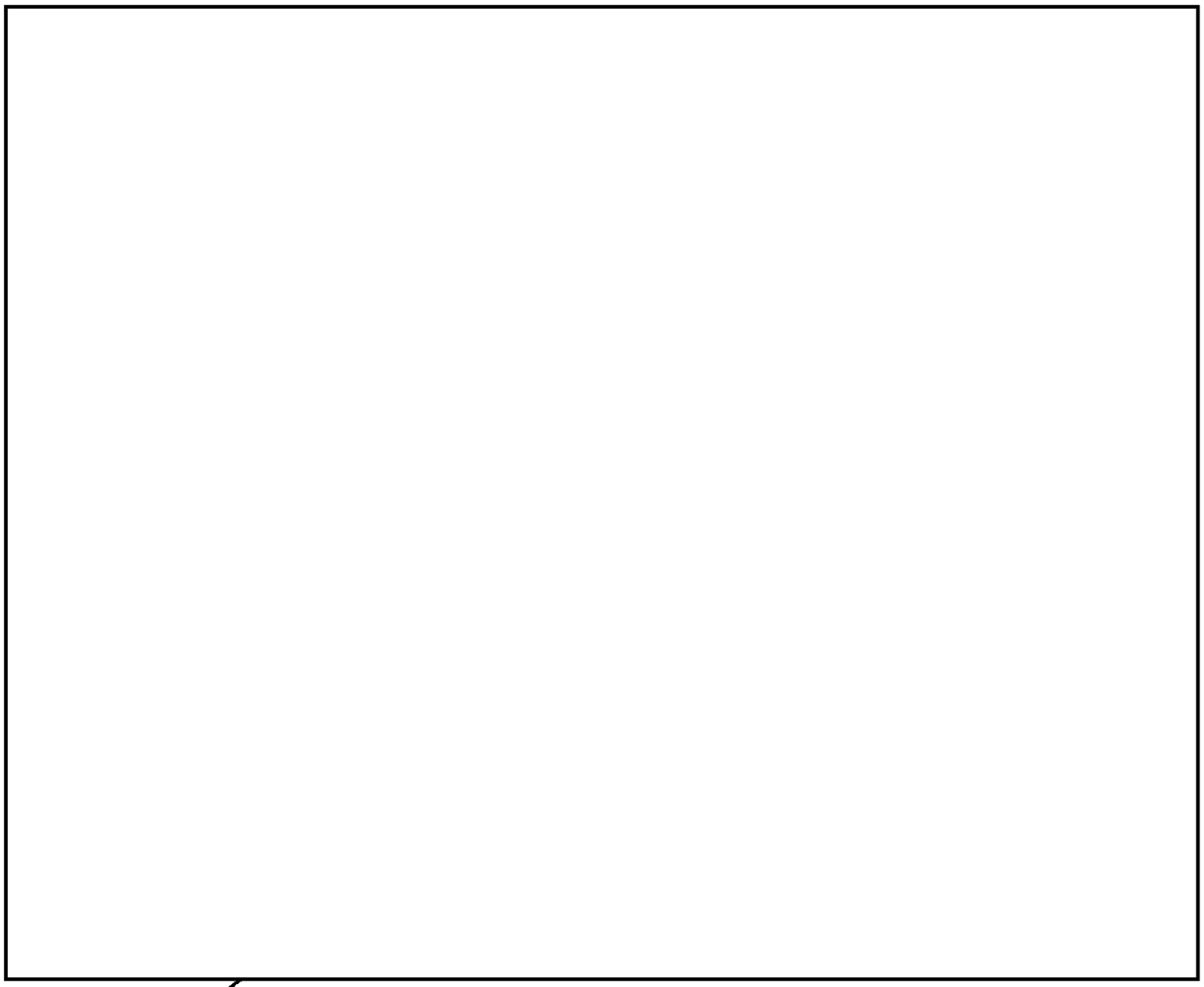
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

62-111-4426[illegible]-1438
ENCLOSURE

b7D



A second source on September 1, 1965, advised that Claude Lightfoot is a member of the CP, USA National Negro Commission, and Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

Appended hereto are characterizations of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Chicago.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 1, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
RACIAL MATTER

Reference Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

6:25 PM CDST URGENT 9-10-65 JJC
TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK, AND INDIANAPOLIS
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM CHICAGO 102105

CIRM; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS; RM.

REMYTEL SEPTEMBER 9 LAST.

[redacted] ON SEPTEMBER 9 LAST ADVISED MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA NATIONAL YOUTH DIRECTOR, CONTACTED HIM SEPTEMBER 9 LAST TO ADVISE MEETING BETWEEN ZAGARELL WEST SIDE CHICAGO NEGRO YOUTH GANG LEADERS DID NOT OCCUR EVENING SEPTEMBER 8 LAST. ZAGARELL INDICATED DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED, HOWEVER, DID NOT EXPLAIN WHAT DIFFICULTIES.

SOURCE ADVISED THIS DATE HE LEARNED ZAGARELL DEPARTED CHICAGO FOR CP YOUTH ENCAMPMENT SOMETIME SEPTEMBER 9 LAST. SOURCE STATED HE ALSO LEARNED ZAGARELL INTENDS TO RETURN TO CHICAGO SOMETIME MONDAY NEXT.

LHM FOLLOWS.

b7D

(U)

RECEIVED: 7:36 PM RPT

REC- 66 100-442[illegible]-1439

9 SEP 14 1965

re- Bfund
cc - 813 NE

55 SEP 20 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via REGISTERED AIR MAIL AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-New) P

SUBJECT: PICKETING OF ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY NOTING SLIP (S) OF
DATE 9-21-80 amh

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The source furnishing information contained in the LHM is [redacted] (U)

b7D

The LHM is being classified confidential because data received from [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. (U)

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, ONI, OSI, Secret Service and the U.S. Attorney. Copy has also been furnished ONI, Chicago. The Milwaukee Police Department has been advised orally.

Classified by [redacted] 1259
Exempt from [redacted]
Date of Declassification [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY NOTING SLIP(S) OF
11/13/78 9HEP
DATE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM-AM)
4 - Milwaukee (100-New)
(1 - 100-7313-SWP)
(1 - 100-14439-Communist Influence in Racial Matters)

RES: MEK
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

REC-6

100-442[illegible]-1440

RAO-ISD, RAO-CIRD, AOSI
AGENCY Sec. Serv., ONI, OSI
REQUESTED
DATE FILED 9/13/65
HOW FILED 06B R/S
BY BPM. ak

16 SEP 11 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY DRS
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2 & 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9/18/85

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 8, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1
U. S. Secret Service, Milwaukee (Registered)

Enclosure(s) 1 (Registered) *(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
September 8, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS. & EXT. BY [illegible]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW [illegible]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 2-20-80

PICKETING OF ALLEN-BRADLEY COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

136 West Greenfield Ave

On September 7, 1965, a source advised that the members of the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) plan to instigate a picket demonstration against the Allen-Bradley Company, 136 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting a hiring practice of the company's, described as "tokenism" by the SWP. According to the SWP, the Allen-Bradley Company has hired only a small number of Negroes for the purpose of token compliance with the demands of civil rights groups. (U)

The SWP is an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

In a leaflet signed by James E. Boulton, Chairman of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP, issued May 30, 1965 and publicly distributed by the SWP, a recommendation was made that civil rights groups demonstrate against the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission located in the State Office Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for failure to take action against Allen-Bradley. Civil rights groups were also urged to establish motorcades with job applicants to go directly to all-white plants throughout the whole city.

The source furnishing information on September 7, 1965, further stated that the SWP planned on taking action against the Allen-Bradley Company some time during September, 1965 and hoped to receive assistance from civil rights groups operating in Milwaukee. (U)

The above source has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from automatic Downgrading and Declassification

100-442521-1240

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/13/80

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 8 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC --

FBI NEWARK

235PM EDST URGENT 9-3-65 MMR

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK \100-155214\ AND ATLANTA
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM NEWARK \100-48052\ \P\

WILLIAM S. STEIN, INFORMATION CONCERNING, CIRM.

RE\ NEW YORK AIRTEL, AUGUST NINETEEN, LAST\ ATLANTA TELETYPE NUMBER ZERO ONE TWO THREE ZERO FIVE, CIRM\ ATLANTA AIRTEL, SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST, CIRM\ NEW YORK AIRTEL, SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST, COMINFIL SCLC.

FILES NEWARK OFFICE NEGATIVE WILLIAM STEIN BASED ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION. ASCERTAINED TITLE IS CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. STEIN, CHURCH ARMY OF EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN, N.Y. WORKING AT VACATION SCHOOL, GRACE VAN VORST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JERSEY CITY, N.J., TO SEPTEMBER THREE, INSTANT. RESIDED AT CHURCH RESIDENCE, JERSEY CITY.

GRACE CHURCH PRIESTS VERY ACTIVE IN CIVIL RIGHTS DEMONSTRATIONS AND RACIAL MATTERS IN PAST AND AT PRESENT. INFORMANT NEGATIVE AND NO CREDIT OR ARREST RECORD ON STEIN. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA MRW FBI WASH DC R RELAY

\5

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
200 SEP 9 1965

100-444421
5 CBR

RELAYED TO NY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

57 SEP 15 1965

602

9/9/65

1 - Phillips

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-5718)

From: Director, FBI (100-438704)

COMINFIL OF SCLC

Reairtel 9/2/65 and letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date referring to the theft of $202,545 in checks from the SCLC office in Atlanta.

Further reference is made to New York airtel 9/8/65 captioned "CINFIL" and LHM of the same date which also relates in part to the theft of the checks from the SCLC office.

Atlanta immediately prepare and submit detailed LHM setting out all known facts relating to this theft. Expedite.

1 - New York

1 - 100-442529 (CINFIL)

EBR:pah
(6)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 10 1965

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEP 13 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/9/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (157-350)

CIRM

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RM

Remytel and airtel 9/1/65 and mytel 9/9/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for New York and Indianapolis two copies each of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning a meeting held the evening of 9/8/65 between MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA National Youth Director, and some unidentified west side Chicago Negro youth gang leaders.

As noted by re communications, this meeting was arranged for the purpose of having ZAGARELL meet with these gang leaders to determine their attitude toward racial problems and the recent race riots which occurred on the west side of Chicago.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - Indianapolis (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (MIKE ZAGARELL)
1-100- (CPUSA, YOUTH)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (CIRM)
1-[redacted] (MIKE ZAGARELL)
4 - Chicago
1-100-40865 (DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO)
1-6T-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

REC 45 100-442529-1#1
EX-113
15 SEP 13 1965

DET:mec
(14)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

10 ENCLOSURE

51 SEP 20 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, HAO
DATE FORW: 9-22-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

157-69-

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b6
b7C

Information concerning this meeting was received from [redacted] on 9/9/65. b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as it contains information received from this informant as well as CG 5824-S*, both of whom are confidential informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify these informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

As noted in retel 9/9/65 [redacted] was not in a position to learn of the immediate results of the ZAGARELL meeting with the west side gang leaders because ZAGARELL was to depart Chicago the evening of 9/8/65 for the CPUSA youth encampment scheduled to be held at the CP farm near Monterey, Indiana. As also indicated this informant will attempt to learn the results of the contact and the Bureau will be kept advised.

Enclosed LHM was not disseminated locally to Secret Service, the USA and the intelligence agencies because it contains information received from two confidential informants, one of whom is a highly placed informant, and because the information itself does not indicate future racial activities or incidents.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

September 9, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Ind.

A source on September 9, 1965, advised that a meeting between Mike Zagarell, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) National Youth Director, and west side of Chicago Negro youth gang leaders, whose identities are unknown, was scheduled to be held the evening of September 8, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois, at the residence of Jean Lewis, a former aldermanic candidate from the 28th Ward on the west side of Chicago Ill.

Source advised that this meeting was arranged by Claude Lightfoot, leader of the CP of Illinois, who is a close friend of Lewis and was for the purpose of introducing Zagarell to these Negro west side gang leaders so that Zagarell could obtain from these gang leaders their attitude toward racial problems and the recent race riot which occurred on the west side of Chicago.

Source stated that following the meeting with the gang leaders Zagarell was to leave Chicago on the evening of September 8, 1965, to attend a CPUSA youth encampment scheduled to be held on a farm near Monterey, Indiana.

In connection with Claude Lightfoot, it is to be noted that a second source advised on September 8, 1965, that Lightfoot is Chairman of the CP of Illinois and a member of the CPUSA National Negro Commission.

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Group 1
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333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1141

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois

September 9, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY-C; RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Communists in Civil Rights Struggle Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

By CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

FROM THE PRECEDING articles, it is clear that my evaluation of the 56th convention of the NAACP is mainly negative. And, as indicated in the first article, this negative evaluation is not based on subjective or wishful thinking. Rather it is based on the rate of progress that the conservatively led NAACP has been making in recent years.

We showed in previous articles that the most serious shortcoming of the convention was its failure to come to grips with the issue of peace, civil liberties and other related issues, and, of course, redbaiting.

Mainly because of the persistent effort by this leadership to exclude Communists from participation in the civil rights struggle, the next two articles in this series will be devoted to the role of the Communists yesterday, today and tomorrow.

This subject requires a much more comprehensive review than I shall be able to give in these articles. However, if as a result of them we contribute toward creating an atmosphere leading to a more basic review, a useful purpose will be served.

THE RECORD

History will one day record that there has never been in the U.S. a group or organization which has been lied about, vilified, persecuted as has been the Communist Party. Some day, to paraphrase the immortal Wendell Phillips, "when the truth gets a hearing," the historian will pick up his pen and record that no finer contribution has been made to the cause of freedom in general and Negro freedom in particular than that made by the American Communist Party.

In the struggle to obtain first class citizenship for black Americans, American Communists, black and white, HAVE MUCH TO BE PROUD OF AND NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF, for ours is a glorious record of achievements.

Communists made contributions which to this day illuminate the path to Negro freedom, e.g., the growth and extension on varying levels of Negro and white unity which is being manifested today in the trade union movement, in the churches and on college campuses came directly as a result of the Communists' pioneering efforts.

TRIBUTES

In this respect, there are some who have already taken note of this contribution.

Prof. Sinclair Drake and Horace Cayton documented this point in their celebrated work, "Black Metropolis," when they wrote:

"THUNDER ON THE LEFT: The accepted leaders not only had to maintain their ties with the sources of white economics and political power in Midwest Metropolis. They also had to adjust to the moods of racial radicalism, and were forced to take cognizance of pressure from the Left.

"Prior to the Depression, interracial cooperation had meant the contact between Race Leaders and 'best white people' or between Negro and white politicians. Now something new was added.

"During the early Thirties, marchers in left-wing demonstrations in Midwest Metropolis frequently carried placards bearing the slogan, BLACK AND

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 17 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker P.3
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 9/12/65

WHITE UNITE! Close interracial cooperation became associated in the popular mind with 'the Reds.' Of course, Negroes and a few whites, as we have seen, have always 'cooperated' in Midwest Metropolis, but usually in white employer-Negro employe relations; or as Negro leader-white patron. These Communist slogans, however, signified something that was new to the city: a small band of white men proclaiming as a goal complete unity of Negro and white workers in a joint struggle to build a new society. Not even the Abolitionists had stood for that."

PRIEST'S COMMENT

Also in this connection, Msgr. J. D. Conway, a courageous Catholic priest, dared to confront the inquisitors of our time and **declare out loud, not under his breath,** in the St. Louis Review, official organ of the St. Louis diocese of the Roman Catholic Church:

"The Communists were 26 years ahead of the U.S. Supreme Court, 35 years ahead of the New Frontier, aeons ahead of some prejudiced politicians and who knows how much ahead of the Congress and some of our reluctant bishops."

He further said that "it should be a source of deep shame, humility and repentance for us Catholics that the Communists were demanding 35 years ago the justice and the basic human and civil rights which many of us are still denying to our Negro neighbors. Isn't it a wonder that the Negroes have not become Communists?"

These writers display a great deal of courage in speaking the truth as they see it; and also they show a deep insight into social problems. Today their numbers are few. Tomorrow they will be many.

PIONEERS

Through the 1930's and 1940's the Communists were pioneers in interracial organization. They carried the fight against the jimcrow in every aspect of American life. They blazed the trail in discerning the real nature of Negro oppression, the real perpetrators and the real reasons, and more important the class alignment needed to put an end to racial injustice.

They introduced a new militancy into freedom's fight reminiscent of the Abolitionists and Frederick Douglass.

They brought the nature of Negro oppression to the attention of the entire world and thereby made it a worldwide fight.

They helped train a new group of Negro leaders totally dedicated and totally committed to whatever is required to free their people, personal sacrifices notwithstanding. Of these we shall speak later.

Drake and Cayton write:

"With the Depression, 'the Reds' emerged as leaders, fighting against evictions, leading demonstrations for more adequate relief, campaigning to free the Scottsboro Boys. Their reservoir of goodwill was filled to overflowing, with even the Defender writing an editorial on WHY WE CANNOT HATE REDS . . . Negroes joined the parades, attended the picnics and fought bailiffs and policemen. As they did so they found white men marching and fighting beside them. Together they carried signs, BLACK AND WHITE, UNITE, and demonstrated for more relief and better housing, but most of them were attracted to the Communists primarily because the 'Reds' fought for Negroes as Negroes.

"Thousands of Negro preachers, doctors and lawyers as well as housewives gave their money and verbal support to the struggle for freeing the Scottsboro Boys and for releasing Angelo Herndon. Hundreds too voted for Foster and Ford, Browder and Ford, for what other party since Reconstruction days had ever run a Negro for vice-president of the United States? And who had ever put Negroes in a position where they led white men as well as black?

"Everytime a black communist appeared on the platform or his picture appeared in a newspaper Negroes were proud and no stories of 'atheistic Reds' or 'alien Communists' could nullify the fact that here were people who accepted Negroes as complete equals and asked other white men to do so.

"Some of the preachers opposed the Reds publicly, but remarked privately, 'If the Red can feed the people, let 'em.' Politicians dutifully denounced them, but privately admired their spunk. A few Negroes sincerely hated them.

"The Reds won the admiration of the Negro masses by default. They were the only white people who seemed to really care what happened to the Negro."

The accepted leaders that Drake and Cayton referred to all during this period fought and resisted these struggles led by the Communists. They did so in a thousand and one ways. These so-called respectable leaders who in large part owe their leadership to the sufferance of the white ruling class, denounced the techniques employed by Communists, such as demonstrations, sit-ins, etc., as harmful actions.

METHODS ADOPTED

Today some of these same leaders are forced by the circumstances of the times to adopt the same techniques and methods which only yesterday they condemned.

The rationale of these leaders of opposing Communist participation in the civil rights struggle has been and is the theory that the Communists are not interested in advancing Negro rights; that the Communists only inted to use the discontent of the Negro for the purpose of advancing the interests of a "foreign power." In this instance the "foreign power" is the Soviet Union.

Hence they claim that the Communist interest in the Negro question is secondary. In order to bolster up this point some take advantage and exploit some tactical errors made by the

Communists during World War II. At a certain point during World War II we Communists declared that the central problem in the world was to defeat Hitler, who represented the most reactionary, the most chauvinistic, the most rotten and the most decadent forces. We further stated that the emergence of a strong Soviet Union in the post-war world would be a key pillar in erecting a new world order based on social and racial justice.

Now in the pursuit of this general truth there was a time on the part of Communists a failure to push vigorously enough the struggle for Negro rights out of a fear of jeopardizing the war effort. And wherever Communists made such tactical errors, we Communists will join in criticism. But it is one thing to criticize a tactic and another to use it to destroy the validity of a broad general principle.

What the Communists said during the World War II was correct. And their far-sightedness in regard to the Soviet Union and the post-war world was prophetic and the historian of tomorrow will applaud it.

ROLE OF SOVIET UNION

Today, 20 years after World War II, the Soviet Union has emerged as the main force, generating enough power to give to peoples of color the world over the confidence that they could shake off the shackles of world imperialism. Were it not for Soviet power offering an alternative to capitalism and imperialism it is doubtful that over one and a half billion people would have been able to free themselves from colonialism and imperialism.

We ask were it not for Soviet power, could Nasser have seized control of the Suez Canal without the British lion breathing down his back. We ask, were it not for Soviet power could little Cuba defy the might of the colossus of Western imperialism — our own imperialists. We ask, without Soviet possession of the means of destruction comparable to that possessed by the West, would the imperialist powers have acceded freedom to former colonial countries without military intervention? Of course not! Without the threat or potentiality of the Soviet coming to the aid of the peoples' struggle for independence and freedom, their movements would have been crushed in blood baths as was the case in centuries gone by.

And the existence of Soviet power, therefore, has helped to provide the setting out of which Negro demonstrators can now march through the streets of the big metropolies of our nation chanting slogans such as "FREEDOM NOW!"

Whatever or however one views the system of the Soviet Union, these are historical facts which will stand the investigation of time.

COLD WAR

During these cold-war years, when the ruling circles of our country, having become possessed and obsessed by the fear of Communism, a period in which many of them have gone stark raving mad, they have demanded the expulsion of Communists from all areas of American life.

The word, "Communism," has been made synonymous with the devil. Hundreds of Communist leaders have been jailed. Many have been deported. Many more have lost jobs and were not allowed to participate in their chosen fields.

During this period, many former Communist sympathizers and friends were forced to run for cover. The assault of reaction induced many weaker ones to "cry for mercy." Never in the annals of American history has an organization been faced with such persecution. It is doubtful if any other organization could have existed through these attacks. And yet an organization which was compelled to spend millions to defend itself had the capacity to strike some decisive blows against jimcrow and segregation, at a time when its enemies and some of its friends were proclaiming it was impotent.

ELECTION ISSUE

Today the Freedom Democratic Movement of Mississippi is leading a struggle to unseat Democratic Congressmen on the ground that they were elected in violation of the U.S. Constitution. And this is precisely the issue upon which Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S., went to jail in 1949. When subpenaed to appear before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, Dennis refused to testify on the ground that several committee members sat in violation of the Constitution. He chose jail to dramatize a situation that had never before been challenged.

His case was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court by the eminent Negro lawyers, Earl B. Dickerson and the late Richard Westbrooks.

William L. Paterson, veteran Communist leader, at a time when he himself faced jail and had the job of providing legal and mass defense for thousands of his Communist co-workers, struck telling blows against jimcrow and segregation. He organized and led many historic civil rights struggles.

As during the Thirties when he organized a campaign to free the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon, he took to the bar of world opinion the cases of court frameups of Willie McGhee in Mississippi and the Martinsville Seven of Virginia.

In the early 1950's, Patterson presented in Paris a petition to the UN against genocide, documenting cases of lynching in the South, both in courtrooms and public squares. This was one of the most daring and comprehensive presentations of the lynch system in the U.S.

The change of tactics in the South from the mass public forms of lynching to more subtle forms is attributable in no small part to William L. Patterson, Communist.

This whole period of McCarthyite terror is still to be written in the history books. One may, using the words of the late Winston Churchill, say of the Communists in that period, "This was their finest hour."

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 144 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 9/17/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. R. Putnam
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReCGairtel 8/27/65, copies to New York, "CPUSA - Organization, Internal Security - C," which reported information from CG 5824-S* concerning plans for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Party scheduled for October 9 and 10, 1965. It was also reported that a day or two previous to October 9th a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Party will be held in New York City.

Plans should be made by the New York Office for as full coverage as possible of the National Negro Commission meeting and because of its importance relative to captioned matter, information should be promptly furnished the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments.

2 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:deh
(7)

MAILED 19
SEP 16 1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 15 100-442529-1443

EX-101

4 SEP 16 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1444 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/10/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (157-350)

CIRM

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RM

O-1 TO AT 9/23/65
REURTEL 9/17/65 &
AIRTEL & LHM 9-20-65
REVISIT OF STANLEY
LEVISON TO ATLANTA.
DATE AIRTEL & LHM RE
LEVISON'S ACTIVITIES WHILE
IN AT. WILL BE SUBMITTED.

Remytel 9/10/65. STATUS OF INVEST. SFP/ts

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for New York and Indianapolis two copies each of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information indicating that the meeting between MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA National Youth Director, and the west side Chicago Negro youth gang leaders did not take place on 9/8/65 due to some difficulties.

[redacted] furnished this information 9/9/65. b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information received from [redacted] a confidential informant of continuing value; the unauthorized disclosure of this information would tend to identify this informant and compromise his future effectiveness.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Indianapolis (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (MIKE ZAGARELL)
1-100- (CPUSA, YOUTH)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
1-100- (CIRM) REC-3 100-442529-1445
1 [redacted] (MIKE ZAGARELL) b6 b7C
3 - Chicago
1-100-40865 (DU BOIS CLUBS OF CHICAGO)

DET:mec
(13)

9 SEP 13 1965

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

1cc & LHM
RE TEL

EX-113

INT. SEC.

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 9-14-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

O. C. WIER

55 SEP 21 1965

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324
CG 157-350

Enclosed LHM was not disseminated locally to Secret Service, the USA and intelligence agencies because it contains information received from a confidential informant and because the information itself does not indicate future racial activities or incidents.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

September 10, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

A source on September 9, 1965, advised that the scheduled meeting between Mike Zagarell, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) National Youth Director, and the west side Chicago Negro youth gang leaders which was to occur the evening of September 8, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois, had not been held. Zagarell in his attempt the evening of September 8, 1965, to attend this meeting had encountered some difficulties which were not further explained.

This same source advised on September 10, 1965, that on September 9, 1965, Zagarell had departed Chicago to attend a scheduled CP Youth Encampment. According to the source, Zagarell was to return to Chicago Monday, September 13, 1965.

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100-442529-1445
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

September 10, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE MAJOR URBAN AREAS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY-C; RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below)whose identities are concealedin referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

SECRET

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SR4 JSM/MC
REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-1385
1-9-81
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION
6072

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) LEVISON 831719

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Garrow/King 81-0802
Classified by 3042 PWT/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/23/88
Spl AG/gtt 3/9/90 #293966

ReNY teletype of 9/13/65, reporting the results of a conference of MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisers which took place on 9/12/65. The information was furnished by NY 3810-S*.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting the information referenced above; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

NY 694-S* (U) STANLEY LEVISON
[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7E
b7D

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM)(42)

EX-100
REC- 67
1446

JMK:rmv
(23)

STATE [redacted]
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
15 SEP 14 1965
DATE FORW: 9-14-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

INTL SEC.

11/20/91 & 12/4/91
980 RDD/DMS/MW
83-1719 5/29/92
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DMS 4/3/90
81-0802 CW 80, 573

UNREC COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, at WFO, re, "NLG; IS-C" HARRY WACHTEL

b6
b7C

2. NY 1190-S*

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source who furnishes information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In addition, it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
September 13, 1965

SECRET

Classified by 3042 PWT/RWS 81-0802 King/Levison 83-1719
Declassify on: OADR Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719
Spl/AG/gtt 3/9/90 #243966

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on the night of September 12, 1965, disclosing that a conference took place on that night between Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) and his advisers, specifically: Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, Clarence Jones, Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC), Cleveland Robinson (Secretary - Treasurer of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), and an unknown male. King said he wanted the advice of these advisors in regard to his position on Vietnam, which he said was stated on September 10, 1965, following a conference with United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg.

Since making his statement, he has been subjected to criticism, King said. He said he had in mind the criticism of Senator Thomas Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut. In that regard, King said he was convinced that President Johnson had persuaded Dodd to criticize him since it was his opinion that the Administration feels that he is going too far (in urging the seating of Red China and ending the bombings in Vietnam).

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11/20/91 3/12/91 9803 RDD/DMT JLW 83-1719 5/29/92
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EBP/DWD 4/3/90
81-0802 CN 80,513

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

1-9-81
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY Spl Agent in Charge
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-13-85
6076

SECRET

Upheld Classification DRC 12/16/91 6080

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

The "New York Herald Tribune," September 12, 1965, reported on page 25, that Senator Thomas Dodd, Democrat, Connecticut, "a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, snapped back at Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s suggestion to admit Red China to the United Nations." Dodd said: "King is a man of unquestioned competence in the field of civil rights, but he has absolutely no competence to speak about complex matters of foreign policy. And it is nothing short of arrogance when Dr. King takes it upon himself to thus undermine the policies of the President of the United States."

King said he was convinced that the press was also being stacked against him. He said he had already received unkind editorials on what he said; one, King said, went so far as to say that he was "power drunk"; another went on to say that since he received the Nobel Prize, he had "let it go to his head." S U

According to the source, King was very distraught over the bad publicity and criticism and as a consequence, said he was not strong enough to carry on two struggles at the same time: the civil rights struggle, and the Vietnam peace struggle. He said the fact is that the public is not ready to digest the truth (on Vietnam and China), therefore, "they are going to cut me down." He said in view of this, he wanted their opinions on three things, specifically: on how to get across to the public that he is not alone in his position (on Vietnam and China); on how to deal with the Dodd statement; and his plan to write letters to the heads of States involved in the Vietnam struggle. S U

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

With reference to the letter writing campaign, King said he had to conceive some graceful means whereby he could withdraw, since he was convinced that his plea for peace would be rebuffed by Ho Chi Minh. He said he must forget the peace issue and get back to work in the civil rights field. He said he had concluded that he "cannot battle these forces who are out to defeat my influence." "They," King said, "will take the Communist China thing and what Dodd said and use it to say I am under the influence of Communists, which may confuse some of our supporters and contributors."

Following King's statement, all expressed their opinions on the course of action to follow. However, it was the opinions of Levison and Wachtel which were favorably received. They said King should answer by stating that "he had spoken his piece and had never purported to lead this struggle and now I'm going back to my regular work." (U)

With reference to the criticism of Senator Dodd, all of King's advisers concurred that he should be answered. It was felt that Dodd should be taken to task by someone from Connecticut, preferably the Dean of the Yale Law School, and others from Yale.

King said the average mind is not sophisticated enough to analyze Dodd's statement and what it means. If they were sophisticated enough, they would know that Dodd is the "strongest supporter of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its invasion of privacy, and the House Un-American Activities Committee," King remarked.

According to the source, the conference ended with an agreement that a national campaign would be started to enlist the aid of prominent Government, church and civil rights leaders to answer Dodd's criticism of King. Furthermore, it was felt

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

SECRET

that additional discussion should be had in this matter, prompting King to schedule another conference for the night of September 13, 1965.

SECRET

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 9-20-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 SEP 22 1965

File Number 100-442529-1447

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/9/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/10/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

9/8/65

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-496)

SUBJECT: PICKETING DEMONSTRATION
TACOMA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 7, 1965
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
IS - C

Remytels 9/7/65.

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum in captioned matter setting forth full details of this demonstration.

The Confidential Source quoted in the letterhead memo is [redacted] b7D

This letterhead memo is being classified CONFIDENTIAL because information furnished by this informant might conceivably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value, thereby compromising future effectiveness thereof and tending to adversely affect the national security.

4 - Bureau (AM)(REG)(Enc. 10)
(1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
5 - Seattle
(1 - 100-27267 CIRM)
(1 - [redacted] MARJORIE RADER)
(1 - [redacted] NAOMI ELLISON)
JMA:kt
(9)

b6
b7C
b7E
b3

NOT RECORDED
200 SEP 16 1965

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SE 157-496

A copy of the attached letterhead memo is being furnished to the Assistant United States Attorney, Tacoma; U.S. Secret Service and ONI, Seattle; OSI, McChord AFB; and 115th INTC Group, Region III, U.S. Army, Fort Lewis, Washington, by FD-342.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
September 8, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: PICKETING DEMONSTRATION
TACOMA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 7, 1965

On September 7, 1965, FRANK L. MORRIS, [redacted], Tacoma, Washington, President of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advised that approximately five officers and members of the local chapter of the NAACP, including himself, would picket the offices of the Tacoma School Board at the Central School, Tacoma, Washington in protest of the alleged failure of the School Board members to take action concerning "de facto" segregation in Tacoma schools.

b6
b7C

Mr. MORRIS advised later on September 7, 1965 that the picket line commenced at 2:00 PM at the Central School, Tacoma and continued until approximately 5:00 PM. He stated that approximately fifteen persons participated intermittently, 75% of whom were Negro, but no more than eight or nine persons were marching at any one time, as persons were arriving and leaving throughout the period of the march. He also advised that there were two Negro Ministers and a Jewish Rabbi participating and most of the rest of the participants were other officers or members of the NAACP. Mr. MORRIS stated that there was no disturbance or violence in connection with this activity and the demonstration was carried on entirely without incident.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

PICKETING DEMONSTRATION
TACOMA PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD
TACOMA, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 7, 1965

Mr. MORRIS named MARJORIE RADER and NAOMI ELLISON as two persons who volunteered to participate and did participate, but whose assistance had not been solicited.

A Confidential Source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified MARJORIE RADER and NAOMI ELLISON as active members of the Pierce County Communist Party, Tacoma, Washington, as of September 7, 1965.

At 10:00 AM, on September 7, 1965, Acting Chief of Police R. A. DUPPENTHALER, Tacoma, Washington Police Department, and DONALD ROBBINS, Agent in Charge, 115th INTC Group, Region III, U.S. Army, Fort Lewis, Washington were advised of the planned demonstration. Assistant United States Attorney JOHN SCOTT OBENOUR, Tacoma, Washington was also advised at the above time.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

DATE: 9/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1469)

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATION FOR
BLACK POWER
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:NY)

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case. Information copies are designated for certain offices for the completion of their file on the OBP, and since the material apparently has reference to a forthcoming conference of the OBP on 9/4, 5/65, concerning which offices have previously been advised.

(4) - Bureau (157-3022) (RM) (Encls. 8)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Philadelphia (157-1508) (Encls. 3)
(1 - 100-) (WILLIAM DAVIS)
(1 - 100-) (STANLEY BRANCH)
4 - Chicago (157-678) (Encls. 4) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]) (LAWRENCE LANDRY)
(1 - [redacted]) (NAHAZ ROGERS) b6 b7C
(1 - 100-) (MARY ROGERS)
2 - Washington Field (157-583) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (JULIUS HOBSON)
4 - Detroit (157-958) (Encls. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (JAMES BOGGS)
(1 - 100-) (GRACE BOGGS)
1 - Newark (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (157-948) (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Cleveland (157-393) (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (157-628) (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (100-91911) (JESSE GRAY) (48)
1 - New York [redacted] (MAXINE GREEN) (47)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (157-1469)

NOT RECORDED
168 SEP 9 1965

VJA:lca
(26)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Sources utilized in attached LHM are identified as follows:

Source Number 1 NY 4596-S*
Source Number 2 [redacted]
Source Number 3 [redacted]
Source Number 4 [redacted]

b7D

Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of the above sources. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment would have an adverse effect on the national defense.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 3, 1965

New York 157-1469
Bureau 157-3022

Organization For
Black Power
Racial Matters

All confidential sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past.

Confidential Source Number One furnished the following information on August 18, 1965:

William Davis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was in New York City on August 18, 1965, and in contact with Maxine Green who resides in Long Island City, New York, and is the girl friend of Jesse Gray. Maxine stated that Jesse Gray was in Chicago on that date but would return later. Davis discussed with Maxine business and activity involving the Organization for Black Power (OBP). He referred to a scheduled meeting of the OBP in Philadelphia for the weekend of August 21, 22, 1965, and stated that Stanley Branch of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Lawrence Landry of Act, Chicago, had gotten together and were calling everybody with reference to that meeting. However, Landry did not call Jesse Gray since he was eluding Gray; but he did call Julius Hobson in Washington, D.C. Hobson checked with Davis in Philadelphia. Davis stated that Jesse Gray was supposed to call him but instead he disappeared. The "cats" who are involved in the OBP were complaining that Jesse Gray is not paying attention to business; that he is wandering around and not taking care of important business.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

ENCLOSURE

Organization For Black Power

Davis stated that they had planned a program supposedly for the end of August; that if Jesse Gray did not wish to get involved, it was all right with Davis, but he wanted to know. Davis stated they had to make up placards; that they had now moved the program up to the second week in September and that was the last date they could use because they had to give it before the kids went back to school.

Davis further stated that Julius Hobson was upset too; that Hobson wanted to find out what Jesse Gray was doing and he had not heard from Jesse Gray. Davis stated there should be some constant communication and there is none. Maxine Green was of the opinion that a lot of things that were happening were not Jesse Gray's fault.

Davis stated his position was that they had to sit down and talk these things out together because Jesse Gray cannot work them out himself. Davis stated that if Lawrence Landry is in the group, then he (Davis) is out. Davis indicated that Landry had changed his position with reference to the Poverty Program, that he once said he was against it and two days later decided to go and get funds. Davis stated he did not operate that way.

Maxine Green stated that James Boggs and Grace Boggs of Detroit were in New York City over the weekend of August 14, 15, 1965, and that Nahaz Rogers and Mary Rogers had also been in and they all discussed how best they were going to cancel the deal "with this man in Chicago".

Jesse Gray

Confidential Source Number Two advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Organization For Black Power

Confidential Source Number Three advised in January, 1964, that at a meeting of the CP, New York District Board, held in New York City on January 20, 1964, William Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, made the statement that although Jesse Gray is not now a member of the CP he is still friendly to the CP. Patterson further stated that Jesse Gray got out of the CP about five years ago.

Grace Boggs

Confidential Source Number Four on April 4, 1962, advised that as of March 10, 1962, Grace Boggs was a member of the Correspondence Group of the Johnson - Forest Group.

The Johnson - Forest Group has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Correspondence Group is contained in the Appendix attached hereto under the heading of Facing Reality Publishing Company.

Confidential Source Number Four on May 8, 1962, advised that as of that time James Boggs was the National Chairman of the Correspondence Group.

On April 2, 1965, James Boggs advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he is a Marxist and Theoretician; however, he feels that the Marxist theory would not work in the United States inasmuch as the United States has outgrown the Marxist theory.

APPENDIX

FACING REALITY PUBLISHING COMPANY OR COMMITTEES

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (FJG), which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to the source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as JAMES JOHNSON, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as FREDDIE FOREST. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as JOHNSON, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as FOREST.

The JFG has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 26, 1962, that subsequent to the split in the JFG, the Johnson Faction took the name Correspondence Group, which continued until February, 1962, when this group again split with the majority aligning themselves with JAMES behind the leadership of MARTIN GLABERMAN of Detroit, Michigan, and the minority group aligning themselves behind the leadership of JAMES BOGGS.

On February 18, 1965, this source advised that on February 8, 1965, he had learned that the Correspondence Group, whose national Chairman was JAMES BOGGS, had ceased operations completely and no longer maintains headquarters at 7737 Mack, Detroit.

This source reported on July 18, 1962, that the majority of individuals under leadership of MARTIN GLABERMAN at Detroit, Michigan, who formerly belonged to the Correspondence

Group there had taken the name Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee, while the three former members of the Group at New York had met informally in support of the Detroit group, which had issued neither directions nor instructions. The New York Group has no officers or headquarters.

On March 7, 1963, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Company or Committee seeks to create a Marxist society based on the dialectical concepts of Marxism-Leninism as interpreted by C. L. R. JAMES, establishing government by workers rather than government by a Marxist political party. The prime movement in securing the support of the people is considered to be a publication to be used by the workers in their daily fight against capitalism. This group rejects the vanguard party concept of Marxism and has established the theory that trade unions keep the workers under subjugation by preventing their channeling of their own efforts to take over the means of production and through this to in turn take over governmental processes. This group rejects all present forms of governments, except those new nationalist governments, as capitalist, or in the case of Russia, State Capitalist.

On May 4, 1965, the same source advised that the Facing Reality Publishing Committee continues to meet at 3513 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-14-65

Attached reports conference of Martin Luther King and his advisors on 9-13-65 concerning position of King on Vietnam. Dissemination being made to White House, Attorney General and Department of State.

SFP:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 14 1965

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

-5-22- PM EDT URGENT 9/14/65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /8/ /100-442529/ " ENCODED "

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 2 PAGES

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM. IS - C. OO..NEW YORK
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE

RENYTEL OF NINE THIRTEEN SIXTYFIVE CONCERNING CONFERENCE BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING AND HIS ADVISORS, ON NINE TWELVE SIXTYFIVE AND THEIR PLAN TO CONFER AGAIN ON THE NIGHT OF NINE THIRTEEN SIXTYFIVE.

NY FORTYTWO TWELVE DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED ON NIGHT OF NINE THIRTEEN SIXTYFIVE, THAT KING, STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN, CLEVELAND ROBINSON, ANDREW YOUNG, AND WALTER FAUNTROY, CONFERRED ON THAT NIGHT CONCERNING KING-S POSITION ON VIET NAM. THE CONFERENCE OPENED WITH AN AGREEMENT THAT KING WOULD NOT WRITE LETTERS TO THE HEADS OF STATES INVOLVED IN THE VIET NAM CONFLICT. IN THE MAIN, THE CONFERENCE DEALT WITH GETTING STATEMENTS FROM PERSONS OF INFLUENCE BACKING KING-S RIGHT TO SPEAK OUT AS HE DID, AND COUNTERACTING THE CRITICISM HE HAS RECEIVED.

REC-66 100-442529-1448

2 SEP 21 1965

ALSO DISCUSSED WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING ~~QUOTES~~ THE NEW YORK TIMES ~~QUOTED~~ TO PRINT AN EDITORIAL SUPPORTING KING-S RIGHT TO SPEAK OUT ON VIET NAM. IT WAS AGREED THAT HARRY WACHTEL SHOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PERSUADE THE PAPER TO PRINT THE EDITORIAL.

END PAGE ONE

66 SEP 24 1965

MR. DELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

INT. SEC.

ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, IT WAS AGREED THAT BAYARD RUSTIN SHOULD SEE SENATOR PAUL DOUGLAS, DEM. OF ILL. TO PERSUADE HIM TO SPEAK OUT ON BEHALF OF KING-S RIGHT TO SPEAK.

IT WAS ALSO AGREED THAT VARIOUS PUBLICATIONS, SPECIFICALLY ~~QUOTES~~ "THE NATION" ~~QUOTES~~, ~~QUOTES~~ "SATURDAY REVIEW" ~~QUOTES~~ AND ~~QUOTES~~ "CHRISTIAN CENTURY" ~~QUOTES~~, SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO PRINT EDITORIALS SUPPORTING KING.

KING, AFTER LISTENING TO THE VARIOUS OPINIONS AND DECISIONS OF HIS ADVISORS, SAID IT SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR THAT HE WAS NOT TURNING HIS ATTENTION FROM THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. HOWEVER, HE SAID HE REALIZED THAT HIS ~~QUOTES~~ "STAR IS WANING" ~~QUOTES~~ BECAUSE OF HIS STATEMENTS CONCERN ING VIET NAM, ALSO THAT HE WANTS TO TEMPORARILY PUT THAT ISSUE BEHIND HIM, THAT THE CENTRAL ISSURE BEFORE HIM IS CIVIL RIGHTS, BUT THAT HE WILL SPEAK OUT WHEN NECESSARY. LHM FOLLOWS. ATLANTA ADVISED BY MAIL.

END

WA..

FBI WASH DC 530PM DLH

cc: Mr Sullivan

4-3 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

2:05 PM EST URGENT 9-17-65 JFE
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED
FROM ATLANTA 171835

REC- 32

CIRM.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO ATLANTA AND ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER 17, INSTANT.

STANLEY LEVISON OBSERVED TO ARRIVE ALONE AT ATLANTA AIRPORT VIA DELTA FLIGHT 817 AT 11:27 AM, SEPTEMBER 17, INSTANT. LEVISON PROCEEDED DIRECTLY BY TAXI TO SCLC HEADQUARTERS AND WAS OBSERVED TO ENTER MAIN ENTRANCE THEREOF. PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE DISCONTINUED.

ATLANTA SOURCES, AS OF TIME OF LEVISON'S ARRIVAL AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS, DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION REGARDING WILLIAM STEIN.

RECEIVED: 3:17 PM MSE

REC- 32 100-442529-1449

Supervisor Phillips advised 9/17/65 EX-103

51 SEP 23 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of an informant's statement dated September 15, 1965, containing information orally furnished on September 15, 1965, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on September 17, 1965, and the original report is maintained in Chicago file A) [redacted]

1-8 13 RB with Encl. ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
5 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-16785 JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-269 HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-80641 CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
3 - Chicago
(1 - A[redacted])
(1 - 61-867 CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

b3
b7D
b7E

100-441[illegible]-1450

RWH:mkp
(10)

REC-65

2 SEP 21 1965

1-XEROX
8-8 R.B

EX-103

83

5 SEP 24 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

September 15, 1965

On September 11, 1965, GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, remarked that JIM JACKSON had not as yet prepared the draft resolution on the Negro question for consideration at the forthcoming national convention. HALL stated he had talked about this matter to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT recently and that the two of them have now decided that if JACKSON does not have this draft resolution prepared by the time they hold the next National Negro Commission meeting in early October in New York, then LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON will prepare it and ignore JACKSON on this matter.

- 1 -
ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/17/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta telephone call to NY, 9/16/65, and NY telephone call to Atlanta, 9/17/65.

STANLEY D. LEVISON observed on 9/17/65, by SAS JAMES G. FITZGERALD and JOHN C. SEATON boarding Delta Airlines Flight Number 817 which departed Newark Airport at 10:30 a.m. for Atlanta to arrive at 11:22 a.m. LEVISON appeared to be travelling alone; BILL STEIN was not listed as one of the passengers on this flight. LEVISON was dressed in maroon sport coat, black slacks, black shoes, white shirt, tie, carrying natural color raincoat, no hat.

ALL INFORMATION OBTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-20-82 BY sp8 BTS/BCE

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(7)

REC- 13 100-442529-1451

EX 105 17 SEP 18 1965

C C- WicR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1452 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/20/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Chicago, 9/17/65.

Plans exist for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the CPUSA, on 10/9 and 10/65. It was also reported that a day or two previous to October 9, a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Party will be held in New York City.

Baltimore, Chicago and Philadelphia, should advise NY as soon as possible of the informants who will attend the National Negro Commission meeting.

NY will afford whatever coverage which is possible.

cc-808[illegible]

REC-50 100-442529-1453

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2-Baltimore (100-23443) (RM)
2-Chicago (100-41324) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (100-47672) (RM)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(9)

EX-103

5 SEP 22 1965

INT. SEC.

7 SEP 7 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/7/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 12-17-73)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC:

- [ ] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Alexandria
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [x] Baltimore
- [ ] Birmingham
- [x] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
- [ ] Butte
- [ ] Charlotte
- [ ] Chicago
- [ ] Cincinnati
- [ ] Cleveland
- [ ] Columbia
- [ ] Dallas
- [ ] Denver
- [ ] Detroit
- [ ] El Paso
- [ ] Honolulu
- [ ] Houston
- [ ] Indianapolis
- [ ] Jackson
- [ ] Jacksonville
- [ ] Kansas City
- [x] Knoxville
- [ ] Las Vegas
- [ ] Little Rock
- [ ] Los Angeles
- [x] Louisville
- [x] Memphis
- [ ] Miami
- [ ] Milwaukee
- [ ] Minneapolis
- [ ] Mobile
- [x] Newark
- [x] New Haven
- [ ] New Orleans
- [x] New York City
- [ ] Norfolk
- [ ] Oklahoma City
- [ ] Omaha
- [ ] Philadelphia
- [ ] Phoenix
- [ ] Pittsburgh
- [ ] Portland
- [ ] Richmond
- [ ] Sacramento
- [ ] St. Louis
- [ ] Salt Lake City
- [ ] San Antonio
- [ ] San Diego
- [ ] San Francisco
- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Beirut
- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] Brasilia
- [ ] Buenos Aires
- [ ] Caracas
- [ ] Hong Kong
- [ ] London
- [ ] Madrid
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico City
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Singapore
- [ ] Tel Aviv
- [ ] Tokyo

RE: CIRM

Date 4/24/75

Retention / For appropriate

- [ ] For information
- [ ] optional
- [XX] action
- [ ] Surep, by _____
- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.
- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

Re. BA airtel 9/15/65.

Classify re. airtel ~~Confidential~~ per 3347, Category 2, Indefinite, as of 4/23/75.

Encl.
Bufile 100-442529
Urfile

file copy

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/10/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-9-65) (Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☒ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	**TO LEGAT:**
☐ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ London
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Manila
☐ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Ottawa
☐ Cleveland	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Paris
☐ Dallas	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rome
☐ Denver	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Detroit	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	☐ Tokyo
☐ El Paso	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ Honolulu	☒ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	

Date 9-17-65

RE: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

BALTIMORE
Re Baltimore airtel dated 9-15-65.

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep by

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

NEW ORLEANS: enclosed is 1 copy of an airtel dated 9-15-65 from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE: For info. New Orleans is origin re SCEF. In order to insure dissemination, you should include info. in reairtel in the LHM to be prepared after BRADEN's talk in Baltimore.

If activity primarily relates to SCEF use that caption.

Enc.

Bufile 100-442529

Urfile

COPY FOR FILE 100-442529

5-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

DATE: September 15, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REC-24

Classified by SP4 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

CLASSIFIED AND [illegible]
DATE [illegible]
DECLASSIFICATION [illegible]

Reference Bureau letter to Albany with carbon copy to all offices dated May 13, 1965. Reference Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated September 15, 1965, captioned, "CARL JAMES BRADEN, SM - C."

[redacted] and [redacted] have recently advised that the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR), a Communist Party (CP) front organization in Baltimore, Maryland, has been attempting to contact one CARL BRADEN of Louisville, Kentucky, and have him speak in Baltimore, Maryland, in October, 1965. (U)

b7D

[redacted] on September 14, 1965, furnished a copy of the following letter dated August 20, 1965: (U)

6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-442089; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
4 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Newark (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
4 - Louisville (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
(1 - 100-3346 ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; WILLIAM H. MELISH)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-24.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-15-85
REC-24 100-442529-1454

EX-101 2 SEP 16 1965

0-7 to BA, BS, KX, LS, ME, NK, NH, NY
copy attached
LSB 4/24/75

INT-SEC.

(Continued on Page 1-a)

RCN:dfm
(3)

57 SEP 24 1965

CC - Wick

CONFIDENTIAL

4/23/75
Classified by 3347
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-

BA 100-23443

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - New Haven (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Knoxville (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Memphis (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
6 - Baltimore (1 - 100-19876; CINAL)
(1 - [redacted]) (U)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-19925; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)

b3
b7D
b7E

1-a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 100-23443

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
"Publishers of The Southern PATRIOT founded in 1942
C "New York Area Office 176 Dean Street, Brooklyn,
O New York 11217 Area 212 875-6028
P
Y

"August 20, 1965

"OFFICERS
PRESIDENT EMERITUS
Aubrey W. Williams

President
Rev. Fred L. Shuttleworth

Vice-Presidents
John M. Coe
Bishop Charles F. Golden
Modjeska M. Simkins

Secretary
Jessie P. Guzman

Assistant Secretary
Clarice Campbell

Treasurer
Benjamin E. Smith

Staff
Ella J. Baker
Anne Braden
Wm. Howard Melish
Carl Braden
John R. Salter, Jr.
James A. Dombrowski

Mr. Roy H. Wood
Mr. William Jones
Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights
Box 55
Glen Burnie, Maryland

(U)

Dear Mr. Wood and Mr. Jones,

My colleague, Carl Bradne, had placed in my hands the letter which you wrote to him a fortnight ago, and has asked me to answer it in his behalf.

This office is arranging a tour for him and Miss Carol Stevens, coordinator of the Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference, which SCEF is assisting in Tennessee.

Tentatively, the two will speak in the Boston area Sept. 23-24; in the Providence area Sept. 25-26; in the Hartford and New Haven area, Sept. 27-28; in the New York area, Sept. 2- - Oct. 2; and in New Jersey, Oct. 3-5; after which Miss Stevens must return to Knoxville and the project.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

It would seem a possibility for Mr. Braden to consider an engagement the week of Oct. 4-9 and preferably in the latter part of the week.

He would require his transportation from where he will be last speaking, overnight hospitality, and either a contribution towards the work of SCEF in terms of a fee or an opportunity to make an appeal for contributions in support of SCEF.

As you may know, he welcomes--when he comes to a community--opportunity to meet with student, ministerial, labor or community groups, to speak on local radio or TV programs, and the willingness of a group inviting him to make an attempt to utilize his presence to the fullest would have a bearing on his interest in coming. (X) (U)

He is well equipped to speak on all phases of Civil Rights Movement but has a special interest in the combination of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, and is concerned that the Movement should involve itself inceeasingly with bread and butter realities and with the issue of peace. His experiences this spring and summer in Appalachia support this orientation.

If you are interested in considering his coming in early Octobe_, I hope you will correspond immediately with me, as he has empowered me to finalize this tour. Details can always be wotked out more leisurely once the basic schedule has taken shape.

I hope to hear further from you.

Cordially,

WM. HOWARD MELISH"

For the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this airtel, ROY H. WOOD and WILLIAM JONES are CP members.

On September 15, 1965, [redacted] in a written report advised that he had recently contacted ROY WOOD and the two had discussed the coming visit of CARL BRADEN to Baltimore, Maryland. WOOD is planning to obtain the use of the College Club on West 40th Street in Baltimore, Maryland, on October 8, 1965, as a place in which BRADEN will speak. (U) b7D

The appearance of BRADEN in Baltimore, Maryland, will be covered by informants and other sources and a letterhead memorandum will be promptly submitted at the conclusion of BRADEN's visit. (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/20/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlet to Bureau, 7/30/65.

CHARLES and LEAH MIRAS reside on [redacted] b6 b7C Palisades, NY. She is employed by an attorney, HARRY WAITZMAN, 20 Main Street, New City, NY, and he is employed by NYC Board of Education at Public School #43, where he served as the Assistant Principal.

With respect to the employment of CHARLES MIRAS with the NYC Board of Education, New York, UACB, will interview MIRAS in regard to HARRY H. WACHTEL. Both LEAH and CHARLES MIRAS will be interviewed away from their residence and employment.

Bureau will be promptly advised of the results of these interviews.

0-1 To Chicago 9/28/65
Reread 8-27-65 re 8-25-65
conference to discuss methods
of increasing Negro's role in
civil rights struggle.
Appropriate civil will be submitted
status of Unrecd.
SFP/Tap

cc 808RR

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-437828) (HARRY H. WACHTEL)
1-NY [redacted] (CHARLES MIRAS) (46)
1-NY [redacted] (LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS) (46)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY H. WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(7)

REC-9 100-442529-1455 b6 b7C

EX-101

1 SEP 21 1965

INT. SEC.

66 SEP 24 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1456 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED AND ~~EXTENDED BY~~ [redacted]
~~DECLASSIFY ON~~: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 9/15/65

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plain text or code)

SECRET

Via 607 AIRTEL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/96 6972 SEP/DMS 4/3/96

ReNY teletype of 9/14/65, concerning a conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisors, 9/13/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting the information reported in referenced communication. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Atlanta.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was NY 4212-S*.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-457

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

b6
b7C

5 SEP 16 1965

JMK:rmv
(14)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~; State [redacted] AM/SEC.
DEPT: JSD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 9-17-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

b7E

SECRET

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

[redacted]

The sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

[NY 694-S*] (U) STANLEY LEVISON (U)

1. Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 2/19/50, WFO, re, "NLG; IS-C." (U)

2. [NY 1190-S*] (U) HARRY WACHTEL

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

[NY 2359-S*] (U) BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 4212-S* [redacted] (U) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

This letterhead memorandum is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial issue in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. Furtnermore, another reason why it is classified "Secret" is because the documentation of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] (U) (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SECRET

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
September 15, 1965

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: GDS~~ 3/1/86 by 6072 EEP/DMS 4/3/90 #DS3760

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~ ~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ ~~FCIM~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~ 9-15-85 6076

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~DECLASSIFIED BY~~ ~~ON~~ 6/18/87 #25,760

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on September 13, 1965, disclosing that a conference between Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) and his advisors, took place on that night. Those in attendance according to the source were: King, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, Clarence Jones, Bayard Rustin, Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC) and Walter Fauntroy (Washington, D.C., Director of the SCLC). The conference concerned King's position on Vietnam.

The conference opened with an agreement that King would not write letters to the leaders of various world powers.

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 3042 PWT/DMS 11/28/88 81-0802
Declassify on: OADR Garrison/Jones Levison 83-1919

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DMS 4/3/90
81-0802 CN 80,513
11/20/91 & 12/11/91 9802 RDD/DMS/MLW
83-1919 5/29/92
~~NON-FBI GOVERNMENT AGENCIES~~
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
~~EXTENSION BY LETTER TO~~
~~DATED~~
Classification
4-21-78 CAJ/tcg

upon declassification on 11/7/80 by 6080

100-442529-14

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The letters he had planned to write would have urged negotiations to end the war.

However, the conference in the main, dealt with getting statements from persons of influence backing King's right to speak out as he did and counteracting the criticism he has received.

According to the source, discussion was had on the possibility of getting "The New York Times" to print an editorial supporting King's right to speak out on Vietnam. It was agreed that Harry Wachtel should make every effort to persuade the paper to print the editorial.

Bayard Rustin, the source said, was designated to see Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois in an effort to persuade him to make a statement supporting King's right to speak out on the war in Vietnam. Although it was acknowledged that Douglas has opposed the seating of Red China in the United Nations, it was believed that he would support King since the issue of Vietnam was a moral one.

D.C.(W)

It was decided that various publications, specifically, "The Nation," the "Saturday Review," and the "Christian Century", would be requested to print articles and editorials supporting King.

King, after listening to the various opinions and decisions of his advisors, said it should be made clear that he was not turning his attention from the civil rights movement. He said, however, he realized that his "star is waning" because of his statements on Vietnam; that he wants to temporarily put the Vietnam issue behind him; that the central issue for him is civil rights, but that he would speak out when he considered it necessary.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The source advised on September 13, 1965, that Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin were in contact on that date, concerning King's dilemma over Vietnam. It was agreed that the country needs a voice to speak on the subject but not in the person of King. Wachtel thought King's statements on the subject were wholesome, stimulating and valuable. Rustin concurred, adding, however, that he (King) could not continue to make statements on foreign policy because "they are going to come down on him like a house on fire (his opponents)."

Wachtel said it was imperative that King come out with some dramatic domestic issue in order to off set the bad publicity he has received. He suggested a program be instituted to defeat Governor George Wallace of Alabama in 1966, and a program to enroll more Negroes to vote in the South.

Rustin said in regard to King's remarks on Vietnam and foreign policy that Negroes were saying, "China is not our problem-we have no freedom here. He had better get off the China issue and help us solve our problems." Rustin said he was not concerned about the criticism of King by Roy Wilkins (Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP) and James Farmer (Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE), but was very much concerned about what the simple Negroes feel.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 9/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

7/11/90 Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-60

CLASS. & EXT. BASIS: OPS DKS BCE
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 & 3
DATE OF REVIEW: 9-20-85
7-30-82

ReNYlet to Bureau, 8/24/65, and NY airtel and letterhead memorandum, 7/13/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above; one copy of the letterhead memorandum is being enclosed for Atlanta and one for Los Angeles.

The sources in the letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Source #1 NY 3810-S*

Source #2 NY 694-S* (U)

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 8) (RM) SURE
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (100-66078) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-NY [redacted] (JUNE WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON) (45)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/BMJ

JCS:rmv
(10)

(83-1719)

REC-60

14 SEP 21 1965

EX-101

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

66 OCT 1965

INT. SEC.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source #3 [redacted] contacted by SA LESLIE F. WARREN

Source #4 [redacted] contacted by SA WARREN

b6
b7C
b7D

Source #5 NY 1181-S*

The Agents who observed STANLEY LEVISON on 7/11/65, are [redacted] and JOHN C. SEATON.

Marriage records were reviewed by IC [redacted] and Annulment records were reviewed by IC [redacted]

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source furnishing information about racial matters in the U.S. and the Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a great amount of concentrated information from NY 694-S* in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Bu 100-442529 New York, New York
September 20, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8/BTS/BCF
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-20-85
Classified by 6772 Exp/DMS 7-30-82
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Lewis 83-1719

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on July 9, 1965, which indicated that Stanley Levison planned to leave for Atlanta, Georgia, on July 11, 1965, accompanied by a woman, Wally Albertson, whom he intended to introduce to members of the executive staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The source was unable to advise the reason for Albertson's intended meeting with SCLC members in Atlanta.

On the night of July 11, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison, accompanied by an unknown white female (Wally Albertson), board Delta Airlines Flight Number 923, at Kennedy International Airport, New York, which flight was scheduled to depart from New York for Atlanta, at 6:40 p.m.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in ~~(S)~~ U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-145

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDW (83-1719) 84,063

Do not file.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

DOB [redacted] WALLY ALBERTSON MRS. S. HAROLD B. ALBERTSON b6 b7C

A representative of the Airport Sales Corporation, United Terminal Building, Insurance Counter, Kennedy International Airport, N.Y. made available information on July 11, 1965, that Mrs. Wallace Thomson Albertson had made application for insurance on the evening of July 11, 1965. She gave her address as [redacted] Los Angeles, California, and she listed the name of her beneficiary as Jack Albertson, 130 East 18th Street, New York City, N.Y. HAROLD B. ALBERTSON

(U) On July 20, 1965, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Jack Albertson, a member of the Screen Actor's Guild, is married to Wallace Thomson, who was born on [redacted]

(U) On July 20, 1965, a fourth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Jack Albertson, an actor whose legal name is Harold B. Albertson, is married to Wallace Thomson Albertson and that as of February 10, 1965, their address was [redacted] New York City. He was last reported doing a play in New York, for which he received a Tony Award. Albertson had been residing in California and his address was [redacted] Los Angeles.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Marriage Records of the Borough of Manhattan, as reviewed on August 25, 1965, revealed that Sam David Locke married June W. Thomson on May 9, 1947, at New York City. Marriage Certificate Number 13193 contained the following descriptive data:

Name	June W. Thomson
Race	White
Residence	[redacted] New York City
Occupation	Writer
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Father	Peter, born in Scotland
Mother	Margaretta Maloney, born in the United States

Name	Sam David Locke
Race	White
Residence	23 West 87th Street, New York City
Occupation	Writer
Date of Birth	January 17, 1917
Place of Birth	Peabody, Massachusetts
Father	Maurice, born in Russia
Mother	Jenny Izhelisnick, born in Russia

On September 13, 1965, Annulment Certificate Number 36359, Borough of Manhattan, was reviewed and revealed that June Wallace Locke was granted an annulment from Sam Locke on May 7, 1949. The annulment was granted in favor of June Wallace Locke on the grounds that Sam Locke refused to agree to have children. At the time of the annulment, she was residing at [redacted] New York City.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On December 19, 1948, a fifth confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that on June 15, 1947, June Thomson informed Martha and Alfred Stern that she was getting married at the end of the month. She mentioned that she was marrying Sam Locke. She invited the Sterns to the wedding reception.

An item on page 21 of the September 10, 1957 edition of "The New York Times" revealed that Martha Dodd Stern and her husband, Alfred K. Stern, were indicted in New York City on September 9, 1957, for espionage. The article stated that the Sterns, who had been residing in Mexico, were subpoenaed several months before by the grand jury which indicted Jack and Myra Soble. They fought the subpoenaes in court, failed to appear, and were cited for contempt of court and fined $50,000. The article further stated that in July, 1957, the Sterns fled behind the Iron Curtain after renouncing their American citizenship.

"Look" magazine of November 26, 1957, contained an article by Boris Morros entitled, "My Ten Years as a Counter-Spy" in which the author described himself as "an FBI counterspy who had worked in the Soviet intelligence system for ten years. In this article, Boris Morros related his contacts with Alfred K. and Martha Dodd Stern who were to assist in the establishment of a music company to serve as a cover for Soviet Agents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 3
Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
Page 51 ~ Duplicate;
Page 92 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY [redacted] 0-107

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies of an informant's statement dated September 15, 1965, containing information orally furnished on September 15, 1965, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on September 17, 1965, and the original report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted].

1cc+1Encl-804RB

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
6 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100- ESTHER JACKSON)
(1 - 100-16785 JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
(1 - 100-86624 CP, USA - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1 - 100-81675 CP, USA - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)
(1 - 100- FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.)
2 - Chicago
[redacted]

RWH:mkp
(10)

REC-41 100-442529-1459

EX-113

15 SEP 24 1965

7 SEP 29 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

September 15, 1965

During late July, 1965, JAMES JACKSON, editor of "The Worker" remarked that Mezhunarodnaja Kniga (MK), official Soviet publishing organ in Moscow, should be asked if they would be willing to negotiate with Freedomways Associates, Inc., New York City, regarding the publication in Russian in book form of three issues of "Freedomways" which would constitute a good book and study in depth of the Negro problem in the U.S. The three issues of "Freedomways", which JACKSON referred to, which he desired translated and published in book form, were the DuBois Memorial issue, the Mississippi special issue, and the Harlem special issue. JACKSON also noted that he, himself, would be willing to prepare an up-to-date introduction for this book if MK agreed to translate and publish it. He suggested that any negotiation in this matter should be carried on directly with ESTHER JACKSON, his wife, who is managing editor, Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

1459

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1460 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Negro Equality Not Possible Without Communists

By CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

Fifth in a series

AS WE POINTED OUT previously, the rationale for the exclusion of Communists from participation in civil rights struggles by the NAACP leaders and some civil rights forces has been the theory that "the Negro cannot add to the burden of being black the burden of being red." Underlying this theory is the concept that freedom's fight can be won without communists.

In this article we propose to show that this is not so. To obtain full equality for Negro citizens, that is, economic, political and social, requires not only communist participation in civil rights struggles, but a strong influential communist party as well. For Communist and left progressive forces are prepared to do all that is required to win freedom for Afro-Americans or black peoples. No other force outside of the Negro movement itself is prepared to do that and, in some instances, there are Negroes who are not prepared to do all that is required. There are those who are prepared to wage the struggle only for neckbones for themselves and couldn't care less for what happens to the masses.

HIGH STANDARDS

Communists in the early thirties and forties set standards of conduct for white communists that down to this day no other force in American society has emulated. Typical is the editorial referred to by Drake and Cayton in "Black Metropolis." This editorial was written by the Chicago Defender in reference to the expulsion of a white member by the Communist Party for racist remarks. The editorial under the caption, "Why We Cannot Hate the Reds," reads:

"The cause for which he was expelled was that he had made some uncomplimentary remarks about workers of the race. He didn't call us criminals or rapists. He said merely that we are dumb, cowardly and can't be organized.

"And for those words, things which we have said about each other numbers of times he was expelled from the organization to which he belonged and for which he had a high regard. A white man made that statement and for it he was penalized. How under such circumstances can we go to war with the Communist Party?

"Is there any other political, religious or civic organization in the country that would go to such lengths to prove itself not unfriendly to us? Is there any other group in the country that would not applaud the sentiments expressed by the man who was ousted in this instance? We may not agree with the entire program of the Communist Party, but there is one item with which we do agree wholeheartedly and that is the zealousness with which it guards the rights of the Race."

NEW FORCES

Since the early thirties, when white communists almost alone advocated and fought for full equality, economic, political and social, increasingly other white forces have come into the struggle. In the latter part of the thirties and through the forties and fifties a new force consisting of labor, especially the CIO and New Deal liberals emerged as advocates of Negro and white unity. In recent years this force

55 SEP 22 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker p.3
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 9/19/65

100-442529-A
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 22 1965

has been augmented by students and educators on college campuses and by a decisive section of the American church.

The emergence of this force in its entirety is what engenders the possibilities for registering some basic and decisive gains in the fight against the jimcrow system in the near future. However, the rise of this force in no way negates the necessity for Communist participation in civil rights activities. For, great as this force is, it is not yet prepared to do all that is required to win full freedom and to promote full equality for citizens of color.

Yes, there are many staunch and dedicated people who have emerged in recent years. They are symbolised by the Moores, the Reebs and the Liuzzos, who have paid for their convictions with their lives.

ULTIMATE GOAL

But being dedicated and courageous is not enough. A willingness to make changes in our economic and political system is also necessary.

Broad white forces outside of left progressives and Communists are not prepared to do that. They are prepared and are working to partially solve the problems. They are prepared to make adjustments in the system that bore and nourished jimcrow and segregation. But they are not ready to uproot that system. They are not prepared to change the economic and political power structure of the country as a whole. And, until they are prepared to do just that, we cannot conceive of the Negro securing his full equality and hence freedom.

The foregoing in no way must be construed as an attack on forces who are prepared to fight on one level and not on others for, in freedom's fight, the contribution of all, large and small, limited or unlimited, is required.

The point is being made only to point up the necessity of communist and left progressives playing a vital role in today's struggles in order to set the stage for the final struggle.

And in this regard, the present combination of liberal, labor, church and youth forces at their present level of understanding or willingness is inadequate.

Thus, those who say that other white forces have preempted the line of the Communists and hence there is no need for Communists miss the point.

REQUIREMENTS

What, then, are some requirements on the road to Negro freedom?

First, there is the necessity to understand why Negroes are persecuted in America. Second, at least in broad outline, it is necessary to know what must be done to realize complete equality.

There are those who say that the Negroes' plight is traceable to racist ideology. The poison is a major factor in this regard but is not the main factor. Those who operate on this theory would have us turn our attention as a primary source to the hearts of men. Such an approach, therefore, covers up the economic, political and social structure of our society. Hence it is misleading.

It is necessary to wage the struggle in the realm of ideas but, as a supplement to more basic and fundamental causes, the Negro for more than three centuries has been exploited, persecuted, and brutalized for the purpose of enriching a small minority of American whites.

EXPLOITATION

The purpose of Negro slavery and semi-slavery was and is to make more money for the rich white folks. It is as simple as that. The superexploitation of the American Negro coupled with the general exploitation of white workers has constituted the base for building up what is at present the richest country in the world.

Extra billions of dollars each year for the last 300 years have been poured into the coffers of the white ruling class out of the sweat, tears and toil of the Negro people.

Negro oppression beginning with slavery and down until today has been profitable and this has been and is the main reason for the continuation of the system of Jim Crow.

Racism is the moral justification used to try and cover up some of the most brutal and exploitative pages in human history. The economic system which inaugurated the slave trade, which built and extended this whole system of superexploitation, is capitalism, the system of free enterprise, freedom in this instance meaning to consign over 20 million black Americans to a living hell. Thus, the destruction of capitalism is a fundamental prerequisite to Negro freedom.

GAINS POSSIBLE

It is true that vast improvements can be made within the framework of the system.

It is possible to destroy the legal superstructure of jimcrow under capitalism. It is possible to wrest some important concessions from the power structure in the areas of politics, economics and social conditions but all such gains are imperilled by the continuation in power of the very people or class which originated jimcrow and segregation in America.

Moreover, only with the change of the system can the problem of inequality be seriously tackled.

In regard to the permanence of gains made under capitalism, one need only look at what happened in the Reconstruction Period. The irony of this is that after almost 100 years we are now struggling to reach the level of that period. The gains made in that period could be easily cancelled out when it suited the purposes of the powers that be because they remained in power. Freedom cannot come as a gift because the giver will always have the power to take back what has been given. The old folks have a saying, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away."

POWER

Freedom requires power and it is in this area that the most stubborn battles are yet to be waged. For power concedes nothing except to greater power. So a fundamental consideration on making basic and permanent changes in the status of the American Negro requires an alteration in the power structure in our country. Anything short of this objective leaves the Negro at the mercies of the class which has historically robbed him.

Now what is the nature of the power structure which must be changed before the Negro can be considered free and equal to anyone "free, white and 21?"

C. Wright Mills in his "Power Elite" showed three sources of

power. They were: 1) those who run the industrial establishment; 2) the politicians; 3) the military.

He pointed out that the interplay between the three sources represents the substance of power in our country.

PIVOTAL FORCES

We must add by pointing out that the pivotal forces in this struggle are those in charge of the economic organization, those who own, run and control the factories, mines and mills, the banks and the insurance companies. This is the primary source of power, for what politician would seriously think of having the ability to win an electoral contest without access to large sums of money?

And so, to speak of altering the composition of the power structure and to provide the Negro with the means of participating in every phase of American life on an equal basis requires basic changes, not only reforms in the economic machinery. Only a revolutionary upheaval will bring about such conditions.

The present ruling class under pressure will concede a wider area of political representation. It will enlarge considerably appointed positions in its establishment. But it cannot and will not work to undo what has been done to the Negro to the past 300 years. And unless this is done, we cannot talk of Negroes being free or equal.

ECONOMIC SPHERE

If there is any area where Negroes are important, it is in the productive machinery. This is the area where the least progress was made in the last 100 years. During the Reconstruction Period the powers that were gave Negroes political representation, but the economic side of the question remained untouched as the slogan of "forty acres and a mule" was ignored.

Even today, as progress is being noted in many fields, progress in the sphere of economics remains the place where we not only have not advanced but contrarywise we have retrogressed, relatively speaking. To this day Negroes' voices can be heard in Congress and at other levels of government but not a single voice of authority exists in the economic establishment, the primal source of power.

For 300 years the sweat and toil of Negroes was taken to build this powerful complex of industry, agriculture, banks and insurance companies. And now to talk of creating a condition of freedom and equality and not take into account this background of inequality and not to strive to rectify the past is a cruel hoax being played on very simple and in some cases corrupt minds.

Negro equality today requires a parity of influence in ownership and management in the economic establishment as well as in the political and military aspects of government. When this has been achieved we can talk of freedom and equality.

It would stand to reason that those who own and control the major industries of our country aren't going to say to the Negro, "Dear brother, you didn't have an opportunity to acquire any ownership in our plants, because when they were being built from the ground up we had you in slavery for 200 years and later in semi-slavery for over a hundred years.

"During this period we took from your labor hundreds of billions of dollars and now as we face our Maker we want to make retribution. Instead of just placing a Negro here and there in a position of window dressing we are going to recapitalize these plants and make sure that every son and daughter of a slave will be given a sum of money with which to buy into the ownership of them."

Only an idiot could conceive of such a possibility.

How then can the Negro become a co-partner in ownership of the major industries? This can be done only in a socialist reorganization of our entire society, only in concert with the working class taking control over the basic means of production. In this way the Negro can gain a measure and share in the most significant side of our power structure, the economic.

It is in this context that only communist or advanced progressives can and will do all that is required for complete Negro equality. And because Communists have such an advanced perspective, they can help illuminate today's struggle for lesser demands.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/16/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

DIRECTOR, FBI ([redacted])

SAC, NEW YORK ([redacted]) (C)

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b7E

POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE AND/OR
COMMUNIST LINKS BETWEEN
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
IS-ARMICA

ReNy routing slip to NY dated 8/13/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, relating to subject requested in referenced routing slip.

NY T-1, mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] who was contacted by SA [redacted] on 8/27/65.

Enclosed LHM is being classified ~~Confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from a confidential source whose identity should be protected.

3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
3-New York:
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)

DRL:jv
(6)

NOT RECORDED
93 SEP 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

70 SEP 20 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

SEP [illegible] 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Possible Subversive And/Or
Communist Links Between
Harlem and Africa

On August 27, 1965, NY T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who previously furnished data concerning an alleged Communist link between Harlem and Africa, principally through the country of Tanzania, was recontacted.

NY T-1 related that the Communist link in Harlem appears to be coming in through the various African countries. He explained that in December, 1964, close contact was made through Minister Babu of Tanzania with William Epton and also Che Guevara. According to the informant, these contacts and meetings were set up by Robert (Bob) Collier, who was recently convicted in the United States of trying to bomb the Statue of Liberty, New York City.

NY T-1 advised that up until the December, 1964 meeting, William Epton was hard pressed for money and after these meetings, his money problems appeared to have eased off. Informant added that William Epton still maintains close contact with Tanzania.

Informant advised that the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), headed by Max Stanford, is known to handle printed matter from Cuba by Robert Williams. Further, that RAM leaders have close contact with William Epton, James Shabazz , Daniel Watts and Leroi Jones (Negro playwright) in Harlem, New York City. It was the opinion of NY T-1 that RAM is supplying money to the Black Arts Theater and the "Liberator" magazine, both of which, until the RAM group came upon the scene, were having money problems. According to the informant, RAM's money may be coming into the United States from Cuba, by way of Canada. Informant stated that RAM handles the publication "Revolution" from Cuba via Canada.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

[illegible] 1
Exclud[illegible] from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

Possible Subversive and/or
Communist Links Between
Harlem and Africa

Concerning William Epton, above, during the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) National Convention held in New York City from April 15 to April 18, 1965, a source advised that William Epton was elected Vice President of the PLP.

Concerning Ernesto "Che" Guevara, it is noted that he is a former Cuban Minister of Industries.

A characterization of RAM, Max Stanford and Robert Williams is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

Concerning James Shabazz , above, it is noted that up until July, 1965, he was head of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI).

A characterization of the MMI is contained in the appendix of this memorandum.

Concerning Daniel Watts, above, the magazine "Liberator" (known as "Voice of African-American"), 244 East 46th Street, New York City, August, 1965 issue, lists him as Editor-in-Chief.

Concerning the publication "Revolution", it is a bi-monthly magazine published in French, English and Spanish and is known as the African, Latin American, Asian "Revolution".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

1.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964 edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be locaed in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964 edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

2.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965 while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Possible Subversive and/or Communist Links Between Harlem and Africa — APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of RAM.

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto reflected that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would sieze power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, above, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the Crime of Kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," from Havana.

This source, in September, 1964, advised that RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the non-white races of the world, rather than to any national entity, as such.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised that he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization was begun in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated, in May, 1965, that there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM, but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source, in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River, and the organization is currently active, attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/15/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-777)

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE
WILCOX AND PULASKI, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 8/12/65
RM; CIRM

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 8/16/65 and 8/19/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM captioned as above.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 20 1965
Date Forw.....
How Forw. B-5
By.....

ENCLOSURE

Room 828 RB

NOT RECORDED
98 SEP 22 1965

(4) - Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)
6 - Chicago
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-41332 ("Spartacist")
1 - 100- (DANIEL PAIGE)
1 - 100- (SHARON BYER)
1 - 157-413

17 SEP 18 1965

MJW/flk
(10)

ENCLOSURE
C- Wick

50 SEP 23 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
September 15, 1965

DEMONSTRATIONS AND DISTURBANCE
WILCOX AND PULASKI
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AUGUST 12, 1965
RACIAL MATTER
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Reference is made to memoranda dated August 16, 1965, and August 19, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

Sergeant Samuel Nolan, Commanding Officer, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Chicago, Illinois, September 15, 1965, that Daniel Paige, [redacted] of New York City, and Sharon Byer, [redacted] Illinois, pleaded guilty to a charge of "aiding in making a riot" in Chicago Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, September 14, 1965. The charge of "aiding in making a riot" is a city charge that falls under the broad heading of disorderly conduct. They each were fined maximum sums of $200. City charges against both individuals of "inciting a riot" and state charges of "mob action" were dropped.

Both Paige and Byer were arrested August 14, 1965, during the disturbance at Wilcox and Pulaski while passing out a flyer titled "Get the Cops Out".

On September 15, 1965, copies of this memorandum were submitted to Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago, Illinois, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, and the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

Return To Bureau

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, Atlanta (Your file 157-662) DATE: 9-23-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) ☐ Post in file and destroy 0-1 (*For SOG use only*)

Room No. [redacted]

SUBJECT: CIRM

See my Airtel 9/24/65

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurtel 9-17-65 & Airtel and LHM 9-20-65 re visit of Stanley Levison to Atlanta.

☒ 2. DATE ☒ airtel & ☒ letterhead memo ☐ submitted re Levison's activities while in Atlanta.
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted EXPEDITE

Reporting employee _____

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted _____

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report ☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by _____ (Date)

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/9/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/20/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

RE: COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C
(Bufile 100-438794)
(PHfile 100-47194)

COMINFIL WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
IS - C
(Bufile 61-1538)
(PHfile 100-9882)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(PHfile 100-47672)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom." Copies are also being furnished to Atlanta and New Haven for information. Copies being disseminated to OSI, ONI, INTC, Secret Service and the U. S. Attorney locally for information.

9 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(3 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(3 - 61-1538) (COMINFIL WILPF)
(3 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New Haven (Enc. 1) (Info) (100-) (STAUGHTON LYND) (RM)
3 - Philadelphia
(1 - 100-47194) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1 - 100-9882) (COMINFIL WILPF)
(1 - 100-47672) (CIRM)
WSB:KOJ
(15)

NOT RECORDED
162 SEP 23 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 20, 1965

b6
b7C
b7D

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

On September 15, 1965, [redacted] furnished to the Philadelphia Office a copy of an invitation she received to the "Golden Jubilee Banquet on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Special Guests The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. Staughton Lynd, Friday evening, the fifteenth of October, nineteen hundred and sixty-five, at six-thirty o'clock, The Grand Ballroom, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Couvert: Seven dollars and fifty cents per person. Miss Pearl S. Buck, Hon. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Honorary Co-Chairmen."

The June issue of "Four Lights," published by the U. S. Section, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), reflects that the 50th Anniversary annual meeting of the U. S. Section, WILPF, will be held in Philadelphia, October 13-17, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442571-

SAC, New York (100-153735)

9/24/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

O CIRM

Reurairtel and LHM 9/20/65 which reported on a connection of one Wally Albertson with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and included a characterization of this woman whose full name is Mrs. Wallace Thomson Albertson.

Paragraph 1 of Page 3 records that according to marriage records, Mrs. Albertson was first married to one Sam Locke on 5/9/47 at New York City. At the top of Page 4, it is reported that on 6/15/47 she informed some associates that she was getting married at the end of the month to Sam Locke. It appears that either the date of 5/9 or 6/15 is in error inasmuch as if she were married on 5/9 she would not have indicated on 6/15 that she was yet to be married.

Recheck dates and advise as to corrections necessary. Also advise other offices which received referenced communications.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC-61
EX-100

100 442529-1461

24 SEP 24 1965

MAILED 7
1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

50 OCT 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Springfield (100-10317)

9/28/65

REC- 63 Director, FBI (100-442529) 1962

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

EX 105 CIRM

Reurlet 9/21/65 advising that contacts with sources in your territory failed to develop any information reportable in the above-captioned matter. Relet failed to contain any reference and it did not designate any copy for New York, origin.

Purpose of relet, being dated 9/21/65, is not clear to the Bureau. It reads as though it was intended in lieu of the quarterly CIRM reports, the next one of which is due 11/1/65. If that be the case, submit such a letter when due or immediately prior thereto; designate a copy for origin; and include a reference so that the Bureau will know clearly what the purpose is. In the event relet was for some other purpose, advise.

SFP:deh
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 23
SEP 28 1965
COMM-FBI

SEP 30 1965

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9-21-65

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Contacts with liaison sources and informants in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information reportable in the above-captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
CWG:blc
(4)

REC- 63 100-442529-1462

1-808-RB

EX 105 14 SEP 24 1965

27

Let - Springfield
9/28/65
SFP:dic

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/30/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/29/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date 9/29/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND
IS - C
(OO: New Orleans)
Bufile 100-10355
NK File 100-7460

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

[redacted]
SM - C
(OO: Louisville)
Bufile [redacted]
NK File [redacted]

Re Newark airtel to the Bureau dated 9/27/65, copies to receiving offices.

6 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-422089) (CINAL)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
4 - Knoxville (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CAROL STEVENS)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
4 - Louisville (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
4 - New Orleans (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
4 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH)
7 - Newark
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-42284LL) (CINAL)
(1 - 100-47772) (NUTLEY-BELLEVILLE DISCUSSION GROUP)
[redacted]

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 1 1965

CARBON COPY

EWC/eag
(29)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

NK 100-7460

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Referenced airtel should have carried title as in instant airtel, but top title written as SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL FUND. Please correct title on referenced airtel.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/29/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1965
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

1205 PM URGENT 9-13-65 AXS

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

TO ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON ---SNCODED---

FROM NEW YORK \\1\\

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECD BELOVICH 2:13 PM 9-13-65

CIRM COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

BU FILE NUMBER \100-442529\ ATLANTA \100-6670\ AND NEW YORK FILE NUMBER \100-153735\

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK ADVISED ON NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER TWELVE, SIXTY FIVE, THAT CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE THAT NIGHT BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, CLARENCE JONES, ANDREW YOUNG, CLEVELAND ROBINSON, WYATT WALKER AND UNKNOWN MALE. KING WANTED THE ADVICE OF THESE MEN REGARDING HIS POSITION ON VIETNAM, WHICH HE STATED ON SEPTEMBER TEN, SIXTY FIVE, FOLLOWING A CONFERENCE WITH UNITED NATIONS AMBASSADOR GOLDBERG. KING SAID HE HAS BEEN CRITICIZED SINCE, SPECIFICALLY HAVING IN MIND SENATOR DODD\S CRITICISM. HE SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAD PERSUADED DODD TO CRITICIZE HIM SINCE HE \KING\ FEELS THE ADMINISTRATION FEELS THAT HE IS GOING TOO FAR \IN URGING SEATING OF RED CHINA AND ENDING BOMBINGS\. IN ADDITION,

END OF PAGE ONE

100-442529-1463
REC-32
SEP 27 1965
EX-101
MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR
RELAYED TO

HE SAID THE PRESS WAS BEING STACKED AGAINST HIM.

KING SAID HE WAS NOT STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY ON TWO STRUGGLES AT THE SAME TIME., THE CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLE, AND THE VIETNAM PEACE STRUGGLE. HE SAID "THE FACT IS THAT THE PUBLIC IS NOT READY TO DIGEST THE TRUTH \ ON VIETNAM AND CHINA\ THERE FORE, \THEY ARE GOING TO CUT ME DOWN\" UNQOUTE. KING SAID IN VIEW OF THIS, HE WANTED THEIR OPINIONS ON THREE THINGS., ON HOW TO GET ACROSS TO THE PUBLIC THAT HE IS NOT ALONE IN HIS POSITION, ON HOW TO DEAL WITH THE DODD STATEMENT AND FINALLY, ON HIS PLAN TO WRITE LETTERS TO THE HEADS OF THE COUNTRIES INVOLVED IN VIETNAM. WITH REGARD TO THE LETTERS, HE SAID HE HAD TO CONCEIVE SOME GRACEFUL MEANS WHEREBY HE CAN WITHDRAW SINCE HE IS CONVINCED THAT HIS PLEA FOR PEACE WILL BE REBUFFED BY HO CHI MINH. HE SAID HE MUST FORGET THE PEACE ISSUE AND GET BACK TO CIVIL RIGHTS SINCE HE ~~AHD~~ HAD CONCLUDED THAT HE CANNOT BATTLE ~~QUOTE~~ "THESE FORCES WHO ARE OUT TO DEFEAT MY INFLUENCE. ~~UNQUOTE QUOTE~~" THEY ~~UNQUOTE~~", KING SAID, ~~QUOTE~~" WILL TAKE THE COMMUNIST CHINA THING AND WHAT DODD SIAD AND USE IT TO SAY

END OF PAGE TWO

I AM UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF COMMUNISTS, WHICH MAY CONFUSE SOME OF OUR SUPPORTERS AND CONTRIBUTORS." ~~UNQUOTE.~~

FOLLOWING KING\S STATEMENT, ALL EXPRESSED THEIR OPINIONS., HOWEVER, IT WAS LEVISON AND WACHTEL\S POSITION WHICH WERE WELL RECEIVED. THEY SAID KING SHOULD ANSWER BY STATING THAT HE HAD SPOKEN HIS PART AND HAD NEVER ~~QUOTE~~ "PURPORTED TO LEAD THIS STRUGGLE AND NOW I\M GOING BACK TO MY REGULAR WORK." ~~UNQUOTE~~

IN REGARD TO DODD\S STATEMENT, THEY CONCURRED THAT SOMEONE SHOULD ANSWER HIM.

KING SAID THE AVERAGE MIND IS NOT SOPHISTICATED ENOUGH TO ANALYZE DODD\S STATEMENT AND WHAT IT MEANS. HE SAID IF THEY WERE, THEY WOULD KNOW THAT DODD IS THE ~~QUOTE~~ "STRONGEST SUPPORTER OF THE FBI AND ITS INVASION OF PRIVACY, AND THE HUAC (HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES)." ~~UNQUOTE.~~

IT WAS AGREED THAT A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN WOULD BE STARTED TO ENLIST THE AID OF PROMINENT GOVERNMENT, CHURCH AND CIVIL

RIGHTS LEADERS TO ANSWER DODD\S CRITICISM. FURTHERMORE, THEY AGREED TO CONFER AGAIN ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, SIXTY FIVE. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK

WA...R RELAY JXM FBI WASH DC

CC--MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-13-65

Information regarding conferences of King and his advisors regarding King's position on Vietnam and Red China will be furnished to the White House, the Attorney General, Secretary of State and the military.

RFB:mkr

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: Sept. 23, 1965

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-9135) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN, aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

REC- 61

Re New York airtel to Bureau 9/3/65.

On September 9, 1965, MARJORIE CUTLER, Registrar, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, advised that she had an academic record regarding subject's attendance at the University of Denver in March, 1946, for one quarter and he re-entered that University in April, 1948, for two classes and received an incomplete in each.

Miss CUTLER advised that STEIN was allowed to enter the University of Denver after World War II by passing a General Education Development Test in lieu of high school. She stated that he had no high school diploma. She stated he evidently was unable to do college work and they had no background information on him, even as to his date of birth, where he came from, or where he went after his attendance at the school. She stated she could not recall him inasmuch as he was at the University when there was a tremendous influx of students under the GI Bill.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-155214) (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(4)

REC- 61 100-442529-1464
EX-103
SEP 27 1965

50 OCT 5 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/23/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-1486)

SUBJECT: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965
RM

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. SEP 27 1965
How Forw. B-5
By J CT - mail

Remytels 9/22,23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Info copies furnished INTC, OSI, ONI, Secret Service and USA,EDPA, Philadelphia, Pa.

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished from Confidential Informant PH T-1, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and thereby compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

PH T-1 is [redacted] b7D

100-442529

Bureau will be kept advised.

NOT RECORDED
140 SEP 29 1965

157-4-37

2 - Bureau (Encl. 8)(RM)
1 - (PROTEST DEMONSTRATION, ETC.)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-1486
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)

IRW:EMR
(4)

ENCLOSURE

11 SEP 25 1965

SUBJ CONTROL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 OCT 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4-37

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 23, 1965

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Reference is made to Philadelphia communication dated September 22, 1965.

On September 22, 1965, Lieutenant ANSIL, Philadelphia Police Department Radio, advised that the demonstration at Girard College commenced on that date at 10:45 p.m., with five demonstrators. He later advised that the demonstration ceased at 12:15 a.m., September 23, 1965. The demonstration was orderly with no incidents.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised on September 22, 1965, that he had learned that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP held on or about September 14, 1965, the subject matter of Communists participating in the Girard College picket line was discussed. Some of those present at the meeting resented the fact that the Philadelphia Police Department had identified Communist individuals to the NAACP, who were put out of the demonstration and that this amounted to the Philadelphia Police Department determining who should and should not participate in the demonstration.

CECIL MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch NAACP, then commented that this must have been in reference to the "white trash" and "that other guy" who visited him in his office recently and insisted on certain things being done on the line. He said he had "kicked" these two Communists out of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY
NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION,
SPRING OF 1965

his office and he would not tolerate any Communists in the line at Girard College. He said the Negroes do not need Communists and that the Negro population, except for a few fools, have not accepted Communism and that he would not allow them in the line. He said if any more appeared at Girard College to demonstrate, he would bodily remove them himself from the demonstration.

Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that MOORE was referring to SANDY PATRINOS as the "white trash" and JARVIS TYNER as "that other guy." Both are members of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

The "Philadelphia Inquirer," final edition, dated September 23, 1965, carries a story on page one headlined "State Plans New Girard Court Fight; SCRANTON to Name Special Aides to Work with City." The story states that Governor WILLIAM W. SCRANTON, when in Philadelphia September 21, 1965, announced that the racial controversy at Girard College will be taken off the streets and into the courts. He was quoted as expecting to be able to appoint one or more special Deputy Attorney Generals by the end of the week to work on the Girard case with the special counsel to be retained by the city of Philadelphia. The Governor refused to confirm rumors that the appointees would be CHARLES J. BIDDLE and WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR., prominent Philadelphia attorneys.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 23, 1965

Title: PROTEST DEMONSTRATION BY NAACP, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AGAINST GIRARD COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION, SPRING OF 1965

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/24/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 9/20/65, and O-1 dated 9/23/65.

The referenced Atlanta LHM set forth all information in Atlanta's possession pertaining to the visit of STANLEY LEVISON to Atlanta on 9/17/65.

EX 110

REC-23 100-442529-1465

18 SEP 27 1965

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta
AGS:cmp
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1466 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-20-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 9/20/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (157-501)(P)

SUBJECT: VIGIL FOR MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
9/20/65
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
Bufile: 100-442529
SEfile: 100-27267

Per SE Appeal # SD-0205

4-14-81 VRTlcH 2

CLASS. & EXT. B[redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-20-85

Per previous letter

Re Seattle airtel and teletype of September 17, 1965 and Seattle teletype dated September 20, 1965.

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum.

(U)

The former FBI employee mentioned is [redacted] The Special Agent mentioned in the letterhead memo is SA OLIVER W. LEHTINEN. (C) The first source is [redacted] (C) The second source is [redacted] the third source is [redacted] (C) the fourth source is [redacted] known [redacted] b7(D)u

REC-47 100-442529-1467

The letterhead memo is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information reported by the above sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants

ENCLOSURE
2 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(AM)(REG)
(1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
9 - Seattle
(1 - 157-404 MFDP)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-27267 CIRM)
OWL: [redacted]
(11)

End field with 209

55, IS

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
SEP 23 1965
Date Forw.
12 SEP 29 1965
How Forw. B-5
By
Room 828 RB

SEP 30 1965 XEROX

NB SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RECVD
DOM INTELL DIV

SEP 22 9 29 PM '67

encl.

CC TO: CSC 20
REQ. RECD 5-19-67
JUL 8 1967
ANS.
BY: VIM cmy

re: Karen Margaret Morgan

CONFIDENTIAL

of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof, and thereby might possibly affect the National security.

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being furnished locally to the U.S. Secret Service, the United States Attorney's Office, INTC, ONI, and OSI.

In the event additional CP participation in this demonstration is later reported by security informants, a supplemental letterhead memorandum will be submitted.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
September 20, 1965

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] VRYLCB 2
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-20-85
Per previous release SE Appeal # 80-0205
4-14-81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Classified by SP8 Stj/Kcy~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 11/4/82
[redacted]

RE: VIGIL FOR MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 20, 1965

On September 17, 1965, this office furnished a memorandum captioned as above, which indicated that a source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on that date that a "vigil" for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) would be held in front of the Federal Building, First Avenue and Madison Street, Seattle, Washington from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM, September 20, 1965. This source was unable to advise the identity of the sponsors, but stated that the vigil would probably be similar to that held outside the Capitol Building in Washington, D.C. on September 16, 1965 protesting a recommended dismissal of the MFDP's challenge to the election of the State's five Congressmen.

"The Facts", a Negro newspaper published weekly in Seattle, Washington, in its September 16 - 23, 1965 issue, contained an article as follows:

"The move to unseat the five Congressmen from Mississippi by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be supported in Seattle by a vigil to be held Monday September 20 in front of the Federal Office Building, 909 First Avenue, 10 AM to 6 PM. This vigil will be in sympathy with the one being held in Washington, D.C. by MFDP members from Mississippi during the week of September 16 to 23.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

9-1125 29-1467

CONFIDENTIAL

VIGIL FOR MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM
DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
SEPTEMBER 20, 1965

"The challenge to the Mississippi congressional delegation, now being heard in closed sessions of the subcommittee on elections of the House committee on administration, is based on the illegality of the election of the Congressmen. More than 15,000 pages of sworn testimony support the allegation that many citizens of Mississippi are denied their right of franchise through force, intimidation, and economic reprisals.

"On September 21, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, Congressman from New York, is due to introduce a resolution to force the challenge out of committee and to the House floor for a vote. If the challenge is successful, Congress will call for new, free elections in Mississippi.

"The Seattle Ad Hoc Committee for the MFDP, sponsors of the local vigil, are calling for those who sympathize with their cause to wire their Congressmen urging support of the challenge and to join in the vigil."

The Ad Hoc Committee for the MFDP is possibly identical with the Seattle Ad Hoc Committee of the MFDP, which according to an article in the June 11, 1965 "Seattle Post Intelligencer", a daily newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, was formed by KAREN MORGAN and EVELYN MARSHALL, age 20 and 22 respectively, students at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

b6
b7C

On July 30, 1965, a former employee of this office was furnished a leaflet which was being distributed at the Seattle Center, Seattle, Washington. This leaflet, which concerned the support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, was issued by the Ad Hoc Committee for the MFDP challenge. The members of this committee were indicated as Mrs. JOHN FAWCETT, telephone number [redacted], JOHN CAUGHLAN, [redacted] KEN APPLEGATE, [redacted] and KAREN MORGAN, [redacted].

With regard to Mrs. JOHN FAWCETT, a second source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 10, 1965 that a "send-off party" was held on February 6, 1965 at the home of JOHN and LONNIE HEALY, White Center, Washington, for JOHN FAWCETT who was going to go to Mississippi. This source stated that JOHN and LONNIE HEALY

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

are members of the White Center Communist Party Club and that of the 21 persons present at this "send-off party" more than half were Communist Party (CP) members. This source stated that JOHN FAWCETT and his wife ELLEN, who was also at the party, are not known to be CP members, but are "contacts" of JOHN and LONNIE HEALY. This source further stated that the FAWCETTs have four children and that if someone could be found to take care of these children, Mrs. FAWCETT would probably accompany her husband to Mississippi. (C) (U)

With regard to JOHN CAUGHLAN, above, at hearings conducted by the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee in 1948, the following witnesses testified that they knew JOHN CAUGHLAN to be a member of the CP:

Mrs. ISABELLE HARRIS COSTIGAN, Tranquility, Fresno County, California;
Mrs. KATHRYN FOGG, Seattle, Washington;
WARD F. WARREN, Seattle, Washington;
SARAH MARY ELDREDGE, Seattle, Washington.

With reference to KEN APPLEGATE, above, a third source who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised periodically between August 26, 1964 and August 20, 1965 that APPLEGATE receives material from the Seattle, Washington Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. (U)

A characterization of the Socialist Workers Party, Seattle Branch, is attached hereto.

An Agent of this office observed individuals in front of the Federal Building, First Avenue and Madison Street, Seattle, Washington, shortly after 10:00 AM, September 20, 1965 and at various times thereafter during the day. These individuals, ranging from four to twelve in number, marched peacefully in front of the Federal Building carrying hand painted signs with various slogans, such as, "Challenge Dismissal is Dangerous Blow to Government by the People", "Get the KKK Out of Congress", "Support the Free Elections in Mississippi", "U.S. Congress Neglects to Put Own House in Order", and "Presence of Mississippi 'Representatives' in U.S. Congress is a Fraud and is Contrary to the Constitution".

These signs did not indicate the identity of the sponsoring group.

The first source advised at 4:00 PM on September 20, 1965 that pickets numbering from approximately four to ten at various times carried placards similar to those listed above while parading in front of the Federal Building. This source stated that he observed CECELIA CORR, a Communist Party member, amongst the group. This source advised that ANN CARLSON seemed to be one of the persons in charge of the demonstration. (C) (U)

A fourth source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on October 13, 1958 that ANN CARLSON attended CP meetings during 1957 and 1958 and resigned for temporary personal reasons. Other sources who have furnished reliable information in the past have advised on various dates that ANN CARLSON has participated in CP and CP front group functions in 1964 and 1965. (C) (U)

At 5:00 PM, September 20, 1965, an Agent of this office observed the above demonstrators leaving the vicinity of the Federal Building with their signs, terminating their activity.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1468 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATE[redacted]NT

Memorandum

RETU. To BUREAU

TO : SAC, Chicago (Your file 100-41324) DATE: 9-28-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) [redacted] file [redacted]

Room No. [redacted]

(For SOG use only)

SUBJECT: CIRM

X Teletype submitted 8/30/65 capt'd "Demonstrations Chicago, Ill. Picketing Rebuking of School Supt. Benjamin C. Willis" IRM and CG ATTB 100-442529 under Bufile designation of "Demonstrations, Chicago, Ill. etc (as above)" and CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ Reurrad 8-27-65 re 8-28-65 conference to discuss methods of increasing labor's role in civil rights struggle.

☒ 2. DATE ☒ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

If results of conference already reported, advise as to date, title, and type of communication.

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by (Date)

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-738-077

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/27/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN ~~CHRISTIAN~~ CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND
IS-C
(OO: NEW ORLEANS)
Bufile 100-10355
NKfile 100-7460

CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM-C
(OO: LOUISVILLE)
Bufile 100-388425
NKfile 100-41596

RE: Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 9/15/65 entitled "CIRM (cc to all receiving offices except New Orleans) which advised that CARL BRADEN and CAROL STEVENS were on a tour of northeastern area.

6-Bureau (RM)
(1-100-422089) (CINAL)
(1-100-442529) (CIRM)
4-Knoxville (RM)
(1-100-) (CAROL STEVENS)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
4-Louisville (RM)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
4-New Orleans (RM)
(1-100) (CIRM)
4-New York (RM)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
(1-100-) (WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH)
7-Newark
(1-100-48052) (CIRM)
[redacted]
(1-100-4284LL) (CINAL)
(1-100-47772) (NUTLEY-BELLEVILLE DISCUSSION GROUP)
[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-442-21
1
NOT RECORDED
180 SEP 29 1965

RHH:lmd
(29)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 4 1965

b6
b7C
b7D

NK 100-7460
NK 100-41596

On 9/27/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised SAs RUSSELL H. HORNER and ELDRED W. COX that Reverend and Mrs. CHARLES BONNER have invited persons to their residence, [redacted] at 8:00 pm, on 10/6/65, to meet CARL BRADEN, a field secretary for SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF) and Miss CAROL A. STEVENS, Coordinator of the APPALACHIAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ACTIONS COMMITTEE (AEPAC), who will describe the pilot southern mountain project which these two groups are jointly sponsoring. They will be introduced by Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH. The meeting will be for the interests of this work.

BONNERS are active in a local discussion group known as Belleville-Nutley Discussion Group. [redacted] believes this invitation has been issued to members of this group and possibly to other persons.

Newark will cover appearance of BRADEN and STEVENS and submit LHM.

NY is requested to furnish Newark with characterization of WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH by airtel.

Louisville is requested to furnish Newark characterization of CARL BRADEN by airtel.

New Orleans is requested to furnish Newark characterization of SCEF by airtel.

Knoxville is requested to furnish characterizations of CAROL STEVENS and AEPAC by airtel.

All characterizations needed by Newark by 10/6/65.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 9/24/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED #80,513 DATE 11/13/94 BY SP6 BJA/GCL

Re Bureau telephone call, 8/25/65, concerning coverage of STANLEY LEVISON and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL during MARTIN LUTHER KING's presence in New York City.

Physical surveillances of LEVISON and O'DELL on 9/26-27/65, and contact with sources who furnish information regarding racial matters in the New York Office, failed to indicate a contact between KING, LEVISON and O'DELL.

A surveillance at the Americana Hotel on 9/27/65, disclosed KING's presence there, but failed to furnish additional information relevant thereto.

Rec'd CC-100-106670

(3) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JMK:gmd
(7)

REC-77 100-442529-1469

EX-100

18 SEP 29 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SAC, Atlanta (100-6670)

10/4/65

1 - [redacted] b6 b7C
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReATairtel and LHM 9/20/65, copies to New York, which reported a trip of Stanley Levison from New York City to Atlanta 9/17/65. It was indicated that on the same date, 9/17/65, a standby reservation was made by Eastern Air Lines for a return flight by Levison.

If available, Atlanta should advise the Bureau and New York of when Levison departed Atlanta for return to New York.

1 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:deh
(6)

MAILED 7
1965
COMM-FBI

X 109

100-442529-1470

REC-67

19 OCT 1 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 OCT 5 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/28/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122)

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

ReBuLet to New York dated 8/6/65 concerning plans of the CP to move the CP into the South.

[redacted] who was contacted 9/3/65 by SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and [redacted] who was contacted 9/20/65 by SA [redacted] and who are acquainted with CP activities in the New Orleans area have advised they have absolutely no information concerning this matter. (Identities of both informants should be protected - have furnished reliable information in the past)

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Atlanta (Info) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham (Info) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Info) (RM)
1 - Miami (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa (Info) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (1 - 100-17122)
(1 - 100-4 CP)

JWG:med
(10)

REC-76
EX 105
100-442529 1471

10-4
25 SEP 30 1965

O-7 TO NY & NO 10-1-65 FOR INFO.
NY: ENCLOSED IS A COPY OF LET FROM NO.
NO: NY IS ORIGIN RECIRM + THE CPUSA SFP/tes
1 - XEROX LET 806 R.B

INT. SEC.

50 OCT 7 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/28/65

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Remyairtel to SAC, New York, 9/22/65, captioned "CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, IS-C; ISA OF 1950."

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated September 25, 1965, containing information orally furnished on September 25, 1965, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on September 28, 1965, and the original report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
5 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-369) (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-128814) (CP, NEW YORK STATE - ORGANIZATION)
4 - Chicago
[redacted]
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION)

RWH/vmm
(11)

REC-34 100-442529-1472

EX 107

ENCLOSURE

10 OCT 4 1965

50 OCT 7 1965

September 25, 1965

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, advised late September 24, 1965, that because of some change in plan he would not depart New York until either late that PM or early AM, September 25, 1965. He noted also that the meeting of the New York State functionaries which he was to address would now be held Saturday evening, September 25, 1965.

At the same time LIGHTFOOT stated that when he gets to New York he would stay at the residence of HENRY WINSTON. WINSTON wants LIGHTFOOT to remain at his residence until the forthcoming National Board meeting and during this time the two of them would work together on the draft resolution dealing with the Negro question. According to LIGHTFOOT he could not stay in New York as long as WINSTON desired and that a week would probably be the maximum since he has to get back to Chicago to place his boy in school.

- 1472

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 9/30/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~ (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Garrow/Levison 82-1652
Classified by: [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 9/4/89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clas DATE 10-21-80

ReNYteletype, dated 9/28/65, concerning STANLEY LEVISON's plan to confer with Vice President HUMPHREY on 9/29/65.

Enclosed are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information set forth in referenced communication. The source of the information in the LHM was NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. One copy of the LHM is enclosed for the information of WFO.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) was the source who characterized LEVISON. [redacted] Columbia University, 1954, was the source who characterized CLARENCE JONES. (U)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) and from NY 3810-S* (U)

REC-6 100-442529-1473

3-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
1-Washington Field (100- ST-113) (CIRM) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

JMK:tms
(7)

10/3/80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 CSK/dd
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-85

OCT 1 1965

OCT 5 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INTSEC

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/13/91 Appeal #82-1652 CM 8/7/91

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF LHM FILED IN

NY 3810-S* is a source who furnished highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the NY area and the communist influence thereof. [NY 694-S*] was the source who characterized STANLEY LEVISON and the characterization contains a concentration of information from the source. In view of these reasons the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is considered necessary.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 30, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Bufile 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on the afternoon of September 28, 1965, which disclosed that Stanley Levison's wife was in contact with Clarence Jones on that date. During their contact Mrs. Levison stated that Stanley Levison had to go to Washington, D. C., that afternoon to attend a conference of the Inter-Racial Business Men's Committee on September 29, 1965, with Humphrey (Vice President Hubert Humphrey). Mrs. Levison said Stanley was at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., but would return to New York on the night of September 29, 1965.

Jones said he desired to talk to Stanley before "tomorrow" (September 29, 1965), therefore, he would contact him at the hotel.

82-1652
Garrow/Levison
Classified by: [redacted] MJE/TDMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/11/89

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1965, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/13/91 Appeal # 82-1652 CW84,063

~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] 59/GSK/AG
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-30-85

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 10-21-80 DATE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1473
ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953, or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/1/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau letter to New York, 9/24/65; New York airtel and LHM, 9/20/65.

In accordance with the instructions contained in referenced letter, the pertinent dates were rechecked, and it was determined that the dates in the referenced LHM are correct as they appear.

It is to be noted that when JUNE THOMSON invited MARTHA and ALFRED STERN to the wedding reception, she mentioned that her future husband's sister is KATHERINE LOCKE, who was married to NORMAN CORWIN. Marriage records reflect that when JUNE THOMSON and SAM DAVID LOCKE were married on 5/9/47, KATHERINE LOCKE CORWIN was one of the witnesses.

JUNE THOMSON, who was married to SAM LOCKE, is identical with Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON, who accompanied STANLEY LEVISON ~~to Atlanta on 7/11/65~~. It is not quite clear why JUNE THOMSON informed the STERNS on 6/15/47, that she was getting married at the end of the month when, in fact, she was married on 5/9/47, but perhaps she had a personal reason for doing so. For the information of the Bureau, New York rechecked the original information furnished by NY 1181-S*, and it was determined that JUNE THOMSON advised the STERNS on June 15, 1947, that she was getting married at the end of the month.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(3)

100-442529-1474

REC 7

8 OCT 6 1965

EX-112

INT. SEC.

OCT 11 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/4/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM, 9/20/65, Atlanta airtel to Director, 9/24/65, and Bureau letter to Atlanta dated 10/4/65.

No information was received from Atlanta sources on 9/17/65 or subsequently thereto indicating any information as to the actual departure of STANLEY LEVISON from Atlanta on 9/17/65.

On 9/17/65, Atlanta did not consider it prudent to make overt inquiry of Eastern Airlines regarding the reservation status on that date of ANDREW J. YOUNG, his wife, and STANLEY LEVISON.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
AGS:cmp
(6)

EX 110

REC-23 100-441 - 1475

OCT 5 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1965
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

10-16 PM EDT URGENT 9/28/65 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI //4// /100-442529/ " ENCODED "

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 1 PAGE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM IS C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

NY 3810-S*

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED ON AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER TWO EIGHT SIXTYFIVE STANLEY LEVISON'S APOSTROPHE S WIFE IN CONVERSATION WITH CLARENCE JONES DURING WHICH TIME SHE ADVISED THAT LEVISON IS IN WDC. Washington SHE SAID HE HAD TO GO THERE TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE TOMORROW /SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE/ WITH HUMPHREY /VICE PRESIDENT/ ON THE INTER-RACIAL BUSINESS MEN-S COMMITTEE. SHE ADVISED STANLEY IS AT THE WILLARD HOTEL IN WASHINGTON AND WILL RETURN TOMORROW NIGHT.

JONES SAID HE DESIRED TO TALK TO HIM BEFORE TOMORROW, THEREFORE, WILL CONTACT HIM THERE. LHM Letterhead memorandum FOLLOWS.

REC 45 100-442529-1476

END AND HOLD PLS

10 OCT 6 1965

66 OCT 8 1965

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/29/65

This is the first information we have had concerning Levison coming to Washington, D.C. to meet with the Vice President, who is already aware of Levison's background. Therefore, we contemplate no dissemination of attached information.

SJP

WCS

10/4/65

airtel

1 - Mr. Donohue
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1477

REC-35
EX 105

b7D
b7E

CIRM

Re Airtel 10/1/65, copies to New York, requesting authorization for [redacted] in connection with a meeting of Communist Party, USA, functionaries to be held in New York City 10/7/65.

Authorization granted.

Insure prompt advice to Bureau of results of meeting.

1 - New York (100-153735)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)
1 - Bufile 100-332246 [redacted]

NOTE:

The Party's National Negro Commission is scheduled to meet in New York City at Party Headquarters 10/7/65. Its central over-all discussion will concern "how to organize and lead the Negro youth in the ghettos in struggles against intolerable conditions." The presence of [redacted] is most desirable in our investigation of the communist influence in racial matters. This informant is presently [redacted] Baltimore requested authority to [redacted] This [redacted] is well-merited.

SFP: deh
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

50 OCT 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-332246-

FBI

Date: 10/1/65

b3
b7D
b7E

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

[redacted] has been invited and expects to attend a Communist Party (CP) meeting to be held in the Board Room at CP Headquarters, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. The meeting will commence at 10:00 a.m., October 7, 1965. [redacted] understands that the central overall discussion will center around, "How to organize and lead the Negro youth in the ghettos in struggles against intolerable conditions."

The Bureau is requested to [redacted].

A letterhead memorandum will be furnished the Bureau and interested offices upon [redacted] return to Baltimore.

cc SECRB

(6) - Bureau REGISTERED MAIL
(3 - 100-442529
1 - 100-3-69 CP, USA, Organ.
2 - 100-332246 [redacted]
3 - New York REGISTERED MAIL
(2 - Cirm
1 - 100-80641 CP, USA, Ogan.)
4 - Baltimore [redacted]
" 1 - 100-12464 CP, USA, Organ.)
RCN:ems
(13)

REC-35

EX 105

100-442529-1477

20 OCT 2 1965

INT. SEC.

Airtel to BA, cc NY
10/4/65
Stp Folder

C C. Wick

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-69-1322

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1478 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev-5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/29/65

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
SF 100-53902

CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN U. S.
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - CH
Bufile 100-
[redacted]

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A
MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)
IS - C
Bufile 100-429200
SF 100-44275

b3
b7E

Reference is made to Minneapolis airtel 8/30/65 (inter-office), captioned, "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Mrs. WILFRED (HARRIETT) WELLINGTON - Complainant; RM," which set forth the following information:

REC-21 100-442529-1479

Reairtel set forth information that Mr. CALVIN YELLOWROBE, Criminal Investigator, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fort Yates, North Dakota, had received a letter from his sister-in-law, Mrs. WILFRED WELLINGTON in San Francisco, that her husband, a block leader in a community betterment program, had

OCT 6 1965

1 - 813-GB -
9 - Bureau (AM-RM)
3 - Los Angeles (AM-RM)
1 - Minneapolis (Info)(AM-RM)
9 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)(1 - 100-43798)(1 - 100-47832)
FSP/jr [redacted] (1 - 100-38629)(1 - 157-243)
(22) (1 - 100-44275)(1 - 100-53939)(1 - 157-400)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

Approved: OCT 8 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C

been approached by two men who were advocating communism and she was frightened, and did not know what to do.

Mrs. HARRIETT WELLINGTON, [redacted] on 9/14/65, furnished the following information to SA FRANK S. PERRONE. Hunters Point Housing Project is made up predominantly of Negroes.

Mrs. WELLINGTON related that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negro men, one of whom identified himself as Mr. SHERMAN, and a white woman visited her residence. SHERMAN commented to Mrs. WELLINGTON's husband, WILFRED, that inasmuch as he was the block chairman in a community betterment program, he would like to discuss a few things with him. The three individuals then referred to the events in Watts, Los Angeles, California, and referred to how the Negroes in the Watts area were exploited by the white merchants and how the Negroes in Watts were also subjected to "police brutality." SHERMAN then went on to explain that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program and they were contacting Mr. WELLINGTON to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. According to Mrs. WELLINGTON, the unknown female injected the comment that only in the United States was the Indian put on a reservation, whereupon Mr. WELLINGTON answered that this was what the Indian wanted. Upon hearing this, the three individuals decided to leave; however, prior to doing so, left the below-described items with Mr. WELLINGTON to read. These items were turned over to SA PERRONE.

(1) July, 1965, issue of "Black Flag."

(2) June-July, 1965, issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard."

(3) May 7, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

(4) May 14, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

(5) May 22, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

(6) June 4, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

The above issues of "Peking Review" had stamped on them, "Vanguard, P. O. Box 72112, Watts Station, L. A. 2, California, 90002."

Photographs of AARON CHAPMAN and VIOLA BEESON were displayed to Mrs. WELLINGTON. She identified the photograph of AARON CHAPMAN as the other Negro who accompanied SHERMAN, and remarked that the photograph of VIOLA BEESON resembled the white woman; however, she was not sure.

Mr. WILFRED WELLINGTON related the following information on 9/16/65:

He stated that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negroes, one of whom identified himself as Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN, and a white woman, visited his residence.

A photograph of AARON CHAPMAN and VIOLA BEESON were displayed to Mr. WELLINGTON and he identified AARON CHAPMAN as the other Negro who accompanied SHERMAN and stated that the photograph of VIOLA BEESON resembled the white woman, however, he was not sure.

Continuing, Mr. WELLINGTON went on to say that SHERMAN had come to the door with the remark that he understood Mr. WELLINGTON was a block leader in the Community Betterment Program and for this reason permitted SHERMAN and the two other individuals to enter his home. During the discussion, SHERMAN commented to Mr. WELLINGTON that inasmuch as he was the block leader, he was involved in politics whether he liked it or not. WELLINGTON remarked that he was only trying to contribute to man's welfare, whereupon SHERMAN replied, "Good, we have something here we want to discuss with you, and also discuss with you some recent events." SHERMAN then referred to the Watts, California, incidents to show how the Negroes were being exploited by the white merchants and commented that the Negroes in Watts had been subjected to "police brutality." SHERMAN then went on to say that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program, and they were contacting Mr. WELLINGTON to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. SHERMAN then discussed Marxist-Leninist theories on world revolution, and said the only way people could be satisfied with their own government would be to run it their own way as is

done in the People's Republic in Red China. SHERMAN related that the Soviet Union's form of communism did not have a strong enough revolutionary idea. Mr. WELLINGTON, after hearing what SHERMAN had to say, remarked to him he was not in favor of what he was saying since he, WELLINGTON, had come from an Indian background where the Indian wanted to be left alone. At this point, according to Mr. WELLINGTON, the unknown female remarked that the United States was the only country which put the Indian on a reservation and WELLINGTON replied that this was what the Indian wanted--he wanted to be left alone to enjoy his hunting and fishing rights.

WELLINGTON went on to say that during the conversation with SHERMAN, he asked SHERMAN what he wanted him to do or what was he suggesting, however, SHERMAN would never commit himself except to say he would see him again in the near future. SHERMAN then left various pieces of literature with Mr. WELLINGTON which Mr. WELLINGTON understood had been given previously by his wife to interviewing Agent.

WELLINGTON remarked that about three weeks after the first contact by SHERMAN, SHERMAN again appeared in the neighborhood with another Negro. Upon seeing them, WELLINGTON stated he immediately called the family together and departed. While he was departing, SHERMAN spotted him and said, "Oh, you're leaving?" WELLINGTON replied that he was in a hurry since he had an appointment and had to leave right away.

On 9/16/65, Mr. WELLINGTON identified a photograph of VINCENT LYNCH as the unknown Negro who accompanied SHERMAN on his second visit.

Mention was made to Mr. and Mrs. WELLINGTON to attempt to obtain the names of any others in the neighborhood who might have been contacted by the above-mentioned individuals, without divulging the FBI's interest in the case. They stated they would do this.

[redacted] on 9/7/65, furnished the following information concerning individuals mentioned herein: b7D

WILLIAM SHERMAN--Member of the Central Committee, top ruling body of the Communist Party (CP), USA, Marxist-Leninist. Is also a member of the

Standing Committee which carries out CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist policy established by the Central Committee.

VIOLA BEESON--Member of the Central Committee, CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist.

AARON CHAPMAN--Alternate member of the Central Committee, but has no vote.

VINCENT LYNCH--San Francisco cell member of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist.

The CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist was founded at a National Conference of former members of the POC held over the 9/4-5/65 weekend in Los Angeles, California.

The aims and purposes of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist are as follows:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms.

2. To organize CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans.

3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include the acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

[redacted] went on to say that the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist, constitution which had not as yet been drawn up would be patterned after the constitution of the CP of China which would be used as a guide line. b7D

SF 100-53902
FSP/jr

The "Black Flag" is the theoretical organ of the Institute for Social Thought, P.O. Box 16022, San Francisco. The 8/21/65, issue of this publication stated that it was published by the Committee for the Establishment of the Black Liberation Front.

[redacted] on 9/24/65, informed that the "Black Flag" contains a strong Black Nationalist-Marxist-Leninist policy which is pro-Communist China.

b7D

[redacted] reported on 7/30/65, that "Black Flag" in San Francisco had dissolved to join the POC and would become the San Francisco cell of POC.

The 1964 General Catalogue of Guozi Shudian, publisher of books and periodicals, Peking, China, on page 253, sets forth the following information:

"A weekly magazine of Chinese News and View.

"China's views on current international questions.

"Theoretical articles and important documents.

"Authoritative coverage of developments in China."

"Peking Review" is printed in the People's Republic of China

A copy of this airtel is being furnished to the Minneapolis Office for completion of its files.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1480 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 7 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

5-37 PM EDT URGENT 10/7/65 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI //6// /100-442529/ " ENCODED "

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 1 PAGE

CIRM

MEETING OF NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION OF CPUSA WAS SCHEDULED FOR OCTOBER SEVEN, SIXTYFIVE, AT COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS, NYC. THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO COULD CONCEIVABLY BE PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING WERE OBSERVED GOING INTO COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS ON THIS DATE.....AL SIMON, GUS HALL, GEORGE MORRIS, JAKE GREEN, RASHEED STOREY, EUGENE GORDON, SR., CLAUDE LIGHTFORT, HENRY WINSTON, JOSEA HUDSON, DANNY RUBIN, TOM DENNIS, DOT HEALEY, JAMES JACKSON, JAMES TORMEY.

[redacted] WILL COVER AND REPORT ONTHIS MEETING.

b7D

I

END AND HOLD PLS.....

I

EX-103

REC-49 100-442529-1481

18 OCT 8 1965

cc-868RB

305

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 9/30/65

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) LINE: 3-14-90 CN 80,513 Appeal 87-0802 4-20-91 & 12-11-91 9803 RDD DuglBlw 83-1719 5/29/92

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL 2-24-86 (Priority)

Classified by [redacted] 6/17/88 DuglBlw #253,760 Declassify on: OADR

[redacted] FWT 12/6/88 DuglBlw

TO: 81-0802 DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) Garrow&King/Levison 83-1719

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified 12/15/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re New York teletype dated 9/28/65, reporting a conference which took place on that date between MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and several of his advisors. The source of the information in the LHM was NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. XU

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information contained in referenced teletype; three are furnished for the information of Atlanta; one copy for the information of the Philadelphia and New Haven Offices.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (100-442529)(Encl. 10)(RM)
1 - 100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(Encl. 3)(RM)
1 - 100-5817)(COMINFIL SCLC
1 - 100-6670)(CIRM)
1 - New Haven (CIRM)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(Encl. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - New York (100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(#42)
1 - New York (100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(#42)
1 - New York (100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)(#42)
1 - New York (100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)(#42)
1 - New York (100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)(#42)
1 - New York (100-153735)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 12-[illegible]
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENC FILED IN

100-[illegible] 1482

JMK:pcs
(16)

REC-76 EX 110 26 OCT 1 1965

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CONFIDENTIAL INT. SEC. SECRET

Sources who furnished characterizations of individuals mentioned in the LHM were as follows:

Source	(U) Individual Characterized
NY 694-S* (X)(S)	STANLEY LEVISON (X)(U)
NY 2359-S* (X)U	BAYARD RUSTIN
NY 4212-S*	" "
[redacted] (X)U	" " b7D
Anonymous source of WFO set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, WFO re "NLG; IS-C".	HARRY WACHTEL
NY 1190-S* (X)U	HARRY WACHTEL (X)U
NY 2010-S* (X)	JOHN BARBER (X)U(X)

SAS RICHARD T. O'KEEFE and WAYNE H. DRAKE were the Agents who interviewed STAUGHTON LYND.

(U) Letterhead is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S* (X) and from NY 694-S* (X). The first source furnishes highly sensitive information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof; the second source in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON furnished a concentration of information. In view of these reasons, the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is deemed absolutely essential. XU

It is to be noted that the information reported by NY 3810-S* on 9/28/65, concerned a telephone conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON, ANDREW YOUNG, BAYARD RUSTIN, JOHN BARBER and HARRY WACHTEL on that date. The source was unable to state definitely that KING, YOUNG and BARBER were in NYC, but it is known that KING was staying at the Hotel Americana on 9/28/65. X(U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 30, 1965

~~SECRET~~

~~2-24-96 Classified by 5217 mpc/ut Declassify on: OADR~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~2-24-96 Classified by 5217 mpc/ut Declassify on: OADR~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/12/72 jss

Re: Communist Influence in [redacted]
Racial Matters
Internal Security -

pwt/sb 12/6/88 LOSO2 Mullaw/King

6/19/87 Classified by 5214 EW/KCFA Declassify on: OADR [redacted]

On September 28, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) conferred with Stanley Levison, Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC), Bayard Rustin, John Barber and Harry Wachtel on that date. King introduced John Barber as his new executive assistant. Wachtel and Levison said they did not know him. (4)

According to the source, King said the main thing he wanted to discuss was the Viet Nam situation and the whole question of letters (the letters King had planned to write to various world leaders urging an end to the Viet Nam war). King indicated that if he did not write the letters, he would need a reason for not doing so. He said he had several reasons for not writing the letters; he felt that they should be made known to a press release rather than through a press conference. He said he could say that after consulting with his attorneys about the Logan Act, it was felt that he should not write the letters because he would not want to violate the Logan Act, an act which he knew absolutely nothing about at the outset. He said that the other reason was that the letters would not serve any useful purpose. (4)

King said he was trying to avoid criticism that he was being forced to back up. He said that some of the criticism would be that Goldberg (United States Ambassador Arthur Goldberg) (4)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. (4)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-14-90 (4)(B), 5 13 Approved 11/20/91 Stephens 88-4171 9902 LOSO2 Mullaw/King

Classified by LOSO
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/14/72

100-442527-148
ENCLOSURE

~~Group 1~~ Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

or the President had gotten him to abandon the idea of writing the letters. Levison advised King that he could state that in his judgment he felt the time was not right and that King should also wait and send the letters later if the occasion should arise in the future. (4)

Levison felt that King would not be backing up at all, but would be waiting to determine if the right time should arrive. (4)

Rustin said he did not like the Logan Act, which he described as stupid and said it should be broken by someone. (4)

Wachtel opined that for King to say he did not know about the law would cause people to snicker at him. He felt that what King said originally expressed his views fully and that he has carried out his original purpose. (4)

Rustin said that if the question of the letters were brought up at a future press conference, it should be pushed aside. He said to have a press conference or release on Viet Nam would be a mistake because it does not relieve the pressure they want to release: "We want him to be a civil rights leader" (4)

At that point, King mentioned that he is scheduled to make a speech in Philadelphia on October 15, 1965, in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Women's International League of Peace and Freedom. He said he did not see how he could avoid talking about peace and Viet Nam and Pakistan. He said newsmen from Philadelphia had called him pressuring him for statements. Rustin told King that his real problem in that regard was Staughton Lynd's presence on the platform with King. He said King should not be in attendance and stated that he, Rustin, was to have been on the platform but was indisposed and so should King. It was agreed by those participating in the conference that Lynd was not the kind of person to be seen with. King indicated that he did not want to be held in a bad light by Lynd because Lynd was a friend of his. (4)

Harry Wachtel suggested that King might get someone to read the speech, prompting King to remark that he might get Coretta (King) to read it. (4)

The conference ended on a note from Levison that King should remain basically a civil rights leader and not a peace leader. (4)

SECRET

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964 that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S)(X)

(U)

SECRET

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. X(4)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SECRET

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

SECRET

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

John Barber (U)

On November 22, 1957, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that John Barber, then a graduate student at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, indicated that he had made an appointment to see Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., then a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America, at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, at 2 p.m. on November 25, 1957. According to the source, Barber indicated that he desired to confer with Davis informally since he (Barber) was basically interested in economics and politics. (C)

(U)

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

SECRET

Staughton Lynd

Staughton Lynd was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 13, 1953. During this interview, Lynd advised that although he had never been a member of the Communist Party, he had joined the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) in the Fall of 1946 on the campus at Harvard University. He stated that the AYD was known as the Harvard Youth for Democracy on the campus and that he had disaffiliated himself with the AYD in June of 1947.

The AYD has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Staughton Lynd further advised during this interview that while at Harvard University, he had also been a member of the John Reed Club for approximately two years during 1947 and 1948. He stated that approximately for one year during this period, he had served as the Secretary of the John Reed Club.

"The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. contains the following concerning the John Reed Clubs of the United States:

> "1. Cited as organizations 'whose affiliation with the Communist Party is clear beyond dispute'. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 10.)"

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
Page 11 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
Page 77 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 81 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 128 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 130 ~ Duplicate;

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10/12/65

airtel

1 - Mr. R. Putnam
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBuairtel 10/4/65 which authorized [redacted] b7D b7E

You were instructed to insure prompt advice to the Bureau of the results of the meeting.

By return airtel, without fail, furnish the Bureau the results of the meeting in a form suitable for dissemination. If already submitted, advise as to date and caption of submitting communication.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC-42 100-442529-148

19 OCT 12 1965

MAILED 25
OCT 13 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-102

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 15 1965

MAIL RO

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388425) Date: October 13, 1965

FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18154) RUC.

SUBJECT CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM - C

OO: LOUISVILLE

0-1NY10-20-25
ltr w/135 10-18-65
JVJ

Re: Baltimore airtel to the Bureau, cc Louisville and New Haven, dated 9/15/65, captioned "CIRM."

Enclosed herewith are eight copies to the Bureau and three each for Louisville and New Orleans and one for New York of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above reflecting that subject delivered a lecture at the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on 9/25/65, on "The House Un-American Activities Committee and Civil Rights."

The investigation was conducted by SA JAMES J. MC CARTHY.

The first source utilized in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - 100- (Student League for Human Rights)
3 - Louisville (100-3346) (Enc. 3)
1 - 100-CIRM
3 - New Orleans (Enc. 3)
1 - 100-CARL JAMES BRADEN
1 - 100-SCEF
1 - 100-CIRM
1 - New York (100-CIRM) (Enc. 1)
5 - New Haven
1 - 100-18154
1 - 100-11981 (SCEF)
1 - 100-18290 (CIRM)
1 - 100-18020 (Student League for Human Rights)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
93 OCT 15 1965

1 ENCLOSURE [redacted]

JJMcC:lmg
(17)

60 OCT 21 1965

REGISTERED MAIL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-181

b3
b7D
b7E

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The second source is [redacted] whose identity is concealed because of [redacted]

The source utilized to characterize the Student League for Human Rights is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D whose identity is concealed at his request.

The letterhead memorandum is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since data reported from [redacted] might reasonably result in the identification of a valuable source and compromise his future effectiveness.

For the information of the Bureau, a case has been opened on the Student League for Human Rights.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 13, 1965

CARL JAMES BRADEN

The "Sunday Herald," a weekly paper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in its issue for September 26, 1965, on page 4, contained an article which reflected that CARL BRADEN, Field Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), was to speak on "The House Un-American Activities Committee and Civil Rights" on Wednesday (September 29, 1965), at 2 p.m. in the new classroom building of the University of Bridgeport. The meeting was being sponsored by the Student League for Human Rights (SLHR).

The article further reflected that BRADEN is a member of the Advisory Board of the (National) Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, and is presently conducting an anti-poverty program of SCEF in Appalachia.

Declassified per 3347

Characterizations of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., the Student League for Human Rights, and the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities are included in the Appendix.

On September 30, 1965, a source advised as follows:

On September 29, 1965, CARL BRADEN spoke on the topic, "The House Committee on Un-American Activities and Civil Rights" in the lecture hall of the new classroom building at the University of Bridgeport (UB), Bridgeport, Connecticut, from 2 p.m. to approximately 3:30 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Student League for Human Rights of UB. There were approximately

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

fifty people present with about ten supporting BRADEN and the remainder being either non-committal or openly hostile. The source noted that a number of students present had brought with them already prepared written questions and that the student who supported BRADEN were known to the source as members of the SLHR.

BRADEN was introduced by the faculty advisor of the SLHR, who stated that BRADEN is the Information Director for the SCEF. In his lecture, BRADEN discussed the following points:

At the outset he stated that one copy of a pamphlet entitled, "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation," published by the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee was being given free to each person in the audience but that any additional copies would cost 25 cents each.

BRADEN explained that in May, 1954, he helped a Negro family buy a house in Louisville, Kentucky, and was arrested on a charge of creating racial strife and sedition. The prosecution introduced witnesses to prove that there was a "Red plot" to establish a Negro republic in the South. BRADEN was convicted, fined $5,000, and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. After the trial, the prosecuting attorney shot himself. BRADEN served eight months in prison before the Supreme Court held the Kentucky sedition laws invalid.

BRADEN then went to work for the SCEF in order to get white people to join in the civil rights movement and break down segregation. He was subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which he referred to as HUAC, was asked if he was a Communist and stood on the First Amendment. He was charged with contempt of Congress on a 9 - 0 vote by the Committee and the Supreme Court, in a 5 - 4 decision, upheld the conviction on the grounds that the welfare of the individual had to give way to the State in a national emergency.

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

BRADEN said his office in New Orleans, Louisiana, has been raided by the State of Louisiana Committee on Subversive Activities. BRADEN declared that the HUAC in order to clean itself up was investigating the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) but he saw no difference between the HUAC and the KKK. He said that the investigation of the Klan will be an attack on civil rights. He claimed the HUAC polices men's minds rather than their acts.

During the question and answer period, when asked if he were a Communist, BRADEN refused to answer. BRADEN urged the students to study the HUAC in order to see the damage it has done, claiming that 25 - 30 thousand people are vicitms of the HUAC. He claimed that the HUAC violates the United States Constitution and that the greatest threat to the security of the United States is the suppression of ideas. He asked the students to sign a petition calling for the abolition of the HUAC which petition was being circulated in the lecture hall. About ten students whom the source recogniżed to be SLHR members signed the petition.

BRADEN avoided answering questions on whether Communists are a danger to the security of the United States, but instead said the real danger to the United States are the Nazis, the Fascists and the Birchers. He also avoided questions about Communist influence in the South. He said that anyone who tries to overthrow the Government violently is wrong. He used glib phrases to avoid questions on Communism by such statements as "most people don't know Communism from rheumatism."

The source advised that a review of the pamphlet entitled, "House Un-American Activities Committee: Bulwark of Segregation," published by the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee disclosed that CARL BRADEN was listed as a member of the Southern Region Committee of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

RE: CARL JAMES BRADEN

On September 30, 1965, a second source furnished substantially the same information concerning BRADEN's lecture as is set out previously. In addition, he advised as follows:

In his introduction, the faculty advisor of the SLHR stated that BRADEN had been convicted of sedition at Louisville, Kentucky, but was later freed and sometime thereafter in 1957 joined the SCEF.

BRADEN claimed that HUAC citations are used by newspapers and individuals in order to deter people from becoming involved in the civil rights movement with people who are cited by the HUAC. He said that Senator EASTLAND of the Senate Internal Security Committee is using his office to interfere with people who are trying to help the Negroes on Senator EASTLAND's plantation in Mississippi in the efforts of these Negroes to register as voters.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 13, 1965

Title CARL JAMES BRADEN

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at New Haven, Connecticut

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-21-2018

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b7C

FBI

Date: October 13, 1965

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

b3
b7E

6-14-84
Classified by 8975 TDK/KH
Declassify on: OADR
GAITHOW/SCLC/King 84-0802
3042 PWT 84-0
12/18/88
Difusk

SUBJECT: COMINFIL - SCLC
IS-C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 9/30/65 captioned "SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) RETREAT, CONFERENCE POINT CAMP, WILLIAMS BAY, WISCONSIN, OCTOBER 8, 9, 10, 1965; RM."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed below.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

b7D

Chicago T-1 is [redacted] (C) (U)
Chicago T-2 is [redacted]
Chicago T-3 is [redacted] (C) (U)
Chicago T-4 is [redacted]
Chicago T-5 is CG 5824-S* (S) (U)
Chicago T-6 is Anonymous
Chicago T-7 is [redacted] (C) (U)
Chicago T-8 is [redacted]
Chicago T-9 is [redacted] (C) (U)

7 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
2 - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr)
2 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
3 - Milwaukee (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - 100- (SCLC)
1 - 100- (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
13 - Chicago

CARBON COPY

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678RFP/GH
3-14-90 GN80,513 #11490
Appeal 81-0802

1 100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
136 OCT 19 1965

(Copies continued on page ii)

2 ENCLOSURE

60 OCT 21 1965

Approved: _____ Sent ~~SECRET~~ (U) M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-753

1 - 100-35356 (MARTIN LUTHER LING, Jr)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-40703 (CCCO)
1 - [redacted] (LEON JENNINGS)
1 - [redacted] (HANK JENNINGS)
1 - [redacted] (CARLOTTA HIGHT)
1 - [redacted] (JACK BURCH)
1 - [redacted] (BERNIE LUCAS)
1 - [redacted] (MAE LUCAS)
1 - [redacted] (TIM BLACK)
1 - 157-413
1 - [redacted]

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EHW:JMB
(26)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The information appearing in the LHM was obtained by [redacted] b7D
LEON JENNINGS who attended the Conference in Williams Bay, Wisconsin. Source, however, learned of no further specific details concerning the Conference from JENNINGS. (U)

In the event source does learn of additional information regarding the Conference the Bureau and interested offices will be promptly advised.

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since data furnished by Chicago T-1 could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 13, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE - (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-14-84 897 DK/kh
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
6-11-00 / SCLC / King 81-0802
3012 PWT / 840 12-8-88

On October 11, 1965, Chicago T-1 furnished the following information which source learned from an individual who attended the following noted meeting: (C) (U)

Concerning the Conference held at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, October 8-10, 1965, under the leadership of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., the following individuals from the Labor Committee of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), in Chicago, attended the Conference: (C) (U)

Leon Jennings
Hank Jennings
Carlotta Hight
Jack Burch (C)
Bernie Lucas
Mae Lucas
Tim Black

(U) DECLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REP/kh
3-14-90 6972 EEP/kh 4/10/90
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802

Approximately two hundred individuals attended this Conference. The Conference group discussed not only the Civil Rights program for Chicago, but also a human rights program for the nation.

The Conference was very inspiring and those in attendance seemed greatly impressed by Doctor Martin Luther King's method in handling the Conference as well as the leadership which Doctor King has built around himself. (C) (U)

COPIES DESTROYED
928 SEP 8 1972

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

Concerning Leon Jennings, Chicago T-2 on January 18, 1961, advised that Hank Jennings on January 13, 1961, stated that both he and his wife, Leon Jennings are on formal leaves of absence from the Communist Party (CP) since they believe there are too many conflicts within the Party, both personalitywise and also as to methods of work.

On May 18, 1961, Chicago T-3 advised that at a May 15, 1961 meeting of the CP sub-committee of the Illinois Negro Commission responsible for working in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) which was not attended by Leon Jennings, Flo Hall, Organizational Secretary, CP of Illinois, suggested Leon Jennings as a member of the Commission if she would agree to serve. (C) (U)

On November 15, 1961, Chicago T-3 advised that on November 7, 1961 Leon Jennings attended a meeting of the sub-committee of the Illinois Negro Commission responsible for work in the NALC. (C) (U)

Concerning Hank Jennings, Chicago T-3 on October 16, 1961 described Hank Jennings as an ex-CP member who attended a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, as an invited guest. At this meeting much discussion took place surrounding CP activity within the NALC and Jennings spoke on this subject as well as in the regard to the coming National Conference of the NALC to be held in November, 1961. (C) (U)

Concerning Carlotta Hight, Lola Belle Holmes, 6200 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, a member of the CP from August, 1957 to January, 1963, advised Special Agent John D. Riordan on July 31 and August 1, 1962 that on July 28, 1962 the National Executive Board, NALC, held a meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The discussion dealt with different chapters of the NALC being dominated by Communists It was stated during this discussion that the Cleveland Chapter of the NALC thought they had eliminated their Communist problems when they got rid of Carlotta Hight; however, this was not the case. It was pointed out that Hight should be dealt with sternly in Chicago in order that the Chicago Chapter's problems would be minimized.

On November 14, 1962, Chicago T-4 advised that sometime during early November, 1962, Carlotta Hight stated that she was in the CP in Cleveland, Ohio but dropped out recently when a former member testified to this fact for the Government. Hight stated she feels the CP is inept.

Concerning Jack Burch, Chicago T-5 on July 7, 1960 advised that as of July, 1960 Jack Burch was not a member of the CP, USA and has not been a member of the CP since a club of which he was a member within the CP of Illinois became inactive sometime in 1956. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Concerning Bernie Lucas, Chicago T-6 on December 6, 1946 advised that Bernie Lucas was at that time acting as a member of the Enlarged Labor Commission of the CP, District #8.

On March 3, 1959, Chicago T-7 advised that on February 27, 1959, a meeting of the Enlarged Section Committee, Hansborough Section, CP of Illinois, was held in Chicago, Illinois. Following this meeting, those in attendance met with a group at the Packinghouse Workers Center. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Chicago, Illinois in which group was Bernie Lucas. (U)

On October 11, 1965, Chicago T-1 advised that Bernie Lucas is acting temporary chairman of the Labor Committee of the CCCO in Chicago.

Concerning Mae Lucas, Chicago T-8 on January 25, 1960 advised that Mae Lucas was voted into membership of the North Side CP Youth Club. Mae Lucas was not present at this meeting. (U)

On November 20, 1962, Chicago T-3 advised that he learned Mae Lucas, wife of Bernie Lucas, reportedly ceased being a member of the CP approximately five years prior to November 20, 1962.

Regarding Tim Black, Chicago T-9 advised on October 8, 1965 that as of that time Black was President of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC.

All sources utilized have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-71 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Date: 10/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NAACP
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Re Chicago teletype dated 10/6/65 and Bureau teletype dated 10/7/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies and other recipient offices designated copies, of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~Confidential~~, inasmuch as information from [redacted] (U) disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The attached letterhead memorandum is being reflected as emanating from New York so as to protect the identity of this source. (U)

Classified by SP8BTJ/RLB
Declassify on: OADR 7/11/77

4 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
5 - New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100- (NAACP)
(1 - 100- (OLIVER MARTIN)
(1 - 100-9369) (TED BASSETT)
(1 - 100- (MURIEL SILVERBERG)
(1 - 100- (FNU BRAZIN (ph.))
3 - Chicago
[redacted] (U)
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
87 OCT 18 1965

CARBON COPY

GPF/glp
(15)

550CT 21 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b7D
b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN 61-3176-4202

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

OLIVER MARTIN

TED BASSETT

MURIEL SILVERBERG

(FNU) BRAZIN (ph.), age [redacted] approximately, Negro, female, residing [redacted] not believed to be in the Communist Party. (U)

[redacted] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

OCT. 12, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 11, 1965, advised that on [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]

There were [redacted] in attendance at this meeting, some of whom were not CP members. (U)

Claude Lightfoot, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, led this meeting and gave an outline and summary of current developments in the civil rights movement, pointing out the fact that the civil rights movement has been broken down into various stages, namely:

1. The Montgomery bus boycott.

2. Sit-ins by students.

3. Involvement of the labor movement in the north.

4. The Birmingham phase, which brought about larger demonstrations in the north.

5. The Watts phase, which brought about a new era, wherein for the first time the spotlight was placed on the economic (U)

4-11-88
Classified by: S8Btk/etc
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

plight of the Negro and an awareness was developed concerning the economic problem which is inherent in the civil rights movement. (U)

Lightfoot went on to state that it was now quite possible to influence the NAACP through direct pressure on its membership and to force this membership to become directly involved in various civil rights issues, not just those that are initiated by the NAACP itself. (U)

Lightfoot also stated that the object of this meeting was to map out a program for decisively influencing the NAACP in the future. He stated it was no longer sufficient for the CP to just be in attendance at functions of the NAACP. The Party must now be in a position wherein it is possible to influence the activities of the NAACP. Along this line, Lightfoot stated that the CP hopes to institute this influence in three areas, namely:

1. Give leadership to economic problems and in this manner push the peace issue, pointing out that economic problems can only be solved through expenditures of funds and these funds could be obtained by a reduction in war spending. It must be suggested that the government cut back on its spending for armaments and use the funds available as a result of these cut-backs to alleviate economic problems.

2. Force the NAACP to become active in all civil rights struggles, not just those struggles that are initiated and run by the NAACP. Lightfoot added that in the past the NAACP leadership has been hesitant to throw its forces behind struggles that have not been begun by the NAACP. (U)

3. Force the NAACP to become more firmly involved in political activity (C) (U)

Lightfoot questioned the group whether they thought it would be feasible to develop a "left caucus" in various branches of the NAACP and the group felt that this was possible. It was stated that there were 13 branches of the NAACP in New York and possibly a "left caucus" could be developed within these branches. Also, it was stated that it might be possible to develop such a caucus within the Chicago NAACP. Lightfoot stated that he felt he could develop such a caucus on the west coast, in Baltimore, and in Detroit. Lightfoot mentioned to the group that he thought the group should again meet some time in the early part of 1966, in order that a planned program can be developed, in connection with the next NAACP National Convention, in order that the impact of the Party program might be felt at the next NAACP National Convention. (C) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/8/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 9-23-64) (Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

- [ ] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [ ] Baltimore
- [x] Birmingham
- [ ] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
- [ ] Butte
- [ ] Charlotte
- [ ] Chicago
- [ ] Cincinnati
- [ ] Cleveland
- [ ] Dallas
- [ ] Denver
- [ ] Detroit
- [ ] El Paso
- [ ] Honolulu
- [ ] Houston
- [ ] Indianapolis
- [ ] Jackson
- [ ] Jacksonville
- [ ] Kansas City
- [ ] Knoxville
- [ ] Las Vegas
- [ ] Little Rock
- [ ] Los Angeles
- [ ] Louisville
- [ ] Memphis
- [ ] Miami
- [ ] Milwaukee
- [ ] Minneapolis
- [ ] Mobile
- [ ] Newark
- [ ] New Haven
- [ ] New Orleans
- [ ] New York City
- [ ] Norfolk
- [ ] Oklahoma City
- [ ] Omaha
- [ ] Philadelphia
- [ ] Phoenix
- [ ] Pittsburgh
- [ ] Portland
- [ ] Richmond
- [ ] St. Louis
- [ ] Salt Lake City
- [ ] San Antonio
- [ ] San Diego
- [ ] San Francisco
- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] London
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico, D.F.
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Rio de Janeiro
- [ ] Tokyo

Date 10/14/65

RE: CIRM

- [ ] For information
- [ ] Retention optional
- [x] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep, by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.

- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: Reurlet 10/5/65, "CPUSA, Southern Region; Birmingham Division, IS-C," which contained a subheading, "CPUSA, Negro Question, Communist Influence in Racial Matters."

Information under the quoted subheading should not be reported in communications caption as relet. Such information must be reported quarterly by report, or letter in lieu of report, under the CIRM caption. See Bulet to AT, copies to your office 8/28/64, "CIRM."

Insure report or letter in lieu of report in the CIRM case is submitted by 11/1/65.

Enc.
Bufile 100-442529
Urfile 100-5150
SFP:deh (3)

FILE

5-8

100-442529

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
9 OCT 18 1965

5-8

57 OCT 18 1965

0-19 (Rev. 12-14-64)

Tolson
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100-442529-A

NOT RECORDED

184 OCT 13 1965

Around the Nation:

President's Conference On Rights Set Nov. 17-18

PRESIDENT Johnson announced yesterday that planned White House Conference on Civil Rights will be held Nov. 17 and 18 and named lawyers Morris B. Abram and William T. Coleman Jr. co-chairmen. A. Phillip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and an AFL-CIO Vice President, will serve as honorary chairman.

Mr. Johnson said he was "especially fortunate" in having men with such "impressive credentials" devoting their energies to the Conference and civil rights problems. Abram is a Rhodes scholar who helped prosecute German war criminals. Coleman is a Harvard Law School graduate and a well-known Philadelphia lawyer.

Meanwhile, the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights met here and considered pressuring Congress in January for new criminal legislation, counsel Joseph L. Rauh said. The goal is to try criminal cases in civil rights issues in Federal, not state, court.

Krebiozen Case

CHICAGO — The Government rested its case against physiologist Andrew C. Ivy and three associates charged with fraud in promoting the "cancer drug" Krebiozen. They have contended since the early 1950s that the substance, produced from horse blood, was valuable in cancer control. The Government has now labeled it worthless, and it has lodged 49 charges against them including conspiracy, mail fraud and false statements.

King to Intercede

ATLANTA—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. announced he is stepping into the deepening racial crisis in Crawfordville, where a school segregation issue threatens to touch off a Negro march on the Capital.

Dr. King made his announcement shortly after state troopers again barred Negro students from white school buses. He said he would arrive next Monday.

Peace Through Law

DUBLIN, N.H.—Fifty-two prominent Americans, including the president of Yale University, called for a super world government with police power to block any threat to peace. Two of the conferees at a five-day meeting on "Peace Through Law" refused to sign the proposal but were not identified. The conference, chaired by Kingman Brewster Jr., called on nations to disarm completely and join the new organization, which would include Communist China. The conferees said the United Nations may be strengthened eventually to perform the task but presently has neither effective nor reliable means to prevent war.

United Press International

Reno, Nev., police revealed yesterday that they are seeking Marghurite Mays, former wife of baseball star Willie Mays, for questioning in a jewelry theft. Mrs. Mays was divorced from the San Francisco Giants outfielder in 1962.

Fair Play Officer

Detroit born Edward C. Sylvester Jr., a Negro, has been appointed Director of the Federal Compliance Office. His job: To enforce Government rules against racial discrimination by Federal contractors. Most complaints are settled by agreement, but the office has the power to cancel contracts where racial discrimination

deputy administrator for the Labor Department's Bureau of International Affairs.

Sentence Reduced

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—A court-martial sentenced Pfc. Winstel R. Belton to a five-year prison term for evading Vietnam duty. However, the Army agreed to reduce the sentence to a suspended one-year term. Belton, claiming the U.S. intervention was illegal, went on a hunger strike when his outfit shipped out. Army officers refused to discuss the case, but said "the whole idea was to play this thing as low-key as possible and avoid publicity."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date OCT 6 1965

File 100-442529-A

51 OCT 14 1965

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/4/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FBI

Date: 10/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-77

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted] (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
ATLANTA FILE 100-6670
BUREAU FILE 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
ATLANTA FILE 100-5718
BUREAU FILE 100-438794

Re Atlanta airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau dated 10/1/65.

Referenced communication requested the Chicago and New York Divisions to furnish results of indices check regarding Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT GILMORE, it being noted that Mr. GILMORE's Office is located in New York City, New York, telephone number [redacted]

Chicago Division indices were reviewed on 10/11/65. Based on available information contained in referenced communication, the Chicago Division indices contain no information identifiable with Mr. or Mrs. ROBERT GILMORE.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(3 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
5 - Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670A)
(1 - 100-5586) (M.L. KING)
(DOROTHY GAINES) [redacted]
2 - New York (RM) (Info)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 100-35356) (M.L. KING)

REC-77 100-442529-1484

ST-113

8 OCT 15 1965

JPO/ejh
(13)

11-16-79
UNCLASSIFIED
28 Sept 2 PM 1945

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Per _____

500 OCT 20 1965

b3
b7E

b6
b7C

COPY FILED IN 100-438794

UNRECORDED

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

10/19/65

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReBuairtel 10/4/65 which authorized [redacted] b7D b7E

You were instructed "Insure prompt advice to Bureau of results of meeting."

Having not received any advice from your office concerning the results of the meeting, and particularly since [redacted] was the lone source available to the Bureau concerning this meeting, your office was followed by Bureau airtel 10/12/65. Your airtel of 10/13/65, replying to that of the Bureau 10/12/65, advised that the informant's report was included in an airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 10/12/65. b7D

The Bureau is now in receipt of your airtel and LHM dated 10/12/65. These two communications were included in mail from your office which was postmarked at Baltimore 10/14/65 and received at the Bureau on the morning of 10/15/65, registry number 909983.

The foregoing detailed chronology of correspondence between the Bureau and your office is set forth to illustrate the apparent dilatory manner in which this matter was handled by your office notwithstanding the initial Bureau instruction that prompt advice to the Bureau concerning the meeting in question be insured.

The event concerned took place on 10/7/65 and informant's advice to your office was on 10/12/65. It appears that information in such an important matter should have been obtained by your office more promptly.

Once the information was received from the informant on 10/12/65 and included in correspondence of that date, such correspondence should have been dispatched by your office on 10/12/65 rather than two days later.

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REC 7 100-442529-1485

SFP:deh

51 OCT 25 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 60
OCT 18 1965
COMM-FBI

19 OCT 19 1965

It can clearly be seen from the foregoing that not only was there an apparent delay on your office's part, but the situation was further aggravated by causing needless correspondence, including instant communication.

You are instructed to bring the foregoing to the attention of appropriate Agent and Supervisory personnel and impress upon them the necessity for more prompt handling of matters of this nature. You should make particular effort to insure that as a regular procedure of your office, airtels are dispatched by mail on the same day as dated. A review of pertinent Manual and Handbook citations will reveal that airtels should be handled as expeditiously as teletypes, both at the receiving and sending points. This was obviously not done in this instance.

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Gandy

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

10/20/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
Field Supervision
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reurairtel 10/13/65 captioned "CIRM" which enclosed copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date captioned "Affair Sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights, 601 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 10/8/65."

The following corrective action is being taken relative to referenced LHM.

Although the affair reported upon was sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights and your office is origin concerning the Bureau investigation of that organization, the LHM failed to contain an appropriate Appendix characterization. Such characterization is being added as a new page 6* to the LHM. In addition, a statement is being added to paragraph 1, page 1 of the LHM to the effect that the organization is characterized in the Appendix.

On page 2, paragraph 1, line 2, "given" is being changed to read "give." A hyphen is being added after "newspaper" in line 3, paragraph 2, page 2. A statement is being added at the end of paragraph 2, page 2 to the effect that a characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is included in the Appendix.

MAILED 4
OCT 19 1965
COMM-FBI

It is noted that the Appendix characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) is not up to date. Although no corrective action is desired, it should have been obvious to your office that the characterization is not up to date and your office is aware that New Orleans is origin concerning that organization and there is available from that office the up-to-date characterization.

100-442529-1486
EX-112 REC-49

Inasmuch as the affair reported upon was sponsored by an organization which is under active investigation by your office, it is suggested that it would have been more appropriate to have handled this matter, including the cover communication, under the title of the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights. A secondary caption of "CIRM" would have, of course, been permissible. In this connection, it is noted that referenced airtel did not show a designation of copies for either the Bureau file or your office's file concerning the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights.

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66 OCT 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 OCT 20 1965

Letter to Baltimore
Re: CIRM
100-442529

Inasmuch as referenced LHM concerns the activities of Carl Braden and he spoke about the SCEF, copies of referenced communications should have been designated for New Orleans which is origin concerning the Southern Conference. Do so now.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of the Agents responsible for the preparation and approval of referenced communications for their future guidance in the preparation of correspondence in instant and similar matters. Form errors should be scored against them.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: CONFIDENTIAL (U) 10/14/65

AND INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (Confidential) (U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: SAJ/JMW/LL
REASON FOR EXTENSION: 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 10-14-65

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
PH file 100-47672

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
PH file 100-47194

54668
80574
73548

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classifying DATE 10/14/65

Classified by 8973 LCH
Declassify on: OADR
CATROW/SCLC

100-438794-1

Remyairtel dated 7/31/65, and New York letter to Bureau dated 9/20/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Copies are also being forwarded to Atlanta and Birmingham because of their interest in the SCLC. Copy also being sent New York.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc.-10)(RM)
3 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-438794 (SCLC)
1 - Atlanta (100-5718)(SCLC)(RM)(Enc.-1)
1 - Birmingham (157-115 (SCLC)(RM)(Enc.-1)
1 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(RM)(Enc.-1)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-47194

Classified by LOFO
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of declassification indefinite 10/14/77

[redacted] (C) (U)

REC-60 100-442529-1963

b3
b7D
b7E

CJW/mfp
(10)

1-CC 6 Alm to BH
1-CC 6 Alm to NO-RB EX-111

airtel BH, NY, PH 10/20/65

14 OCT 19 1965

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REP

SFP:dek

57 NOV 1 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
DATE FORW: 10-22-65
HOW FORW: _____
BY: _____

1-xerox'd 4 1-cc'd Fo&P.B

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-438794-1

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who obtained the information in conversation with MARION METELITS. (U) b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported by this source if revealed could reasonably result in the identification of this source and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Reference is made to New York letter to the Bureau dated 9/20/65 concerning the National Negro Commission meeting in New York City. Philadelphia had no sources attending this meeting.

Wider dissemination will be made upon receipt of the informant's written statement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 14, 1965

6-14-84
Classified by 8972 DK/KH
Declassify on: OADR

~~Confidential~~

~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 KMH FOR EXTENSION 2
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/14/85

80 5K 73518 54686

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/1/77 KBS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On August 24, 1965, ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), attended the convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) held in Birmingham, Ala., from August 7 - 12, 1965. The expenses for this trip were paid by the National Office of the CPUSA, but METELITS had to return to Philadelphia one day before the convention ended because she had not been granted sufficient funds. METELITS indicated that she had planned to travel to New York City to give a report on this convention to some of the leaders in the National Office of the CPUSA. (C) (U)

On October 5, 1965, same source reported that MARION METELITS had traveled to New York City on September 24, 1965, to keep an appointment with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, relative to her attendance at the SCLC convention; however, HALL was not in New York City at the time and METELITS demanded to see HENRY WINSTON, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA. METELITS had indicated that although she intended to give a report on the SCLC convention she made very critical remarks of the activities of IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, CPEPD, ALA. (C) (U)

This source subsequently advised that METELITS had traveled to New York on October 4, 1965, and met with GUS HALL. (C) (U)

Classified by 6080 2
Exempt from GDS, Category 11/30/27
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RPPC

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Confidential

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1987

CIRM; COMINFIL SCLC

~~Idential~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA. At this time, METELITS gave these officials a report on the SCLC convention. In addition, she made charges against IRVING GOFF, accusing him of white chauvinism, male supremacy, and the lack of collective discussions. (U)

On October 7, 1965, METELITS returned to New York City to give a report of the SCLC convention to the members of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, who were meeting in New York City. The expenses for this latter trip were borne by the CPUSA. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 10/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority) REC 51

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P)

CIRM

Re Baltimore airtel 9/15/65.

Detective Sergeant [redacted] Massachusetts Division of Subversive Activities, State House, Boston, Massachusetts, advised SA KENNETH P. WEST on 10/8/65 that on 9/23/65 CARL BRADEN had spoken on Radio Station WNAC, Boston. BRADEN in this connection had appeared on the radio show "Comment", the moderator of the show being FRED GALE. This is a show where the guest gives a talk and then answers questions put to him by persons who call in.

Detective Sergeant [redacted] said he did not turn the program on until it was nearly over but recalled that BRADEN said he was in Boston to help the Negroes and also mentioned a Boston office was to be opened which would oppose the House Un-American Activities Committee.

ROBERT WALSH, WNAC, Brookline Avenue, Boston, who is director of the Fred Gale Show, on 10/7/65 advised SA [redacted] that no tape was made the day when CARL BRADEN was the guest on the show.

6 - Bureau (100-443539) (RM)
4 - Louisville (100-3346)(CARL BRADEN)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
(1 - 100-31422)
KPW:mm
(12)

EX-100

REC- 51 100-442529-1488

4 OCT 16 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-9-95 BY SP1 [illegible]

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 27 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. KENNETH COUGHLIN, [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] self-employed in the mortgage-finance business, on 10/13/65 advised SA WEST that he had listened to FRED GALE's radio show called "Comment" which was broadcast on Boston Radio Station WNAC on 9/23/65.

COUGHLIN stated that he formerly lived in Jeffersonville, Indiana and worked in nearby Louisville, Kentucky. While located there he had read about CARL BRADEN and when BRADEN's name was mentioned over "Comment" as being the speaker on the night in question he had listened from about 10 p.m. until it went off. During the show he telephoned to the radio station and spoke to BRADEN inquiring of him as to whether or not he was still preaching the same philosophy which he previously did in Louisville. BRADEN, in reply, affirmed that he was.

Mr. COUGHLIN said he could not recall in detail what BRADEN had said during this radio program other than that he talked about the racial issue in Mississippi and did not touch on the local Boston situation. Many people called into the radio station opposing BRADEN but the latter was outspoken in his replies refusing to answer many of the questions put to him. BRADEN also mentioned he had written a book opposing the HCUA.

Mr. COUGHLIN said a woman named CAROL STEVENS appeared on the same program with BRADEN and joined BRADEN in answering some of the questions received from callers. The only thing he could recall about STEVENS was that she was affiliated with some "Appalachian group".

Mrs. KENNETH COUGHLIN, [redacted] b6 b7C
on 10/13/65, advised SA [redacted] that she too had listened to a portion of the FRED GALE Show when CARL BRADEN spoke. She said she recalled someone in the radio audience had called in to WNAC and asked BRADEN whether or not he was a communist. In reply BRADEN replied he did not have to answer and that since it was his own business.

The "Boston Herald", a daily newspaper published at Boston, in its issue of 9/27/65, carried an article entitled, "Integrationist Editor Says No Democracy In The South".

In the above article it was set forth that CARL BRADEN, editor of the "Southern Patriot" had spoken in Providence, Rhode Island at the Church of the Mediator on Sunday (9/26/65) and told the audience there was no democracy in the south. "This is because the people who dominate Southern society control all the economic and political structures in the community", he told the congregation of the Church of the Mediator.

"They do this," he continued, "by perpetrating racial strife, by telling the poor white man that he is better than any Negro".

According to the article, BRADEN said, "I am a revolutionary, not because I am working for the violent overthrow of the government, but because I am working for the economic and political unity of all downtrodden groups in the South, be they Negro, Indian or Jewish".

LEAD:

LOUISVILLE

At Louisville, Kentucky

Patrolman [redacted] Intelligence Division, Boston Police Department, has requested to be furnished the current physical description of CARL BRADEN, Accordingly, Louisville is requested to supply this in order that it may be passed onto the Boston PD.

b6
b7C

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/15/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5-113 (1-10-51)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9-28-65

Attached reports 9-28-65 conference in New York City between Martin Luther King and his advisors.

They discussed King's position on Vietnam and how he is going to attempt to gracefully withdraw from his previous position on the Vietnam situation.

Dissemination of attached will be made to the White House, Attorney General and to Secretary of State Rusk.

SFP:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1965
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

5-19 PM EDT URGENT 9/28/65 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ///1/// /100-442529/ ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/ 3 PAGES

CIRM COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NY 3810-S*

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFIVE, NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION WHICH INDICATED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., CONFERRED WITH STANLEY LEVISON, ANDY YOUNG, BAYARD RUSTIN, JOHN BARBER, AND HARRY WACHTEL, ON THAT DATE. KING INTRODUCED JOHN BARBER AS HIS NEW EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT AND WACHTEL AND LEVISON INDICATED THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW HIM.

KING STATED THE MAIN THING HE WANTED TO DISCUSS WAS THE VIET NAM SITUATION AND THE WHOLE QUESTION OF THE LETTERS /ON PEACE IN VIET NAM/. KING INDICATED THAT IF HE DOES NOT WRITE THE LETTERS HE WOULD NEED A REASON FOR NOT WRITING IT. KING SAID HE HAS SEVERAL REASONS FOR NOT WRITING THE LETTERS, AND HE FELT THAT THESE SHOULD BE MADE KNOWN BY A RELEASE RATHER THAN A PRESS CONFERENCE. KING INDICATED THAT HE COULD SAY THAT AFTER CONSULTING WITH HIS ATTORNEYS ABOUT THE LOGAN ACT, IT WAS FELT THAT HE SHOULD NOT WRITE THE LETTERS BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT WANT TO

END PAGE ONE

EX-108

REC-64 100-442529-1489

16 OCT 22 1965

Memo Baumgardner to Sullivan 9/29/65 SFP/dek

70 OCT 25 1965

6-FBI

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

VIOLATE THE LOGAN ACT WHICH WAS A LAW ABOUT WHICH HE KNEW NOTHING AT THE OUTSET. KING STATED THAT THE OTHER REASON IS THAT THE LETTERS WOULD NOT SERVE ANY USEFUL PURPOSE.

KING INDICATED THAT HE WAS TRYING TO AVOID CRITICISM THAT HE WAS FORCED TO BACK UP. HE SAID SOME OF THE CRITICISM WILL BE THAT /ARTHUR/ GOLDBERG OR THE PRESIDENT HAD GOTTEN HIM TO ABANDON THE IDEA OF WRITING LETTERS.

LEVISON ADVISED KING COULD SAY THAT IN HIS JUDGMENT HE FELT THE TIME WAS NOT RIGHT AND THAT KING MIGHT WAIT AND SEND THE LETTERS LATER IF THE OCCASION ARISES IN THE FUTURE.

LEVISON FELT KING WOULD NOT BE BACKING UP AT ALL BUT JUST WAITING TO DETERMINE THAT THE TIME WOULD BE RIGHT. RUSTIN SAID HE DID NOT LIKE THE LOGAN ACT WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS A STUPID LAW, AND THAT IT SHOULD BE BROKEN BY SOMEONE.

WACHTEL OPINED THAT FOR KING TO SAY HE DID NOT KNOW ABOUT THE LAW WOULD CAUSE PEOPLE TO SNICKER AT HIM. HE FELT THAT WHAT KING SAID ORIGINALLY EXPRESSED HIS VIEWS FULLY AND HAS CARRIED OUT HIS ORIGINAL PURPOSE.

RUSTIN SAID THAT IF THE QUESTION OF THE LETTERS IS BROUGHT UP AT SOME FUTURE PRESS CONFERENCE, IT SHOULD BE BRUSHED ASIDE. RUSTIN STATED TO HAVE A PRESS CONFERENCE OR RELEASE ON VIET NAM IS A MISTAKE BECAUSE IT DOES NOT RELIEVE THE PRESSURE THEY WANT TO RELEASE.....

END PAGE TWO

" WE WANT HIM TO BE A CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER."

AT THIS POINT, KING MENTIONED HE HAS TO MAKE A SPEECH IN PHILADELPHIA ON OCTOBER, FIFTEEN SIXTYFIVE, IN CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WOMENS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM. KING SAID HE DID NOT SEE HOW HE COULD AVOID TALKING ABOUT PEACE AND VIET NAM AND PAKISTAN. HE SAID NEWSMEN FROM PHILADELPHIA HAVE CALLED HIM PRESSURING HIM FOR STATEMENTS. RUSTIN TOLD KING HIS REAL PROBLEM IS THAT STAUGHTON LYND IS ON NY THE PLATFORM WITH KING. RUSTIN STATED KING SHOULD NOT BE IN ATTENDANCE AND STATED HE /RUSTIN/ WAS TO HAVE BEEN ON THE PLATFORM BUT WAS INDISPOSED AND SO SHOULD KING. IT WAS AGREED BY THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THE CONFERENCE THAT LYND WAS NOT THE KIND OF PERSON TO BE SEEN WITH. KING INDICATED HE DID NOT WANT TO BE HELD IN A BAD LIGHT BY LYND BECAUSE LYND WAS A FRIEND OF HIS. HARRY WACHTEL SUGGESTED THAT KING MIGHT GET SOMEONE TO READ THE SPEECH AND KING SUGGESTED HE MIGHT GET CORETTA /KING/ TO READ IT.

LEVISON COMMENTED KING SHOULD REMAIN BASICALLY A CIVIL RIGHTS LEADER AND NOT A PEACE LEADER.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM LHM FOLLOWS.

END

What do we know of Staughton Lynd?

WA...5-2XXX 5-32 OONXXX PM MSE

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

RA

10/20/65

airtel

1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs Baltimore(100-2343)-Enclosures (2)
New York(100-153735)
Philadelphia(100-47672)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

RePHairtel and LHM 10/14/65 dual captioned "CIRM, IS-C; COMINFIL of SCLC, IS-C," copies to New York. Copies of referenced communications are enclosed for Baltimore.

Referenced LHM reported that according to [redacted] b7D Marion Metelits, a local functionary of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) in Philadelphia, went to New York City 10/7/65 to report to members of the Party's National Negro Commission(NNC) concerning her presence at the Annual Convention of the SCLC held in Birmingham, Alabama, in August, 1965.

ReBairtel and LHM 10/12/65, copies to New York and Philadelphia, which reported information from [redacted] b7D concerning the 10/7/65 meeting of the NNC. This informant named 19 of 22 persons attending the NNC meeting. Metelits was not named.

In order for the Bureau to better evaluate the information contained in referenced Philadelphia LHM, and prior to disseminating such LHM, it is desired that a firm determination be made as to whether or not Metelits was, in fact, present at the NNC meeting.

Philadelphia is instructed to immediately furnish Baltimore and New York photographs and descriptions of Metelits.

Baltimore should thereafter recontact [redacted] b7D and determine from him whether or not, to his knowledge, Metelits attended the NNC meeting.

EX-103 REC-91 100-442529-149

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:deh dch
(8)

MAILED 2
OCT 20 1965
COMM-FBI

19 OCT 21 1965

OCT 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Inasmuch as the New York Office physically covered the entrance of some of the attendees to the meeting, New York should assist in determining whether or not Metelits was an attendee.

Dissemination of referenced LHM is being held in abeyance. This matter should be given prompt attention and replies by the Baltimore and New York Offices should be expedited.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	10/20/65	10/12 - 14/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

RESPONSIBLE AGENT: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES

TYPED BY: mfp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Classified by: SP4 Sebastian
Declassify on: OADR 4.20.87
Comp. # 249939

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 7/30/65, at Cleveland.

249939
Classified by: Sp4 Sebastian
Declassify on: OADR 4.2.87

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI and PITTSBURGH: (INFORMATION)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices, since portions

APPROVED: E E B

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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SEE COVER PAGE B

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100-442529-1491

REC-59

ST-113

10 OCT 21 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Rec'd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 10-22-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

Notations:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
Copy report 808 RIB

53 NOV 1 1965

CV 100-27056

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

---

of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
Used to identify JOSEPH KRAUSE and JEAN KRCHMAREK.	
CV T-2 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
CV T-3 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
CV T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify DAVID	

~~[redacted]~~ (U)

[CV 100-27056] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
	KATZ, CARYL DAVIAU, JIM DAVIAU, TED COHEN, FRIEDA KATZ, JAMES SMID, and GEORGE TOMSIK.
CV T-6 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U) b3 b7D b7E
CV T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
	Used to identify BERNARD MANDEL, MAX SCHOENFELD.
CV T-8 is [redacted]	100-2679-1772
CV T-9 is [redacted]	ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (U) UNLESS [illegible] 100-27056-158 b6 b7C b7D
CV T-10 is [redacted] (U)	
	[Used to identify BONNIE HOLT.] (U)
CV T-11 is Anonymous Source	
	Used to identify WILLIAM GARFINKLE.
CV T-12 is [redacted]	
	Used to identify WILBUR GRATTAN and PHILIP PASSEN.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[CV 100-27056] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-13 is [redacted]	b7D
Used to identify WILBUR GRATTAN, MORRIS JAFFA, and RACHAEL TOWNE.	
CV T-14 is [redacted]	
Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA.	
CV T-15 is [redacted] (By request) [redacted]	100-27056-170 b6 b7C b7D
CV T-16 is CV 935-S*	
CV T-17 is Joint Report of an [redacted]	b7D
Used to identify NATHANIEL LEE.	
CV T-18 is [redacted]	b7D
Used to identify TED DOSTAL and FRANCES DOSTAL.	

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS PAGE IS CLASSIFIED (U) UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED

[- D - COVER PAGE] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
CV T-19 is [redacted] (By Request)	100-15792
CV T-20 is [redacted]	Used to identify PHIL BART.
CV T-21 is [redacted]	Used to identify JEAN KRCHMAREK.
CV T-22 is [redacted]	Used to identify WILLIE MAE MALLORY.
CV T-23 is [redacted]	Used to identify WILLIE MAE MALLORY.

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

The Cover Pages of referenced report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES reflects that the cases of ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON and NORMAN EMERSON REERY, who were arrested in connection with a racial demonstration in Cleveland on April 7, 1964, were, at that time, still pending. Municipal Court records, Cleveland, were checked by IC WILLIAM HEGEDUS on October 14, 1965, and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

reflect these two cases to still be on appeal.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since it contains information which could reasonably result in the identification of the informants who furnished that information. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness, e.g., [CV T-1 through CV T-7, etc.] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U.S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND
Date: October 20, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JULY 16, 1965, THROUGH OCTOBER 14, 1965.

Cleveland DuBois Club active among Negroes in Cleveland and took an interest in the voter registration campaign. Workers World Party representatives in Youngstown, Ohio, participated in picketing of KKK rally held outside Cleveland. Persons with SWP and CP background participated in rent strike, and attended MARTIN LUTHER KING rally, both in Cleveland. New CORE officers elected who are not believed to have any subversive connections.

- P* -

DETAILS:

#249939
Classified by SP4 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR 4-2-87

~~Classified by SP4 [illegible]~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 6/20/85
Comp. #249939

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 19, 1965, that a meeting was held June 18, 1965, in Cleveland to raise funds for "The Worker." JEAN KRCHMAREK announced at this meeting that the next big job is to get the Negroes who are in the civil rights movement involved in the peace movement. (U)

Mrs. Anthony Krchmarek
Ohio.
NY

"The Worker"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

JEAN KRCHMAREK

VIRGINIA HARDIN advised on March 20, 1960, that JEAN KRCHMAREK at that time served as Chairman of the Ward 24 Club of the Communist Party (CP) in Cleveland, and that she is the wife of ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Chairman of the Ohio CP.

Ohio
Ohio

CV T-21 advised on October 17, 1963, that JEAN KRCHMAREK was present at the Ohio CP State Committee Meeting held October 13, 1963, at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, Cleveland. (U)

CV T-2 advised on July 19 and 20, 1965, that a meeting of the National Board of the Communist Party, USA, was held in New York City July 17 and 18, 1964, at which PHILIP BART reported on the activity in Cleveland in an effort to establish a DuBois Club. He reported that with the help of the Communist Party, a DuBois Club center was (U)

Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

opened in the Negro Community of Cleveland; that DuBois members had made contact with some of the Negro youth and decided they would have to have at least one Negro youth working full time for the DuBois Club, if that club were to be successful. (U)

PHILIP BART

CV T-20 advised on March 30, 1965, that at a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee, held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that PHILIP BART was the new Chairman of the Ohio CP. (U)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-3 advised on August 17, 1965, that the current projects of the Cleveland DuBois Club are as follows: (U)

1. A voter registration project in the Glenville area (a Negro area of Cleveland). (U)
2. The Club claims that the Hough Bakeries is "Jim Crow," and the Club is going to meet and work with the union to try and get these conditions changed. (U)
3. The Club is working with a Negro Unitarian church leader from the Glenville area in an effort to get a Community Center for this area. (U)

CV T-4 advised on August 4, 1965, that at a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Cleveland DuBois Club, held July 28, 1965, in Cleveland, it was decided that the Club would have an all-out voter registration campaign on August 9 - 18, 1965. CARYL DAVIAU stated that they had talked with RUTH TURNER, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Chapter of (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

the Congress On Racial Equality (CORE), who described the voter registration campaign as falling through, and DAVIAU suggested that it would be best for the club to go all-out for voter education. (C) (U)

CARYL DAVIAU

CV T-5 advised on August 23, 1965, that CARYL DAVIAU was at that time a member of the Cleveland CP Youth Club and had paid her CP dues through August, 1965. (C) (U)

Ohio

CV T-5 advised on August 3, 1965, that TED COHEN, JIM DAVIAU, and CARYL DAVIAU are to have lunch this date with RUTH TURNER, the purpose being to attempt to establish liaison with TURNER concerning the voter registration campaign. (C) (U)

Ohio

TED COHEN

CV T-5 advised on July 7, 1965, that TED COHEN recently indicated that he was currently a Communist Party (CP) member, has been for the past four years, and was employed by the CP as an Organizer in the California area. (C) (U)

JIM DAVIAU

CV T-5 advised on August 23, 1965, that JIM DAVIAU was at that time a member of the Cleveland CP Youth Club, and had paid his CP dues through August, 1965. (C) (U)

Ohio

CV T-4 advised on August 30, 1965, that at a Cleveland DuBois Club meeting held August 24, 1965, in Cleveland, JIM DAVIAU, CARYL DAVIAU, and TED COHEN stated that they had gone (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

to see RUTH TURNER of CORE. TURNER stated that CORE is starting to fall apart in Cleveland just as it is across the country. (U)

B. THE WORKERS WORLD PARTY

1. Local Plans and Policy

Mr. & Mrs. Ted M. Dostal

CV T-6 advised on July 26, 1965, that TED and FRANCES DOSTAL, on July 16, 1965, discussed the "crisis in Vogalusa in which the Afro-Americans are arming themselves to protect their families from the white racists." The DOSTALs plan on contacting people in Youngstown, Ohio, to spread the word on what is happening in Vogalusa, and also to collect money to help the Afro-communities throughout the United States. (U)

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A characterization of the Workers World Party appears in the Appendix hereto.

THEODORE DOSTAL

CV T-18 advised on September 2, 1963, that the Workers World Party Labor Day Conference convened at Workers World Party (WWP) headquarters in New York City on August 31, 1963. The convening of the conference was preceeded by a meeting of the presidium composed of the WWP National Committee members, which group included THEODORE DOSTAL. Ted Dostal (U)

FRANCES DOSTAL

Ohio

CV T-18 advised on September 2, 1963, that FRANCES DOSTAL was in attendance at the Workers World Party (WWP) Labor Day Conference held in New York City on August 31, 1963. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CV T-7 advised on July 22, 1965, that the Cleveland Chapter of CORE held a picnic on July 18, 1965, at a lake about 50 miles East of Cleveland. Among the white people observed to be present was MAX SCHOENFELD, who was very active working with RUTH TURNER in making the picnic a success. Also observed was TED DOSTAL, who commented that his wife was present. DOSTAL was observed to be passing out a mimeographed sheet on the behalf of MAE MALLORY. When MAX SCHOENFELD left the picnic, he was overheard to tell RUTH TURNER that he would see her at the next meeting. (U)

MAX SCHOENFELD

On September 15, 1959, CV T-7 advised that SCHOENFELD was the organizer of the Cleveland Branch of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) since prior to 1952. After the dissolution of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL (in 1958), SCHOENFELD met with the former ISL members regularly until they all joined the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in mid-December, 1958. On September 13 and 27, 1963, this source advised that SCHOENFELD became a member of the SP-SDF when the ISL members joined that group and had been identified in attendance at meetings of the SP-SDF within the past year. (U)

Characterizations of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL, and the ISL are attached hereto.

MAE MALLORY

CV T-22 advised on February 17, 1959, that he learned MALLORY, one of the nine Harlem mothers involved in the Harlem segregation fight, was a member of the Harlem CP, New York, N.Y. (U)

N.C. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CV T-23 advised on March 20, 1964, that MALLORY was found guilty of kidnapping in Superior Court, Monroe, North Carolina, on February 27, 1964, and was sentenced to 16 - 20 years in prison. MALLORY appealed to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and was released on bond. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In January, 1965, the Supreme Court of North Carolina reviewed the case on MALLORY and reversed her conviction.

CV T-8 on August 20, 1965, furnished a one page mimeographed letter captioned, "Oppose the KKK," which stated in part, "This weekend the Ku Klux Klan is openly moving into Northeastern Ohio holding a rally - complete with cross burning - in a field south of Cleveland in Strongsville... The Kluxers must not be allowed to peddle their vicious fascistic propaganda... There will be a picket line demonstration against the KKK on Saturday, August 21st,... near Howard Johnson's restaurant...the Klan rally will be just a block away..." (U)

This letter shows that it is issued by "Ohio Friends of MAE MALLORY Committee, WILBUR GRATTAN, Chairman," and states that for more information to call GRATTAN in Cleveland or TED DOSTAL in Youngstown.

WILBUR GRATTAN

CV T-12 advised on May 19, 1965, that a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at the SWP Hall in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 13, 1965, and following this meeting those present, with a few additional persons, held an educational meeting. WILBUR GRATTON attended the educational meeting, and during the course of discussion stated (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

that he was a member of the Monroe Defense Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

OHIO FRIENDS OF
MAE MALLORY COMMITTEE

CV T-6 advised on August 23, 1965, that he learned that TED DOSTAL of Youngstown, Ohio, was sending out mimeographed letters in an attempt to organize a picket line against the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan rally scheduled to be held at Strongsville, Ohio, on August 21, 1965. DOSTAL was sending this letter out under the name of "Ohio Friends of MAE MALLORY Committee." Source stated that DOSTAL is a member of the Workers World Party and local organizer of the Monroe Defense Committee, and the WWP was utilizing a new name, "Ohio Friends of MAE MALLORY Committee" for the purposes of this demonstration. (U)

CV T-6 advised on August 27, 1965, that the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., plan a meeting to be held near Cleveland on August 21, 1965. FRANCES DOSTAL and TED DOSTAL are arranging to picket this meeting, with the approval of the Workers World Party. Source further stated that on August 19, 1965, FRANCES DOSTAL discussed the case of a Negro who works with TED DOSTAL who refused to participate in this picketing, and FRANCES stated that this is a perfect example of how many of the Afro-American people are afraid to oppose these vicious racists. FRANCES also advised of a meeting which had been held in the past in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at which JAMES FARMER spoke on civil rights. FRANCES said that she and TED had passed out literature at this meeting, (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

and she commented that the most important thing that FARMER said, and which received the most attention, was that although he is following the non-violent way toward civil rights, most Negroes believe in violence to win victories. (U)

CV T-6 advised on September 8, 1965, that on August 31, 1965, FRANCES DOSTAL stated that she and her husband, TED, had participated in picketing the KKK demonstration held near Cleveland on August 21, 1965. (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Rent Strike at Alhambra Apartments Sponsored by the Freedom Fighters of Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, July 31, 1965.

CV T-9 advised on July 31, 1965, that the Freedom Fighters of Ohio, Inc., a small local civil rights group, had decided to reinstitute picketing on that date at the Alhambra Apartments, 8602 Wade Park Avenue, Cleveland. Source stated that the Freedom Fighters had called for a rent strike in June, 1965, by the tenants to protest high rents and unsanitary and dilapidated conditions in these apartments, but they were unsuccessful in getting enough tenants to withhold rents to make the strike effective. (U)

CV T-9 further advised that the President of the Freedom Fighters of Ohio, Inc., commented that he was tired of fooling around with the above issue and that he would not take part in the picketing. He stated that BERNARD MANDEL was in charge of picketing. (U)

BERNARD MANDEL

JOHN VICTOR BLANC, a former member of the Communist Party (CP), who testified on behalf of the Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that Ohio.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club.

CV T-7 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures conducted by BERNARD MANDEL and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland, Ohio. (U)

On July 31, 1965, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised that picketing began about 9:00 AM, at captioned apartments on that morning with two persons participating. He stated that the number varied throughout the day with the maximum number of pickets being eleven in the early afternoon. He advised that there were no incidents, disturbances or arrests in connection with this picketing. He advised that he recognized BONNIE HOLT as one of the participants.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-10 advised on June 19, 1965, that BONNIE HOLT was at that time a member of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Cleveland, Ohio. (U)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance is contained in the appendix hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

B. Public Rally at Cleveland Arena, July 28, 1965, Picketed by NAAWP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

An article in "The Plain Dealer," daily Cleveland newspaper, issue of July 28, 1965, stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in Cleveland to support the voter registration campaign, the purpose of this campaign being to remove, by the ballot, all city officials and Cleveland Board of Education members who are considered unfriendly to the civil rights movement.

The article stated that Dr. KING made numerous appearances in Cleveland and ended at a public rally at the Cleveland Arena held on the evening of July 28, 1965.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, Cleveland Police Department, stated he had learned that the National Council of Churches had paid $1,000.00 for the rental of the Arena and that a capacity crowd of approximately 10,000 persons was expected. Although they expected to begin at 8:00 PM, KING and the personnel accompanying him did not arrive until about 9:20 PM, and Sergeant UNGVARY estimated that the Arena was not more than one-third filled.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that an estimated 45 pickets sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of White People (NAAWP) marched on the sidewalk outside the Arena, but there were no arrests and no incidents of significance.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that he observed the following-listed people entering the public rally at the Cleveland Arena. He advised that these people did not take an active part in the proceedings and served only as spectators, except for those who sold newspapers as set forth below:

CV 100-27056
REK:ral

WILLIAM GARFINKLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CV T-11 on February 28, 1944, reported that as of February 2, 1944, WILLIAM GARFINKLE was a member of the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) (C) (U)

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Cleveland, Ohio Police Department, advised on August 11, 1949, that GARFINKLE had circulated and signed a petition for a Communist Party (CP) member who was a candidate for the Cleveland Board of Education in 1949.

MORRIS JAFFA

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the CP of Ohio, advised on December 12, 1949, that JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

CV T-13 reported on May 21, 1959, that JAFFA was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, which banquet was held on May 10, 1959, in Cleveland, Ohio. (C) (U)

CV T-14 indicated on March 2, 1965, and March 8, 1965, that the name of MORRIS JAFFA, 1990 Marlindale, Cleveland, Ohio, was contained on the current mailing lists of "The Worker" and JAFFA's subscription was to expire for both these editions on July 5, 1965. (C) (U)

DAVID KATZ

CV T-5 indicated on March 29, 1965, that DAVE KATZ attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965. (C) (U)

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-5 advised on March 29, 1965, that FRIEDA KATZ attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965. (C) (U) (U)

CV 100-27056
REK:ral

JOSEPH KRAUSE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, a self-admitted former member of the CP, who has furnished information to the Government, advised on August 31, 1961, that on August 30, 1961, approximately 30 CP members met at a hall in Cleveland, Ohio, to hear GUS HALL speak, he being General Secretary of the CPUSA. JOSEPH KRAUSE was one of those present.

CV T-1 advised on February 26, 1965, that a meeting of persons active in the CP in Cleveland was held on February 20, 1965, primarily for the purpose of discussing means of raising funds for "The Worker". JOSEPH KRAUSE was present. (C) (U)

PHILIP PASSEN

Ohio

Sold copies of "The Militant" outside the Arena.

[CV T-12] identified PASSEN on May 27, 1965, (C) (U) as being a new member of the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance. (C) (U)

A characterization of "The Militant" appears in the Appendix hereto.

WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG

Records of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, Cleveland, Ohio, reflect that SANDBERG was a CP candidate in Ohio for State Representative in 1932, for United States Senator in 1934 and for State Congressman in 1936.

HERMAN EDWARD WOLFROM, a self-admitted former member of the Ward 16 CP Club, Cleveland, Ohio, advised on November 19, 1956, that SANDBERG was a member of that club during the period of WOLFROM's membership, 1938 to 1948.

FINO

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CARL SANDBERG, son of WILLIAM CARL SANDBERG, advised on June 20, 1960, that his father in the past was a dedicated Communist and that when he last saw his father in 1959, he continued to espouse the CP line and spoke in favor of Russia's foreign policy.

Ohio

JAMES SMID

CV T-5 indicated on March 29, 1965, that SMID attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965. (C) (U)

GEORGE TOMSIK

CV T-5 advised on March 29, 1965, that GEORGE TOMSIK attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965. (C) (U)

RACHAEL TOWNE

Sold copies of "The Militant" outside the Arena.

CV T-13 advised on July 28, 1965, that RACHAEL TOWNE is currently a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland and was chairman of an SWP meeting held in Cleveland on July 22, 1965. (C) (U)

Ohio

[redacted] (U)

C. Beating of HERMAN SPAHR,
August 15, 1965,
Youngstown, Ohio

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

On August 18, 1965, Chief of Police JOHN TERLESKY, Youngstown, Ohio, Police Department, advised that on August 15, 1965, HERMAN SPAHR, a Youngstown Chamber of Commerce Law Enforcement Special Deputy, attempted to stop a street fight in Youngstown, during the process of which his revolver discharged and killed THEODORE ROBINSON.

[CV T-15 advised on August 25, 1965, that] on the evening of [redacted] (U) b7D

[redacted]

The "Youngstown Vindicator," daily newspaper of a general circulation in the Youngstown area, issue of August 24, 1965, carried an article stating that "The NAACP of Youngstown entered the THEODORE ROBINSON slaying to try to calm the Negro community and prevent authorities from whitewashing the incident, said NATHANIEL LEE, President of the Ohio and Youngstown units of the NAACP, Monday night (August 23, 1965). LEE reported to an overflow crowd of some 125 at the W. Federal Street YMCA on an investigation by a NAACP special committee into the killing... LEE said rumors, many erroneous, were rampant among Negroes following the slaying and that ill will was mounting. He praised cool heads among both Negroes and whites for preventing a riot... LEE told his audience that the NAACP will now act as a watchdog on the case. 'We will do all within our power to see that all the evidence in this case is presented for the court's consideration,' said LEE. ...LEE said the NAACP recognizes it has a responsibility, but it also demands the community realize its responsibility to remove the causes of riots and civil disorder. In a breakdown of law and order, LEE said, Negroes themselves would suffer the most."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This same article in the "Youngstown Vindicator" stated that at the gathering at the W. Federal Street YMCA, "a member of the audience, TED DOSTAL, urged the Negro community to pack the courtroom September 2 to 'let the judge see we are vitally concerned.'"

Chief of Police JOHN TERLESKY, Youngstown, Ohio, reported on August 25, 1965, that he considers the threat of a racial riot to have subsided.

NATHANIEL LEE

CV T-16 advised on March 9, 1947, that NATHANIEL LEE attended the National Convention of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held in Cleveland, Ohio, that date, and that he was appointed as a representative from the Youngstown Branch of the nominating committee of the convention. (U)

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on February 1, 1962, LEE stated that he had attended many meetings of the SWP during the period 1941 to 1946 or 1947, but had not considered himself to be a member of the group. He stated that he discontinued attending meetings because he disagreed with certain economic beliefs of the SWP and that his main interest was in the SWP's program in connection with Negroes in this country.

CV T-17 advised on April 28, 1954, that NATHANIEL LEE had been present at a meeting of the Youngstown, Ohio, Branch of the SWP, held on April 23, 1954, which meeting was open only to SWP members and sympathizers. (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

CV T-19 advised on September 21, 1965, that the new officers of CORE, Cleveland Chapter, were elected for the coming year during the past week. Source advised that RUTH TURNER is no longer Executive Secretary of CORE, there being no such office now in existence. He advised that RUTH TURNER holds no position in CORE. (U)

Source stated that it had been anticipated by CORE that persons known to have subversive affiliations and others known to have Black Nationalist connections would make an effort to capture the Cleveland CORE elections. However, no such move was made and none of the persons with such backgrounds even participated in the election activities. Source advised that the new officers of the Cleveland CORE were elected because they are not believed to have any subversive connections. Source further stated that Cleveland CORE is very disorganized, very weak, and has no current demonstrations planned.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CV-100-27056

(1)

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

October 20, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

SAC cleveland mg # 2.87 249934
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/20/81 BY SP4 elw/alm

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: October 13, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference Bureau airtel dated October 12, 1965.

Results of the Communist Party National Negro Commission meeting were set out in an airtel with attached letterhead memorandum dated October 12, 1965. The caption of the airtel was "CIRM." The caption on the letterhead memorandum was "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING, OCTOBER 7, 1965, 23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK."

3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore

RCN:dfm
(4)

REC-19 100-442529-1492

8 OCT 14 1965

EX-103

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10-2265 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL, REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
IS-C
(OO: AT)
Bureau file 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NY)
Bureau file 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 7/16/65, enclosing letterhead memorandum reporting that the Pine Bluff Student Movement had a yearly subscription to the "People's World."

CARBON

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated October 18, 1965, and captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION."

Enclosed to Atlanta are two copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York Office are two copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFMcF/ds
(13)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
174 OCT 26 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

1 NOV 1 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-515

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas, Secret Service, Little Rock, Arkansas, OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Attached are two copies of FD-376.

LR T-1, mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum, is [redacted] who furnished information to SA EDWARD J. O'FLYNN. The original information concerning this is located in Little Rock file 100-2343, Serial 20. b7D

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of the fact that current subscription information is available to the FBI would immediately identify the informant as the source.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 18, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

LR T-1 advised on October 4, 1965, that the yearly subscription to the "People's World" held by the Pine Bluff Student Movement, 2006 West 9th, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been cancelled.

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On July 14, 1965, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, 2006 West 9th, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that the Pine Bluff Movement, a non-membership and non-dues paying organization, was originally called the Pine Bluff Student Movement and the name was changed to the Pine Bluff Movement about one year ago. He advised this group was organized by a group of local Negroes to facilitate integration in all fields in the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area and is considered to be an affiliate of the SNCC. Reverend GRINAGE advised that at one time he was the chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 18, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Character MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

Reference Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated October 18, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F B I

Date: 10/15/65

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-3-69)~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-80641)

12-8-88
Classified by 3042 PWT/SK
Declassify on: OADR
91-0802 Garrow King

SUBJECT: CPUSA-ORGANIZATION
IS-C
CINAL
(OO: NY)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 EEP/SK (4116MO)
CN80,513 Appeal 81-0802

Re New York airtel to Bureau dated 10/8/65, and New York teletypes to Bureau, 10/10-13/65.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM concerning the five day meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, and invited guests, held in the Bermuda Room of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. The first source utilized is [CG 5824-S*] (S) and the second source utilized is [NY 5245-S*] (S) (U)

This memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

6 - Bureau (~~100-3-69~~) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - ~~100-3-81~~) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - ~~100-106670~~) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (GEORGE MEYERS)
3 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
[redacted] (U)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
176 OCT 19 1965

b3
b7D
b7E

COPIES CONTINUED PAGE 1A

1 - New York (100-80641) (42)

CARBON COPY

HCO: gmd
(50)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 OCT 27 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10530

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-80641

COPIES CONTINUED

3 - Cleveland (Info) (RM)
    (1 - 100-) (PHIL BART)
    (1 - 100-) (ANTON KRCHMAREK)
1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Info) (RM)
    (1 - 100-) (DOROTHY HEALEY)
1 - Newark (Info) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (Info) (RM)
3 - San Francisco (Info) (RM)
    (1 - 100-) (AL RICHMOND)
    (1 - 100-) (ALBERT "MICKIE" LIMA)
1 - New York (100-15946) (JAMES TORMEY) (46)
1 - New York (100-69956) (HELEN WINTER) (42)
1 - New York (100-32826) (JAMES ALLEN) (42)
1 - New York (100-13483) (BETTY GANNETT) (42)
1 - New York (100-13472) (GIL GREEN) (42)
1 - New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (MIKE ZAGARELL) (42) b6 b7C
1 - New York (100-48033) (IRVING POTASH) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-84275) (WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) (42)
1 - New York (100-89590) (CPUSA-STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-86624) (CPUSA-INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) (42)
1 - New York (100-16021) (ARNOLD JOHNSON) (42)
1 - New York (100-9595) (WILLIAM WEINSTONE) (42)
1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1 - New York (100-27452) (ROBERT THOMPSON) (42)
1 - New York (100-80864) (CPUSA-RELIGION) (42)
1 - New York (100-128255) (DANNY RUBIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-105078) (HY LUMER) (42)
1 - New York (100-27539) (CARL WINTER) (42)
1 - New York (100-56) (MIKE DAVIDOW)
1 - New York (100-16785) (JAMES JACKSON)
1 - New York [redacted] (MIKE STEIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-129802) (CPUSA-COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM) (42)
1 - New York (100-133884) (CPUSA-INTELLIGENCE SUMMARY)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

New York, New York
October 15, 1965

Bureau 100-3-69

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 8, 1965, that the opening session of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and invited guests, would be held in the Bermuda Room of the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. This source furnished information covering the proceedings of the first and second days sessions held October 8-9, 1965. (S) (U)

A second confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, furnished information concerning the third, fourth and fifth days sessions, held October 10-12, 1965, also held at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City. (S) (U)

12-8-88
Classified by 3042 PLT/SK
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Garrow/King

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 FBI/SK
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 4/1490

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-HQ-2529-

ENCLOSURE ~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

First Session
October 8, 1965 (S) (U)

The first session opened at 10:00 AM, October 8, 1965. Daniel Rubin read the following agenda: (S) (U)

1. Discussion of a draft document of the CPUSA Party Program. (S) (U)

2. The struggle for peace, the war in Viet Nam. (S) (U)

3. Preparation procedures and timing of a Party Convention. (S) (U)

Daniel Rubin gave each person in attendance a copy of the draft document of the Party Program with instructions that this document, under no circumstances, should be given to anybody for any purpose. Rubin instructed that the document be carefully read and that those present should be prepared to discuss it during the October 9, 1965 session. (S) (U)

This document contained a Table of Contents reflecting the document is a discussion of: (S) (U)

1. A Society in Crisis.
2. The World Setting.
3. The Path Ahead.
4. The Socialist Goal.
5. Our Relationship With Others.

(S) (U)

Al Richmond introduced the Party Program document. He stated that last July, instructions had been issued for the preparation of a CPUSA Party Program, but that nothing of importance had been produced until September 25th. Prior to that, only a document concerning the "new left" had been prepared. Richmond added that the Party Program document, as presently prepared, was the work of a subcommittee consisting of Gus Hall, Al Richmond, Gil Green, Hy Lumer, and James Jackson, who devoted all their recent time and attention to the preparation of the document. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

SECRET (U)

[Richmond stated the Party Program should be effective for several years to come and added that a section on farmers and small business would be incorporated at a later date into the document. Richmond commented that a section in the document relative to trade unions and labor is "particularly good".](S) (U)

[Richmond remarked that while tactical considerations enter into the making of a Party Program, it must be remembered that the main object is strategic - that the Party Program must have a "long range view".](S) (U)

SECRET (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Second Session
October 9, 1965 (S) (U)

William L. Patterson acted as Chairman of this session. Gus Hall delivered the main speech on the subject of the war in Viet Nam. His theme was that it is imperative that the North Viet Namese be convinced that they must negotiate peace. Hall said the Chinese position advocating victory and complete withdrawal of the United States troops from Viet Nam is untenable. A realistic appraisal of the situation should [illegible] convince the North Viet Namese that sooner or later they must negotiate peace. (S) (U)

Hall continued that the peace forces, including the CPUSA, are in an embarrassing position in that logically they must support the United States of America in efforts to secure a negotiated peace and yet must not create the impression that they are supporting [illegible] United States imperialism. He said it will be most difficult to solve this problem, but some solution must be found as soon as possible. Hall said that talking generalities about peace is merely a diversionary tactic. If the Party has no solution he said then it should be honest enough to say so. Following Hall's remarks, a general discussion ensued. With the exception of Gilbert Green, Albert "Mickie" Lima and Robert Thompson, everyone present was in agreement with Hall's comments. (S) (U)

Gilbert Green expressed himself as opposed to compromise on the part of North Viet Nam. Albert "Mickie" Lima complained that the CPUSA, pursuing Hall's suggestions, would involve itself in a sectional dispute with the Chinese. Robert Thompson, to a lesser extent than Green and Lima, also opposed Hall's position on the necessity of negotiating peace. (S) (U)

Carl Winter, who recently had returned from abroad, said that he had talked to representatives of the CP in both North and South Viet Nam. According to Winter, Hanoi is publicly insisting that it will fight to the bitter end and will not negotiate unless there is a withdrawal of United States troops. He said that such is not the actual intent of Hanoi. (S) (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

SECRET (U)

It was Winter's opinion, based on the information he received, that North Viet Nam will not press indefinitely for the withdrawal of United States troops.](S) (U)

Carl Winter also stated that, according to John Gollum of the CP of Great Britain, Gollum, as a result of discussions with the Communist Party in Viet Nam, is convinced that North Viet Nam has no desire to escalate the war.](S) (U)

Source advised that this session ended with the agreement that the CPUSA, together with the rest of the world Communist Parties, must find some way to induce North Viet Nam to negotiate peace. It was announced that the CPUSA program would be the subject of discussion at the next session of the meeting scheduled for October 10, 1965.](S) (U)

SECRET (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

Third Session
October 10, 1965 (C) (U)

The third session commenced at 10:05 AM, October 10, 1965, at the Vanderbilt Hotel. Gus Hall opened the meeting by setting down the guide lines for the meeting. The meeting would be devoted to the general reaction of the members to a document setting forth the program of the CPUSA, which had been read previously by those present. Hall explained that the membership would have an opportunity at a later session to speak in more detail regarding specific sections of the document. (C) (U)

William Weinstone praised the document, but stated it does not use the terms Marxism-Leninism as they should be used. Weinstone also raised questions dealing with the role of the Party and specifically as to how it can explain its accomplishments to the American people. (C) (U)

Mike Davidow said the document was good but he said there was a serious weakness in its failure to deal with the transitional period from the present capitalistic system to socialism. Davidow questioned whether the present federal-state-city relationship was adequate to deal with the fight for civil liberties and civil rights, school problems, automation, et cetera. Davidow recommended that the document contain a statement that within the present political relationship there is room for flexibility forcing changes to bring on socialism. Davidow also recommended that the document contain a stronger statement concerning the Party's position on war and peaceful coexistence. (C) (U)

Claude Lightfoot said the document was one of the best ever developed by the Party. However, Lightfoot thought the section of the document relating to the Negro question had been "filtered" and that it failed to adequately show the impact of the Negro movement in America. Lightfoot recommended that the beginning of the document strongly set forth the Party's position to the effect that although vast technological accomplishments have been made in America, the many unsolved problems in the country can be solved only through socialism. (C) (U)

SECRET (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

William Patterson also said the Party should more clearly and concisely outline its position regarding constitutional liberties and show the people the Party is concerned for the rights of people. Patterson criticized the document's readability, stating it contained too many phrases and words which had no meaning for the average person. Patterson said if people won't read the document, it is not worth the paper upon which it is written. ~~(C)~~ (U)

James Allen, Anton Krchmarek, and Betty Gannett praised the document but expressed the opinion that the document could be shorter or strengthened in sections dealing with socialism or anti-monopoly. Dorothy Healey noted a weakness in relating monopoly capitalism to the ultra-right. Healey also complained about the readability of the document saying the Party must communicate with the people and explain to them political forces and why the Party arrives at certain conclusions. ~~(C)~~ (U)

George Meyers thought that this was an excellent document. He recommended that the section dealing with coexistence be upgraded, noting that socialists seek peace. Meyers blamed the Red Chinese for giving the impression that communists are advocates of war. Gil Green hoped the section dealing with the "Left" and approaches to other groups would be coordinated and tied in to the "Path Ahead" section of the document. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Other speakers including Mike Stein, Hyman Lumer, James Tormey, Arnold Johnson and Phil Bart commented favorably concerning the document, each expressing a desire to improve the document in various areas. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Fourth Session (C) (U)
October 11, 1965

Mike Zagarell acted as Chairman and announced this session would primarily be devoted to a discussion of Part One of the Party Program document (Part One - A Society in Crisis). Each person was allowed ten minutes to present his views. (C) (U)

James Allen noted there is a socialist trend in the United States, but it needs to be made more Marxist in nature. Allen said monopoly dominates American economy and farmers and small business men are the victims of monopoly. William Patterson said the Negro people feel a need for a change in the social structure in America. (C) (U)

Betty Gannett said peaceful coexistence is the most radical change that can be given to the people and to secure this there is a need for a democratic transitional change in government. Gannett stated socialism is the proper form of government for people and that capitalism is holding back the initiative of the people. (C) (U)

Irving Potash, Mickie Lima, Phil Bart and Arnold Johnson also made comments which were largely confined to changes in the wording of the draft. (C) (U)

Will Weinstone said the United States is at the last rung in the ladder of capitalism and the next step is socialism. The Party must consider the fact that there is a substantial amount of capitalism outside of monopoly, such as farmers and small business men. Weinstone said that if monopoly is abolished, the transition to socialism will be made much faster. (C) (U)

George Meyers noted that in the transition from capitalism to socialism, there will remain certain small nonmonopolistic capitalistic forms such as small business men. (C) (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Gus Hall said the question of the anti-monopoly struggle is fundamental. Monopoly has developed to an unprecedented level in this country. The anti-monopoly struggle is for the present self interest of the victims of monopoly, such as farmers and labor. Hall said the Party has to view the anti-monopoly question in such a way that it reflects the level of political and ideological thinking of masses who are not yet ready to completely overthrow capitalism. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Gil Green said the Party should concentrate on what is necessary to break up the military-industrial complex in this country. He said it is a tremendous task to curb this monopoly. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Daniel Rubin said the necessary question is what is the strategic objective and the next possible qualitative change in society. Once the next possible change is proposed, the Party should then strive to get the maximum number of allies to work toward that goal. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Robert Thompson complained about the amount of time being consumed in discussing Part One of the document, but Gus Hall stated everyone should have an opportunity to express himself on such an important topic. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Daniel Rubin, at this time, gave the following proposals relative to a forthcoming National Convention of the CPUSA: ~~(C)~~ (U)

1. Hold it in April and call it a National Assembly. ~~(C)~~ (U)

2. The first period of the pre-Convention discussion should be concerned with the Party Program to be followed by discussion of other topics. ~~(C)~~ (U)

3. Pre-Convention discussion periods should be held through December, January and February, and articles should appear in Party periodicals. ~~(C)~~ (U)

4. Districts should decide what kind of pre-Convention meetings should be held below the District level during February and March. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

Rubin said each District should go through an election procedure of delegates in a normal manner. July 1 through December 1, 1965, is the period for entitlement to Convention representation on the basis of dues payment within that period. (C) (U)

It was proposed that the next meeting be a National Committee meeting to be held during November or December. The agenda would be the main political resolution. (C) (U)

Mickie Lima wondered how public can the Party be regarding the preparations for the Convention. Rubin said it was all right to have public meetings on the program. Gus Hall said he did not favor the setting of a definite date for the Convention. (C) (U)

Discussion on the draft document of the Party Program continued. Betty Gannett, Mickie Lima and Danny Rubin pointed out that this is the transition period from capitalism to socialism and since World War II there has been increased agitatio by the capitalistic countries. (C) (U)

Gus Hall said that capitalism will continue to make acts of aggression and that capitalistic imperialistic forces do not change but certain forces make it behave differently. (C) (U)

The session concluded as Gus Hall urged the members to read the document on the Party Program and to write out any changes they desired. Hall said discussion would continue on October 12, 1965. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Fifth Session
October 12, 1965 (C) (U)

Helen Winter acted as Chairman of this session. The discussion dealt with Section III of the Party Program document dealing with the working class. Mike Zagarell, Dorothy Healey, Irving Potash, Betty Gannett, Claude Lightfoot, among others, were critical of the wording of Section III. The criticism dealt with the lack of clarity in the language used, its failure to define terms and the fact that the Party's scope and role was not sufficiently spelled out. (C) (U)

Claude Lightfoot said that the civil rights movement had brought about a new political alignment of forces, which was not clearly shown in the document. He said the Negro - labor alliance must be aligned with the labor movement because its next step is in the political arena. (C) (U)

Helen Winter suggested the reorganization and rewriting of this section, calling it repetitious and not meaningful. Al Richmond, in defending the document, criticized the lack of constructive suggestions for rewriting. William L. Patterson said the section should deal with white chauvinism. (C) (U)

Dorothy Healey expressed the opinion that there should be some mention of the historical development of the working class in America. It should reflect labor's inactivity in the 1920's and the militancy in the 1930's. James Tormey defended Section III, calling it one of the strongest sections in the whole document, but thought that there should be greater emphasis placed on the unorganized in the South. Gus Hall said the section was "off balance" in its approach to the American working class and the labor movement. He described it as too negative, which was not evident at its first reading. Hall said the Party did not have all the answers, but that it must give leadership towards solving the problems in the labor movement. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Claude Lightfoot said that the Negro would be unable to move forward in the political field without changes in the labor movement, whose leaders he said are controlled and influenced by white politicians. With regard to the Negro revolution, Lightfoot said that the church and civil rights workers have gone as far as they can and now labor must take over in order to obtain political objectives. He said labor, through its money, experience and members (voters), can more readily achieve these objectives. He said the Negro masses should not only concern itself with integration and segregation, but should concentrate also on Negro nationalism. (C) (U)

William L. Patterson stated that he considered the document being written as one for the Negro people to assume as their own. He said only the Communist Party could write a document of this magnitude. He noted that the middle class Negro has used their own particular ideology to slow down the Negro movement. He said this was an acute danger which must be exposed. Patterson said that the Party must recognize and support the position of Dr. King (Martin Luther King) with regard to the position he has taken on peace in Viet Nam. He said King's stand was magnificent. Gilbert Green commented that the Party must support Negro nationalism. The Negro is demanding his own leadership and the role of the white people in the civil rights struggle is changing. It was Green's opinion that leadership in the civil rights movement must now come from two areas: 1. the labor movement; and 2. the Ghetto community. James Allen said that there should be a specific definition of Negro nationalism. He said the Negroes must control the civil rights organizations. On the question of self-defense for Negroes, Allen said that if the Government failed to provide protection, the Negro has the right to organize and provide for his own defense. (C) (U)

Helen Winter read a birthday greeting to Gus Hall from the Central Committee, Communist Party, Soviet Union, expressing their fraternal greetings, good health and success in mobilizing the Comrades. (C) (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States of America - Organization Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Albert "Mickie" Lima said that Negro-white unity is an essential part of the process of development of class consciousness in this country. Phil Bart stated that the Party should strive for the setting up of a Negro Affairs Bureau in Washington, D.C., by the Federal Government, to handle Negro matters. Arnold Johnson stated the document should more dramatically portray the Negro people's struggle during the last decade by specifically citing the number of marches, jailings and those who died for the cause. William Weinstone felt that the document should point out what the struggles of the Negro people has produced: ~~(C)~~ (U)

1. Organization of the Negro masses.
2. New Negro leadership.
3. Negro self-confidence.

~~(C)~~ (U)

Robert Thompson next proposed that discussion would be had on any part of the document in order to facilitate the proceedings. He said all of it would be referred back to the Program Committee for implimentation. ~~(C)~~ (U)

George Meyers stated he did not think "our" thinking on religion should be a rigid thing. He said they should not have a closed mind on religion, especially since the Pope's all out fight for peace. It cannot be said that only atheists have the correct thought. Some atheists, Meyers said, are very fascist minded while some Catholics are progressive. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Dorothy Healey said that she did not agree entirely with what the document stated about religion. She felt that it would be impossible to do an elaborate job on this (religion) but felt they could not leave it the way it was. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Mortimer Daniel Rubin expressed the opinion that the document should show that "our" Party is in favor of world CP conferences. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Gus Hall proposed that the question of rewriting the document should be left to the Program Committee. He sai~~(C)~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Party, United States
of America - Organization
Internal Security - C

that the document would be rewritten within a week, would be made available to all members of the Board for their comments. Hall's proposal was voted on and approved with two opposed. Hall extended thanks to Al Richmond for the work he had done on the Party Program document. (C) (U)

The meeting concluded at 4:45 PM. (C) (U)

SAC, New York (100-153735) 10/22/65

1 - Mr. Haack
Director, FBI (100-442529) 1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurlet 10/18/65 concerning your office's latest efforts looking toward interviews with Charles and Leah Miras.

This matter has been pending with your office a considerable period of time. By communication to reach the Bureau no later than 11/10/65, furnish the Bureau results of interviews or fully justify why deadline not met.

As your office is aware, these interviews are most significant in an effort to possibly establish former membership in the Communist Party, USA, on the part of Harry Wachtel, a key advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr. This matter must, therefore, be given continuous preferred attention.

NOTE:

We have had the New York Office interview a number of individuals formerly associated with Wachtel in an effort to establish possible Party membership concerning Wachtel whose wife was a former Party member. The only remaining interviews are those of the Mirases and we feel that New York should be urged to run this matter out without any further delay.

SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 25
OCT 21 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-99 100-442529-1493

EX-112

19 OCT 22 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 OCT 28 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/19/65

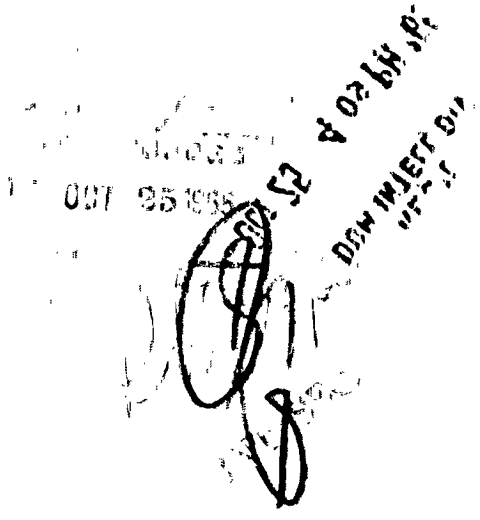
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 7/23/65.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)



DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018

Report Form
DJ 105-8131

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
OMAHA	NEW YORK	10/21/65	10/18/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by

SA

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

SCS

REFERENCE

Omaha report of SA dated 7/29/65 b6 b7C

- RUC -

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source — Location

OM T-1: Instant Report b6 b7C b7D

OMT-2 is CG 5874-S* per OM ltr 10/29/65

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

COPIES DESTROYED

COVER A* PAGE

Approved: ~~SEP 8 1972~~ Special Agent in Charge

Copies made:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, Offutt AFB, Nebr. (RM)
1 - INTC, Omaha, Nebr. (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago, Ill. (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Omaha (100-6837)

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-1494 REC-73

10 OCT 25 1965

ST-107

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-1-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

1 - cc report to CORB

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FD-204 (Rev. 7-8)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copies: 1 - Office of Special Investigations, Offutt AFB, Nebraska (RM)
1 - INTC, Omaha, Nebraska, (RM)
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, Chicago, Illinois (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: OMAHA b6 b7C
Date: October 21, 1965

File Number: OM 100-6837 Bufile: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, former CP member, Des Moines, Iowa, continues as Chairman of Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Des Moines CORE Chapter small in numbers and ineffective representing Negro aims and goals. GRIFFIN has been inactive in CP causes for many years.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

The Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) continues to maintain headquarters at 1242 East 16th Street, Des Moines, Iowa. (phone 262-7048) EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, [redacted] remains the chairman of the local Des Moines chapter of CORE. b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Des Moines chapter of CORE continues to be an ineffective racial group in Des Moines with a membership of under 12 persons. There has been little or no activity on the part of CORE in the Des Moines area during the past several months and leaders of the Des Moines Negro community completely disregard it as a representative organization of Negro aims and goals.

There has been no use or distribution of Communist propaganda by the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE and its EDNA MAY GRIFFIN known to use her position as Chairman of the group to espouse Communist causes or to discuss Communist philosophy.

(OM T-1, October 18, 1965)

In February, 1957, EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

(OM T-2, February, 1957)

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN is not known to have been active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

(OM T-1, October 18, 1965)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
October 21, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Omaha dated October 21, 1965. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC 27

ST-ICI

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/20/65;
Philadelphia airtel 10/21/65.

On 10/22/65 [redacted] advised that [redacted] CPEPD, held [redacted] MARION METELITS explained to the source that she had traveled to New York City to attend the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, for the purpose of giving a report on the SCLC convention. However, the committee had failed to list her report on the agenda; therefore, although she claims she was present at this meeting, she did not give her report as she previously had stated to the source. b7D

METELITS also advised she returned to Philadelphia with DEBBIE AMIS who she claims also attended this meeting.

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Baltimore (100-23443)(Encl-1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735)(Encl-1)(REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - [redacted] (DEBBIE AMIS)
1 [redacted]
CJW:LRB
(10)

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REC 7 100 442 [illegible] - 1495

1 OCT 23 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 OCT 29 1965

PH 100-47672

Enclosed for Baltimore and New York is one photograph each of DEBBIE AMIS who is described as follows:

Sex:	Female
Race:	Negro
Date of birth:	[redacted] b6 b7C
Height:	
Weight:	
Build:	Large frame, broad shoulders
Hair:	Dark
Scars and marks:	Has noticeable growth of hair on upper lip.
Peculiarities:	Wears glasses.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/18/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReNYlets to Bureau, 7/30/65, and 9/20/65.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [redacted]

Mr. On 9/23/65, [redacted] (conceal by request), [redacted] advised that CHARLES MIRAS and his wife, LEAH, returned from vacation, and that both are employed. She said that she is quite certain he continues to be employed by the New York City Board of Education but she did not know where Mrs. MIRAS is employed. She said that they have two daughters, one approximately [redacted] and one approximately [redacted] of age.

On 9/23/65, Chief ROBERT LEWIS, Orangetown Police Department, Orangeburg, NY, ascertained from a ~~confidential~~ source of his at Tappanzee High School, Orangeburg, NY, that Mrs. MIRAS is employed by Lamont Geological Observatory, Palisades, New York (a Division of Columbia University).

On 9/23/65, [redacted] a source at Lamont, confidentially advised that LEAH MIRAS was employed about two or three weeks ago as a Secretary to the Lamont Port Captain, Mr. SINCLAIR, and she is currently employed there.

3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1- 100-437828) (HARRY H. WACHTEL)
1- New York (100-93585) (CHARLES MIRAS) (46)
1- New York [redacted] (LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS) (46)
1- New York (100-148289) (HARRY H. WACHTEL) (42)
1- New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:pwk
(7)

REC 93 100-442529-1496

1 OCT 22 1965

XEROX OCT 25 1965

INTL SEC

EXP PROC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-437828

b6 b7C b7D

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

On 10/4/65, Mr. CHARLES ROTHMAN, Division of Teachers Records, New York City, Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, NY, made available the following information concerning CHARLES MIRAS to SA DONALD P. ADAMS. CHARLES MIRAS was born in Volas, Greece, on 11/22/15, and was naturalized on 5/26/42, in District Court, Brooklyn, Certificate Number 333020.

MIRAS is currently employed as an assistant principal at Public School 96, in Manhattan (216 E. 120th Street, NYC). He had previously been employed in Public School 43 and 80 in the same capacity. His Social Security Number is shown as 124-03-8523.

The records show that MIRAS attended Brooklyn College from 1934 to 1940, and received a BA Degree. He also attended the University of Maryland from 1949 to 1950, and received a Masters Degree. MIRAS also attended the University of Colorado from 1956 to 1960 (apparently taking summer courses), and Columbia University from 1950 to 1959 (also apparently taking summer courses).

The records show that MIRAS is currently residing on Rockleigh Road, Palisades, New York. Prior to residing in Palisades, NY, MIRAS resides at the following addresses:

360 South Mountain Road, New City, NY.
Goebel Road, New City, NY.
Old Philips Hall Road, New City, NY.
10 West Lawnwood Ave., Shanks Village, Orangeburg, NY.
2121 82nd St., Brooklyn, NY.
67 Ave. O, Brooklyn, NY.

MIRAS also served in the United States Navy from 8/14/42 to 10/21/45, as a Specialist 2nd Class with Serial Number 706 44 27.

New York will continue its efforts to interview CHARLES and LEAH MIRAS.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/21/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

REC 13

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CCIRM
IS - C

ReBuairtel dated 10/20/65.

In accordance with referenced airtel, enclosed herewith for Baltimore and New York are two photographs of MARION METELITS.

METELITS is described as follows:

Sex	Female
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	11/25/29
Height	5'2"
Weight	110-120
Build	Small, thin
Hair	Black
Scars and marks	Mole under left eye; gaps between front teeth.

REC-13 100-442529 1497

25 OCT 22 1965

EXT. SEC.

(3) Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-23443) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW/JBK
(6)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: October 13, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR 8-4-85

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 C-111
ON 11-8-00 #93672

Reference Bureau letter to Albany with carbon copy to all offices dated May 13, 1965. Reference Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated September 15, 1965, captioned "CARL JAMES BRADEN, SM - C." Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated September 15, 1965, captioned as above.

(6) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 8)
(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100 ; SCEF)
4 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 4)
(2 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Newark (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Louisville (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
(1 - 100-3346; CARL BRADEN)
3 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - New Haven (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
3 - Knoxville (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100- ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

EX-103

REC-68 100-442529-1498
17 OCT 16 1965

RCN:dfm
(37)

(Continued on Page 1-a)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

cc - Knoxville with cc of incoming

cc - Yuma

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
DATE FORW: 10-22-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-435977-, 100-423089-, 100-442529-1498 - 1cc & cc LHM 808 RB

OCT 25 1965

BA 100-23443 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3 - Memphis (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enclosures 3)
(1 - 100 ; CIRM)
(1 - 100- ; CARL BRADEN)
(1 - 100- ; SCEF)
9 - Baltimore
(1 - 100-19876; CINAL)
(1 - [redacted] (U)
(1 -
(1 - 100-19925; CARL BRADEN)
(1 [redacted] (U)
(1
(1
(1 (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Affair Sponsored By the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights, 601 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, October 8, 1965."

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being sent to New York and other interested offices. Nine copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

(X)(U) The first source used in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] the second source is [redacted] Source; the third source is [redacted] the fourth source is [redacted] and the fifth source is [redacted] All five sources furnished information to SA ROBERT C. NORTON. (U) (U) (U) (U) (U) b6 b7C b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because data reported by the confidential informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland
October 13, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP8 STJ
Declassify on: OADR 9-85
SP8 STJ 1048
S-12-87
AFH 0-1048

AFFAIR SPONSORED BY THE MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS
601 WEST 40TH STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
OCTOBER 8, 1965

A ~~confidential~~ source advised on October 12, 1965, that an affair sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR) was held at 601 West 40th Street, Baltimore, Maryland, on October 8, 1965. See Appendix for characterization of MCDR.

Of the 35 to 40 persons present the source recognized the following individuals as Communist Party (CP) members: (X)(U)

ROY WOOD, Chairman of the MCDR
PAT GOODMAN, Secretary of the MCDR
ROBERT LEE
JACOB GREEN
DOROTHY GREEN
HENRY GREENBERG
REE GREENBERG
DAN GOODMAN
MARY ROBERTS
AL BAKER
WILLIAM JONES
SAM SCHMERLER

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Hellbaum DATE 4-1-77

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 CJW
ON 11-8-00 #996620

DECLASSIFIED BY 60280 STP/BAW
ON 5-24-01

The second, third, fourth and fifth sources advised in part on October 12, 1965, and in part on October 13, 1965, that the affair was opened by ROY WOOD, who stated that it was sponsored by the MCDR. WOOD explained that the Committee had been formed about five years ago to protect the U. S. Constitution and the freedoms which are guaranteed by the Constitution. WOOD stated that the Committee was opposed to the McCarran Act and was also opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD then stated that the Committee was interested in seeing that real estate interests in the State of Maryland did not profit from segregation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

XEROX OCT 25 1965

GROUP 1
[redacted]
Downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 1498
100-442529-

WOOD then announced that there would be future affairs and asked those present to give their names and addresses to the Committee Secretary, PAT GOODMAN. An unidentified member of the audience asked for the address of the MCDR and was advised by WOOD that it was Post Office Box 55, Glen Burnie, Maryland.

CONFIDENTIAL

WOOD then introduced the second speaker who was WILLIAM JONES. JONES introduced the speaker for the evening, one CARL JAMES BRADEN, as a courageous newspaperman who had defied threats, bombs and jail in order to fight for fair housing in Louisville, Kentucky. JONES said that BRADEN had been the Kentucky editor of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," reporter for the "Louisville Times," and a reporter for a number of other periodicals and labor union papers. JONES stated that BRADEN was presently the Editor-in-Chief of the "Southern Patriot" and was an organizer for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. See Appendix for characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

BRADEN then stated that he was not going to talk about the McCarran Act and that his only topic would be civil rights.

BRADEN stated that he had been convicted of sedition and had served 8 months of a 15-year sentence and had been fined $5,000. BRADEN stated that he had been charged and convicted because he had bought a house in Louisville, Kentucky, and transferred it to a Negro family who were unable to buy a home because of prejudice.

BRADEN stated that as a result of his action he had suffered persecution and despite this fact, he continued his interest in civil rights. BRADEN stated that the Southern Conference Educational Fund of which he was the Organizer had long been active in promoting the integration movement in the South.

BRADEN stated that his principal interest was to promote activities which would enable white and Negroes to work together. He said that the gains which had been secured by the civil rights movement could only be consolidated by providing enough income to the poor people of the South so that they could take advantage of these rights.

BRADEN said that a decision had been reached that the best way to accomplish the goal of integration was to

CONFIDENTIAL

organize the poor people of the Appalachian Region, both white and Negro, in a common goal. BRADEN said as a result of this decision an "Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference" had been established in Knoxville, Tennessee.

During the question and answer session that followed, BRADEN was asked how his plan was to be financed. BRADEN replied that he proposed to finance the plan by cutting eleven billion dollars from the defense budget and applying it to help the poor people of the South.

The fifth source advised that during the course of the affair DOROTHY GREEN and REE GREENBERG collected $34 for admission to the affair.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Baltimore, Maryland
October 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Title AFFAIR SPONSORED BY THE MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS 601 WEST 40TH STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND OCTOBER 8, 1965

Reference Memorandum at Baltimore dated and captioned as above.

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

DATE: October 12, 1965

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Reference Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated October 1, 1965. Reference Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated October 4, 1965.

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission Meeting, October 7, 1965, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York."

Copies of the letterhead memorandum are being forwarded with this airtel to New York and other interested offices. Five copies of the letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

Source used is [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

REC-6 100-442529-1499

17 OCT 15 1965

(6) - Bureau (Enclosures 10)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-3-105; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
~~(1 - 100-422089; CINAL)~~
4 - New York (Enclosures 4)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-80541; CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-131665; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
(2 - 100-153735; CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Chicago (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Detroit (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Boston (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
5 - Baltimore [redacted]
(1 - 100-12464; CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-20475; CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
(1 - 100-19376; CINAL)

50 OCT 29 1965

RCN:dfm
(25)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SECRET
DEPT: ISD, CRD, MAO
DATE FORW: 10-15-65
HOW FORW: [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

cc - Keating and cc of enclosure

UNRECORDED COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

In order to further protect the informant, letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C.

This letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported by confidential informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.
October 12, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING
OCTOBER 7, 1965
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 12, 1965, that in the latter part of September, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who is known to the source as the Chairman of the Communist Party (CP), National Negro Commission, sent out letters to CP officials in various areas of the United States which stated that "we" had just come through an intensive Summer of Party activity among young people and that for the first time in many years they were "breaking ground" among Negro youth. The letter went on to say that in several areas of the country they had some positive experiences which should be shared collectively. The letter indicated that in order to share the experiences there would be a meeting of the "Commission on Negro Work" which would devote an entire session to Negro youth work. This meeting was scheduled to be held in the Board Room at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, at 10:00 a.m. on October 7, 1965.

The source knows 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, to be the headquarters of the CP, USA.

On October 7, 1965, a meeting of the CP National Negro Commission took place at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. Among the 22 persons in attendance the following CP members were identified by the source:

DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PHIL BART

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~ (U)
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442579-1499

JACK STACHEL
IRVING POTASH
TED BASSETT
RASHEED STOREY
AL SIMON
EUGENE GORDON
HENRY WINSTON
PETTY GANNETT
DANNY RUBIN
JAMES TORMEY
TOM DENNIS
WILLIAM PATTERSON
JACOB GREEN
HOSEA HUDSON
GIL GREEN
EDWARD TEIXIERA

Just prior to the meeting, GUS HALL, who is known to the source as the CP General Secretary, confidentially advised some of the above individuals that regardless of the outcome of the coming trial of the CP there would be a CP National Convention held early in 1966. HALL further stated that a CP Convention Program would be sent out from Party Headquarters within the next week which would be sent to all CP Districts for discussion purposes. The National Negro Commission meeting got under way at about 10:30 a.m. with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT asking that a Chairman for the meeting be elected. TOM DENNIS was selected.

HENRY WINSTON made the opening remarks setting forth the purpose of the meeting in terms similar to that in the above-mentioned characterization.

DENNIS then read an agenda which had been drawn up by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and which indicated that DOROTHY HEALEY would make a report on the Negro riot which had taken place in the Watts Section of Los Angeles, California. This was to be followed by reports by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and RASHEED STOREY on youth work in Chicago, Illinois, and New York, New York, respectively.

HEALEY then made a lengthy report on the riot in Los Angeles, which followed the newspaper accounts. HEALEY stated that this riot indicated that the Party should have an excellent opportunity to work among Negroes who continued to be exploited.

After HEALEY's talk, lunch was brought to those in attendance at the meeting.

During the afternoon LIGHTFOOT and STOREY stated that the Party was becoming more and more active in youth work. LIGHTFOOT said that in Chicago the Party youth work was becoming very well organized and that a sports program had been begun which included athletic equipment and scheduled sporting contests. LIGHTFOOT mentioned that a "youth leader" from the West Coast had come to Chicago and had attempted to act on his own but after LIGHTFOOT had talked with him, the "youth leader" coordinated his work with LIGHTFOOT.

STOREY said that youth work in New York was also becoming well organized along the pattern set forth by LIGHTFOOT.

After the reports were made, there was discussion by various people in attendance and general satisfaction was felt that the Party had at least become active in youth work.

Just ~~before~~ the close of the meeting which was at 4:40 p.m., ~~HENRY~~ WINSTON said that he would be leaving in a day or two for an important conference in South America. NY

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

10/27/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 -Mr. R. Putnam
1 -Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReBulet 8/4/65 which requested advice as to what action, if any, had been taken by the Communist Party, USA, to reorganize and reactivate the Negro Commission of the Party in Illinois. Reurlet 8/6/65 which advised that while the plans remained the same, no positive action had been taken by the Party.

Please advise as to current status.

SFP:bbs
(5) bbs

REC- 18 100-442529-1500

EX-117

19 OCT 27 1965

MAILED 30
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COMM-FBI

57 OCT 29 1965

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DATE 03-27-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	ATLANTA	OCT 22 1965	9/15/65--10/14/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

[illegible] INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY ojn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Portions of attached report excised according to Court order and original forwarded to National Archives. REH 5/27/77

"Communist Influence in Racial Matters"

REFERENCE

Report of SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN dated 9/23/65, at NY.

7-26-01
CLASSIFIED BY NLS-EP-60267-AAG/94
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report have been designated to local interested intelligence agencies.

This report is being classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) in view of the highly sensitive position in the civil rights field and the Communist infiltration thereof of such informants as NY T-2, NY T-3, NY T-7, NY T-12, NY T-14, NY T-16, NY T-13, and in view of the position of NY T-1. These informants are of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of the information contained in

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		100-442529

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(1) - 100-442529)
1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, NYC (RM)
3 - New York (100-159194)
(1 - 100-153735)

(copies continued, page 3)

NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 28 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOV 9 1965

NOTATIONS

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

NY 100-149194

(U)

Copies (Continued)

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NYC (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District,
NYC (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5718) (RM)

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

this report could result in the identification of these informants or the identification of confidential investigative techniques used by the Bureau which would compromise the future effectiveness of these informants. Such compromise might be harmful to the national defense interests of the country. In the event that the information contained in this report furnished by the above informants is excised, this report should be classified "Confidential" because it contains information from such informants as NY T-7, NY T-8, NY T-9, NY T-10, NY T-11, NY T-13, NY T-17, NY T-19, NY T-20, NY T-21, NY T-22, and NY T-24, who are informants of continuing value and the unauthorized disclosure of the information contained in this report might reveal their identity.

One copy of this report is being furnished the Bureau file for CIRM and to the NYO file for CIRM due to the close association of SCLC to that field.

The pretext referred to in the details was made by SA KARL ROBERT BUCKMAN using the pretext that he desired information for his school child.

The agents who observed the arrival of KING and his party at Kennedy International Airport, NYC, on 5/12/65, were SAs [redacted] b6 b7C

The agents who observed activity at La Guardia Airport on 6/9/65, were SAS [redacted]

PAGE

(U)

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

The agents who observed the activities of STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES on 6/2/65, were SAs JOHN C. SEATON and [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The agents who observed the activities at 575 Madison Ave., NYC, on 8/30/65, were SAs [redacted] JOHN C. SEATON, and [redacted]

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1	NY 694-S*
NY T-2	AT 1383-S*
NY T-3	NY 4212-S*
NY T-4	NY 3810-S*
NY T-5 [redacted]	Used to characterize CLARENCE JONES.
NY T-6 [redacted]	Used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL.
NY T-7	NY 1190-S*
NY T-8	NY 2359-S*

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-9 [redacted]	Used to characterize BENJAMIN DAVIS and GEORGE MEYERS.
NY T-10 [redacted]	
NY T-11 [redacted]	Used to characterize CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.
NY T-12 NY 4092-S*	
NY T-13 NY 3246-S*	
NY T-14 NY 4099-S*	
NY T-15 [redacted]	Used to characterize LARRY PERKINS.
NY T-16 NY 5078-S*	
NY T-17 [redacted]	Used to characterize C.T. VIVIAN.
NY T-18 AT 1380-S*	
NY T-19 [redacted] (S) (U)	
NY T-20 [NY 5096-S*] (S) (U)	

b3
b7D
b7E

(U)

NY 100-149194

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-21 NY 5182-S*	
NY T-22 NY 1181-S*	
NY T-23 [redacted] (By request)	Used to characterize RALPH HELSTEIN
NY T-24 [redacted]	Used to characterize MIKE HARRINGTON and RACHELLE HOROWITZ.
NY T-25 [redacted]	Used to characterize DONALD SLAIMAN.
NY T-26 [redacted]	Used to characterize RACHELLE HOROWITZ.
NY T-27 [redacted]	Used to characterize RACHELLE HOROWITZ.

b6
b7C
b7D

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK: Will follow and report Cominfil of SCLC in NY through informants and sources.

(U)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - Office of Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, NYC (RM)
1 - OSI, Second AF District, NYC (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District, NYC (RM)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York
Date: 10/25/65

Field Office File #: 100-149194 Bureau File #: 100-438794

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: NYC offices of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are at 312 W. 125th St., and 200 W. 57th St., Manhattan, NY. ADELE KANTER is Office Director at W. 57th St. and Mrs. RUTH BAILEY is employed at 312 W. 125th St. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President of SCLC, consults with CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL concerning SCLC affairs and utilizes the services of these men to prepare the public policy statements of SCLC which are made by its spokesman, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. These men are members of the "Research Committee" of SCLC and are influential in the daily operations of the organization.

- P* -

7-16-01
CLASSIFIED BY 60267/NSEPTM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~Group 1~~ (U)
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

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SECRET (U)

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). This investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and result of this infiltration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is not investigating the legitimate activities of the SCLC.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., referred to in this report is MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. listed on SCLC literature as President of SCLC. There is no reported activity in New York of MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR., a member of the Executive Board of the SCLC.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-1
February 12, 1962

A. LOCATION AND OFFICIALS

The Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York, 1965-1966 telephone directory lists the addresses of SCLC as 312 West 125th Street and 200 West 57th Street.

By means of a suitable pretext an agent of the FBI on September 29, 1965, determined that an office of the SCLC is maintained at 312 West 125th Street, New York

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City, and is staffed by Mrs. RUTH BAILEY, who maintains the office from 10:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

The following individuals from New York City are among those considered by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to be members of the SCLC "Research Committee," which is a committee made up of KING and his top advisors: CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN. Meetings of the "Research Committee" are held in New York City.

NY T-3 and NY T-4
May, July, August,
and September, 1965

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

This source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

NY T-5
February 26, 1957

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders

as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. &w

NY T-1
April, 1964

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. &w

NY T-6
December, 1949

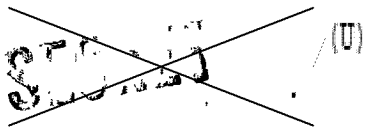
A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York &w

NY T-7
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that her name and address was on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. &w

NY T-7
March 5, 1944



With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the SCLC, of which MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is the President, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

BAYARD RUSTIN

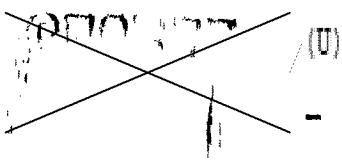
In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."



~~SECRET~~ (U)

On February 19, 20, 1964, BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-3
February, 1964

On January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

NY T-9
January 21, 1964

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

B. COMMUNIST PARTY INTENTIONS TOWARD SCLC

A meeting of the CPUSA Negro Commission was held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on April 23, 1965. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT called for the raising of substantial money to finance work in the South. GEORGE MEYERS delivered the main report in which he called for the setting up of small committees in the North and West to assure CP participation in the South in an organized way. MEYERS further called for the establishment of CP contacts in Negro organizations such as SCLC. MEYERS' talk, in the form of proposals, was to be presented to the CPUSA National Committee.

NY T-10
April, 1965

[redacted] (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois District.

NY T-11
February 15, 1965

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

NY T-9
June 3, 1965

C. INFLUENCE OF NEW YORK MEMBERS OF "RESEARCH COMMITTEE" OF SCLC IN OPERATION OF SCLC AND IN SCLC PUBLIC POLICIES

HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact on April 15, 1965. RUSTIN agreed to a meeting at WACHTEL's office for that date. On the same date, ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, contacted RUSTIN. They discussed a proposed conference with United States Government officials. RUSTIN stated he and WACHTEL were concerned. He indicated the conference should be planned on a tentative basis only, so that they could get out of it if things began to look badly for SCLC. Furthermore, RUSTIN said they should insure that KING was not placed in a position where he could be criticized for leaving a conference of Government officials without getting anything. YOUNG stated that if the conference with Government officials was put off until some time in May, they could let things take their natural course "and just return to Alabama on Monday (April 19, 1965), thus focusing attention on the problem and bringing about greater understanding of the boycott." (The Alabama boycott).

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

RUSTIN replied that he hoped that that was the case, but thought KING wanted to get rid of "this thing" (the boycott) at any cost. YOUNG and RUSTIN concluded their contact noting that they would discuss these matters when they met on April 16, 1965.

NY T-3
April, 1965

On April 16, 1965, ANDREW YOUNG and RUSTIN were in contact. YOUNG advised that the meeting which he was supposed to have attended April 15, 1965, in Washington, did not materialize because he missed his plane. He said another meeting was scheduled for 2:00 p.m. on April 16, 1965, in Washington. He would meet with (LE ROY) COLLINS, Director of Community Relations Service and other Department of Commerce officials. The meeting would be devoted to matters relating to the Alabama boycott and other matters relating to SCLC. RUSTIN agreed to accompany YOUNG to Washington to attend the meeting.

NY T-3
April, 1965

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-12
April, 1965

HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact on April 16, 1965, and WACHTEL informed RUSTIN that he was sending him a copy of "KING's Bar Association talk" and wanted him to analyze and criticize it since he did not think KING would.

WACHTEL, in commenting on RUSTIN's trip to Washington, inquired if he knew what to do there. RUSTIN answered affirmatively. WACHTEL said YOUNG had informed him that everyone wanted to go ahead with the boycott and that KING was the only opponent.

[redacted] (U)

NY T-3
April, 1965

(U)

A list of the bulk mailing orders of the Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" magazine, which is the first quarter issue for 1965, included 25 copies for SCLC. This issue is a special memorial issue devoted to W.E.B. DU BOIS.

NY T-13
April, 1965

A characterization of "Freedomways" is included in the appendix of this report.

DOCTOR W.E.B. DU BOIS

Doctor W.E.B. DU BOIS died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He joined the CP at the age of 93. His letter of application to the CPUSA and his acceptance were printed in "The Worker" issue of November 26, 1961.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

OTHER per court order

(U)

SECRET (U)

OTHER per court order

NY T-14
May, 1965

LARRY PERKINS

LARRY PERKINS was known to this source to be a member of the CP.

NY T-15
March 5, 1954

On May 9, 1965, a conference of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and his advisors, including ANDREW YOUNG, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN took place. According to the source, the following transpired:

It was agreed that KING would decline the invitation to attend the rally at Madison Square Garden, June 8, 1965, to be held under the auspices of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). His reason for declining would be attributed to pressing needs in Alabama with regard to the voting rights bill.

WACHTEL mentioned the fact that the Hammermill Paper Company was having its annual meeting in Erie, Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1965, and that there was a movement underway to have sit-ins to protest segregated policies of the company in its Alabama mills.

A discussion was had concerning KING's trip to New York on May 12, 1965. All of those attending the conference agreed to meet him. The purpose of the meeting would be to go over plans for a summer project.

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KING's purpose in coming to New York was to speak in Long Island at Queens College. WACHTEL advised that he would handle all arrangements in connection with his visit to Long Island. He also said he wanted to introduce KING to some millionaires on the island.

NY T-3
May, 1965

On May 12, 1965, Special Agents (SAS) of the FBI observed MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and ANDREW YOUNG and a man believed to be HOSEA WILLIAMS, Project Director of SCLC, arrive aboard Eastern Airlines, Kennedy Airport, New York, New York. They were met by HARRY WACHTEL, BAYARD RUSTIN and JOHN LEWIS, Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC), and numerous newsmen. Following an exchange of greetings, KING, WACHTEL and WILLIAMS left the airport in a rented Cadillac limousine.

On May 12, 1965, a meeting took place in MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s suite at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York, New York. According to the source, the meeting was devoted to issues pertaining to the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) and was attended by BAYARD RUSTIN, ANDREW YOUNG and JOHN LEWIS. The following were believed to have attended:

HOSEA WILLIAMS	
WYATT T. WALKER	Former Executive Director of SCLC
NORMAN HILL	Director of Racial Matters of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO)
BILL STEIN	

The question of recruitment of personnel for SCOPE was afforded important attention. It was stated that in the New York area alone a quota of 500 college students exists and that only one-fifth of the quota had been reached and that problems were expected in reaching the quota.

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Budgetary matters in connection with the New York SCOPE project were discussed. It was stated that $75,000.00 had been set aside for the New York area and the national budget was $480,000.00.

It was agreed by all those in attendance that the recruitment campaign must have immediate action and that the National Council of Churches and other leaders with whom they have contacts be approached for the purpose of getting them to issue a statement backing the SCOPE summer campaign. BAYARD RUSTIN suggested that he and NORMAN HILL take over the joint directorship of the SCOPE campaign in the New York area. His suggestion was accepted. RUSTIN then advised that all decisions would cross his desk in New York and that he would deal with HOSEA WILLIAMS, in Atlanta, who was in charge of the overall program of SCOPE. With regard to fund raising, RUSTIN said he had in mind a Womens Committee which would probably be headed by such a person as MARION LOGAN, Northern Member of the SCLC, Board of Directors.

NY T-16
May, 1965

On May 13, 1965, Lieutenant NEIL COSTELLO, Nassau County Police Department, Long Island, New York, advised on May 12, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. accompanied by HARRY WACHTEL and others, went on a tour of Long Island towns and apparently observed slum conditions. COSTELLO further advised that KING, RUSTIN, WACHTEL, and JOHN LEWIS appeared at a voting rights rally in the Long Island arena, West Hempstead, Long Island.

On the morning of May 13, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON made a visit to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s suite at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel. LEVISON conversed with CLARENCE JONES, C.T. VIVIAN and ANDREW YOUNG about several items, specifically, the voter registration, Vietnam and peace, and the civil rights movement in general.

NY T-3
May, 1965

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C.T. VIVIAN

C.T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois.

NY T-17
November, 1947

C.T. VIVIAN had not been active in CP affairs in the Peoria area for some time, and the source advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

NY T-17
June 24, 1948

[redacted]

On May 21, 1965, JANE COLEMAN, [redacted] Illinois, advised that she was married to C.T. VIVIAN from 1945 to 1947. She had known him for several years prior to this marriage and had resided with him following their separation during 1948 and 1949 and had last had contact with him in April, 1964. Based upon this relationship she would describe Reverend C.T. VIVIAN as always and probably still, in sympathy with the Soviet Union.

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[redacted]

OTHER per court order

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SECRET (U)

[redacted]

OTHER per court order

NY T-14
May, 1965

[redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-12
May, 1965

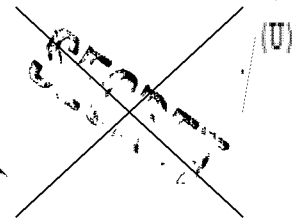
JOHN DAVES is a publication representative in connection with "Three Lives in Mississippi," the name of a book by WILLIAM BRADFORD HUIE dealing with the case of the three civil rights workers who were slain in Mississippi in the Summer of 1964.

[redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-12
May, 1965

On May 21, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. contacted CLARENCE JONES about a meeting to be held on May 28, 1965. KING indicated he would like STANLEY LEVISON to be present at the meeting. JONES contacted HARRY WACHTEL and advised him that KING wanted a meeting of the Research Committee (U)



on May 28, 1965. JONES suggested to WACHTEL that a luncheon meeting of himself, LEVISON, WACHTEL, and BAYARD RUSTIN be arranged.

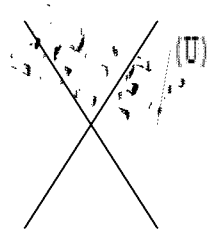
LEVISON contacted JONES and advised a meeting would be held in WACHTEL's office. JONES advised LEVISON that KING had the impression that JONES did not want such a meeting held. JONES told KING that he (JONES) was misunderstood and he felt it was important to hold a discussion because LEVISON could make a valuable contribution. LEVISON commented that WACHTEL would be the real stumbling block even more so than RUSTIN. JONES agreed. JONES stated that WACHTEL was evasive about the date of the meeting and that when it was finally decided upon he (JONES) volunteered to call RUSTIN, but WACHTEL quickly advised that he would take care of it. LEVISON remarked that this confirmed his personal feelings adding that he feels that RUSTIN is fairly indifferent, but that WACHTEL "is actively opposed to me...because you are troublesome yourself for what he wants his position to be but when you add me it does something to him and he is going to fight whereas RUSTIN won't."

NY T-3
May, 1965

OTHER per court order

NY T-14
May, 1965

OTHER Removed per Court Order



(U) SECRET

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-12
May, 1965

OTHER per court order

NY T-14
May, 1965

On May 29, 1965,

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-12
May, 1965

On June 2, 1965, at 3:07 p.m., SAS of the FBI observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the building at 165 Broadway, New York City. CLARENCE JONES had been observed entering the building at 1:40 p.m.

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-14
June, 1965

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NY 100-149194

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HARRY BELEFONTE

According to JEAN SMITH, Secretary to CP Headquarters, New York City, HARRY BELEFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League before coming to prominence as an entertainer.

NY T-1
October 28, 1958

OTHER Removed per Court Order

NY T-14
May, 1965

NY T-12
June, 1965

On June 9, 1965, at 5:48 p.m., SAs of the FBI observed BAYARD RUSTIN, STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES and an unidentified woman board the 6:00 p.m. Eastern Airlines Flight bound from La Guardia Airport, New York City to National Airport, Washington, D.C.

OTHER per court order

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OTHER per court order

NY T-14
June, 1965

On July 9, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON contacted one BILL STEIN, and advised him that he (LEVISON) had prepared a memorandum which had been read by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. KING had advised LEVISON that he would present the memorandum to the Executive Committee of SCLC on July 19, 1965. The memorandum recommended that SCLC raise funds by soliciting contributions from various churches.

NY T-4
July, 1965

On July 31, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON advised JONES that he had recently contacted ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, to learn what action had been taken by SCLC in regard to BILL STEIN, and the project he (LEVISON) had proposed. YOUNG apprised LEVISON that the Administration Committee of SCLC had adopted it and agreed to go forward with it. JONES inquired of LEVISON if that meant that STEIN had been hired by SCLC. LEVISON answered that since the project had been approved, he would assume that STEIN would be hired, but someone would have to talk to STEIN about his background and other matters. LEVISON stated that someone other than YOUNG would have to talk to STEIN since YOUNG had already reached a satisfactory conclusion about STEIN.

NY T-4 (U)
July, 1965

On July 9, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON advised BILL STEIN that he (LEVISON) was leaving for Atlanta, Georgia on July 11, 1965, accompanied by Mrs. WALLY ALBERTSON, whom he intended to introduce to the members of the Executive Staff of SCLC.

NY T-4
July, 1965

Mrs. WALLY ALBERTSON also known as
Mrs. Wallace Thomson Albertson
and June Thomson

On June 15, 1947, JUNE THOMSON informed MARTHA and ALFRED STERN that she was getting married at the end of the month. She mentioned that she was marrying SAM LOCKE. She invited the STERNs to the wedding reception.

NY T-22
December 19, 1948

An item on page 21 of the September 10, 1957, edition of "The New York Times" revealed that MARTHA DODD STERN and her husband, ALFRED K. STERN, were indicted in New York City on September 9, 1957, for espionage. The article stated that the STERNs, who had been residing in Mexico, were subpoenaed several months before by the Grand Jury which indicted JACK and MYRA SOBLE. They fought the subpoenaes in court, failed to appear, and were cited for contempt of court and fined $50,000. The article further stated that in July, 1957, the STERNs fled behind the Iron Curtain after renouncing their American citizenship.

"Look" magazine of November 26, 1957, contained an article by BORIS MORROS entitled, "My Ten Years as a Counter-Spy"

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in which the author described himself as "an FBI counterspy who had worked in the Soviet intelligence system for ten years. In this article, BORIS MORROS related his contacts with ALFRED K. and MARTHA DODD STERN who were to assist in the establishment of a music company to serve as a cover for Soviet Agents.

On July 14, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact and discussed the recent trip made by LEVISON to Atlanta, Georgia. LEVISON indicated that his primary purpose going to Atlanta had been to take Mrs. WALLY ALBERTSON. In addition, JONES inquired about the proceeds of the "Broadway Answers Selma" benefit held April 4, 1965, in New York City. He asked if MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s father knew of the proceeds. LEVISON stated that KING's father had asked him to tell JONES that they had received nothing. JONES commented that his files showed a check for $8,000 was sent, and that the net amount the church would get was $17,000. LEVISON suggested to JONES that he contact KING's father and make sure the money was not received and then contact the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith concerning the proceeds. JONES and LEVISON also discussed the forthcoming national convention of SCLC. LEVISON stated that while in Atlanta, the question of draft resolutions for the convention came up. He felt that he and JONES should work on the resolutions. He stated that the drafts have to be prepared in advance and that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had left it up to LEVISON to prepare. LEVISON stated there should be a resolution on Vietnam and that KING had received a statement from LINUS PAULING which generally followed the suggestions of U THANT; a cease fire and a settlement on the basis of the Geneva Conference. LEVISON stated that this statement of PAULING had been signed by every living Nobel Peace Prize winner except RALPH BUNCHE and that the SCLC convention could properly endorse this statement and dispose of the matter.

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LEVISON further suggested to JONES that a trip be made to Atlanta to discuss the draft resolutions with KING. It was felt that a staff member of SCLC should be

involved in preparing the resolutions and ANDREW YOUNG was selected.

JONES inquired if the meetings of the "Research Committee" had been abandoned for the summer. LEVISON stated that he had had dinner with KING and indicated the subject of the Labor-Negro alliance should be taken up at the next Research Committee meeting, and that RALPH HELSTEIN should be present. LEVISON stated that KING agreed to this but did not indicate the meeting would take place until the fall of 1965.

NY T-4
July, 1965

RALPH HELSTEIN

This source asked RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the United Packing House Workers of America in 1946, if he was a Communist. HELSTEIN replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement.

NY T-23
1946

The June 20, 1965, issue of "New York Times" page 61, contained an article datelined Atlanta, June 19, with the heading "Dr. King Opens Rights Drive Tuesday." The article was a report of the SCOPE, which is under the auspices of the SCLC. It is reported in the article that about 800 volunteers from colleges, churches, and unions will work in about 60 counties in the rural South. Most of the volunteers were to begin work after completing a six-day orientation course at Atlanta University Center. The article reports that among the orientation speakers was MIKE HARRINGTON "noted for his research and writings on poverty in America." The article made no comment on the subject matter or text of HARRINGTON's speech.

NY 100-149194

MIKE HARRINGTON

MIKE HARRINGTON held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

NY T-24
June, 1958

A characterization of YSL is included in the appendix of this report.

The June 20, 1962, issue of "New America" contained an article entitled, "Political Action is Focus of Socialist Party Convention Debate," which noted that MIKE HARRINGTON had recently been elected to the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) National Committee at the SP-SDF National Convention held in Washington, D.C.

On July 31, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN, was in touch with DONALD SLAIMAN. During their conversation it was mentioned by RUSTIN that he was writing a speech for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which dealt with Vietnam. RUSTIN said he had a hard time convincing KING that KING should not press the SNCC to take a position on the Vietnam situation. During the conversation between RUSTIN and SLAIMAN they discussed a scheduled leadership conference of Civil Rights organizations for the future. RUSTIN and SLAIMAN agreed to work for the success of such a conference and RUSTIN stated he would be in Washington, D.C. on August 3, 1965, to meet with Vice-President HUMPHREY about the conference.

NY T-3
July, 1965

NY 100-149194

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DONALD SLAIMAN

DONALD SLAIMAN was a member of the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League (ISL) from about 1947 through 1959. In an application signed by SLAIMAN in November, 1960, while endeavoring to obtain access to classified information, he stated he had never been a member of any organization which advocates the violent overthrow of the Government. However, he admitted membership from 1940 to 1958 in the Workers Party and the ISL.

NY T-25
1960

A characterization of the ISL is included in the appendix of this report.

On August 8, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, and ANDREW YOUNG, had a conference. This conference was devoted to the forthcoming SCLC convention to be held in Birmingham, Alabama from August 9, 1965, to August 13, 1965. KING stated that the purpose of the conference was to decide which resolutions would be presented at the convention and which would be most newsworthy. All agreed that the resolution which dealt with the Vietnam conflict would be most newsworthy, especially since KING was being questioned continuously on this issue. The proper timing for bringing the Vietnam resolution before the convention was discussed. It was agreed that RUSTIN should be the individual to handle the questions dealing with Vietnam. In order to do this, RUSTIN would work on a statement, write a memorandum, and prepare an open letter to the President of the United States, to the Premier of the Soviet Union, and to the Heads of all countries involved in the Vietnam conflict. The letter was to be written in the name of KING, and would state

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that KING was writing as a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and as an advocate of non-violence. KING would urge negotiations to end the conflict. RUSTIN stated the Civil Rights movement was not ready to speak to the world on Vietnam, but KING should speak as an individual, thereby getting the impact of the Civil Rights movement behind the statement, and would eliminate other Civil Rights leaders criticizing KING for speaking out on the matter. RUSTIN stated President JOHNSON should receive a telegram followed by his letter.

Following the above Vietnam discussion, the group discussed the Civil Rights resolution to be presented to the convention. KING stated that in regard to the Civil Rights resolution, he had talked with STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES and requested them to prepare the resolution but to date, he had not received anything other than a general statement. KING said he would instruct WALTER FAUNTROY, Director of the Washington, D.C. Office of SCLC, to use the remarks made in the general statement in preparation of the overall resolution.

The above meeting then took up the question of the SCLC financial report. KING stated the auditors were working on the report, but had not been able to conclude it because they were baffled with the problem as to how they should make known their findings. KING advised the report reflected that for the past 10 months SCLC received approximately $1,500,000, and if the months of July and August, 1965, were included, the report would reflect almost $2,000,000 for the 12 month period.

NY T-3
August, 1965

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SECRET (U)

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NY T-19
August, 1965

On August 10, 1965, ROBERT GILMORE contacted the Cambodian Mission to the UN. He informed a representative of the mission that he desired to transmit a letter from MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to President HO CHI MINH. He was told to address the letter to the Cambodian Ambassador, Mr. SAMBATH, who would forward it to the Cambodian Commercial Representative in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Upon arrival in that city, the letter would be delivered to the Hanoi Commercial Representative. (S) (U)

NY T-20
August, 1965

On August 13, 1965, DORA MC DONALD, Secretary to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and STANLEY LEVISON, were in contact concerning the rioting in Los Angeles, California. MC DONALD stated that KING had been contacted by a radio station in Los Angeles and urged to issue a statement appealing to the Negroes to end the rioting. KING had requested MC DONALD to contact LEVISON and ask LEVISON to prepare a statement dealing with the matter. LEVISON prepared the following statement:

"I know that you have grievances that are hard to live with--I know that any Negro can reach the end of his patience and want to strike out and strike back. But it is not courage nor militancy to strike out blindly. Our enemies have always hoped that we would lose our heads and riot against the guilty and innocent alike. This

SECRET (U)

"enables them to argue that we haven't decency or good sense. I speak to you as one who had to march with other Negroes against guns, clubs, dogs and whips and who won victories over cruel and barbarous sheriffs and klansmen. We won victories because we had a greater weapon - disciplined cool heads, and iron determination not to provoke into violence. Our adversaires have always known what to do when we lost our heads - it gave them a chance to beat our heads. They have never known what to do when we refused to be sucked into the trap of violence.

"Tonight the whole world is watching you. If you want all America to respect you, if you want the world to know that you are men, put down your weapons and your rocks. Get a committee together to draw up demands. If you want my help I will sit with you and plan how to improve your conditions.

"Negroes in the South were not less oppressed than you and we have run JIM CROW from thousands of places without using a rock or a bullet. We made millions of white Americans sick and ashamed of their practices and by our discipline won many to our side. You are harming yourselves, not the segregationists. Tonight in the South, the segregationist is delighted. He has made you lose your temper and for a few moments of emotional excitement and relief you are conducting yourself without reason, without a name and without a goal. You are not an army of Negro people if you fight without reason. Our people are not rioters and are not looters. Come back to our ranks where there is room for honest courage and militancy--where real and permanent victories have been won and will be won in the right way.

"The man who cools off, who puts down his weapon and stands up with only his body is the man of courage. Don't let us down here in the South. Dont discredit brave Negroes in jails in Johannesburg. Don't set yourself back. You can still win a great victory by halting the fighting because there is more honor and dignity in looking the other side squarely in the eye and demanding your rights than there is in struggling in blind fury.

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"In the name of brave Negroes who have died in the South over the past ten years of bitter struggle, I appeal to you to end the hostilities so that together we can march forward for real gains for our people everywhere."

NY T-4
August, 1965

On August 14, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., were in contact concerning the rioting in Los Angeles. KING advised RUSTIN that he was on his way to Puerto Rico to deliver a speech, and that upon arrival in Puerto Rico, he would issue a press release dealing with the situation in Los Angeles. KING wanted RUSTIN's suggestions on this matter, and RUSTIN suggested the following points should be contained in any statement made by KING to the press:

"That we deplore resorting to violence no matter who is engaged in the violence because it is wrong and socially destructive. That while we deplore violence, we also deplore the concentration of the ghetto life which leads, with the absence of jobs, bad education and slums, to the hopelessness and despair where the Negro youth, out of these conditions, feel that they have no stake in American society." RUSTIN suggested in reference to that point, that KING make mention of President JOHNSON's conference scheduled to be held in November, 1965, which will deal with the whole ghetto and family life problem, by stating that he hoped new and stirring ideas would emerge from the conference.

In continuing his suggestions, RUSTIN said that KING should point out that, "Rightly or wrongly, whether or not there was, in fact, police brutality in Los Angeles, almost every Negro in every family has, at one time or another, felt that he has been maltreated by the police; therefore, in addition to the social problems, in every city there needs to be a civilian review board. This board is to protect the policeman when he is right and to protect the citizen when the policeman is not right."

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After RUSTIN provided the above, both he and KING remarked that they had been asked to go to Los Angeles, to help suppress the riots, but both were of the opinion that they would not be of much assistance since the situation deteriorated to such a point that it was a job for the National Guard.

NY T-3
August, 1965

On August 14, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact and RUSTIN stated that he had dissuaded MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., from going to Los Angeles at that time.

NY T-3
August, 1965

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" August 13, 1965, page 2, contained an article captioned "Dr. King Urges Vietnam Talks." The article noted that KING while addressing the SCLC convention in Birmingham, Alabama, had urged opposing sides in the Vietnam conflict to negotiate and end the Vietnam cycle of mistrust, violence and war.

On August 13, 1965, DORA MC DONALD and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact. MC DONALD related that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., desired LEVISON to prepare answers to 12 questions dealing with Vietnam which were put to KING by the "New York Times." MC DONALD stated the "New York Times" inquiry was precipitated by KING's recent statement on Vietnam.

LEVISON furnished MC DONALD the answers to 12 questions which had been given him. The questions and the answers provided by LEVISON for KING's use are as follows:

Question: In his statement, KING noted several peace organizations had approached him regarding Vietnam. What specific peace groups are they?

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Answer: Among others, National SANE, Women Strike for Peace, Student and Faculty Group in Berkeley, California.

Question: What is the text of the letter KING is sending to President JOHNSON and HO CHI MINH?

Answer: When the text is finalized, a copy will be made available.

Question: How will the letter be sent?

Answer: These details have not been planned as yet.

Question: Should the United States stay in Vietnam if South Vietnamese ask us to leave?

Answer: I believe we would have no moral or juridical basis for remaining if a sovereign government demands that we leave its territory.

Question: Can he be more specific regarding his attitude on escalation of the war?

Answer: Escalation is expressed in so many degrees and is related to escalation on the other side so that I can discuss it only in concrete terms. It is impossible to generalize.

Question: KING said he is not blaming either government for the war. Who is to blame?

Answer: There is blame on both sides because each has made responses too readily through means of violence without an earnest search for reduction of violence. I am encouraged by the restraint President JOHNSON has manifested both in action and in words and I believe the exercise of restraint will ultimately lead faster to constructive negotiation than will the flexing of the muscles of military power which the whole world knows we possess in terrifying abundance.

SECRET

Question: What specific proposals would KING have to make?

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Answer: I have not formulated specific proposals for ending the war and I am not sure I have competence in that area.

Question: Is KING seriously thinking of going to Vietnam and under what circumstances?

Answer: I have no plans to go to Vietnam.

Question: Will KING's letter also be sent to the United Nations?

Answer: There are no plans for a letter to the United Nations because it is not a combatant nor an ally of any combatant. This does not imply it has no role. Its role is substantial but different.

Question: Will KING contact United States officials regarding his plans, that is, Governors, Senators, Congressmen or Diplomats?

Answer: I have no body of plans which could be the subject of discussions. I am expressing a point of view which will be self explanatory and I sincerely hope useful for those who have the responsibility to make plans.

Question: KING states he is following a path of non-violence, but Reverend JAMES BEVEL recently made statements indicating he is more militant. Can KING reconcile this and is BEVEL speaking for the SCLC or as an individual?

Answer: The emphasis JAMES BEVEL places on peace activity in relation to civil rights activity differs from mine because I am not presently proposing any change in the direction or the character of our civil rights work. He has the right to express his analysis and has done so.

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Question: Reverend BEVEL stated the civil rights movement is legislated out of business. Will KING comment on this?

Answer: I do not agree with JAMES BEVEL's view that the civil rights movement has been legislated out of existence. We still have so far to go I cannot see the end of the road even now. I see the need for a multiplicity of additional legislative reforms which will take years of struggle fully to achieve."

NY T-4
August, 1965

On August 17, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in contact with BAYARD RUSTIN and persuaded RUSTIN to join him in Los Angeles, California, on August 17, 1965. After RUSTIN's contact with KING, RUSTIN was in contact with HARRY WACHTEL and informed WACHTEL of KING's plans. RUSTIN stated that at KING's request he had drawn up a five-point program for KING's use while in Los Angeles. The points enumerated by RUSTIN to WACHTEL are as follows:

1. "To minister to the thousands of Negroes innocent of any wrong doing, and who have lost homes and jobs, and to pledge the SCLC to morally and financially assist these people.

2. "Visit those Negores in jail in an attempt to find ways in which they can help restcre damage they have done, and attempt to redeem themselves.

3. "To keep and maintain sympathy and communication with the white sympathizers and work out programs to prevent future disturbances.

4. "To confer with local government leaders if they so desire.

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5. "To present his own plans for immediate and long range action to clergymen and other leaders."

NY T-3
August, 1965

On August 17, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN was in contact with RACHELLE HOROWITZ. He told her of his plans to go to California to be with KING and instructed her to contact the White House in Washington, D.C., and inform someone there that he would be late in submitting the document he was preparing for the conference of civil rights leaders scheduled for November, 1965. HOROWITZ suggested RUSTIN contact MICHAEL HANNON, a former Los Angeles police officer who was suspended for participating in civil rights demonstrations and WILLIAM BECKER also a former Los Angeles police officer. HOROWITZ believed these individuals would be of assistance to RUSTIN in California.

NY T-3
August, 1965

RACHELLE HOROWITZ

RACHELLE HOROWITZ was a member of the New York unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

NY T-26
June 22, 1958

Information made available in June, 1958, reflected that RACHELLE HOROWITZ was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL.

NY T-24
June 22, 1958

RACHELLE HOROWITZ attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on July 8, 1960.

(U)

NY T-27
1960

NY 100-149194

On August 25, 1965, BERNARD LEE, Personal Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON. LEE stated he was to contact LEVISON in behalf of KING. KING desired LEVISON's comments and to make changes in an article being prepared for the "New York Times" Sunday magazine.

NY T-4
August, 1965

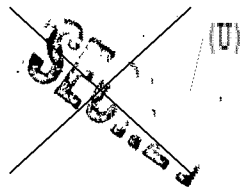
On August 25, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., contacted LEVISON concerning the above article. They agreed the article would receive nation-wide attention and KING believed the article should make comments concerning the Los Angeles riots. KING stated that he was trying to get across the fact that a crisis like the Los Angeles riots could be both a danger point as well as an opportunity. KING stated he would include in that article that it was time to seek causes and face the fact that we have not done enough to right wrongs. He called for a new national commitment on the question of civil rights. LEVISON agreed with KING and suggested to KING that such a statement could be expressed in the form KING had used before, that non-violence can make its effective contribution only when there is a creative and cooperative response on the other side from the power structure.

After discussing the above, KING told LEVISON that he believed there was a need to re-evaluate "our whole programmatic thrust" particularly in the North. KING said that this was necessary because there had been accusations that the Los Angeles riot had been caused because civil rights leaders had not carried their program to the isolated people.

NY T-4
August, 1965

A meeting of the "Research Committee" would be held on Monday, August 30, 1965, at noon, at the office of HARRY WACHTEL, New York City.

NY T-4
August, 1965



NY 100-149194

On August 30, 1965, the following individuals were observed by SAS of the FBI entering 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, the building wherein HARRY WACHTEL maintains an office, from 12:55 p.m. to 1:38 p.m.:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
BERNARD LEE
BAYARD RUSTIN
STANLEY LEVISON
JOHN LEWIS, President of SNCC
CLARENCE JONES

On August 31, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON conferred with BILL STEIN and advised STEIN that he had recently talked with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., during which time KING said that SCLC had decided to employ STEIN. According to LEVISON, STEIN would receive $9,000 annually plus expenses and would be the highest paid employee on the staff of SCLC. LEVISON further told STEIN that his function would be to raise funds for SCLC by contacting churches. LEVISON stated he desired to accompany STEIN down to Atlanta to discuss a few things about the Negro churches he would contact. However, LEVISON stated he might not be able to make the trip since KING had already delegated so many responsibilities to him (LEVISON) that he did not know whether he would have time for the trip.

NY T-4
August, 1965

OTHER Remove per Court Order

NY T-12
September, 1965

(U)

On September 2, 1965, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and they discussed the formation of a tax exempt corporation of the SCLC which should assist in increasing donations, to the SCLC. KING suggested such a name as the SCLC, Institute of Non-Violence. KING was concerned that if a corporation is set up which is apart from SCLC, it might hinder the operation rather than help it. JONES stated he was concerned that unless the new corporation had a definite relationship to SCLC, it might become a personal platform for HARRY WACHTEL. JONES was concerned about an independent operation in which WACHTEL could act without having any responsiveness to SCLC. KING agreed with this thought.

NY T-21
September, 1965

On September 6, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and STANLEY LEVISON again discussed a forthcoming article to appear in the "New York Times Magazine." LEVISON had prepared a draft of the article for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and wanted KING's comments. KING stated he felt the article was good but desired to change a few points.

In addition to the above, KING and LEVISON discussed a burglary of SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta. LEVISON stated that he had been unable to verify the story about the burglary and KING stated that checks amounting to $6,000 which had been contributed to SCLC, checks in the amount of $10,000 which were to pay SCLC bills, and a check in the amount of $190,000 which represented SCLC funds which were being transferred to another SCLC account, were taken in the burglary. LEVISON suggested to KING that he "scotch" the rumor that one quarter of a million dollars was stolen because it could adversely affect donations to SCLC.

NY T-4
September, 1965

On September 12, 1965, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, CLARENCE JONES, ANDREW YOUNG, and CLEVELAND

(U)

ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail Wholesale and Department Store Workers, AFL-CIO. KING stated that he desired the advice of those present in regard to his public position on Vietnam. KING stated that since making his public statement, he has been subject to criticism, especially from Senator THOMAS DODD of Connecticut. KING stated he was convinced President JOHNSON had persuaded Senator DODD to criticize him since it was the administration's feeling that he had gone too far in urging the seating of Red China and ending the bombings in Vietnam. KING further stated that he was convinced that the press had also been stacked against him. KING indicated he was not strong enough to carry on both the civil rights struggle and the Vietnam peace struggle. He said the public was not ready to digest the trouble in Vietnam and China and, therefore, he was being criticized. He requested those present to give opinions on how to get across to the public that he is not alone in his position on Vietnam and China on how to deal with the statement of Senator DODD; and on his plan to write letters to the heads of states involved in the Vietnam struggle. KING indicated he wanted some means whereby he could withdraw from the letter-writing campaign because he was convinced his plea for peace would be rebuffed by HO CHI MINH. He stated he must forget the peace issue and get back to the civil rights field.

After a discussion, the opinions of STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL were favorably received. They advised that KING should indicate he had given his opinion, had no intention of leading a peace struggle, and was now returning to the civil rights field. All of those in attendance at the meeting agreed that the criticism of Senator DODD should be answered. It was agreed that a national campaign would be started to enlist the aid of prominent government, church and civil rights leaders to answer DODD's criticism of KING.

NY T-3
September, 1965

On September 13, 1965, another conference took place with the same individuals who conferred on September 12, 1965, with the addition of WALTER FAUNTROY.

(U) SECRET

An agreement was reached indicating KING would not write letters to the leaders of various world powers urging negotiations for ending the war in Vietnam. The conference discussed getting statements from persons of influence backing KING's right to speak out as he did and counteracting the criticism he had received. HARRY WACHTEL was to contact the "New York Times" requesting an editorial in support of KING. BAYARD RUSTIN was designated to see Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois requesting him to make a statement in support of KING's right to speak out on the war in Vietnam. It was decided that various publications such as "The Nation," the "Saturday Review," and the "Christian Century," would be requested to publish articles and editorials supporting KING.

NY T-3
September, 1965.

On September 13, 1965, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact concerning KING's policy over Vietnam. It was agreed that the country needs a voice to speak on the subject of Vietnam, but not in the person of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WACHTEL expressed the thought that KING's statements on the subject were wholesome, stimulating, and valuable, but that KING could not continue to make statements on foreign policy because his opponents would use it against him. WACHTEL stated that it was imperative that KING come out with some dramatic domestic issue in order to offset the bad publicity he had received. He suggested a program be instituted to defeat Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama in 1966, and a program to enroll more Negroes to vote in the South.

NY T-3
September, 1965

On October 1, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., were in contact. LEVISON suggested that KING close the SCLC office at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, since it was accomplishing nothing constructive. KING indicated that closing the office might subject SCLC to criticism and LEVISON concurred with KING's reasoning.

(U) SECRET

(U)

LEVISON advised KING that he had received a wire from CAREY MC WILLIAMS, Editor of "The Nation", indicating MC WILLIAMS would write an editorial supporting SCLC's position. Before concluding the above contact, KING advised LEVISON of what he considered a potential embarrassing situation. KING advised that RALPH ABERNATHY, SCLC Official, had gotten ANDREW YOUNG to write 50 contributors about buying a car for ABERNATHY. Only one of the contributors responded. However, a car was purchased anyway at a price of $3,000. KING stated that in order to avoid criticism to SCLC the money would have to be raised. LEVISON advised KING that he would contribute half of the $3,000 and that HARRY WACHTEL would be approached about raising the other half.

NY T-4
October, 1965

CAREY MC WILLIAMS

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times," page 23, contained an advertisement of the Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties (ECCL) which lists CAREY MC WILLIAMS of New York as a member of the ECCL Executive Committee.

A characterization of the ECCL is set forth in the appendix of this report.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, prepared and released a pamphlet dated November 8, 1957, entitled, "Operation Abolition...The Campaign Against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Government Security Program by the ECCL and its Affiliates."

(U)

(U)

Pages eight and nine of this pamphlet contain information about CAREY MC WILLIAMS which included the following:

Chairman, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; member of council, American Peace Crusade; member of National Council, American Peace Mobilization; vice-chairman, National Federation of Constitutional Liberties; sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress; sponsor of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; and sponsor of the American-Slav Congress.

The above-mentioned organizations have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U)

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor, and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A confidential source made available information on July 1, 1964, reflecting that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, reflecting that CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC) which existed from 1937 to 1949.

The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a confidential source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA.)

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

(U) SECRET

2. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

On July 24, 1963, a confidential source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON.

(U) SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 25, 1965

Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194

Title: Communist Infiltration of The Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: October 26, 1965

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore dated October 20, 1965, and Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau dated October 21, 1965.

On October 25, 1965, photographs of Mrs. MARIAN METELITS [redacted] were shown to [redacted] by SA ROBERT C. NORTON. The informant advised that the photographs were identical with a Negro female who was present at the CP, USA National Negro Commission meeting held October 7, 1965, at New York, New York.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

cc-808RB

(3) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)
(1 - 100-45676 - Mrs. MARIAN METELITS)
2 - Baltimore (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-23443)
[redacted]

RCN:kss
(9)

REC. 41 100-442529-1501

5 OCT 27 1965

EX-101

D. O. WICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAIL SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

SAC, Omaha (100-6837) 10/29/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervisio
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reference is made to quarterly Omaha report of Special Agent [redacted] 10/21/65.

It is noted on page A that report is classified "Confidential" because it contains information from T-2. However, there is no information in the administrative page as to the identity of T-2. Advise the Bureau and New York (office of origin) so that the appropriate addition may be made to the administrative page.

It is noted that the details of referenced report contain information from T-2 to the effect that in February, 1957, Edna May Griffin, stated she had been a member of the Communist Party. Griffin is Chairman of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality. There then follows information from T-1 obtained 10/18/65, to the effect that Griffin is not known to be active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

T-1 is [redacted] The question arises as to whether T-1 would have been in a position to have reported the information as attributed to him in the details; or whether that information should have been attributed to T-2. Advise.

Expedite reply as dissemination of referenced report is being held in abeyance.

SFP:gem (5)

gem

REC-38 100-442529-1502

EX-101 19 OCT 28 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
OCT 28 1965
COMM-FBI

10 NOV 2 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in 10/21/65
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-106670
PHfile 100-46230

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
PHfile 100-47672

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 RMH/rm 6026

Re New York teletype to Bureau dated 9/28/65, captioned "CIRM", and Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 9/20/65, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR."

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. Two copies are being furnished Atlanta and New York.

Details concerning the WILPF banquet will be submitted to the Bureau in another letterhead memorandum.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 27 1965

4 - Bureau (Encs.-10) (RM)
2 - 100-106670
2 - 100-442529
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encs.-2) (RM)
1 - Mobile (AMELIA BOYNTON) (Info) (Enc.-1) (RM)
2 - New York (100-47672) (Encs.-2) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-46230
1 - 100-47672

CJW:pck
(11)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: OCT 28 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-1986

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 21, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-10-81 BY SP4 JMM/ld

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS 6076

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

On October 15, 1965, Lieutenant THOMAS FRYE, Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was scheduled to arrive in Philadelphia at 30th Street Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, at 7:24 p.m. that day; would speak at the dinner sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) being held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, and then enplane at 10:40 p.m. for New York City.

On page three of the October 16, 1965, issue of "The Evening Bulletin," a daily Philadelphia newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Dr. King Says Here that Self-Interest Remains A Barrier to World Peace."

This article reflects the Reverend Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING appeared at the 50th Anniversary banquet of the WILPF at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on October 15, 1965, and spoke before more than 1,000 people. KING cited narrow national self-interest as a barrier to peace throughout the world. In this day of dazzling discovery of novel opportunities, loftier dignities and fuller freedom for all persons, there is no excuse for the blind craving for power and resources which provoked wars of previous generations.

KING accused the United States of talking about peace while burgeoning a defense budget that already bulges, enlarging an already awesome army and devising even more devastating weapons. Most other nations are no less guilty than we.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

The article further reflects that on September 10, Dr. KING suggested a four point program to United Nations Ambassador ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG for achieving a settlement in the war in Viet Nam, including the admission of Red China to the United Nations. Last night, however, there was no specific reference to the war in Viet Nam or to Red China.

An hour before Dr. KING arrived at the hotel, 30 pickets carrying signs that read "King's Rights Equal Anarchy," "Reds and Peace Don't Mix," and "WILPF Means Red Slavery" paraded in front of the main entrance to the hotel. However, four detectives attempted to slip KING into the hotel through a side door unnoticed by the pickets. Two of them spotted him and called him "coward" and "yellow belly." KING ignored them. The pickets were representatives of the Delaware Valley Citizens for Victory Over Communism. There were no incidents.

On October 17, 1965, Detective CHARLES PETTAWAY, Intelligence Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that when KING arrived in Philadelphia at 7:30 on October 15, 1965, he was accompanied by Reverend ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to KING, and AMELIA BOYNTON, who was described as a leader of WILPF in Selma, Ala. This group was met at the hotel by Mrs. CORETTA KING.

KING appeared concerned over his appearnce at this affair and desired not to pass through any crowd or pickets, and particularly did not desire to be questioned by the press. After his speech, KING was taken to the International Airport where he boarded a plane at 10:40 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/20/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

F B I

Date: 10/18/65

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plaintext or code) SECRET (U)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Classified by 8973 TDK/kef
Declassify on: OADR
6-11-85 bartow1 clc

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 167 REP/CR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438790)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-149194)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE
6-11-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TDK/kef
REASON FCIM 1.2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW 10-18-85

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS-C
(OO: Atlanta)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 EOB
EW 10513 Annual 11-0802
11/20/91 Form 1803 LOU Sajuvigo 83-1719

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above; two copies of the LHM are enclosed for Atlanta.

NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, furnished the information concerning the Research Committee meeting.

The following sources are the sources used in the characterizations:

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

Classified by SP7 MAC/LPT
Declassify on: OADR
2-21-86
30 yrs IWI & 11-30-88
81-0802 Garrow/King 81-0802

100-441[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 22 1965

5 - Bureau (100-438790) (Encls. 11) (RM)
1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5817) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (41)

CARBON COPY

JCS: gmd
(14)

ENCLOSURE CONFIDENTIAL SECRET (U)

Classified by 36 TDK
Declassify on: OADR
2-10-63 (sole)

50 OCT 28 1965 CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-149194

NY 694-S* (S) (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

HARRY WACHTEL

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 1190-S* (U)

NY 2359-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 4212-S*

(S) (U)

Agents who observed the individuals entering 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, on 10/15/65, are WILLIAM J. BARRON and JOHN C. SEATON.

This LHM has been classified "Secret" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source who holds a sensitive position with regard to the racial situation in the United States and Communist infiltration thereof. It has also been classified "Secret" (U) because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) who furnished a concentration of information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 18, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Bureau 100-438790

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RE P/H

Classified by 8973 TDK/KK
Declassify on: OADR
11-30-88 30f2 PWT/Sh

Re: Communist Infiltration of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Internal Security - C

On October 11, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information that Stanley Levison, on that date, mentioned there would be a meeting of the Research Committee on Friday (October 15, 1965).

With respect to the Research Committee, it is to be noted that the same source has advised that this is a meeting of Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and his principal advisors. This meeting usually takes place in New York City, at the office of Harry Wachtel, 575 Madison Avenue.

On October 15, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following individuals entering the building at 575 Madison Avenue:

Clarence Jones at 12:37 PM
Bayard Rustin at 12:51 PM
Martin Luther King, Jr. at 1:00 PM
Stanley Levison at 1:35 PM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ____ DATE ____

CLASS. & EXT. BY ____ 6-11-80
REASON - FCIM 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW ... 10-18-85

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Classified by 6699 Category 2
Exempt from GDS Declassification Indefinite
Date of Declassification 11/30/79

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassify on: OADR 2/10/83

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1960, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." X(u)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Re: Communist Infiltration of the SCLC
Internal Security - C

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. X(U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. X(U)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. X(U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. X(U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388425) DATE 10/18/65

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-41596) RUC

SUBJECT CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM - C
CO: LOUISVILLE

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau 9/15/65, captioned "CIRM"
Knoxville airtel to Newark 10/6/65, captioned "SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED; IS - C".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memo pertaining to captioned individual as well as four copies of same for Louisville, two to New York and three for Knoxville.

The following sources were used in the letterhead memo:

NK T-1 is [redacted]

NK T-2 is [redacted]

NK T-3 is [redacted]

NK T-4 is [redacted]

Sept. ...
0-7 to NK, LS, NY, KX(aa)
Re: NK let and LHM, 10/18/65.
Declassify relet. memo.
R/s to Dept. exp 2538/tae

4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) RM
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (SCEF)
4 - Louisville (100-3346) (Encs. 4) RM
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (SCEF)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) RM
(1 - 100-) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (SCEF)
3 - Knoxville (Encs. 3) (100-3556) RM
(1 - 100-3484)
(1 - 100-3520)
3 - Newark
(1 - 100-48052) (CIRM) (1-100-7460) (SCEF)
GPH:amd
(16)

100-44259-29
NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 20

53 OCT 28 1965

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-388425-1 & 2

b7D

LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by NK T-1, NK T-2 and NK T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
October 18, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

CARL JAMES BRADEN
SECURITY MATTER - C

All informants set out herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 14, 1965, NK T-1 furnished a letter dated August 20, 1965, signed by William Howard Melish and bearing the letterhead of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) which reflected that Carl Braden and Miss Carol Stevens were making a speaking tour of the Northeastern States during the end of September and beginning of October, 1965. In the letter Carol Stevens was described as "coordinator of the Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference which SCEF is assisting in Tennessee."

A characterization of the SCEF is contained in the appendix hereto.

On April 16, 1964, NK T-2 advised that William Howard Melish was a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of American - Soviet Friendship (NCASF) as of April 11, 1964.

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11, and 13, 1964, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden identified Braden and his wife Anne Braden as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

NK T-3 advised on August 19, 1964, that Carol Stevens goes to the residence of the Bradens almost every day to work on the "Southern Patriot".

A characterization of the "Southern Patriot" is contained in the characterization of the SCEF.

On October 8, 1965, NK T-4 reported that on the evening of October 6, 1965, Carl Braden and Carol Stevens appeared as guest speakers at the residence of Reverend Charles W. Bonner, 641 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, New Jersey. According to the informant, approximately 35 persons were in attendance and while the meeting appeared to be without a sponsor many of the persons attending were known to the informant to be members of the Belleville - Nutley Discussion Group. Reverend Bonner introduced Reverend William Howard Melish, who in turn introduced Carl Braden and Carol Stevens to those present. In his introduction, Reverend Melish introduced Braden as field secretary of the SCEF.

Braden spoke generally about civil rights activities in the south. He said that the SCEF is concentrating in the mountainous areas of the Eastern Seaboard and south, and that they were concentrating on organizing the jobless and underpaid whites and Negroes in Appalachia for joint action to solve their problems.

Braden also discussed his sedition case stating that he had bought a house and had the deed transferred to a Negro family. He said that this house was later bombed, but that instead of going out and prosecuting the bombers the state arrested him.

Braden further spoke on the need for education in the south and the need for funds, subsequent to which a collection was taken up.

According to the informant, Carol Stevens spoke about the SCEF Program on college campuses.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	10/25/65	10/6 - 25/65

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: W. JAMES WOOD — TYPED BY: nc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64;
Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD, 7/28/65, Dallas.

LEADS:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 | 150 3 REC-48

5 OCT 29 1965

ST-100

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1-ONI, New Orleans (RM)
2-OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)
3-Dallas (100-11053)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER;			
DATE FWD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~			
HOW FWD.	DATE FORW: 11-4-65			
BY	HOW FORW:			
	BY:			

NOTATIONS

1 - cc request 8-8 R.B.S

INT. SE

89 NOV 3 1965

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7D
b7E

B*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3-INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1-ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
2-OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: DALLAS

Date: October 25, 1965

Field Office File No.: Dallas 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party (CP) member, is member of Congress of Racial Equality and National Association for Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, but exercises no influence and holds no position. He is only CP or former CP member known to be member of these organizations. TEXAS

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DL T-1 (October 6, 1965)

JOE LANDIN, a member of the Communist Party (CP), is a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. He holds no position in this organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of the NAACP in Dallas.

GROUP 1
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DL 100-11053

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

(B) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (October 6, 1965)

JOE LANDIN is also a member of the CORE chapter in Dallas, but holds no position and exercises no influence in this chapter. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of, or active in CORE in Dallas.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in CORE of CP or former CP members.

CORE conducted some demonstration activity shortly prior to the opening of the 1965-1966 school year when members of that organization conducted picket lines outside the offices of the Dallas Independent School District. No CP or former CP members are known to have participated, however.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

DL T-1 (October 6, 1965

There are no other organizations active in integration matters in the Dallas area which are known to have current or former CP members among their membership.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 25, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD, at Dallas, dated October 25, 1965.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/65

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau 8/17/65.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

0-17 to Jacksonville
Copy to
Date 10-29-65
By SEP/Tes
Remarks ~~Copy of letter~~ not designated for HQ, origin as required.

1-cc sent to New York 10/29/65
Reg R/S for info.
SEP/Tes

REC-79 100-442529-1504
ST-108
12 OCT 28 1965

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Jacksonville
HDS:mls
(3)

1-XEROX
8 of R.B

DOCUMENT SEC.

NOV 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	10/28/65	9/20 - 10/16/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

(CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mav

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/30/65 at Chicago.

- p* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529-1505 REC-60

(RM)

10 NOV 1 1965

Ex-101

REC-113

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-3-65
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: [redacted]

1 - cc report to R.I.S.

NOV 16 1965

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50 NOV 16 1965

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

Special Agents of the FBI who observed civil rights demonstrations mentioned in this report are as follows:

Agents	Date
JAMES E. HANLON	7/14/65
[redacted]	"
AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER	"
[redacted]	7/15/65
AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER	"
AVERY DACUS	7/17/65
[redacted]	"
	7/22/65
RICHARD L. STRAIN	7/26/65
GARRETT P. FLEMING	"
AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER	"
[redacted]	"
	"
	"
ROBERT L. STROMBERG	8/12/65
[redacted]	"

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b7C

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of MARIAN BYRNES
CG T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: GUS SAVAGE NATALIE MYERS EDWARD CAMPBELL ISHMAEL FLORY BENNETT JOHNSON MEYER WEINBERG EUGENE TOURNOUR GIL GREEN EVA FRIEDLANDER ROSYLIN DEAN
CG T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of WILBERFORCE JONES
CG T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-5 [redacted]	
CG T-6 [redacted]	
CG T-7 [redacted]	
CG T-8 [redacted]	Characterization of MARCIA STARR

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec

Source	Location
CG T-9 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: CHARLES WILSON LE ROY WOLINS GIL TERRY LEON BEVERLY FLORENCE GREEN JACK SPIEGEL JESSE PROSTEN
CG T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-11 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of FREDERICK DOUGLAS ANDREWS
CG T-12 [redacted]	100-41324-1020 -1231 -1232 -1249 -1251 -1263 -1264
CG T-13 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of: HOWARD PACKER BEVERLY WULP EDWARD HEISLER BARNIE TAYLOR MADALYN JASINSKI
CG T-14 [redacted]	Characterization of: IRENE TURNER BERNARD LUCAS LEON PARTNOY

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec

Source	Location	
CG T-15 [redacted]	Characterization of:	Rev. WILLIAM T. BAIRD FRANK ANGLIN
CG T-16 [redacted]	Characterization of	CLIFTON LAWS
CG T-17 [redacted]	Characterization of:	CLIFTON LAWS JOHN HAMILTON
CG T-18 [redacted]	Characterization of:	DENNIS SCHRIEBER TED PEARSON CHARLES HARRIS DALE BERMAN
CG T-19 [redacted]	Characterization of	ROBERT SHERWOOD
CG T-20 [redacted]	Characterization of:	HELEN QUEEN DANIEL QUEEN
CG T-21 [redacted]	Characterization of	DAVID SIMONSON
CG T-22 [redacted]	Characterization of	PEGGY TERRY
CG T-23 [redacted]	Characterization of:	PEGGY TERRY EDWIN and EMMA JOHNSON
CG T-24 CG 5824-S*	Characterization of	EMANUAL BLUM

b7D

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec

Source	Location
CG T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of BEN GREEN b7D
CG T-26 [redacted]	Characterization of SOL GOLDIN
CG T-27 [redacted]	Characterization of SOL GOLDIN
CG T-28 [redacted]	Characterization of SHIRLEY LENS
CG T-29 [redacted]	Characterization of EARL V. SILBAR
CG T-30 [redacted]	Characterization of DOROTHY HAYES
CG T-31 [redacted]	Characterization of FLORENCE GREEN
CG T-32 [redacted]	Characterization of JAMES BALANOFF, SR.
CG T-33 [redacted]	Characterization of LEON PARTNOY
CG T-34 [redacted]	Characterization of JOFFRE STEWART
CG T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of JEAN WASHINGTON
CG T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of DALE BERMAN
CG T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of BETH JOFFE

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec

Source	Location
CG T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of JUDITH KOLOKOFF
CG T-39 [redacted] (requested)	Characterization of ROSE SIMPSON
CG T-40 [redacted]	100-41324-1148

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Chicago b6 b7C
Date: 10/28/65

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and head of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, attended National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) National Convention at Denver, Colorado, 6/28-7/3/65. As of 8/65, CP of Illinois concentration in Negro civil rights field to be directed toward Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Identities of CP of Illinois members active in affairs of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), CORE, NAACP and NALC noted where pertinent. No relationship exists between Chicago area ACT and CP and CP considers ACT irresponsible organization. CP of Illinois State Board has closely followed Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) demonstrations calling for ouster of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. Some CP of Illinois members, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members, and others with subversive backgrounds have participated in these demonstrations. CP of Illinois through the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) in summer of 1965 conducted a Summer Project among Negro and working class youth. Upon completion of project, CP termed project a success among working class youth but unsuccessful as to the penetration of college campuses. No CP of Illinois participation in demonstrations and disturbances conducted at Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois, 8/12-13/65, however, individuals active in Spartacist present. CCCO held general civil rights conference 8/28/65 and identity of individuals with subversive backgrounds set out.

-P*-

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CG 100-41324
DET:mec

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DETAILS:

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Communist Political Association (CPA)

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

African American Heritage Association (AAHA)
Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
Chicago Council of American Soviet Relations (CCASR)
Chicago School of Social Science (CSSS)
Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC)
Modern Teens
Revolutionary Committee for the Fourth International (Spartacist)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)
Washington Park Forum (WPF)
Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC)
Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)
Modern Book Store (New Day Books)
Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)

CG 100-41324

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

51

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois and head of the CP's National Negro Commission, attended the National Convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) held in Denver, Colorado, during the week of June 28 through July 3, 1965.

LIGHTFOOT took with him from Chicago to Denver, several hundred copies of "The Worker" and a number of pamphlets on colonialism. LIGHTFOOT subsequently indicated that these items were distributed in connection with the NAACP Convention by Denver CP people. LIGHTFOOT also subsequently disclosed that he was able to obtain a press badge at the NAACP Convention and LIGHTFOOT was observed in and about the convention on several occasions.

Prior to the convention, LIGHTFOOT directed a CP of Illinois member who is active in the affairs of the NAACP, to attend this convention. LIGHTFOOT suggested that no CP caucus in the true sense be set up in connection with this convention but instead he proposed to set up a group consisting of several CP members as well as several persons who were considered to be "progressive" and/or sympathetic to the CP. This was done and on three occasions during the convention this group held meetings. During these meetings CP strategy was discussed in regard to defeating a Chicago Branch NAACP resolution to reject the plan of multiple branches; support for the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party, and last, the injection of the peace issue. This CP group was successful on the first two issues mainly by pressures exerted by individuals on various officers but were soundly beaten on the peace issue.

During the convention, LIGHTFOOT met with various individuals from time to time to keep abreast of convention activities but he did not participate as such in any discussion of the CP group. LIGHTFOOT had private conversations, however, with known CP members on several occasions.

(CG T-1, 7/5/65)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Relative to the various civil rights organizations active in the civil rights movement in the Chicago area, it is to be noted that no individual in the CP of Illinois has an assignment of working in the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). TED PEARSON, head of the CP of Illinois youth, does have some contact with a leader of SNCC in Chicago but PEARSON, as a CP member, has no influence whatsoever in SNCC. Currently the CP of Illinois has no influence whatsoever in SNCC in the Chicago area.

As of August, 1965, CP concentration in the Negro civil rights field was to be directed toward the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

In the NAACP, CP of Illinois individuals who are active in this organization in Chicago are LESTER DAVIS and BRENETTA HOWELL who are members of the Chicago NAACP Board, however, DAVIS and HOWELL as yet do not in any substantial way influence NAACP policy within the Chicago Branch.

In CORE there has been a running relationship between some leaders of that organization and EARL DURHAM, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board. Also, within CORE is ROSYLIN DEAN, a member of the CP of Illinois who has some status, but other than that there is no significant CP influence in CORE.

In the NALC, the CP of Illinois still maintains three CP members. These CP members are RALPH TURNER, HERB WRIGHT and

NATE SHARPE. These individuals were in leading positions within the NALC in Chicago and although the organization itself has little or no membership, these individuals continue to maintain their leading positions in NALC.

Relative to the Freedom Democratic Clubs movement in Chicago in the Negro political action field it is noted that in regard to the situation of this organization, it is now dormant and there is no expectation that the Freedom Democratic Club movement will reactivate itself.

Further, in connection with Negro political action in Chicago, it is to be noted that GUS SAVAGE, a CP of Illinois contact, has become Editor of the "Chatham Citizen", a local community publication in the Chatham-Avalon area of Chicago. SAVAGE, through his position with this paper, is presenting an outlook to make Chatham a pivital community in Chicago Negro politics because it has such a large section of economically independent Negro voters.

Concerning ACT, this civil rights organization is almost publicly condemned by the CP of Illinois as an irresponsible organization and absolutely no relationship between the CP of Illinois and ACT is envisioned at this point.

(CG T-2, 8/18/65)

b. CP of Illinois State Board

On June 22, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting, a main report was given by EARL DURHAM, CP of Illinois State Board member, on the status of civil rights organizations in Chicago.

DURHAM in his remarks, primarily dealt with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations' effort to remove Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. DURHAM in his remarks expressed the fact that the lack of success of the program to remove WILLIS from his job as School Superintendent was

due to the control exercised by the political machine of Mayor DALEY on the overall civil rights movement in Chicago. DURHAM also stressed that DALEY's political machine in the Negro area on the south side of Chicago controled the NAACP and that this control was the reason the NAACP has not participated directly in the removal of WILLIS movement.

Also, DURHAM commented on the War on Poverty in the Chicago area and said it was being run by Mayor DALEY's political machine and because of this, very little money was actually trickling down to the deprived individuals.

51 In the discussion that followed DURHAM's report, JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member, brought out that the CP of Illinois must develop a program where there would be a greater exchange of ideas between civil rights leaders in Chicago and the CP of Illinois. In this connection he mentioned that in the fall of 1965 steps would be taken to implement this program by having the Modern Book Store sponsor forums where there would be discussion on issues between civil rights leaders and selected CP members. He indicated that these forums would be in the nature of a round-table open discussion.

Also during the discussion of the DURHAM report, a question was raised as to the status of AL RABY, convenor of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), and the members present agreed that RABY could be talked to and that he at least was free from the DALEY political machine. It was the feeling among those present that someone was behind RABY giving him directions, because it was the group's opinion that RABY was not flexible enough.

(CG T-3, 7/19/65)

On July 6, 1965, a meeting of CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting JAMES WEST announced that the CP of Illinois had instituted a summer project for the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago and as of the time of the meeting the CP

had nine students working on this project. He noted that of the nine involved, eight were CP members.

WEST noted that the students working in this W.E.B. DuBois Club Summer Project had contacted a number of industries on the west side of Chicago for jobs for youth as well as many labor and civil rights leaders. WEST noted that upon completion of this summer project a one week school would be conducted by the Party with a CP member as the instructor. WEST concluded his remarks by noting that it was being recommended that each CP Club in the Illinois District make a $10 contribution to assist in sustaining the summer project in the Chicago area and that $200 which had been raised by the CP of Illinois youth in connection with "The Worker" fund drive, be returned to the youth to be used by them for expenses in connection with this summer project.

(CG T-3, 7/30/65)

On July 21, 1965, several members of the CP of Illinois Youth Club met with EARL DURHAM, CP of Illinois State Board member, to discuss the West Side Summer Project of the W.E.B DuBois Clubs of Chicago. During this discussion these CP of Illinois youths discussed the difficulty of handling some of the Negro youth leadership in the Du Bois Clubs Summer Project, West Side Center, and the difficulty of employing CP of Illinois youth in the project to accomplish the best results.

As a result of these discussions it was decided that the six CP youth working in the project would be deployed with three to work on the west side, one on the north side and two in the Hyde Park area.

Also during these discussions the CP youth requested an evaluation of the civil rights struggle in Chicago as it related to the CCCO's attempts to remove Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, and DURHAM in response stated that the continued marches by the CCCO serve the purpose of keeping the overall civil rights problem before the citizens of Chicago. DURHAM also stated that the liberal forces in the city were making efforts to participate and even control the CCCO demonstrations.

EARL DURHAM indicated that he did not have a full estimate as to why the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was coming to Chicago to participate in these demonstrations and he also stated he did not have an estimate as to why Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL was coming to Chicago.

DURHAM stated, however, that it was possible that these two visits indicated that there are forces in Chicago that are willing to make a strong bid for the leadership of the civil rights movement in the city in order to place it in a more conservative direction.

(CG T-2, 7/22/65)

On July 27, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held in Chicago, Illinois.

During the discussion of various matters at this meeting, criticism was voiced relative to the fact that the Summer Project of the W.E.B DuBois Clubs of Chicago being conducted on the west side of Chicago had changed its emphasis from the obtaining of jobs for Negro youth to the issue of open housing. Upon the disclosure of this fact, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was present, indicated in an angry manner that he felt such a shift was tragic and that every ounce of Party influence must be exercised on the summer project members to pull the program back to the economic questions confronting the Negroes on the west side of Chicago.

Following LIGHTFOOT, JIM WEST also spoke and agreed with LIGHTFOOT as did EARL DURHAM, however, DURHAM in his remarks cautioned the CP of Illinois State Board that it should be conscious of the fact the CP of Illinois could not take too much of a role when it came to the policy of the summer project because this would tend to develop the danger that the direction for all projects would stem from the CP of Illinois and such a result would be detrimental in the long run. DURHAM concluded by agreeing that the struggle around the job issue should be re-emphasized and he also indicated that if possible, whatever limited contacts exist among teenage Negro gangs on the west side should be utilized by the CP immediately so that these teenage

gangs could develop a decent program and not become instruments in the hands of reactionary elements which would be out to destroy the DuBois Clubs.

(CG T-2, 7/28/65)
(CG T-3, 7/30/65)

On August 24, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. HY LUMER of the CP National Office attended this meeting. LUMER was in Chicago to conduct a school for the CP youth involved in the summer project of the DuBois Clubs. It was announced at the meeting that this school would be the "wind up" of the Summer Project of the DuBois Clubs.

Also during the course of this meeting it was announced that the CCCO was to hold a conference on August 28, 1965, at the United Packinghouse Center, Chicago. During this announcement it was stated that HERB WRIGHT, a CP of Illinois member, would lead one of the panels at this conference on the subject of "Labor's Role in the Civil Rights Movement."

It was also stated during this meeting that EARL DURHAM, CP of Illinois State Board member, would get together with HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLES WILSON and RALPH TURNER, CP of Illinois members active in the NALC, sometime before the CCCO Conference was held in order to see what this group could work out in an effort to get the CP line into the CCCO Conference.

It was stated during this discussion that there is every indication that the CCCO is afraid that "left" forces would be getting into this conference.

(CG T-3, 8/30/65)

On September 7, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago.

During this meeting EARL DURHAM gave an evaluation of the problems confronting the Negro civil rights movement on

the west side of Chicago. He emphasized that the biggest cause of trouble on the west side was the conditions of Negro ghetto life that had set the stage that compels explosions or resolutions. DURHAM noted that the unfortunate part of this condition was that neither the civil rights movement nor the political power structure had developed sufficient relationships based upon a positive program particularly with the young people of the Negro ghetto. DURHAM noted that in regard to the west side riots that had recently occurred, the Negro leaders in Chicago held two views. He indicated that one view was that the riots were good because they helped force the white community and the politicians into a realization that drastic actions were necessary. The other view came from those that felt the riots represented a complete breakdown of control and these Negro leaders became fearful because the riots demonstrated their lack of communication with the Negro community.

DURHAM noted that as a result of the riots the formation of many new coalitions were occurring in the west side Negro ghetto. He noted that one such coalition was under the leadership of the Chicago Missionary Society which, in conjunction with other religious and civic organizations, is attempting to hire the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) to come in and reorganize the committee along the lines of the Temporary Woodlawn Organization.

He noted that this activity was being resisted by other elements on the west side who feel that the IAF is a phoney outfit whose only objective is "to keep the natives quiet".

Following DURHAM's remarks CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented and reiterated that in his opinion the economic questions are the major considerations and that one thing should be clear from the discussion in this meeting and that is that the CP in its own right must find a way to rise into the main stream of the Negro community in Chicago based on these economic struggles.

LIGHTFOOT closed his remarks by noting that the CP should place a great deal of emphasis on supporting the DuBois Clubs' activity on the west side in the fight for jobs.

(CG T-3, 9/8/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:mec

On September 21, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the meeting TED PEARSON, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board, reported on CP of Illinois youth activity in connection with the CP of Illinois Summer Project which was actually carried out under the auspices of the DCA. During this report PEARSON noted the CP had spent $35,000 during the summer on the DCA and Party youth activity. PEARSON in his remarks concerning the Summer Project believed that this Party experience among youth was probably the best in the country, however, he indicated that the Summer Project was only positive in the working class Negro youth area and did not help at all in solving the problems on college campuses.

In connection with college campuses, PEARSON in his report suggested that the CP youth including himself attempt to enroll themselves at the University of Illinois or Roosevelt University in order to accomplish Party objectives on campus.

Following PEARSON's report, JAMES WEST approved of PEARSON's estimate that the Summer Project was a success and a positive experience and agreed that the DuBois Clubs were still the major concentration for CP youth. WEST, however, stated that the CP youth must also attempt to establish relationships with the rest of the youth movement in CORE, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Students for a Democratic Society.

Also, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented during the meeting and urged that CP youth and particularly the Chicago DuBois Clubs project themselves into the civil rights movement in Chicago as well as the proposed program for Chicago, that is to be advanced by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

(CG T-2, 9/22/65)
(CG T-3, 9/22/65)

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c. CP of Illinois Clubs

South Side Club,
CP of Illinois

On June 8, 1965, a meeting of the South Side Club, CP of Illinois, was held at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE reported on the demonstrations taking place in Chicago which were calling for the ouster of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. During his remarks TERNIPSEDE stated that all CP people should attempt to give assistance to the various civil rights organizations involved in these demonstrations and help these organizations in their fight against WILLIS and with the integration of the schools in Chicago.

TERNIPSEDE noted that on recent days the demonstrators participating in these demonstrations had blocked street intersections in the Loop area of Chicago and were arrested. TERNIPSEDE noted that this type of action should not be participated in by CP members and that this type of activity indicated that the leaders of the demonstrations did not have control over the demonstrators.

(CG T-4, 6/17/65)

On July 20, 1965, the South Side Club, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago.

During the course of this meeting VERSTA MILLER announced that all of the members of the South Side Club, CP of Illinois, were to join in the civil rights demonstrations to be held on July 26, 1965, calling for the ouster of Chicago School Superintendent BENJAMIN WILLIS. MILLER noted that on that day the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING would be in Chicago to lead the demonstrators.

Also, during his comments MILLER stated that while other civil rights and freedom organizations are going forward the CP was standing still in the civil rights fight. MILLER said that CP leaders should be in the forefront of all of the freedom marches and should also play a role in the organization of these marches so that when the civil rights struggle has ended the CP will be able to tell the Negroes that the CP got their freedom for them. MILLER noted, however, that at the rate the CP was participating in the freedom marches it will turn out that the Negro will help put the CP members in a concentration camp for life.

(CG T-5, 7/27/65)

On August 31, 1965, the South Side Club, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago.

During the course of this meeting WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE announced that the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) held a civil rights conference on August 26-27, 1965. TERNIPSEDE noted that he had attended this conference and then reported on the various decisions that were made at the conference. Following TERNIPSEDE's speech it was suggested by SARAH JONES [S] that the South Side Club, CP of Illinois, make some attempt to carry the message of the conference to the Negro masses on the South Side of Chicago. No action was taken on JONES' suggestion. However, it was announced later that an executive meeting of the South Side Club would be held on September 7, 1965, at which time JONES' suggestion would be considered and some effort would be made to expand her suggestion with regard to the issues discussed at the CCCO conference.

(CG T-6, 9/3/65)

CP of Illinois Youth Club

On August 31, 1965, MIKE ZAGARELL, National Youth Director for the CP, USA, met with the leadership of the CP of

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Illinois Youth Club and the leadership of the West Side W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago at the West Side W.E.B. DuBois Clubs Freedom Center, 2928 West Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting it was disclosed that ZAGARELL was interested in arranging a meeting between the West Side Negro youth gang leaders and himself for the purpose of learning of the Negro youth gang leaders' attitude toward racial problems and the recent race riots which had occurred on the West Side of Chicago. It was stated that ZAGARELL would be identified to the gang leaders as the National Youth Director of the CP, USA, and ZAGARELL would attempt to enlist these gang leaders' support in having such violent demonstrations stopped and the energies of the Negro youth gang members channelized into more constructive areas.

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As a result of this meeting it was decided to have CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Head of the CP of Illinois, contact JEAN LEWIS, a Negro woman on the West Side who had recently run for Alderman of the 28th Ward, and request LEWIS make the arrangements for ZAGARELL to contact these West Side Negro youth gang leaders. This arrangement was decided upon because LEWIS was aware of the identities of these West Side gang leaders and LIGHTFOOT and LEWIS have known each other for some years.

It was also stated during this meeting that JEAN LEWIS would also be made aware of ZAGARELL's position with the CP, USA.

(CG T-7, 9/1/65)

MIKE ZAGARELL, National Youth Director for the CP, USA, left Chicago, Illinois, on September 9, 1965, without having accomplished a contact with the Negro youth gang leaders on the West Side of Chicago.

(CG T-7, 9/9/65)

CG 100-41324
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On August 27, 1965, a CP of Illinois School for Youth was held at the Milda Hall, 3100 block of South Halsted, Chicago, Illinois.

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HYMAN LUMER, a CP leader from New York City, instructed this school on the subject matter of "the civil rights struggle." The whole point of LUMER's lecture and the question and answer period after his lecture was that Negro-white unity is necessary to shape up the working class for further struggle for socialism. During his remarks LUMER stressed that anything such as Negro nationalism, etc., that might hinder this unity is a deadend street and only tends to sidetrack the class struggle.

(CG T-8, 8/30/65)

d. CP of Illinois Caucus in the Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

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On July 14, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, held a meeting with CP of Illinois members active in the NALC.

During this meeting the CP of Illinois members active in the NALC were instructed as to what positions they were to take as members of a special committee which had been formed within the Chicago Chapter, NALC, to determine whether or not the Chicago Chapter, NALC, should be maintained as a civil rights organization.

LIGHTFOOT instructed those in attendance at this meeting that the Chicago Chapter of the NALC should be retained to do the job it was formed to do, that is, fight discrimination in the trade unions and to obtain jobs for Negroes in all industries and government.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that this job could only be accomplished if the CP of Illinois members active in the organization

can convince the NALC membership to go out and do the work. LIGHTFOOT instructed the CP of Illinois members to return to the Chicago Chapter, NALC, and work for the indicated objectives of the NALC and that whenever some objective is accomplished along these lines CP of Illinois members should see to it that press releases are made up for publication which will credit the Chicago Chapter, NALC, with its own accomplishments in the civil rights field.

(CG T-9, 8/9/65)

On August 26, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois sub-committee active in the NALC was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting those present discussed a CCCO labor committee conference which was being held August 28, 1965. It was stated that CP of Illinois members active in the NALC should determine from a long range point of view where the labor committee of the CCCO was going. It was indicated that such a conference could play a dominant role fighting for labor's participation in the civil rights movement. It was indicated that CP of Illinois members also members of the NALC should participate in this conference with the view of developing a program within the CCCO that would be attractive to the laboring class.

(CG T-2; 8/27/65)
(CG T-3, 8/30/65)

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DET:mlb

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

At a CBSWP meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 1965, it was announced that BEVERLY WULP, 51 CAROLYN JASINSKI and JOEL BRITTON, Branch members, would take part in the CCCO demonstrations to be held on July 26, 1965 where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING would lead the demonstrators in a march from Buckingham Fountain to City Hall, Chicago.

(CG T-10, 8/4/65)

On August 1, 1965, a CBSWP meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, and during this meeting CAROLYN JASINSKI announced that at the CCCO demonstrations held July 26, 1965 where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING led the demonstrators, CBSWP members in attendance at this demonstration sold 170 copies of "The Militant" and 25 copies of the "Young Socialist".

(CG T-13, 8/2/65)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

The "Young Socialist" is a monthly publication self-described in the April, 1962 issue of this newspaper as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

On August 30, 1965, the CBSWP held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting BEVERLY WULP announced that some of the court cases of CBSWP members arrested in connection with the anti-Willis demonstrations had been delayed or postponed.

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DET:mlb

WULP also announced that the CBSWP Executive Committee had talked to ED HEISLER, one of the Branch members arrested, and the Committee told HEISLER to stay clear of any more activity where his arrest might be brought about. HEISLER was told that under no circumstances was he to get arrested again.

(CG T-13, 9/1/65)

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II. Communist Techniques

A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations and the Protest Demonstrations Protesting the Rehiring of School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS, Chicago, Illinois, July 6 through August 31, 1965

The Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) continued its daily protest demonstrations against the rehiring of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS during the period July 6 through 23, 1965.

CG T-12, [redacted] during the period July 6 through 23, 1965, advised the following individuals on the dates indicated below were observed participating in these demonstrations: b7D

Date	Individuals
July 7, 1965	HOWARD PACKER S1 IRENE TURNER
July 8, 1965	Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD Reverend CLIFTON LAWS DENNIS SCHREIBER DENNIS J. SCHREIBER ROBERT SHERWOOD S1
July 9, 1965	Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD ROBERT SHERWOOD GUS SAVAGE S1 IRENE TURNER
July 10, 1965	MARIAN BYRNES S1 JOHN HAMILTON S1

Date	Individuals
	NATALIE MYERS SI
	TED PEARSON SI
	HELEN QUEEN SI
	IRENE TURNER
	CHARLES WILSON SI
	LEROY WOLINS SI
July 12, 1965	DAVID SIMONSON SI
	PEGGY TERRY ILL.

Special Agents of the FBI on the following indicated dates observed the following individuals as having participated in the CCCO demonstration on the dates indicated:

Date	Individuals
July 14, 1965	Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD
July 15, 1965	" " "
July 17, 1965	" " "
July 22, 1965	" " "
	WILBERFORCE JONES SI

In connection with the individuals mentioned above the additional following information is noted:

HOWARD PACKER SI

CG T-13 on March 15, 1965, advised that as of that date HOWARD PACKER was a current member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

IRENE TURNER

CG T-14 on July 9, 1947, advised that IRENE TURNER as of July, 1947, was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD

CG T-15 on June 21, 1965, advised that the Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD is the Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

CLIFTON LAWS

CG T-16 on December 12, 1950, advised that CLIFTON LAWS left the CP in 1942 but still believed in communist theory; however, LAWS felt that society was not ready for communism.

On May 22, 1963, CG T-17 advised that on May 19, 1963, CLIFTON LAWS attended a meeting of the Washington Park Forum (WPF).

DENNIS J. SCHRIEBER

CG T-18 on August 27, 1964, advised that DENNIS J. SCHRIEBER attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the CCDBR.

ROBERT SHERWOOD

CG T-19 on April 11, 1965, advised that ROBERT SHERWOOD attended a group discussion at Baltimore, Maryland. SHERWOOD attended this meeting as a member of Spartacist from Chicago, Illinois, to

assist in the organization of a Spartacist group in Baltimore, Maryland.

GUS SAVAGE SI

CG T-2 on April 3, 1964, advised that as of April, 1964, GUS SAVAGE, although not a member of a CP of Illinois club, was serving the CP of Illinois as a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

MARIAN BYRNES SI

CG T-1 on June 9, 1958, advised that on June 4, 1958, MARIAN BYRNES attended a meeting of the South Side Club, CP of Illinois.

JOHN HAMILTON SI

CG T-17 on February 18, 1962, advised that as of February 18, 1962, JOHN HAMILTON was Chairman of the WPF.

NATALIE MYERS SI

CG T-2 on May 2, 1965, advised that as of this date MYERS was a member of the CP of Illinois State Board.

TED PEARSON SI

CG T-18 on July 9, 1965, advised that TED PEARSON is currently a member of the Youth Club, CP of Illinois.

HELEN QUEEN SI

CG T-20 on April 2, 1965, advised that HELEN QUEEN

is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

CHARLES WILSON 51

CG T-9 on June 7, 1965, advised that on June 6, 1965, CHARLES WILSON attended a CP of Illinois leadership meeting.

LEROY WOLINS 51

CG T-9 on July 8, 1965, advised that LEROY WOLINS during the spring of 1965 attended meetings of the CP of Illinois Press Committee.

DAVID SIMONSON 51

CG T-21 on September 18, 1963, advised that DAVID SIMONSON on September 12, 1963, attended a CP Club meeting held in Hyde Park, Illinois.

PEGGY TERRY

CG T-22 on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, PEGGY TERRY was a member of the CP of Illinois.

CG T-23 on June 4, 1964, advised that as of June, 1964, PEGGY TERRY was then recording and corresponding secretary of the Women's Peace and Unity Club (WPUC), Chicago, Illinois.

WILBERFORCE JONES 51

CG T-3 in March, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, WILBERFORCE JONES was a member of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois.

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CG 100-41324
DET:jmn

On July 26, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a CCCO demonstration held on that date which was led by Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. The marchers assembled at Buckingham Fountain on the Lakefront in Chicago and marched to City Hall, Chicago, where the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and AL RABY, Convenor for the CCCO, addressed the marchers. When the marchers assembled at City Hall, the group consisted of approximately from ten thousand to fifteen thousand individuals, and the proceedings were orderly. Dr. KING, during his remarks, noted that if nothing was done by the leaders of the City of Chicago to show good faith in the administration of the Chicago School System problems, he and his associates would return to the city within a few days and lead another massive march.

Dr. KING closed his remarks with a prayer in which he asserted that Chicago was in the throes of a social revolution and he prayed that the political leaders for the City of Chicago would respond to the legitimate discontent of the non-white citizens of Chicago with creative and imaginative programs which would rectify the injustices of the past.

At the close of KING's remarks, he directed the crowd to disperse peacefully and return to their homes, which they did.

During the course of the above indicated demonstration, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following individuals in the assembly at Buckingham Fountain and at City Hall or in the march itself:

Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD
EMANUEL BLUM 51
EDWARD CAMPBELL
ISHMAEL FLORY 51
BEN GREEN 51
SOL GOLDIN 51
SHIRLY LENS
RUTH LERNER
TED PEARSON 51

DANIEL QUEEN 51
GUS SAVAGE 51
EARL V. SILBAR
DAVID SIMONSON 51
MARCIA STARR
GIL TERRY 51
JAMES WEST 51
CHARLES WILSON 51
BEVERLY WULP 51

Concerning the individuals referred to above, the following additional information is set forth concerning those individuals not previously characterized in this report:

EMANUEL BLUM

CG T-24, in June, 1960, advised that as of June, 1960, EMANUEL BLUM was a member of the National Committee, Communist Party (CP), USA.

EDWARD CAMPBELL

CG T-2, on July 26, 1965, advised that EDWARD CAMPBELL, a member of the CP from Connecticut, attended a meeting of the Chicago Youth Club, CP of Illinois, held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 12, 1965.

ISHMAEL FLORY

CG T-2, on August 28, 1964, advised that as of August, 1964, ISHMAEL FLORY was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission. CG T-2, on June 22, 1965, advised that ISHMAEL FLORY is a current member of the CP of Illinois.

BEN GREEN

CG T-25, on December 12, 1963, advised that on December 4, 1963, BEN GREEN attended a meeting of the combined Evanston and Skokie Clubs of the CP of Illinois.

SOL GOLDIN

CG T-26, in October, 1944, advised that during the fall of 1944, SOL GOLDIN was a member of the 13th Ward Branch, Communist Political Association.

CG T-27, on May 24, 1963, advised that SOL GOLDIN attended a meeting of the Chicago School of Social Science on that date.

SHIRLY LENS

CG T-28, on June 28, 1962, advised that on June 22, 1962, SHIRLY LENS attended a meeting of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

RUTH LERNER

On May 23, 1957, and July 1, 1957, CARL HERBERT SMITH, a self-admitted member of the CP from March, 1950, to March, 1957, stated that in the spring of 1952, he met RUTH LERNER at a CP social affair where RUTH LERNER was introduced to him as a CP member.

DANIEL QUEEN

CG T-20, on March 15, 1965, advised that DANIEL QUEEN is a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

EARL V. SILBAR

CG T-29, on May 28, 1965, advised that EARL V. SILBAR, arrested the previous day at the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings in Chicago, is the son of IRA SILBAR, a lawyer, who was a former member of the CP in the 1940s.

MARCIA STARR

CG T-8, on April 22, 1965, advised that as of April, 1965, MARCIA STARR was a member of the CP of Illinois.

GIL TERRY

CG T-30, on May 25, 1960, advised that as of May, 1960, GIL TERRY was a member of the 9th Congressional Section, CP of Illinois.

BEVERLY WULP

CG T-13, on March 15, 1965, advised that BEVERLY WULP is a current member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP).

CG T-12, [redacted] b7D [redacted] on July 28, 1965, also reported concerning the CCCO rally and/or march and demonstration held on July 26, 1965, and CG T-12 advised that among the individuals participating in the protest march on that date were the following:

LEON BEVERLY S1
ROSYLIN DEAN S1
EVA FRIEDLANDER S1
EDWARD HEISLER S1
DOROTHY HAYES S1
FLORENCE GREEN S1
JAMES BALANOFF, SR. S1
EDWIN JOHNSON S1
EMMA JOHNSON LLL
WILBERFORCE JONES S1
CLIFTON LAWS
BERNARD LUCAS S1
LEON PARTNOY S1
CHARLES HARRIS LLL
JOFFRE STEWART S1
JACK SPIEGEL S1

EUGENE TOURNOUR SI
JEAN WASHINGTON
BARNIE TAYLOR SI
MEYER WEINBERG
FRANK ANGLIN SI
DALE BERMAN SI
BETH JOFFE
BRENETTA HOWELL SI
BENNETT JOHNSON SI
JUDITH KOLOKOFF SI
ROSE SIMPSON

Concerning some of the individuals mentioned above who have not been previously characterized in this report, the additional following information is noted:

LEON BEVERLY

CG T-9, on October 15, 1962, advised that a CP of Illinois leader in Chicago, stated on October 11, 1962, that BEVERLY is one of the individuals employed in the packing industry in Chicago who should be contacted regularly to collect financial contributions made by him to the CP of Illinois.

ROSYLIN DEAN

CG T-2, advised on September 22, 1963, that as of that date, ROSYLIN DEAN was a member of a West Side club within the CP of Illinois. CG T-2 also advised that DEAN was also a member of the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and was active in behalf of CORE around CORE's efforts relative to the "March on Washington". CG T-2 advised DEAN does not hold any policy-making position in CORE but that her husband, ALLAN DEAN, who quit the CP of Illinois, five or six years ago, is either the education or labor director of the West Side unit of CORE. ROSYLIN DEAN, through her husband, is therefore in a position to influence to a limited extent policy-making within the West Side unit of CORE.

EVA FRIEDLANDER

CG T-2, on March 24, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, EVA FRIEDLANDER was a member of the CP of Illinois.

EDWARD HEISLER

CG T-13, on March 8, 1965, advised that EDWARD HEISLER is a current member of the CBSWP.

DOROTHY HAYES

CG T-30, on March 25, 1965, advised that as of that date, DOROTHY HAYES was a member of the Social Workers Club, CP of Illinois.

FLORENCE GREEN

CG T-31, on December 16, 1960, advised that as of December, 1960, FLORENCE GREEN was a member of the CP of Illinois.

CG T-9, on September 1, 1961, advised that FLORENCE GREEN attended a reception sponsored by the CP of Illinois to celebrate the release of a CP leader from jail.

JAMES BALANOFF, SR.

CG T-32, on April 14, 1965, advised that BALANOFF was a member of the CP of Illinois Nationality Section as of April, 1965.

EDWIN JOHNSON
EMMA JOHNSON

CG T-23, on October 22, 1962, advised that in October, 1962, EDWIN and EMMA JOHNSON attended a meeting of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

BERNARD LUCAS

CG T-14, on May 20, 1950, advised that BERNARD LUCAS was a member of the Section Committee, Jack Johnstone Section, District Eight, CP, USA, until May, 1949, when he asked to be released. Subsequent to May, 1949, LUCAS still was considered to be a Communist but he was no longer a member of the CP because his union position required him to file a non-Communist affidavit pursuant to the Taft-Hartley Law.

LEON PARTNOY

CG T-33, on January 28, 1963, advised that as of January, 1963, LEON PARTNOY subscribed to "The Worker".

CG T-14, on October 30, 1963, advised that on October 27, 1963, PARTNOY attended a banquet held in honor of GIL GREEN at the Hamilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

Concerning GIL GREEN, it is to be noted that CG T-2, in October, 1963, advised that as of October, 1963, GIL GREEN was a member of the CP of Illinois staff.

CHARLES HARRIS

CG T-18, on April 28, 1965, advised that as of April, 1965, CHARLES HARRIS was a member of a West Side unit of the DCA.

JOFFRE STEWART

CG T 34, on March 14, 1962, advised that in February, 1962, JOFFRE STEWART attended a meeting of the AAHA which was held in Chicago, Illinois.

JACK SPIEGEL

CG T-9, on October 15, 1962, advised that on October 11, 1962, a CP of Illinois leader identified JACK SPIEGEL as an outstanding individual in that SPIEGEL regularly contributes to the CP of Illinois and personally delivers funds to this CP of Illinois leader.

EUGENE TOURNOUR

CG T-2, on March 26, 1965, advised that as of March, 1965, TOURNOUR was a CP member who was active in CORE in behalf of the CP of Illinois.

JEAN WASHINGTON

On June 23, 1958, THORA DOROTHY NIXON, [redacted], Los Angeles, California, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she lived in Chicago, Illinois, from approximately 1940 to May, 1958, and that earlier in 1958, JEAN WASHINGTON disclosed to her that she, WASHINGTON, was then a member of the CP.

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CG T-35, on April 29, 1961, advised that JEAN WASHINGTON attended a meeting of the AAHA held in Chicago, Illinois, on that date.

BARNIE TAYLOR

CG T-13, on April 19, 1965, advised that up until 1959, BARNIE TAYLOR was a member of the CBSWP; however, TAYLOR was expelled from the SWP in 1959. Subsequent to that expulsion, TAYLOR continued to attend some open meetings of the SWP in Chicago.

MEYER WEINBERG

CG T-2, on September 23, 1963, advised that Dr. MEYER WEINBERG is from Oak Park, Illinois, and is reportedly very active in CORE and CORE's demonstrations. WEINBERG was a member of the CP of Illinois many years ago and is still regarded as a friend of the CP; however, WEINBERG is not known to be under the influence and direction of the CP in his present activity in CORE.

FRANK ANGLIN

CG T-15, on July 15, 1965, advised that FRANK ANGLIN is currently a member of the Board of Directors of the CCDBR.

DALE BERMAN

CG T-18, on August 12, 1963, advised that DALE BERMAN attended a founding meeting of the organization known as the Chicago Call for Youth. This meeting was held August 11, 1963, in Chicago.

CG T-36, on December 15, 1964, advised that DALE BERMAN attended a meeting sponsored by the DCA on December 13, 1964.

BETH JOFFE

CG T-37, on December 17, 1960, advised that BETH JOFFE attended the Christmas party held on December 16, 1960, by the Modern Teens Club of Chicago, Illinois.

BENNETT JOHNSON

CG T-2, on April 9, 1965, advised that the CP of Illinois in early 1964 desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations accepted BENNETT JOHNSON on the Negro Commission of the

CP of Illinois and permitted JOHNSON to attend Negro Commission meetings, although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois club. In the strictest classification, JOHNSON was not and is not a member of the CP. The CP of Illinois currently considers JOHNSON as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled.

JUDY KOLOKOFF

CG T-38, on December 21, 1962, advised that as of December, 1962, JUDY KOLOKOFF was a member of the Woodlawn Club, CP of Illinois.

ROSE SIMPSON

CG T-39, in July, 1963, advised that ROSE SIMPSON was a member of the CP of Illinois from the spring of 1956 to January, 1958, and from the spring of 1960 to June, 1961. Since June, 1961, SIMPSON has not been a member of the CP of Illinois.

During August, 1965, the CCCO demonstrations calling for the ouster of Chicago Superintendent of Schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS continued on a daily basis.

From information concerning these demonstrations furnished by CG T-12 and Sergeant SAM NOLAN, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, during August, 1965, the following individuals were identified as participating in these demonstrations on the dates indicated:

August 3, 1965	WILLIAM T. BAIRD
August 7, 1965	WILLIAM T. BAIRD
August 8, 1965	BARNIE TAYLOR
August 13, 1965	BARNIE TAYLOR
August 14, 1965	BARNIE TAYLOR
August 15, 1965	JESSE PROSTEN
August 20, 1965	IRENE TURNER
August 21, 1965	BARNIE TAYLOR
August 22, 1965	MADALYN JASINSKI
August 23, 1965	IRENE TURNER

Concerning JESSE PROSTEN and MADALYN JASINSKI not previously characterized in this report the following is noted:

JESSE PROSTEN

CG T-9 on June 4, 1962, advised that as of June, 1962, CP of Illinois leaders were interested in maintaining contact with JESSE PROSTEN, a key CP contact in the packing industry. These contacts with PROSTEN were to obtain financial contributions from PROSTEN and to keep him current on CP policy.

MADALYN JASINSKI

CG T-13 on September 1, 1965 advised that as of that date MADALYN JASINSKI was a member of CBSWP.

CG 100-40903

B. Demonstrations and Disturbances,
Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois
August 12, 1965

At 7:05 PM, August 12, 1965, Officer ROBERT DAY, Deputy Superintendent's Office, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, that the civil rights organization ACT passed out handbills on August 12, 1965, calling for a rally to be held at 8:30 PM, August 12, 1965, at Oakley and Jackson Streets, Chicago, to protest the Board of Education and Welfare Department of the City of Chicago.

CG T-11 advised on August 13, 1965, that at 8:30 PM, August 12, 1965 the above indicated protest meeting was being sponsored by the West Side ACT against the practices made by the Chicago Board of Education and Cook County Public Aid Department. CG T-11

advised that the leaders of this demonstration intended to make speeches announcing the practices of these agencies against the Negroes and had enlisted members of West Side youth gangs, particularly the Spanish Cobras, to swell the ranks of the demonstrators. CG T-11 stated that as of 8:30 PM, August 12, 1965, there were only about fifteen individuals in attendance.

On August 12, 1965, from 9:00 PM to 9:50 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed approximately fifty people in attendance at this rally. Agents observed that the rally was headed by LAWRENCE LANDRY, National Chairman of ACT. The group dispersed at 9:50 PM and were told to return on the evening of August 13, 1965, for a closed meeting at 4229 West Wilcox, Chicago, and to bring all mothers receiving aid to dependent children. 111

At 11:30 PM, August 12, 1965, Lt. EDWARD KELLY, Watch Commander, Filmore District, Chicago Police Department, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that at approximately 9:15 PM, a Negro woman, who was subsequently identified as DESSIE MAE WILLIAMS, 4047 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, was killed when a fire truck gone out of control hit a stop sign, which sign in turn struck her.

Lt. KELLY stated that the tillerman who steers the vehicle from the back seat of the hook and ladder was not on the truck at the time it left the fire station and because of this, the fire truck had hit several objects after pulling out of the fire station at 4001 Wilcox Avenue. KELLY stated that shortly after the accident, a crowd of approximately 100 Negroes gathered in the area.

At 12:30 AM, August 13, 1965, Lt. KELLY advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the crowd at Jackson and Pulaski Streets had become violent and were breaking car windows in the area.

Assistant Deputy Superintendent JOHN T. CONNORS of the Chicago Police Department advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 13, 1965, that immediately after the accident, a crowd of approximately 200 Negroes were throwing bottles and bricks, but the damage was confined

to automobiles, both parked and passing in the area. He stated that some damage was done to two police department vehicles, but no damage was done to any of the stores or other property in the area. CONNORS stated that the disturbance was brought under control by 2:00 AM, August 13, 1965, and two police officers received slight injuries. CONNORS further advised that several members of ACT were at the scene of the disturbance and were trying to calm the demonstrators.

CG T-40 advised on August 13, 1965, that he had learned FREDERICK DOUGLAS ANDREWS and approximately five other individuals were successful in attracting approximately 200 individuals to the scene of the above indicated accident. ANDREWS stated they would attempt to attract additional individuals to continue protest demonstrations during the evening of August 13, 1965. In addition, ANDREWS stated that NAHAZ ROGERS of ACT was in the process of preparing a leaflet for distribution concerning the death of the Negro female and for failure to integrate the fire houses in Negro neighborhoods. CG T-40 stated that it was his belief that ANDREWS was a motivating force in initiating the disturbances.

CG T-11, on August 13, 1965, advised that during the evening of August 12, 1965, information concerning the disturbance was being furnished to NAHAZ ROGERS since he was not present at the scene and because he was to prepare a flyer which would be distributed on the West Side of Chicago on August 13, 1965. CG T-11 stated that the flyer will state that the cause of the woman's death allegedly was due to drunkenness on the part of the fireman and, therefore, was inexcusable. The flyer will also demand integration of the fire stations on the West Side of Chicago.

CG T-11 further advised that the people leaving the scene of the disturbance during the early morning of August 13, 1965, were requested to return again the night of August 13, 1965, for further demonstrations. One of the main promoters of this request was ANDREWS.

CG T-11 stated that the crowd during the morning of August 13, 1965, was extremely ugly and that the crowd was a tinderbox, ready to explode at any time. The crowd consisted of both adult and teen-age individuals and many of the teen-age individuals present were members of Negro teen-age gangs, but to the best of CG T-11's observations, these gangs were not present in any organized manner.

CG 100-41324
DET:jmn

CG T-2, on August 20, 1965, advised that the CP of Illinois is very much against the recent outburst in the vicinity of Wilcox and Pulaski Streets in Chicago and the CP had no wish to interject itself into the disturbance. The uprising was at the instigation of LAWRENCE LANDRY and his civil rights group, ACT, and the CP has stayed away from any relationship whatsoever with ACT.

CG T-7 advised on August 19, 1965, that TED PEARSON, Area Coordinator of the West Side Section of the DCC, the Chicago affiliate of the DCA, advised that the DCC had not participated in the recent civil rights riots held on the West Side of Chicago. PEARSON felt that the West Side Chapter of the DCC should prepare a leaflet to be distributed which would not condone or condemn, but simply set forth the facts as to why it is believed the rioting occurred.

CG T-7 further advised that West Side DCC members were instructed to stay away from the area in which the riots were occurring and CG T-7 personally surveyed the area during the time the riots were being held and none of the members of the DCC were observed in the area during this period.

On August 14, 1965, Officer RICHARD BECKER, Chicago Police Department, advised that one DAVID PAGE was arrested in the general area of the racial disturbances at Wilcox and Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois. BECKER stated that PAGE was arrested for passing out leaflets captioned "Get the Cops Out", which was signed "Spartacist". PAGE indicated that he was from New York and furnished the police department with a birth date of [redacted] New York City, and identified himself as a student at the City College of New York. b6 b7C

On August 14, 1965, Lt. JOHN CARROL, Youth Division, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, advised that a circular of the above type was found in the possession of one JESSE DAVIDSON, [redacted] who was taken into custody August 13, 1965, in the area of the disturbance at Wilcox and Pulaski and that this leaflet, in addition to being signed by "Spartacist", contained a telephone number 772-8817. Lt. CARROL advised that this number was found to be listed to JOHN R. GLENN, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois.

CG 100-41324
DET:jmn

Regarding JOHN GLENN, Mr. RAY V. HAINLINE, [redacted] Houston, Texas, on September 1, 1964, furnished a letter in which MARCIA GLENN stated that she and her husband, MRS JOHN GLENN, constituted the Midwest Chapter of "Spartacist." LL

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On August 19, 1965, LEON WEST, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, advised that DAVID PAGE was arrested August 14, 1965, at Kostner and Jackson Boulevard for distributing the leaflet "Get the Cops Out." WEST stated PAGE's correct name was DANIEL PAIGE, also known as David Page, and that the Chicago Police Department central booking number for PAGE was [redacted]

WEST also advised that when arrested, PAGE admitted to being a Communist and a member of "Spartacist" group in New York City. PAGE also admitted that he helped prepare the above mentioned leaflet.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS ANDREWS

Concerning FREDERICK DOUGLAS ANDREWS, CG T-11 advised on August 13, 1965, that ANDREWS is a member of RAM.

CG 100-41324
1
DET:mlb

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

In late August, 1965 a CP of Illinois member active in the Negro American Labor Council met with leadership representatives of the CP of Illinois for the purpose of discussing the CP of Illinois role in the CCCO. This meeting was held to determine what the CP of Illinois could do in the CCCO in order to maintain the NALC as a factor in the CCCO.

During this meeting it was stated that the NALC is not believed to be an organization that could play a major role in the CCCO. This opinion was advanced on the basis that only a handful of people in the NALC are willing to do any kind of work. It was stated that before the NALC could become a factor in the CCCO the NALC would have to build a sufficient cadre to do this type of work.

As a result of this meeting the CP of Illinois leadership instructed that the CP members active in the NALC concentrate on doing a good job in the unions and from this base it is hoped the NALC would then become a major force in the CCCO.

(CG T-9, 9/8/65)

On August 28, 1965, the CCCO sponsored an all day conference in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of evaluating the civil rights activities by the CCCO to date in Chicago. This conference was held at 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, was addressed by AL RABY, civil rights leader and convenor of the CCCO, and was chaired by BERNARD LUCUS, a member of the Labor Committee of the CCCO.

CG 100-41324
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DET:mlb

Among those attending this CCCO conference were the following individuals who were known to be either current or former members of the CP of Illinois:

CHARLES WILSON
WILBERFORCE JONES
EARL DURHAM
NATE SHARPE
DOROTHY HAYES
HERB WRIGHT
LESTER DAVIS
WILLIE PITTS

(CG T-3, 8/28/65)

CG 100-41324
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DET:mlb

On September 7, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and a member of the State Board, gave a report on civil rights activities in the Chicago area and during this report commented on the CCCO General Conference held in Chicago on August 28, 1965. DURHAM characterized the CP of Illinois success at this conference as poor. He did, however, praise HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois member who attended the conference, for the good job WRIGHT did as a leader of one of the conference workshops.

(CG T-3, 9/16/65)

CG 100-41324
1
DET:mlb

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

(No pertinent information developed.)

1 APPENDIX

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF
THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4,1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The January-February,1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

A flyer dated April 17, 1965, issued by Spartacist reflects its address as Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1 APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

As of May 3, 1965, there were two DCC Clubs in Chicago, one located on the north side, the other on the west side. Neither Club has a headquarters.

At a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, at Chicago, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator; ILENE WAGNER, Secretary; and KATHY PEARSON, Area Reporter, all of whom are current members of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois.

The Chicago Area does not have an official headquarters and is currently using TED and KATHY PEARSON's residence, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
OCTOBER 28, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 03-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	10/29/65	7/1/65 - 9/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ELDRED W. COX — TYPED BY: lmd

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA ELDRED W. COX, 7/30/65, at Newark.

D*

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is disseminated to intelligence agencies listed pursuant to Bureau instructions.

Special Agents who observed LNVC picketing at City Hall, Newark, N.J., on 7/13/65, were BERNARD J. CONNELL and A. HOWARD COLVIN.

Special Agents who observed [redacted] and [redacted] on 4/16/61 were [redacted] and [redacted]

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Notations

1 - cc report
SORB

79 NOV 15 1965

NK 100-43052

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-2 [redacted]	Characterization of LEON GRUNTFEST
NK T-3 [redacted]	Characterizations of ESTHER NETTE and PETER SHUCHTER
NK T-4 [redacted]	
NK T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of DAVE REID
NK T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-7 [redacted]	100-43052-180
NK T-8 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH
NK T-9 [redacted]	100-43052-186
NK T-10 [redacted]	100-43052-187
NK T-11 [redacted]	Characterization of JACK WYSOCKER

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NK 100-48052

NK T-12

[redacted]

(by request)

Characterization of
JACK WYSOCKER

b6
b7C
b7D

NK T-13

[redacted]

(by request)

Characterization of JACK
WYSOCKER

NK T-14
NY 1537-S

Characterization of
MARVIN MARKMAN

LEAD:

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J. Will follow communist influence in racial matters and submit report by 2/1/66.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information herein tends to identify the following sources of present and future value, disclosure of whom would adversely effect the national security:

NK T-1
NK T-6
NK T-7
NK T-10

C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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Report of: ELDRED W. COX Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: 10/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist strategy: Instructor at class on Marxism, sponsored by the New Jersey Chapter of W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (NJDCA), stated a Marxist backs such movements as the war on poverty and civil rights. Rioting in Los Angeles blamed on police and power structure. Communist tactics: Some of former CP members participated in picketing of Paterson, N.J. PD on 6/21/65, protesting arrest of Negro male. Labor Vanguard Democrats picketed Newark, New Jersey City Hall on 7/13/65, demanding police review board. NJDCA collected signatures for petition against police brutality in Newark, N.J. CARL BRADEN and CAROL STEVENS spoke on programs of SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND on 10/6/65, at Arlington, N.J. Communist penetration in organizations: JACK WYSOCKER, former NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD member, represents COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT at New Brunswick, N.J.

NJ NJ NJ

DK

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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NK 100-43052

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. NEW JERSEY CHAPTER OF THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (NJDCA)

A characterization of the NJDCA appears in the appendix hereto.

During a class on Marxism sponsored by the NJDCA, on August 17, 1965, the instructor, MARVIN MARKMAN, stated that a Marxist backs such movements as the war on poverty and civil rights. The recent rioting in Los Angeles was discussed and blamed on the police and the power structure.

NY NJ

(NK T-1, August 19, 1965)

MARVIN MARKMAN attended meetings of the New York District COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) Committee during the period September - November, 1964.

(NK T-14, September 14, 1964, October 12, 1964, and November 15, 1964)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. PICKETING OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY POLICE DEPARTMENT JUNE 21, 1965

The Paterson, New Jersey Police Department headquarters was picketed by about 50 individuals between 9:30 and 10:30 pm on June 21, 1965, protesting police action in connection with the arrest of a 22 year old Negro male named HAROLD PRIMUS of [redacted] New Jersey.

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The pickets were all young Negro males with the exception of four or five young white males. They appeared to be led by EDWARD CARTER, the Chairman of the Passaic County Chapter of the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY. Another white male, JOHN LEON GRUMFEST, who described himself as a student at Rutgers University, also led the picketing. No disorders occurred and the pickets dispersed peacefully.

NJ

NJ

(Deputy Chief of Police, MARINUS RITER, Paterson, New Jersey, June 22, 1965, to SA JAMES R. LAUGHLIN)

The 1964 Paterson city directory lists only one GRUNTFEST family in Paterson: namely, LEON and DORIS GRUNTFEST [redacted] New Jersey. MRS. LEON GRUNTFEST SR.

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LEON GRUNTFEST SR was a member of the CP in 1943 and 1942 and was Branch Organizer for the Carpenters Branch of the Building Trade Section of the CP during that period.

(NK T-2, October, 1952)

DORIS GRUNTFEST was a member of the CP in Paterson, New Jersey.

(ANNE BLOKKER, an admitted former member of the CP, June 7, 1952)

B. PICKETING OF THE CITY HALL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, JULY 13, 1965, BY LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS (LVD), ALSO KNOWN AS LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC)

A characterization of the LVD, also known as LNVC appears in the appendix hereto.

MRS. CLARENCE COGGINS

On July 13, 1965, eight adults and seven children picketed the City Hall at Newark, New Jersey, from approximately 7:00 pm until 8:00 pm. Among the NJ adult demonstrators were CLARENCE COGGINS, his wife AGATHA COGGINS, ALVIN OLIVER, ESTHER NETTE, and PETER SHUCHTER. WILLIAM CLARK, unsuccessful LVD candidate for Governor of New Jersey, in the Democratic primary of June 1, 1965, appeared upon the scene at 8:55 pm. Some of the demonstrators carried signs reading, "LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS" and "Police Review Board Now".

(Observation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, July 13, 1965)

NK 100-48052

Characterizations of CLARENCE COGGINS, ALVIN OLIVER, and WILLIAM CLARK are included in the characterization of the LNVC which appears in the appendix hereto.

ESTHER NETTE has been an active member of the LNVC since 1961.

(NK T-3, May 3, 1965)

PETER SHUCHTER is the son of LILLIAN SHUCHTER. LILLIAN SHUCHTER was expelled from the CP about 1957, attempted unsuccessfully to gain readmittance to the CP, and was active in the early days of the LNVC, but has been inactive in the LNVC in recent years.

(NK T-3, May 3, 1965)

On April 16, 1961, PETER SHUCHTER accompanied ROBERT HAMILTON, to [redacted] New Jersey, an apartment building in which HARRY BLOKSBERG then resided.

b6
b7C

(Observation by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, April 16, 1961)

ROBERT HAMILTON had been teaching a Marxist class for young people for the New Jersey CP in 1961. HARRY BLOKSBERG had been active in this class.

(NK T-4, August 2, 1961)

On July 13, 1965, the Newark Human Rights Commission held a public hearing on the merits of establishing a police review board for the Newark Police Department. CLARENCE COGGINS and WILLIAM CLARK appeared before this hearing on July 13, 1965, and spoke in favor of a police review board. CLARK's appearance was mostly incoherent. COGGINS was interrupted by a question from Newark Detective LOUIS ROBERTS who asked if COGGINS was now or ever had been a member of the CP. The question

NK 100-48052

was ruled not germane and COGGINS was not required to answer.

(Deputy Chief of Police, JOHN REDDEN, Newark, New Jersey Police Department, to Special Agent A. HOWARD COLVIN, July 14, 1965)

C. PETITION AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY IN NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, CIRCULATED BY NJDCA

14 At a meeting of the NJDCA on July 30, 1965, DAVE REID gave a short report on "police brutality in Newark, New Jersey". The NJDCA appointed a committee to prepare a petition concerning "police brutality" for circulation in Newark. DAVE REID had been driving a sound truck during that week to advertise a demonstration by the CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY concerning "police brutality".

(NK T-1, August 2, 1965)

DAVE REID was a CP member as of April, 1964.

(NK T-5, April 23, 1964)

At a meeting of the NJDCA on September 3, 1965, DAVE REID reported that the campaign of the NJDCA for signatures to a petition against "police brutality" in Newark, New Jersey, was proceeding too slowly. Members of NJDCA were requested to meet for signature solicitation twice each week until the end of October or until 5,000 signatures were obtained for presentation to the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey.

(NK T-6, September 8, 1965)

D. SPEAKING TOUR OF CARL BRADEN AND CAROL STEVENS; SPEECH AT ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY, OCTOBER 6, 1965

15 A letter dated August 20, 1965, signed by Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH, and bearing the letterhead of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF) reflected that CARL BRADEN and Miss CAROL STEVENS were making a speaking tour

NK 100-48052

of the Northeastern states during the end of September and beginning of October, 1965. In the letter CAROL STEVENS was described as "coordinator of the APPALACHIAN ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE which SCEF is assisting in Tennessee".

(NK T-7, September 14, 1965)

A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix hereto.

As of April 11, 1964, WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH was a member of the Board of Directors of the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN - SOVIET FRIENDSHIP (NCASF).

(NK T-3, April 16, 1964)

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

MRS. CARL BRADEN KY NJ

CARL BRADEN and his wife ANNE BRADEN were known to be members of the CP at Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 until shortly prior to December 11, 1964.

(Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, testifying on December 11 and 13, 1964, in criminal court of Jefferson County, Kentucky, during a prosecution for sedition by the state against CARL BRADEN)

CAROL STEVENS in August, 1964, was going to the residence of the BRADENS almost every day to work on the "Southern Patriot".

(NK T-9, August 19, 1964)

A characterization of the "Southern Patriot." is contained in the characterization of the SCEF.

NK 100-43052

On October 6, 1965, CARL BRADEN and CAROL STEVENS appeared as guest speakers at the residence of Reverend CHARLES W. BONNER, [redacted] New Jersey. b6 b7C About 35 persons were in attendance and while the meeting appeared to be without a sponsor, many of the persons attending were members of the Belleville - Nutley Discussion Group. Reverend WILLIAM HOWARD MELISH introduced BRADEN and STEVENS. In his introduction MELISH identified BRADEN as field secretary of the SCEF.

BRADEN spoke generally about civil rights activity in the south. He said that the SCEF is concentrating on organizing the jobless and underpaid whites and Negroes in the mountainous areas of the eastern seaboard and south for joint action to solve their problems.

BRADEN also discussed his sedition case, stating he had bought a house and had transferred the deed to a Negro family. He said that this house was later bombed but the state arrested him instead of prosecuting the bombers. BRADEN also spoke on the need for education in the south and the need for funds, subsequent to which a collection was taken up.

CAROL STEVENS spoke concerning the SCEF program on college campuses.

(NK T-10, October 8, 1965)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. COMMUNITY ACTION PROJECT (CAP), NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

The CAP is an organization which began activity in New Brunswick, New Jersey, about one year ago, with the objectives of helping the underprivileged both young and old living in New Brunswick. Leaders of CAP are students at Rutgers University. They have appeared numerous times before city officials for better recreational facilities and more police protection in city housing projects. A member of CAP was recently arrested by the New Brunswick

NK 100-48052

Police Department for obstructing and interferring with police who were investigating a complaint that wine was being served to minors at CAP headquarters. Based on this incident, CAP is contending that the New Brunswick Police Department is harassing the CAP. JACK WYSOCKER, attorney, [redacted] New Jersey, who resides in Highland Park, New Jersey, has stated that he is representing CAP and has requested to meet with officials of the New Brunswick Police Department, to discuss the allegation that New Brunswick police have been harassing members of the CAP. b6 b7C

(Chief of Police RALPH PETRONE, New Brunswick, New Jersey, on August 2, 1965, to SA [redacted])

JACK WYSOCKER addressed the Middlesex County New Jersey Chapter of the NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL (NNLC), and stated that he was attempting to organize a chapter of the NNLC at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

(NK T-11, February 23, 1953)

The NNLC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

JACK WYSOCKER was a member of the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (NLG) in 1953.

(NK T-12, June 30, 1953)

A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix hereto.

JACK WYSOCKER and ALAN SILVER were attempting to have a New Jersey Statute rescinded, which required loyalty oaths of tenants in public housing.

(February 26, 1953 issue of the "Daily Home News", published at New Brunswick, New Jersey)

NK 100-43052

ALAN SILVER had been organizer of the CP in Middlesex County, New Jersey, during part of 1949.

(NK T-13, October, 1954)

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LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
Formerly known as the
Labor-Negro Vanguard Party,
Also known as
Labor Vanguard Democrats

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER.

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER were all members of the HARRIET TUBMAN Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

APPENDIX

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LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
(Cont'd)

The May 2, 1965, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article that the Labor Vanguard Democrats, running an insurgent slate in the June 1, 1965, Democratic Primary opened their official campaign May 1, 1965, with a "May Day Rally" in Military Park at Newark.

WILLIAM CLARK headed the Labor Vanguard Democrat ticket as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Other candidates on the ballot were ESTHER NETTE of Newark, candidate for Assembly; HERMAN D. KLEIN of East Orange, candidate for Freeholder; and ALVIN OLIVER of Newark, candidate for Essex County Clerk.

On May 18, 1965, a third source advised that the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE had been inactive for about seven months until CLARENCE COGGINS and ALVIN OLIVER stimulated the current political activity under the designation of Labor Vanguard Democrats.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

A source on April 15, 1965, furnished a copy of the by-laws of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY. These by-laws state in part as follows:

> "All members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of N.J. are members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, of which the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of N.J. is a charter chapter."

The same source advised on May 18, 1965, that headquarters of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY is located at 152 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and uses Box 121, Newark, New Jersey, as a mailing address.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA appears in the appendix hereto.

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FD-323 (Rev.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
October 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NK 100-48052

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent Eldred W. Cox dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	10/29/65	7/21/65-10/18/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN C. SEATON

TYPED BY: ats

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

T-16 01
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293827

Classified by Sealy Burpee
Declassify on: OADR
1-28-98

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 7/30/65.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "Secret" because it contains information fron NY 3810-S*, NY 4092-S*, NY 4212-S*, and NY 5182-S*, all of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order not to jeopardize these sources, the secret classification is being used.

It is also being classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 694-S*, who furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. This classification is being used in order to protect this valuable source.

35 NOV 1 1965

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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EX-112

10 NOV 1965

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EX-113

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV. DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	11-30-65	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	HAND	
By	BY:	[illegible]	

NOV 30 1965

Notations: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1-cc regent

BOB R.B.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, an appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in this report. This appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party
[redacted]	Socialist Workers Party
A. LEWIS BARNETT	Workers World Party
[redacted]	Congress of Racial Equality
ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO	National Association For the Advancement of Colored People
RAYMOND F. MOHR	Negro American Labor Council
[redacted]	Southern Christian Leadership Conference

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b7C

In 7/65, NY 694-S*. advised that according to GUS HALL, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL has been "hired" on a full-time basis to work "secretly" in recruiting into CP, USA, Negroes from the civil rights movement. O'DELL was to be given $5,000.00 for salary and expenses. (X W)

HALL also stated that O'DELL had been assigned to organize a delegation of seven CP, USA members active in the CP, USA Negro movement to go to Moscow under the auspices of "Freedomways" at the invitation of the "Writers Union in Moscow". (X W)

On 8/7/65, CG 5824-S* furnished SA RICHARD W. HANSEN the following information: (X W)

During the course of the National Board meeting of the (X W)

CP, USA, held in NYC, during the period July 16-19, 1965, JAMES JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker", cornered CG 5824-S* during one of these days for a discussion which lasted one and one-half hours. One of the things JACKSON did at this time was to tell him that the Party could not let HUNTER PITTS O'DELL go, and JACKSON noted that O'DELL was now on the verge of leaving NYC and looking for another job. He said that if O'DELL left, the Party would lose his full services for Freedomways, Inc., as well as his talent and work in the civil rights movement. The Party, according to JACKSON could not find a better man for these tasks. JACKSON stated we must do something, and we should do something to subsidize him. He asked the question, "Why don't you do something?" CG 5824-S* replied that all he could do was possibly use what influence he had but that he had no money and could make no decision in this connection. CG 5824-S* then asked JACKSON, "What do you want me to do? What do you intend to do?" JACKSON's response was well maybe he could take this up with GUS HALL. At this point, CG 5824-S* suggested to JACKSON that he felt it might be best for him to talk to WINSTON on this matter first and then possibly LIGHTFOOT. When JACKSON had done this, CG 5824-S suggested that perhaps they, JACKSON and WINSTON, could jointly present this suggestion concerning some help to O'DELL to the Party as a considered opinion of the collective. CG 5824-S* told JACKSON that if he was asked, he would agree to the suggestion being made by JACKSON.

The source noted that JACKSON apparently did go ahead and did something on this matter and must have talked to WINSTON as well as LIGHTFOOT. It is assumed that he talked to LIGHTFOOT because LIGHTFOOT raised this matter in Chicago. When LIGHTFOOT raised this matter, he was told JACKSON had previously mentioned it in New York. Apparently also following the National Board meeting, JACKSON as well as WINSTON must have talked to GUS HALL about the situation involving O'DELL. It is assumed that as a result GUS agreed to the proposition to do something financially for O'DELL.

GUS HALL approved this suggestion and his approval authorized turning over $5,000.00 to O'DELL. This $5,000.00, according to JACKSON and HALL, will now be used by O'DELL in

connection with his work. He is, in fact, being subsidized by the Party as the Party man in the civil rights movement. There are no restirctions on this money and no matter where O'DELL gets located, he is guaranteed this $5,000.00. He can use it any way he sees fit and is not limited as to its disposal. (X) W

This information is not being included in the report because it is felt that the inclusion of this information would compromise the informant.

The information from NY 694-S* and CG 5824-S* with respect to O'DELL is not being included in the report because the nature of the information tends to identify these valuable sources. (X) W

"Political Affairs" was reviewed for the pertinent period but no pertinent information was located.

SAS who observed activity on 8/30/65, at 575 Madison Ave., NYC, were [redacted] JOHN C. SEATON and [redacted] [redacted] b6 b7C

SA [redacted] observed the street rally on 8/24/65.

NYO files contain no pertinent info concerning CORE Chapters in the NYC area other than Staten Island CORE. On 10/7/65, Detective RAYMOND J. CLARKE, Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, advised SA JAMES D. BRODY that a review of their records indicate there have been no change in officers listed in various chapters of CORE throughout the NYC area. These officers were set forth in a previous CIRM report, and are not being repeated in this report.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1	
NY 2359-S* (X) W	
NY T-2	
NY 2360-S* (X) W	

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U) b3 b7D b7E Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
NY T-4 CG 5824-S* (U)	Characterization of GIL GREEN " " HYMAN LUMER " " HENRY WINSTON
NY T-5 NY 2010-S* (U)	
NY T-6 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
NY T-7 [redacted] (U)	(U)
NY T-8 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U) Characterization of OTTO HALL " " CHARLES JOHNSON " " ARTHUR KNIGHT
NY T-9 [redacted]	NY 100-153735-1722
NY T-10 [redacted]	Characterization of JAMES COATSWORTH " " ARTHUR ROSEN
	[redacted] Characterization of KEY MARTIN " " " SAM MARCY
NY T-11 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of TOM DENNIS
NY T-12 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of TOM DENNIS " " EARL DURHAM " " GEORGE MEYERS

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-13 NY 694-S*	Characterization of GUS HALL " " JAMES JACKSON " " MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. " " CARL WINTER " " STANLEY LEVISON
NY T-14 NY 2760-S*	Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS
NY T-15 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
	Instant Report Characterization of ERDINE ANTONSEN " " FLORENCE BRIDGES " " MIKE DAVIDOW " " MARIAN KNIGHT " " WILLIAM PATTERSO " " LEO RABOUINE " " DANNY RUBEL " " ROBERT THOMPSON " " JAMES TORMEY " " AGNES WILLIS
NY T-16 NY 3810-S*	
NY T-17 NY 4212-S*	
NY T-18 [redacted] (S) (U)	
NY T-19 [redacted] (S) (U)	
NY T-20 NY 5182-S*	

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-21 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JOHN CUTCH " " ED PINCKNEY
NY T-22 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-23 NY 4092-S*	
NY T-24 [redacted]	NY 100-7629-6331-6366 [redacted]
NY T-25 [redacted]	[redacted] Instant Report
NY T-26 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-153249-44 100-153249-47
NY T-27 [redacted]	Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY
NY T-28 [redacted]	Characterization of GAIL SCHNEIDER " " ROBERT SCHNEIDER " " GILBERT WASSERMAN
NY T-29 [redacted]	Characterization of EDMUND TENNERIELLO
NY T-30 [redacted] (S) (U)	Characterization of ALICE TURNER
NY T-31 [redacted]	~~SECRET~~ (U) Characterization of ALICE TURNER

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b7E

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-32 NY 1181-S*	
NY T-33 [redacted] (By Request)	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN b6 b7C b7D
NY T-34 [redacted]	Characterization of MIKE HARRINGTON " " RACHELLE HOROWITZ
NY T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of DONALD SLAIMAN
NY T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of RACHELLE HOROWITZ
NY T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of RACHELLE HOROWITZ
NY T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of CLARENCE JONES
NY T-39 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL
NY T-40 NY 1190-S*	

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-41	[redacted]
NY T-42	[redacted] Characterization of MALCOLM X
NY T-43 [redacted] (S) (U)	[redacted] (S) (U)
NY T-44 [redacted]	Characterization of BILL EPTON
NY T-45 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of WILLIAM MC ADOO " " ED LEMANSKY

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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 2/1/65.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: JOHN C. SEATON Office: New York, New York
Date: October 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by ~~5280 Lowry~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~ 11-28-90 ~~2 93,827~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CPUSA, in Summer of 1965, held a Party school in New Jersey; it was noted that there was a course on civil rights which was established primarily for people active in civil rights work. A draft entitled, "An Approach to a Resolution on the Negro Question", by JAMES JACKSON, was made available to those attending a meeting of the National Board of the CPUSA in July, 1965; in this draft it was stated The Party's Leadership Role and Organization is a need of the Freedom Movement. In August, 1965, officials of CP decided to release a statement concerning Los Angeles riots; it was urged that National Guard be removed and money being used to maintain them be used instead for relief of riot victims; it was also urged that police brutality and "the reign of the trigger -- happy cops in Negro communities" be stopped. On 8/20/65, at a meeting of the 11th A.D. Club of the CP, ARTHUR KNIGHT said that stepped up action must follow to stop the war in Viet Nam, and bring the troops home to stand guard in Mississippi and Louisiana, where they are needed to protect the rights of the Negroes. In "The Worker" of 7/20/65, it is stated the Johnson Administration is getting ready to declare a national emergency against the desires of the American people in

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SYNOPSIS (Continued)

order to send Americans to Viet Nam, and it was stated if he is concerned with emergencies he need look no further than Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, New York City and Chicago. "The Worker" said bring back the troops from Viet Nam and deploy them against enemies of democracy in our country. At National Convention of SWP in September, 1965, SWP leaders analyzed role of SWP as encouraging Negro independent political action and opposing current Negro leadership; the goal would be turning Negro protest movement from gradualism to pro-socialism. In August, 1965, SAM MARCY, Chairman of WWP, hailed the rebellion of the black people of Los Angeles as a genuine revolutionary and a sure sign of the coming black emancipation; urged friends of Black Freedom to rally to the cause of the embittered black masses of Los Angeles, to condemn their oppressors and to avenge the murders of their comrades-in-arms. WWP stated black masses are determined to win freedom whatever the cost and WWP supports them without reservation. CP members continue to be active within NALC. STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue their contacts with SCLC.

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DETAILS

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

On July 6, 1965, a meeting of the Secretariat, CP, USA, was held at CP Headquarters. According to the source, the first part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the recently concluded Party school held in New Jersey. HY LUMER commented that it was one of the most important developments in "our work" in many years. He said it was a precedent setting in having such a school on such a scale. He noted that there were approximately 75 students having four separate classes which ran simultaneously.

LUMER commented regarding the content of the school noting that there was a course on civil rights which was established primarily for people active in civil rights work.

NY T-1
July 6, 1965

On July 8, 1965, HENRY WINSTON, BILL PATTERSON, and GIL GREEN had an informal discussion at CP Headquarters, New York City.

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WINSTON told the group that he was expecting CYRIL BRIGGS at 2:00 PM. He said that BRIGGS was a real oldtimer who was in from the west coast to do some writing.

PATTERSON and GREEN discussed an article written by BRIGGS concerning the Negro situation. PATTERSON commented that the article documents how Negro students are being used to support the foreign policy. He said, however, that he was at a loss to understand to whom the article is addressed and complained that it was far too general.

Continuing, PATTERSON commented that the article, on the whole, does not make the fight for liberty. He said it pictures the Communist in the light of people who think they know it all. He said the article does not have the correct approach to the question. He felt that they should tell BRIGGS that he poses the question in the incorrect manner. He cautioned, however, that they should not discourage him from writing in that vein, but stated the article in its present approach is not helpful.

GIL GREEN echoed the comment made by PATTERSON. He said the article would strike a responsive note with some Negroes, but it does not have the right approach.

WINSTON agreed that they should make their views known to BRIGGS.

NY T-2
July 8, 1965

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A meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA was held at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, on July 16, 1965 through July 19, 1965. With respect to a resolution on the Negro question, it was agreed, on July 17, 1965, by a group of members interested in Negro matters, that the body which was established at the Negro Commission meeting and which had the responsibility for preparing the resolution in Chicago on August 7 or 8, 1965, would meet. This committee would be composed of HENRY WINSTON, JIM JACKSON, THOMAS DENNIS, EARL DURHAM, and GEORGE MEYERS. This was agreed upon because time would not permit an adequate discussion and the resolution which was before the Board was totally inadequate. (X W)

NY T-3
July 19-20, 1965

The following draft, "An Approach to a Resolution on the Negro Question", by JAMES JACKSON was made available to those attending a meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA in New York City on July 16-19, 1965: (X W)

"An Approach to a Resolution on the Negro Question (X W)

"For a decade the Negro freedom movement has leaped forward. It has initiated wave after wave of mass actions which has set millions into motion in support of first one and then another of the programatic requirements for securing equality and freedom. (X W)

"In overwhelming numbers the young generation of white youth have come out in behalf of the demands of the Negro people to be free from all manner of discrimination. (X W)

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"The major denominations of church-goers support the just demands of the Negro people.(X)W

"The majority of the organized labor movement is involved in the purposeful drive of the Negro people to secure the full measure of the rights to which they are entitled as citizens on the same, equal, level of that of all other peoples of the nation.(X)W

"Decisive sections of world public opinion have expressed its solidarity with the just cause of the Negro Americans.(X)W

"Under the ceaseless hammering of the Negro people and the everwidening front of their active supporters among the rest of the nation, and, as a consequence of the effect of this struggle upon world public opinion, the Federal government and the Administration have been compelled to make significant interventions in behalf of upholding the constitutional rights of the Negro citizen.(X)W

"Civil Rights legislation has been won. Some integration of Negroes in areas of Federal authority has been realized, etc. Substantial gains have been made in affirming the legality of the Negroes' demands to be free to exercise every right which white citizens claim, and racial discrimination has been outlawed though not ended.(X)W

"Nevertheless, the most oppressed component of the nation is the Negro people. Racial prejudice, political disfranchisement, economic deprivation and social discrimination characterize their status in relation to the white people of the nation. Indeed, the integration of Negro-Americans in the economic,(X)W

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"political and social life of the nation is nowhere accomplished in fair ratio to their numbers in the population. The opportunity for Negro Americans to participate in the major pursuits of the nation remains meanly circumscribed and severely limited by law or custom (XW

"The cause of the freedom and equality of the Negro Americans is a cause yet to be won. The prolonged and ofttimes heroic struggle of the movement for equality over the past decade has brought the vision of victory nearer, but the goal remains an objective to be fought for (XW

"In the present and developing phase of the Negro people's struggle for equal rights and freedom, a new quality of emphasis must be placed on the question of the interaction and interdependence of this struggle to the historic workingclass obligation to lead the entire nation in struggle to break through the barrier of the capitalist social system, this big business dominated society which is structured to serve primarily the profit interest of the monopolists, rather than satisfy the ever expanding needs and requirements of the masses of the people. (XW

"Lenin noted that it was necessary to be mindful of the wide range of the correlations between the movement of the oppressed and the proletarian emancipation movement of the oppressing people; to help each in turn to identify its cause and goals with that of the other. He saw the convergence and mutual reinforcement of those two movements as essential for the victory of either. This concept has special validity for our time and the struggle in our country; (XW

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"emphatically so, when we give consideration to the overwhelming workingclass composition of the Negro people. (U)

"In the period ahead the Negro freedom movement will increasingly develop a consciousness of the objective fact that the struggle for Negro equality and freedom is a specialized part of the workingclass struggle; that ultimately the Negroes' oppressive condition is perpetuated by the capitalist/monopolist class which is able to gain additional profit advantage from the super-exploitation of Negroes as a consequence of their deprivation of equal rights.

"More and more clearly the Negro freedom movement will draw anti-monopolist, anti-capitalist conclusions from its struggle experiences. The heavy proportion of working people to the total Negro population dictate such a course of development for the Negro freedom movement.

"What is more, capitalism in the U.S. has historically victimized the Negro American, even as capitalist-imperialism victimized his ancestral kinsmen of the African continent.

"From its earliest establishment in America, capitalism has been guilty of enriching its private fortunes out of the most savage robbery of the Negro people and the most ruthless exploitation of the labor power of Negro working people, both, during the era of chattle slavery, and, throughout the span of the century since emancipation.

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"Capitalism instituted the dreadful system of human slavery to translate 'the blood, toil and tears' of Negroes into personal profit and corporate capital and maintained it by terror and law and bestially savage social customs for over 300 years. XX W

"The operation of the slave system in the U.S.A. then, like the discrimination system against Negroes now, were developments of capitalism and functions of this nefarious system of human exploitation for private profit-making. XX W

"Notwithstanding all the disabilities and oppression -- the excluding and the denial, the segregation and the discrimination -- the Negro people are an integral part of this American nation. XX W

"The Negro is an American and this United States is his native land. XX W

"Other than the Indians, all Americans have ancestral origins abroad. Negro Americans' ancestors stemmed from Africa, from peoples who today are playing a great role in the world cause of emancipation from the bondage of colonialism and imperialism. XX W

"To meet the challenge and utilize the opportunities to best advantage of the present phase in the struggle, the following should be given emphasis: XX W

"The struggle of the Negro people for integration in the economic, political and social affairs of the nation on the basis of full equality with all other Americans is a struggle to enlarge democracy in the entire nation. XX W

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"Negro Americans of all classes are compelled to enter into the struggle against racial discrimination and its social consequences. However, the fact that the Negro people are predominantly working class will increasingly influence the program and goals of the Negro people's movement, the strategy and tactics of the struggle, as well as assuring the permanent nature of the alliance with the organized labor movement. Indeed, labor and the Negro people are destined to march together in pursuit of a common future free of capitalist exploitation and capitalist racial oppression.

"Because of the high working class composition of the Negro people and the strength of the Negro workers in key areas of the economy, the freedom struggle of the Negro people presents itself as a vital front of the anti-monopoly struggle. It is geared into the tasks related to the fulfullment of the historic goal of the working class, that is, to effect the transformation of society from capitalist to socialist. The freedom objectives of the Negro people directly benefit the working class and serve the democratic interest of the whole nation.

"I. In the POLITICAL Sphere:

"The Negro people's fight to eliminate political discrimination is in essence A STRUGGLE FOR GENUINELY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

"It entails full freedom to vote and to be voted for. The majority must be secure to exercise its right to the power in local political subdivisions -- precincts, wards, counties, Congressional Districts, Assembly Districts, etc. The minority must have the right to proportional representation at all levels of the three branches of government in the legislative

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"administrative and judicial as well as an equal share of the police power.

"The struggle of the Negro people for full access to the political arena in the southern states and the northern ghettos is a struggle to oust the worst reactionaries, Dixiecrats, racists, warmongers, anti-labor servants of the monopolists from the Congress and from the state and local governing bodies, and to place in public office genuine representatives of the people drawn from the Negro people, the labor movement and the progressive forces generally.

"II. In the ECONOMIC Sphere:

"The struggle of the Negro people against economic discrimination is a major front in the real WAR AGAINST POVERTY.

"It requires the trade union organization of the unorganized especially in the factories and the fields of the South.

"It necessitates the development of the economy in the South in particular and in the other areas of blight and poverty as well. The reconstruction of agriculture on a modern scientific basis and big expansion of industry in the southern region is required. The economic needs of the Negro people require a vast and countrywide program to wipe out the shame of the slums of the metropolitan centers and rural areas and to erect in their stead unsegregated, open-occupancy controlled low-rent, and low-cost housing, recreational facilities and playgrounds and parks as well as all necessary schools and hospital facilities.

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"Capital for the financing of such development programs which are needed to reduce the accumulated discrimination gap in the economic status of the Negro people must be supplied by the government out of the profit hoards of the monopolists and from the savings that would flow from a drastic reduction of the military appropriations.

"To secure the scale of an anti-poverty program needed to wipe out the economic discrimination and social deprivation of Negro Americans is to make an assault upon the profit grabbing of the corporations and the trusts, is to enter into struggle against monopoly capitalism

"Keep an Eye to the Working Class Strata's Requirements and Needs on Policy Questions

"Central to the solution of all problems that present themselves in the area of strategy and tactics for the Negro freedom movement is the necessity to establish the identity of the Negro people in terms of 1) their relation to the nation as a whole, and 2) their relation to the working class (whose destiny it is to lead the nation to its classless future). In this regard -

"1) Negroes are an integral part of the nation, though suffering special oppression and racial discrimination.

"2) The number of Negro capitalists are minimal and none are big capitalists; the middle class category are a small percentage of the total; the mass of the Negro people are of the working class.

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"The approach to all policy questions, to all matters of tactics and strategy in respect to the developing struggles of the Negro freedom movement must take into account the necessity that all policies and tactics need to correspond to both the immediate as well as long range interest on the basic numbers of the Negro people -- the working class majority.

"The Party's Leadership Role and Organization is a Need of the Freedom Movement

"During the past decade the young generation especially of the Negro people have gained a wide experience with the CLASS nature of the capitalist STATE and how its police and court system defends its privileges and power. They have gained much experience in the matter of building organization, cultivating unity, reaching out to forge alliances with a wide strata of white people. They have, out of their experience, grown profoundly critical of the whole nature and structure of capitalist society. They seek a progressive alternative to capitalism. Our Party has the opportunity and duty to disclose the socialist alternative to the young generation, to bring to them the compass of science, of Marxism-Leninism to illumine their way, that they may take their rightful place in our Party, the better to give leadership to the masses in the struggle for freedom, equality and justice.

"Certain Current Facts and Figures Depicting the Extent of the Super-Exploitation of Negro Workers as a Consequence and as an Expression of the Oppression of the Negro People

"A U.S. Bureau of Census study for 1964 showed:

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"Of the total U.S. population of 191.3 million, 10.9 percent or 20.8 million were Negro Americans.

"Currently 17.5% of all of the Nation's jobless are Negroes. The unemployment rate among Negroes being twice that among whites. 9% of the Negro work force is jobless as compared to 4.3% for whites.

"40.9% of Negro male workers have incomes of less than $2,000 a year compared with 24.2% of white male workers. The median income of Negro men is half that of white men.

"74.4% of Negroes 25 or older have not finished high school compared with 49.8% of whites.

"27.8% of all persons arrested in the United States are Negroes. (Not more criminal, just more often arrested and victimized by the police-court system.)

"In his extraordinary speech at Howard University in Washington, D.C. last June 4th, President Johnson took note of the snails pace of progress that characterizes the economic progress of the Negro especially. 'The harsh fact of the matter,' he noted, 'is that, in the battle for true equality, too many Negroes are losing ground.' The wide disparity in status, the differences that still exist between Negroes and whites 'are solely and simply the consequence of ancient brutality, past injustice and present prejudice...For the Negro, they are a reminder of oppression. For the white, they are a reminder of guilt.'

"41.9% of Negro male workers are blue-collar workers, as against 36.4% of white male workers

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"46.5% of white male workers are in the white-collar category as compared to the 18.4% of Negro male workers with white-collar jobs.

"Of the category of Service Workers, 31.4% of Negro men working are in this category, as against only 10.8% of the white males employed.

"6.3% of the white male working force are farm workers, and 8.3% of the Negro male workers are farm workers.

"In every category of employment Negroes are paid less than whites for equivalent work, for example:

"The life-time earnings of white teachers amount to $256,000 on the average as against $183,000 for Negro teachers.

"The life-time earnings of clerical workers are estimated at $218,000 for a white worker as against $162,000 for a Negro.

"The white carpenter earns $190,000 in a life-time as compared to $112,000 for a Negro carpenter.

"The life-time earnings of a white laborer amounts to $157,000 as against $105,000 for a Negro laborer."

NY T-4
July 20, 21, 1965

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On August 16, 1965, HYMAN LUMER and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT conferred regarding a statement to be released. LUMER proposed a statement reading as follows:

"Once again in the city of Los Angeles and to a lesser degree in Chicago and Springfield, Massachusetts, we witness eruptions of violence in Negro ghettos. And once again we witness the brutal ferocity, this time exceeding all previous bounds, with which these spontaneous protests among a frustrated and desperate people are put down.

"In Los Angeles, 2,500 National Guardsmen, in addition to local police and sheriff's deputies, have poured into the Watts area cheating and killing. At this moment 32 are dead, 26 of them Negroes. 762 are injured, nearly all of them Negroes. 2,225 have been arrested, all of them Negroes. The figures speak for themselves. It is the white Guardsmen and cops who are killing and wounding Negroes, not the other way around. This is the violence historically visited on the Negro people, the violence with which their efforts to secure the treatment due them as human beings has been all too often met. We cannot support rioting as a means of seeking redress of grievances, but we cannot condemn the rioters. Rather, we must condemn those responsible for the inhuman conditions which lead to these outbursts (compelled?) by human anguish. And no condemnation is strong enough for those who meet them by shooting people down in cold blood like animals. These explosions are a consequence of the inhuman poverty and mass unemployment to which the Negro residents of these unspeakable ghettos are subjected for the sake of the extra billions in profits extorted by the big corporations out of the Jim Crow oppression of the Negro.

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"They are a consequence of the fact that despite all the talk of a war on poverty, literally nothing has been done to relieve these conditions. While the Yortys, the Daleys and their like use the anti-Poverty program as a means of maneuvering for political patronage and power. In the Watts area more than 30 per cent are unemployed, according to even the official figures. In this and other ghetto areas, as Doctor Conant showed in his study some years ago, 60 to 70 per cent of Negro youth remain jobless. This is what must be remedied if these outbursts against the hunger, degradation and demoralization are to be ended. The policy of brutal repression must be ended at once. What is needed instead is a massive emergency program of jobs and assistance far exceeding the grossly inadequate sums now allotted. At this moment three hundred thousand dollars a day is being spent to maintain the murderous National Guard units in the Watts area. As a beginning the Guard should be removed and this sum spent instead for the relief of its victims. Further, the Watts community must be declared a disaster area and immediate relief provided to its inhabitants who are now unable to obtain food and other necessities of life. We call also for the establishment of appropriate Citizens Committee of Inquiry to investigate these situations and to make full reports with recommendations for drastic actions to remedy them. President Johnson has called for the cessation of violence. We agree. But we would urge that an appropriate beginning would be to punish the murderers of civil rights workers in the South, murderers who now kill with impunity and on whom not one day of punishment has been imposed. An appropriate beginning would be to end police brutality and the reign of the trigger-happy cops in ~~KC~~ W

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"Negro communities. An appropriate beginning would be to end the war of aggression in Viet Nam and to use the money now wasted on armaments for a truly all out war on poverty. Above all, an end can be put to violence by abolishing the ghettos and by doing away with the oppression and segregation of human beings that so disgraces our country today."

LIGHTFOOT regarded it as excellent and suggested a press release in the name of the CP, USA, as well as publication in "The Worker".

LUMER thought it should be published over the names of GUS HALL, HENRY WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT, and LIGHTFOOT agreed, adding that it should be sent to every Party district, with a covering letter urging publication of it in leaflet form. LUMER agreed with this, then noted that JAMES JACKSON was insistent on deleting the wording, "We cannot support rioting as a means of seeking redress of grievances, but we cannot condemn the rioters," on the ground it gives way to racists. LIGHTFOOT said it could be deleted and argued about later.

LUMER also conferred with ROBERT THOMPSON about this statement, and THOMPSON suggested addition of a call for police review boards. LUMER noted that this statement was not to be released until the morning of August 17, 1965, and a conference for further discussion was arranged.

NY T-5
August 16, 1965

The following information was made available:

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"COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.

"23 WEST 26th STREET NEW YORK 10, N.Y.
"MU 5-5755

"NEWS
FOR RELEASE

"FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 8, 1965

"'EVERY SLUM AND GHETTO A DISASTER AREA'
"GUS HALL DECLARES IN OPEN LETTER TO PRES. JOHNSON

"Warning that 'every slum and every ghetto of every city of America and many rural areas in the South is like a smoldering volcano, ready to erupt,' Gus Hall, leading U.S. Communist, declared in an open letter of September 7 to President Johnson, and added 'Unless the government recognizes the nature and magnitude of this crisis, and unless it takes adequate emergency measures to meet it, what happened in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia last year, and in Los Angeles a few weeks ago, are only forerunners of even graver things to come.'

"'What occurred in Los Angeles was no race riot,' Hall continued, 'It was a pent-up people's explosion against unbearable conditions -- bestial police brutality, mass unemployment (34 percent of Watts' people and more than 60 percent of its young people are jobless), abysmally low, sub-standard wages for those employed, and every form of discrimination and degradation.'

"Hall charged that 'Negro communities are being treated as if they were colonial zones of occupation' and that 'The Watts community was transformed into a battlefield in which people were shot down in the same

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"shameless fashionas is being done by American troops and planes in Viet Nam. In Los Angeles, of 36 killed, 33 were Negro; of 900 who were sent to hospitals, nearly all were Negro; and of the 4,200 arrested, every single one was Negro.

"'When it comes to armaments and war, there is always plenty of money. But when it comes to really fighting poverty the government always starts to economize,' the Communist leader wrote 'the time for emergency action is now. Stop the war against the Viet Nam peoples! Spend billions for life, not death! Meet the emergency with an immediate reconstruction appropriation bill of no less than $15 billion! Take firm measures to end the terror and violence directed at the Negro people in the South! Conduct a federal investigation of police brutality and of racist influence in our law-enforcing agencies.'

"The full text of Gus Hall's letter to President Johnson is attached.

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"An Open Letter to President Lyndon B. Johnson
by Gus Hall

"September 7, 1965

"To President Lyndon B. Johnson,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Mr. President:

"You recently warned the nation that 'the Los Angeles riots were not an isolated incident.' You correctly observed that the same thing 'could occur in other cities where people feel they don't get a fair shake and where justice is not open to them.'

"But what is the Federal government going to do to give the people of our urban and rural slums and ghettos the fair shake and the justice of which you speak? That is the question, Mr. President.

"We know that a number of social legislative measures have been adopted by this session of Congress. There are gains for which the people fought for many years. But none of them individually, nor all of them collectively, can make any meaningful change in the terrible conditions of poverty in which so many millions of Americans find themselves.

"Every slum and every ghetto of every city of America and many rural areas in the South is like a smoldering volcano, ready to erupt. Unless the government recognizes the nature and magnitude of this crisis, and unless it takes adequate emergency measures

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"to meet it, what happened in Harlem, Rochester, and Philadelphia last year, and in Los Angeles a few weeks ago, are only forerunners of even graver things to come.

"What occurred in Los Angeles was no race riot. It was a pent-up people's explosion against unbearable conditions -- bestial police brutality, mass unemployment (34 per cent of Watts' people and more than 60 per cent of its young people are jobless), abysmally low, sub-standard wages for those employed, and every form of discrimination and degradation.

"At the time of the tragic events in Los Angeles, Mr. President, you poured salt on the wounds of the oppressed by holding them responsible for violence and by preaching to them patience and respect for law and order. And you once again promised them that 'we shall overcome.

"How can there be respect for law and order, when the men sworn to uphold it have no respect for it themselves -- when the law and order they preach is an acceptance of unbearable and humiliating conditions of life? Why, Mr. President, have you done nothing to halt the repeated cold-blooded murders of civil rights workers and Negro people in the South? Why has the Department of Justice been sitting on its hands? Either the government will protect the lives of people or they shall be compelled to resort to measures of self-defense.

"Why, Mr. President, have you not condemned police brutality and the fact that Negro communities are being treated as if they were colonial zones of occupation? The Watts community was transformed into a battlefield in which people were shot down in the

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"same shameless fashion as is being done by American troops and planes in Viet Nam. In Los Angeles of 36 killed, 33 were Negro; of 900 who were sent to hospitals, nearly all were Negro; and of the 4,200 arrested, every single one was Negro.

"For nearly two years, Mr. President, you have been promising an all-out war against poverty. This much-heralded war has not even been a skirmish. A few million dollars have been appropriated to fight poverty and for public works. Yet $60 million a year is spent to add to our military power to over-kill. And now that you have escalated the war against the peoples of Viet Nam you are asking for billions upon billions more for this dirty war. You have just announced a cut-back of nine billion dollars a year in domestic spending in order to finance the slaughter of innocent Vietnamese. Thus the all-out war against poverty at home has been replaced by an all-out war against poor peoples eight thousand miles from our shores.

"Yet the conditions in our slums and ghettos continue to deteriorate. Our nation's poor, Negro and white, are worse off today than when the so-called anti-poverty program started.

"This is the sorry picture of American capitalism. Mountains of wealth at one extreme of society and valleys of abject poverty at the other! And we were promised a 'Great Society!'

"A year ago, at the time of the Harlem upheaval, the Communist Party put forth an emergency progran to really end ghettos and to fight poverty. The most important plank of this program called for the

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"immediate appropriation of no less than $15 billion a year as a special reconstruction fund to rebuild our slums.

"Only a federal expenditure of this magnitude can even begin to tackle the immense task of tearing down slums, of renovating old structures and building new low rental housing units, of constructing new schools and technical and scientific training centers, and of building cultural and recreational facilities, especially for children and young people.

"When it comes to armaments and war there is always plenty of money. But when it comes to really fighting poverty the government always starts to economize.

"This is a rich country. The huge corporations have never had it so good. Since 1961, net corporate profits have skyrocketed by no less than 68 per cent. Yet their swollen profits come from the people's labor. Much of it comes directly from the system of discrimination. The insurance companies and banks are the largest slum-lords of the nation.

"The Federal Government has declared the Watts community of Los Angeles a disaster area to receive immediate emergency funds for reconstruction and jobs. This is not enough. Every slum and ghetto must be declared a disaster area. We dare not wait until these are burned to the ground by the fire of an oppressed people's anger and resentment. We must have a national emergency plan to reconstruct every ghetto and slum in America to provide its peoples with employment at living wages and with decent low-rental housing.

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"If a natural disaster were to sweep over our land we would act with haste and resolution. We would raise whatever funds were needed to meet the disaster. We can do no less in face of the disastrous conditions under which people live in the slums of America. (X W

"There is no time to lose. The answer is not in enlarging our police force of FBI. It is not in a policy of 'getting tough.' It is not in a policy of preaching patience or using anti-poverty funds to buy off ghetto leaders in exchange for 'pacifying' their communities. Such are the policies of imperialist powers to control rebellious native peoples. It is doomed to failure in our foreign policy. It can never work in our treatment of the oppressed minority peoples within the country. (X W

"Mr. President, I address this open letter to you because the time for emergency action is now. Stop the war against the Vietnam peoples! Spend billions for life, not death! Meet the emergency with an immediate reconstruction appropriation bill of no less than $15 billion! Take firm measures to end the terror and violence directed at the Negro people in the South! Conduct a federal investigation of police brutality and of racist influence in our law-enforcing agencies! (X W

"These are the demands not only of Negro Americans but of millions of white Americans as well. To end slums, to fight poverty, to reconstruct out cities, -- these are in the interests of the entire American people and are the kind of anti-depression measures that are in the best interests of the nation and of world peace. (X W

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"The time to 'overcome,' Mr. President, is now!"

"Very truly yours,

'/signed/ Gus Hall"

NY T-6
September 13, 1965

NY T-7
September 13, 1965

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2. Plans, Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On August 20, 1965, a meeting of the 11th A.D. Club of the CP was held at 555 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City. During the course of the meeting, ARTHUR KNIGHT asked each member for an opinion concerning the recent riot in Los Angeles. KNIGHT stated that the plight of the Negro people has been deplorable for many years. He said that Negroes in Los Angeles are caught in a ghetto and that there are no roads leading out. Continuing, he stated that this tension, plus the police brutality, plus being jobless made them second class citizens. He said that the Negroes of Los Angeles took the line of least resistance against the white power structure which kept them contained in the black ghetto and then used what means at hand to show their resentment. He said that Los Angeles had been seething with resentment due to two Black Muslims who were killed there several years ago.

OTTO HALL stated that the Negroes in Los Angeles over the past years have been oppressed and frustrated in their efforts to break out of the black ghetto and very little effort made to improve his personal position.

CHARLES JOHNSON stated that it was ironic that the Negroes in Los Angeles did the most damage to himself, his community; he stated this was not a civil rights demonstration but a case of tempers being fanned with violence exploding.

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ARTHUR KNIGHT said that stepped up action must follow to stop the war in Viet Nam and bring the troops home to stand guard in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana where they are needed to protect the rights of the Negroes.

NY T-8
September 1, 1965

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On August 23, 1965, a CP, USA, New York District Board meeting was held at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. At this meeting, BOB THOMPSON discussed the riots which took place in Los Angeles, and his discussion was generally a review of the news taken from the local newspapers. He attempted to tie in the riots in Los Angeles with the Viet Nam situation and also with the racial disturbances which took place in Harlem last year. He stated that the riots in Los Angeles were more severe in that the police and the National Guard used machine guns and rifles and in Harlem the police used their revolvers but shot in the air and not at the people.

He stated that the Government should be concerned with the poverty program at home instead of sending troops to Viet Nam. According to THOMPSON, very little is being done by the Government in the anti-poverty program, and, therefore, the Party should sharpen up this issue. In Los Angeles, the Negro organizations are divided and do not have any strong leadership. He stated that MARTIN LUTHER KING, although an outsider, has a good position in this area.

AGNES WILLIS stated that the Negro people are divided. She said that a few feel that non-violence is outdated and that the only way they can gain anything is to spill blood. She disagreed with THOMPSON and stated that quite a few of the Negro people in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant have criticized MARTIN LUTHER KING and are not supporting him strongly.

MIKE DAVIDOW seemed to agree with AGNES WILLIS. DAVIDOW said that he had been to Harlem recently, and it was his opinion that although on the surface it was peaceful, the underlying currents in the area made the situation tense since the Negroes did not like to have white men in the neighborhood.

DANNY RUBEL commented that there is no Negro leadership in the CP which can go into Bedford-Stuyvesant and Harlem areas and discuss the issues with the people. BOB THOMPSON remarked that the Party will have to use what they have at present time to get their points across to the masses.

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MIKE DAVIDOW mentioned that the Party ought to open headquarters in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant and other places throughout the city. This way, he stated, the Party would be able to get ideas to the people and let them know exactly what the Party's line is. He stated that "we" are blamed for a lot of things which we have not said or done; therefore, we might just as well open Party headquarters throughout the city and tell the people what "we" have to offer.

NY T-15
August 24, 1965

On August 30, 1965, a CP, USA, New York District Board meeting was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York City. At this meeting, BOB THOMPSON spoke about the National Convention, and he stated that the Party would hold it either at the end of February or the first of March of next year. The place where the convention is to be held has not been settled, and he said that there is a lot of work to be conducted between now and then. THOMPSON stated that within the next three months preconvention meetings of both state and county are to be held. THOMPSON mentioned that the drafts on the following programs have to be drawn up: Political Activities, Negro Work, Trade Unionism, Education and a Party Program. THOMPSON stated that the District would consider the appointment of delegates to the District Convention with respect to the work which has to be done on the programs.

NY T-15
September 7, 1965

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3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

"The Worker" of July 20, 1965, contains an editorial captioned "Johnson's Emergency." In this editorial it is stated that the JOHNSON Administration is getting ready to declare a national emergency against the desires of the American people in order to round up young and middle aged Americans by the tens of thousands for the "slaughterhouse" which is now Viet Nam. It was stated that if President JOHNSON is concerned with emergencies he need look no further than Bogalusa, Louisiana, Anniston, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Philadelphia, Mississippi, New York City, and Chicago, where there is racial strife. It was stated that if the President wants to declare an emergency now, let him do it within our own boundaries. Bring back the troops from Viet Nam and deploy them against the enemies of democracy in our country.

"The Worker" of August 15, 1965 contains an editorial captioned "Civil Rights and Peace" in which it was indicated that there is a growing merger of the fighting forces for Negro freedom, the forces of the "Civil Rights Revolution" and those who have been advocating an end to war and cold-war policies in the Government's conduct of foreign affairs. It was stated that victory in the cause of peace in Viet Nam requires that these forces combine their fight for particular needs with the universal general requirement of the fight for an end to the war in Viet Nam. It was also stated that as the Negro freedom movement has

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come to recognize this truth so must the trade union movement enter the struggle for an end of the war in Viet Nam.

"The Worker" of August 22, 1965, contains an article captioned "Los Angeles CP Calls for Negro Aid Program" in which was stated that the CP of Southern California called for immediate allocation of funds to provide jobs for the unemployed in the Negro ghetto in Los Angeles. It also demanded a civilian inquiry into the living conditions of the Negro people and a citizens' review board over the police. The Party in a public statement accused Mayor SAMUEL W. YORTY and Chief of Police WILLIAM PARKER of being responsible for the death toll in Los Angeles. It also accused the police of brutality in the Watts section of Los Angeles.

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1.
Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Source[illegible], a self-admitted member of the PLP from June, 1964, until January, 1965, gave a voluntary signed statement to Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on June 17, 1965.

In this statement source advised that the PLP encourages discontented groups to protest housing issues with rent strikes. The PLP stirs up such groups in Harlem, students, Puerto Ricans in New York City, and minority groups on the west coast and also trade unionists.

Source also stated that the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was organized in June, 1964, and is headed by WILLIAM MC ADOO. Block defense committees or councils were to be set up to free arrested individuals from the arresting police officers.

Source also advised she was sure that the HDC obtained money from the PLP for its organization.

JUDITH ANNE WARDEN
210 West 102nd Street,
New York City to SAS
MICHAEL F. DOWNING
and ROGER D. ASHLAN

Characterizations of the PLP and HDC appear in the appendix hereto.

A source advised on September 13, 1965, that on Saturday, September 11, 1965, at 2:30 p.m. a SYP petition rally for the Senatorial campaign of WILLIAM DEVON was held at Broadway and West 109th Street, New York City.

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About 12 people from the PLP were present and a table was set up near the corner of West 110th Street and Broadway. The PLP individuals began to solicit signatures for EPTON's campaign. Several persons gave speeches in Spanish in which the United States Government was attacked for its action in Santo Domingo, Cuba and Viet Nam. One of the speakers also spoke about police brutality in the United States.

At 2:00 p.m. a second rally was held at 104th Street and Broadway, New York City. The crowd at this point was larger and there were police present. One of the speakers, again speaking in Spanish, urged the American government to get out of Santo Domingo and Viet Nam, and he blamed the actions of the United States Government representatives in Santo Domingo and government officials in Washington, D. C. for the killings in Santo Domingo. One of the speakers, who was a white American male, claimed to have been in Cuba. At no point at this rally was there any mention about the EPTON campaign. There were many Cubans from the neighborhood present, who violently disagreed with the speaker. They booed and heckled the speaker and told him to go back to Russia. The Cubans made it very difficult for the speakers to proceed with their talk. The PLP group at this point had enlarged to about 30 in number and the heckling between the PLP group and the Cubans became more abusive. The PLP speaker, who was using a battery operated microphone on a ladder, was told by the Cubans to come down and fight. More policemen had arrived at this time to maintain order of the crowd of approximately 100 people. Eggs and tomatoes were thrown and fist fights were taking place. The speaker from the PLP group told the police that one of the individuals, who had been throwing tomatoes had gone into a nearby building. The police went to this building and arrested the man along with another man, who was coming from the building carrying a baseball bat. The PLP group

group then challenged the Cubans in the crowd to come to 109th Street and Columbus Avenue if they wanted to continue the fight. A female was injured at this point but the cause of injury was not known.

The PLP group then proceeded to Columbus Avenue and West 109th Street and again set up their battery operated microphone. The speaker then told the people present that they had just been attacked by a group of Cubans and he asked the crowd to be prepared. The Cubans then arrived in two separate groups. The first group about ten in number arrived but apparently realized there were to many Dominicansupporters present. Some moments later, a larger group of Cubans arrived, about 25 in number, who evidently came from the nearby subway exit. The numerous policemen and detectives present saw the possibility of trouble and prevented the groups from converging on one another. There was much yelling back and forth between the group and some rocks were thrown by the Cubans from a nearby building. The policemen then started to disperse the group. A white male from the PLP group was arrested and placed in a police car. Four or five pieces of wood were then hurled from a building. Two of the detectives were injured by these pieces of wood. The crowd yelled at the police and called them criminals. One of the policemen then pointed his revolver into the air and fired at least two shots, for the purpose of scaring the crowd. The policemen went into the building from which the wood was thrown and may have arrested one man. The police, about 60 in number, then broke up the meeting at about 4:00 p.m.

The source advised that in his opinion it appeared that the PLP's interest in this activity was not a sincere

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election campaign but was to create a disturbance by exciting the Cubans in the crowd against the Dominicans.

NY T-45
September 13, 1965

On September 11, 1965, Detective JACK BARNATHAN, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), New York City Police Department (NYCPD) advised that among the speakers at the above-described street meetings were EDWARD LEHANSKI, FELIPE DE JESUS and WILLIAM EPTON. He advised that at 104th Street and Broadway and at 109th Street and Columbus Avenue, many inflammatory statements were made by the speakers against the Cuban refugees in the crowd, including calling them prostitutes, who stole from CASTRO and fled to the United States. At 109th Street and Columbus Avenue the fights, including egg throwing, became so numerous that the NYCPD requested that the rally be terminated. EDWARD LEHANSKI refused to disband and was, therefore, arrested for disorderly conduct and placed in a patrol car. While LEHANSKI was in the car, several pieces of lumber spiked with nails were hurled at detectives from a roof top at the south corner of 109th Street and Columbus Avenue, injuring three detectives. According to BARNATHAN, LEHANSKI expressed satisfaction over his arrest and in one of the speeches, declared himself to be a Communist. BARNATHAN advised that LEHANSKI was taken to night court and was released on $500.00 bail.

Detective BARNATHAN advised that in his opinion the PLP was attempting to create a conflict between anti-CASTRO Cubans residing in the area and the Dominicans who were present.

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2.
Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At a membership meeting of the SWP - New York Local (NYL), held June 17, 1965, the educational portion of the meeting was devoted to the Negro resolution to be presented at a forthcoming National Convention. It was stated that the SWP line remained basically unchanged from that established at the convention of 1963. It was noted that the Negro struggle was becoming extremely militant and the SWP had observed MALCOLM X develop his organization, the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) from religious and separatist to militant internationalism. It was the belief of the SWP that MALCOLM X, just before his death, was turning toward the ideology of revolutionary socialism. It was stated that the SWP was finding more acceptance in Harlem and that it had contacts among the sympathizers of MALCOLM X and the OAAU.

The Student Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee (SNCC) was also discussed at the meeting on June 17, 1965, and the opinion expressed that there was a cleavage in the organization. It was said the more militant members of SNCC had ideas which they obtained from two sources, MALCOLM X's writings and "The Militant". It was claimed that "The Militant" had been the instrument for spreading the SWP's ideas and it was read by young radicals in the South, studentsand the Negro Ghetto.

NY T- 41
June 28, 1965

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In the issue of "The Militant", dated June 21, 1965, it was set forth that CLIFTON DE BERRY, the SWP candidate for Mayor of New York City, spoke at a public forum organized by the OAAU, at the Hotel Theresa, in Harlem, on June 13, 1965. DE BERRY was quoted as saying that racism would exist as long as capitalism existed.

On June 30, 1965, it was noted that "The Militant", which had formerly been readily available at the Headquarters of the OAAU in New York, was no longer being seen at this location.

NY T-42
June 30, 1965

At a membership meeting of the SWP - NYL, held July 1, 1965, discussion on the Negro resolution was continued. One member said that the purpose of the SWP was not to become involved in the civil rights struggle along with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and such "reformist" organizations, but to concentrate on bringing about the American revolution by developing its own line.

Following the discussion, CLIFTON DE BERRY summarized, stating that the SWP had increased its contacts in Harlem and improved sales of "The Militant" there. He said the task of the SWP was to build a "black cadre", composed of Negroes from the ghetto. The goal was to turn these people into socialists and commit them to the struggle to bring about the American revolution. DE BERRY also commented on this occasion that the OAAU was finished as an organization.

NY T-41
July 12, 1965

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At a membership meeting of the SWP - NYL, held August 19, 1965, there was further discussion of the opportunity for the SWP in the Negro civil rights field. It was stated that SNCC and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) were the only civil rights organizations from which there was a possibility for SWP recruitment. SNCC, because it was opposed to the conservatism of MARTIN LUTHER KING, and the MFDP, because there was a move within it to break with the Democratic Party.

It was also reported at this meeting that there were 537 individuals in Harlem who subscribed to "The Militant" and the SWP was hopeful of eventually establishing a bookstore there.

NY T-41
August 25, 1965

By the end of August, 1965, relationship between the SWP and the followers of the late MALCOLM X had seriously deteriorated. It appeared to the SWP that the leadership of the OAAU had become less militant and that it could no longer hope for assistance from this source to attain SWP objectives in the Negro field.

NY T-41
August 26, 1965

In "The Militant", September 6, 1965, an article was printed on Page 1, headed "Meaning of the Los Angeles Ghetto Rebellion". This set forth that the rioting in the community of Watts was a "colossal landmark in the self-assertion of black Americans". It described the Watts uprising as a protest against

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"The caste system maintained by the money masters of America, which denies (Negroes) the necessities of life, any just share in the nation's wealth, the rights of United States citizens, and the dignity of human beings".

It was further set forth that the Los Angeles uprising was on a "higher level" than the actions in Harlem the previous summer. This was because "an entire community took the offensive against the existing order and could not be quelled without the National Guard". "The Militant" predicted that this type of protest would happen again and it would be necessary for federal occupation troops to occupy principal cities of the United States.

The article went on to say that it was unfortunate that the Los Angeles rebels lack a centralized co-ordinated organization and authoritative leadership which could effectively orient their resistance. It was also set forth that the SWP was proud that at the height of the Watts conflict, its members joined in picketing before the central police station in Los Angeles, with demands that the police and troops be withdrawn.

An editorial was also printed in "The Militant" of September 6, 1965, setting forth in general that the Watts Negroes were fully justified in their actions, while the forces used to supress them were not. The editorial recommended that the "Racist Capitalist System" be opposed by independent Negro political power.

At the national convention of the SWP, held at the Hotel Empire in New York City, September 13-16, 1965, the Negro resolution was presented and discussed. SWP leaders analyzed the role of the SWP as encouraging Negro independent political action and opposing current

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Negro leadership. The Party was to remain essentially propagandistic in its policy, however, and its program would be carefully planned and centrally coordinated with the goal of turning the Negro protest movement from gradualism to pro-socialism.

NY T- 41
September 13, 1965

It was stated by other speakers at the convention that the problems of Negroes in various communities could best be handled on an individual basis by SWP members, giving constructive assistance wherever they could. The value of "The Militant" was recognized as valuable in getting the SWP recognized as an ally of the "black vanguard". The SWP members were urged to work hard with the "black radicals" or these Negroes would find leadership elsewhere. It was alse said there were good possibilities for recruiting Negro youth for work in the anti-war movement.

NY T- 43
September 13, 1965

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3. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)

At a New York Workers World Party (WWP) branch meeting on July 16, 1965 at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, KEY MARTIN announced that the YAWF would picket the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation on July 19, 1965 to show support for the Deacons of Defense and Justice in Bogalusa, Louisiana, who have every right to act in their self-defense. It was decided to picket the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation as this firm is said to be the principal employer of workers in Bogalusa.

NY T - 10
July 19, 1965

A characterization of the WWP appears in the appendix hereto.

At a branch meeting of the New York WWP on August 13, 1965 at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, it was announced that a telegram had been sent to the Governor of California protesting brutality in the Negro community and the invasion of homes by the police and National Guard.

NY T - 10
August 18, 1965

The March 11, 1965 issue of "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "In Selma, Bronxville and Viet Nam, The Enemy is the Same," which stated that the United States Marines in Viet Nam are trying to impose the same system under which the black people are living in the United States. The article stated that the United States Government will send troops to the South only when it is afraid that white racists will be killed and when the black people are on the road of true liberation. The Government will also send troops when it is apparent that the "black masses" are going to organize in armed self-defense.

A characterization of the "Workers World" appears in the appendix hereto.

The June 24, 1965 issue of the "Workers World" containe

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an article entitled, "Mississippi Terror Rages On," which claims that "black people in the South continue to be arrested violently." The article concluded with the following paragraph:

"Southern racism, whether the segregationism of state legislation or the open terror of police brutality and Klan violence, continues unabated, except where the Black People have organized to defend themselves against it."

Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The July 15, 1965 issue of the "Workers World", headlined "U.S. Youth Want to Fight for Black Freedom in Bogalusa - Not U.S. Colonialism in Viet Nam!". This article praised the actions of the Deacons for Defense and Justice in defending themselves in Bogalusa, Louisiana, and claimed that the struggle for civil rights and the organized self-defense of the black people are deeply allied to the defense of revolutionary Viet Nam against the United States.

The July 29, 1965 issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Bogalusa Masses Not Favored By Small Concessions, La. Officials Fail to Stop Black Self-Defense." The article stated that although local authorities in Louisiana, assisted by Federal authorities, were trying to crush the Deacons for Defense and Justice, the active self-defense unit, they have been unable to do so. The article indicated that as a result of the actions by the Deacons for Defense and Justice, harassment and brutality have been cut down 90% in Bogalusa.

The August 26, 1965 issue of "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Party Hails the Insurrection as Sign of Coming Emancipation." This article stated that on August 17, 1965 SAM MARCY, Chairman of the WWP, had hailed the rebellion of the black people of Los Angeles as a genuine revolutionary upsurge and a sure sign of the coming black emancipation. Condemning the Los Angeles police and California National Guard and calling for a workers solidarity with the black insurrection, MARCY made the following statement in the name of the WWP:

"When people rise up and face machine guns with fists and sidearms, they are telling the world that they are finished

with the old system. They are ready to die rather than live in the old way any longer. The Watts Insurrection proves that the struggle for black emancipation has reached a new and higher level and its ultimate victory is certain.

"The Workers World Party calls upon all friends of Black Freedom to rally to the cause of the embittered black masses of Los Angeles, to condemn their oppressors and to avenge the murder of their comrades-in-arms. We denounce the imprisonment of 3,000 innocent people and demand their immediate release."

The last paragraph of this article stated that the black masses are now determined to win freedom, whatever the cost, and the Workers World Party supports them without reservation.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

1. Demonstration by West Side Unified Action Committee at 73rd Street and Broadway, New York City, on August 4, 1965

The West Side Unified Action Committee (WUAC), formerly West Side Committee on Racial Equality, held a protest rally on August 4, 1965, from 82nd Street to 73rd Street on Broadway, New York, New York. The rally was held in protest of a recent grand jury decision exonerating Patrolman LEIBOWITZ of the New York City Police Department (NYCPD) in a recent shooting of NELSON ERBY, deceased.

After a short march, a speakers' platform was set up around 73rd Street. Signs reading "End Police Brutality" and "New York is Like Viet Nam Killing" were carried. Speakers were heckled by onlookers. The demonstrators, about forty in number including ten about eight to twelve years of age, tried to remove the hecklers and an altercation ensued. Two demonstrators were arrested and taken to the 20th Precinct, NYCPD, where the WCUA began picketing from 8:30 PM to 9:00 PM. No further incidents occurred.

NY T-9
August 5, 1965

NYCPD arrested the following:

JAMES COATSWORTH, white male, [redacted] residence [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, and ARTHUR ROSEN, white male, [redacted] residence [redacted] New York, New York.

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Detective GILBRIDE, NYCPD
August 5, 1965

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1. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

Proposed Plans and Activities

On September 29, 1965, MARVIN RICH, Director of CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund (SEDF), 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York, advised SA VINCENT J. ASCHERL that the new direction given to CORE activity in the civil rights field in the past year, namely, toward community organization, political action and voter registration, is still being implemented. He said that working through community organizations is difficult and the progress is slow. He stated a specific example of a community organization actively supported by CORE locally is the Brooklyn Freedom Democratic Movement (BFDM) in which MAJOR OWENS, candidate for the BFDM, was also chairman of Brooklyn CORE. He stated that CORE supported the candidacy of MAJOR OWENS.

Mr. RICH stated it is difficult to define the yardstick by which CORE assesses a candidate for endorsement by its organization. He stated that ordinarily it will endorse a candidate whose policies most closely fit the major activities of CORE. On the other hand, the community involved would be a factor in its endorsement of a political candidate. If, for example, a candidate was running for an office in a southern community, CORE might there overlook the candidate's basic disagreement with CORE's policies, and endorse him as "less objectionable" than his opponent.

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Mr. RICH stated that another area of CORE activity at the present time is voter registration in the South. He said that noticeable gains have been made in the registration of qualified Negroes in southern communities; however, the results achieved thus far still constitute only "a drop in the bucket" in comparison to the total Negro population in those areas. According to Mr. RICH, the work is continuing and it is hoped that a greater number of Negro voters will come to the polls to vote at election time.

Mr. RICH stated that CORE SEDF is entirely independent of National CORE, having its own board of directors and own separate staff. He stated that he, as director of CORE SEDF, occupies the highest position in the organization. A brochure issued by CORE SEDF states that the organization is a non-profit organization and donations to CORE SEDF are tax deductible.

Mr. RICH stated that over the past year CORE SEDF has made expenditures in the amounts shown below for various projects:

$48,000 for Scholarships to deserving individuals.

$44,000 for Legal Defense in civil rights cases.

$25,000 for voter registration.

$36,000 on Fellowships (for independent and specific work in the civil rights field).

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Location

On September 29, 1965, MARVIN RICH, previously mentioned, advised SA ASCHERL that CORE's national offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York, and that CORE SEDF is located at 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

Officers

On September 29, 1965, MARVIN RICH advised the national officers of CORE are:

JAMES FARMER	National Director
GEORGE WILEY	Associate Director
JAMES MC CAIN	Organization Director
ALAN GARTNER	Community Relations Director
MARVIN RICH	Director of CORE SEDF

STATEN ISLAND CORE (S.I. CORE) CHAPTER

Location

S.I. CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York, but this schedule is not strictly adhered to. From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S.I. CORE, will hold a meeting separate and apart from the scheduled meetings of S.I. CORE.

NY T- 25
September 24, 1965

NY 100-153735

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Officers

At a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held on July 14, 1965, the following officers were elected for 1965-1966:

HERBERT HINES	Chairman
ERDINE TANTONSEN	Vice Chairman
CAROL SMITH	Recording Secretary
JUDY SWIFT	Corresponding Secretary
RIQUE LE SEUR	Treasurer

NY T-26
July 16, 1965

NY T- 25
July 21, 1965

S.I. CORE has total membership of 625 individuals which includes associates who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying $3.00 yearly dues, which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members.

There are about 18 members in S.I. CORE.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL SCHNEIDER, GILBERT WASSERMAN and ED TENNE.

NY T- 25
October 4, 1965

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Activities of S.I. CORE

ELAINE OBRINSKY and ED TENNE were present at a meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held on June 16, 1965, at Markham Community Center, Staten Island, New York. At this meeting, TENNE raised the issue of "more involvement" by civil rights groups and CORE in "peace movements" concerned with Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, and disarmament issues, but was ruled out of order by the chairman of the meeting.

NY T-25
June 22, 1965

ERDINE ANTONSEN attended meetings of S.I. CORE, which were held on July 14, 1965, and July 21, 1965, at Markham Community Center, Staten Island, New York.

NY T-26
July 16, 1965
July 26, 1965

NY T- 25
July 21, 1965
July 23, 1965

At the S.I. CORE meeting, which was held on July 21, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN attempted to pursuade S.I. CORE "to join hands" with the "Staten Islanders for Peace".

NY T-26
July 26, 1965

On September 1, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN attended a regular meeting of S.I. CORE, which was held at the Markham Community Center, Staten Island, New York. Source stated that ANTONSEN had become very active in S.I. CORE, since being elected Vice-Chairman. (C)

NY T-26
September 9, 1965

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ELAINE OBRINSKY, a member of S.I. CORE, is interested in securing a Committee Chairmanship for herself, concerning CORE's implementation of the Anti-Poverty Program in the Staten Island, New York area.

NY T-25
October 4, 1965

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2. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

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Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the National Office of the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Communist Party (CP) Attempts to Infiltrate

During April, 1965, a meeting was held between leading CP individuals in the Chicago area to discuss a forthcoming NAACP Convention scheduled to be held in Denver, Colorado in June, 1965. At this meeting it was stated that it was essential that Party activity in connection with this Convention must be directed to the area of voting rights and registration. It was further stated that in the South emphasis must be placed on greater voting registration and Negro representation, while in the North emphasis must be placed on increasing quality of Negro representation. It was also stated that it may not be necessary to introduce resolutions as such at this Convention; however, the Party must be alert to amend or institute discussion on ideas presented at this Convention which come within the framework of voting rights and registration. CDW

NY T-24
April 21, 1965

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During the latter part of April, 1965, a discussion was held between two Communist Party members who are active in the affairs of the NAACP concerning the forthcoming National Convention of the NAACP scheduled to be held in Denver, Colorado, in June, 1965. During this discussion it was stated a decision must be arrived upon concerning certain issues to be brought forth at the NAACP Convention. Among the issues discussed were the following: XW

1) The question of vote -- During the discussion, it was reiterated that the decision set down by leading Communist Party forces must be followed, namely, that there must be increased voter registration in the South and the Party must strive to improve the quality of representation in the North. It was stated that the National Office of the NAACP now appears to be ready to assert additional influence in the political action field; therefore, the Party forces at the Convention should explore the possibility of trying to commit the convention to a much broader policy for actively participating in election campaigns. XW

2) Foreign affairs -- a discussion was held on the current Viet Nam and African crises; however, it was decided that this problem must be set aside until it is determined what forces are available at the Convention and who would be in a position to submit such resolutions. It was felt that known Party forces at the Convention could not present such resolutions. XW

3) Domestic -- A discussion was held concerning the establishment of multiple branches of the NAACP throughout the United States. It was stated that this plan was tried in Texas and California and has been apparently successful. Also, it was learned that the Chicago NAACP is against this plan and hopes to present a resolution to reject this plan. If such a plan is passed, XW

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the Chicago Branch would be broken down into five or six smaller branches. During this discussion, it was felt that should the multiple branch plan be accepted, it would bring about greater membership participation and in this way it was also felt that Party forces could function more effectively in multiple branches. It was, therefore, decided that all efforts should be made to back any resolution in favor of the multiple branch policy. RW

NY T-24
May 3, 1965

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, and head of the National Negro Commission, CP,USA, stated in June, 1965, that he would attend the National Convention of the NAACP to be held in Denver, Colorado, June 28, 1965 to July 3, 1965. RW

NY T-4
June 17, 1965

A meeting of top functionaries of the CP,USA was held in June, 1965 at CP Headquarters in New York City. RW

At the meeting CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT referred to the coming convention of the NAACP and stated that "we" must work to have a resolution put in that will allow "us" to work within that organization. As it now stands, he said that "we" can't work with them with the anti-communist resolution. This resolution must be repealed. RW

NY T-1
June 10, 1965

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was present at Denver, Colorado during the week of June 28 through July 3, 1965 at which time the National Convention of the NAACP was held.

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LIGHTFOOT took with him from Chicago to Denver several hundred copies of "The Worker" and a number of pamphlets on colonialism. He later indicated these items were distributed by Denver CP people. He was able to obtain a press badge and was observed in and about the convention on several occasions.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Prior to the Convention, LIGHTFOOT directed a CP of Illinois member, who is active in the affairs of the NAACP, to attend this convention. LIGHTFOOT suggested that they not set up a CP caucus in the true sense but he proposed to set up a group of several CP members and several persons progressive and/or sympathetic to the CP. This was done and this "group" met on three occasions during the convention. They discussed strategy in regard to defeating the Chicago Branch resolution to reject the plan of multiple branches; support for the Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party and, last, the injection of the peace issue. They were successful in the first two endeavors mainly through pressures exerted as individuals on various officers but were soundly beaten on the peace issue.

LIGHTFOOT met with various individuals from time to time to keep abreast of convention activities but did not participate as such in any discussions of the "group". He had private conversations with known CP members on several occasions.

NY T-24
July 5, 1965

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NY 100-153735

On August 2, 1965, a CP, USA New York District Board meeting was held at 575 6th Avenue, Room 602, New York City. At the meeting CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT reported on the NAACP Convention and stated that this Convention of the NAACP, according to Party standards, was not as good as previous ones. LIGHTFOOT stated that the NAACP is dragging its feet in regards to the civil rights question. He stated that he was disappointed that the NAACP Convention did not support a peace proposal and did not ask for a withdrawal of American troops from Viet Nam. He stated that there was some red-baiting, in fact, more at this Convention than at other Conventions that he had recently attended.

LIGHTFOOT stated that one of the good points in regards to the Convention was that the Party people were better organized this time than they had been before.

NY T-15
August 3, 1965

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NY 100-153735

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3. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

[redacted] location.

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC, and The Communist Party, USA as the CP.

In July 1959 more than 75 Negro Trade Union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the Second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

N.Y.

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T - 15
September 15, 1965

National Officers

Source furnished information disclosing the following individuals were elected as national officers at the NALC national convention held at the Town House Motor Inn, Yonkers, New York, on May 28-31, 1965:

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President	A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Secretary	L. JOSEPH OVERTON
Treasurer	RICHARD PARRISH
Assistant to President	CLEVELAND ROBINSON
Vice Presidents	ROBERT BATTLE III Detroit, Michigan
	ERNEST CALLOWAY St. Louis, Missouri
	U. C. CROWDER Chicago, Illinois
	FRANK EVANS Cleveland, Ohio
	MATTHEW GREGORY Tampa, Florida
	JOSEPH T. JACKSON New Rochelle, New York
	B. F. MC LAURIN New York, New York
	CLEVELAND ROBINSON New York, New York
	CLIFFORD ROBINSON New York, New York
	HORACE SHEFFIELD Detroit, Michigan
	CALVIN SHERARD Milwaukee, Wisconsin
	THOMAS STARKS St. Clairsville, Ohio

May to American Labor Council NY

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NY 100-153735

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Negro American Labor Council
N.Y.

Vice Presidents (cont'd)

CHARLES F. STREET
Youngstown, Ohio

L. B. THOMPSON
Los Angeles, California

ALICE TURNER
Chicago, Illinois

AGNES WILLIS
New York, New York

BOYD WILSON
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

TROY BRAILEY
Baltimore, Maryland

Source stated as of August 1965 there has been no change in the above-named officers.

NY T - 15
June 8, 1965
August 30, 1965

INTEREST OF THE CP IN THE NALC

"The Worker", a weekly East Coast Communist newspaper, in its edition of June 5, 1965, page 1, carried an article entitled "Negro Unionists Urge End of War in Vietnam".

The article reported that the Fifth Annual Convention of the NALC held on May 28-30, 1965 at the Westchester Town House, Yonkers, New York, had urged that war "be stopped in Vietnam and a negotiated peace be initiated" by the nations involved. Further, that "military action is no remedy for the settlement of the problem in Southeast Asia or Santo Domingo", the convention reportedly declared in its "World Peace" resolution, voted unanimously by the delegates. The

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resolution, it stated, was submitted by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the NALC.

According to the article, LEO RABOUINE, an NALC Executive Board member, urged the convention to call upon President JOHNSON to withdraw U.S. troops from Vietnam and begin negotiations for peace.

The theme of the convention reportedly was "Economic Freedom and Security for the Black and White Poor".

Source advised that on June 12, 1965 a CP New York District Committee meeting was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York City, for the New York District CP Committee and invitees.

Among the CP members in attendance were the following:

AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE

AGNES WILLIS made a report on peace and civil rights. She spoke of the recent NALC convention held during the latter part of May 1965 and stated that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING made a report on peace. She stated that the greatest differences between the peace groups and the civil rights groups appear to be a lack of communications between the two groups and urged that closer cooperation between these groups must be made.

NY T - 15
June 14, 1965

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, was held in the Bermuda Room of the Henry Hudson Hotel, West 57th Street and 9th Avenue, New York, New York, on June 27, 1965. The commission met under the name of the "International Bowling League".

The following, among others, were observed in attendance:

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LEO RABOUINE
JIM TORMEY
CARL WINTER
JOHN CUTCH
AGNES WILLIS
ED PINCKNEY

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CARL WINTER spoke briefly on the work of the NALC and mentioned it had done a good job. He pointed out that the main concentration of the Party would be in the industrial and mass organization work, such as the NALC, and less emphasis would be placed on the neighborhood clubs.

NY T - 21
June 29, 1965

Source confirmed that a CP, New York District, Trade Union Commission meeting was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, New York, New York, on June 27, 1965.

The same CP members, among others, were identified in attendance and in substance source furnished the same information as reported by the above source.

NY T - 15
June 27, 1965

A CP, New York District, Board meeting was held on June 28, 1965 at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th Street, New York City.

Among the CP members observed in attendance were:

AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
JIM TORMEY

[redacted] gave a report on the NALC convention. She stated the number of delegates in attendance was 134, and 600 people attended the convention. She also mentioned

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that the convention speakers concentrated on the peace issue, as well as on unemployment and discrimination. (U)

NY T - 15
June 27, 1965

Source confirmed that the New York District CP meeting was held on June 28, 1965 at the Hotel Collingwood, 45 West 35th Street, New York City. (U)

Source identified the same individuals in attendance and reported essentially the same information as stated by the above source. (U)

NY T - 22
July 1, 1965

NYNALC OFFICERS

On April 30, 1965, the NYNALC held its local election for officers and Executive Board members. (U)

The following individuals were elected: (U)

President	MAURICE DOSWELL
Vice President	JOE BROWN
Treasurer	BEN MC LAUREN
Secretary	CLEO BAKER

(U)

The following three CP members were elected to the Executive Board of the NYNALC: (U)

LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR KNIGHT
FLORENCE BRIDGES

(U)

As of August 1965, source stated, there had been no change in the above-mentioned officers. (U)

NY T - 15
May 7, 1965
August 30, 1965

Negro American Labor Council - N.Y.

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On May 20, 1965, the NYNALC held its installation of newly elected officers at the chapter's headquarters, 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T - 15
May 21, 1965

Source stated that at a meeting of the NYNALC held on August 25, 1965, at 217 West 125th Street, New York City, it was stated that the New York Chapter has 600 members that are delinquent in their dues and special letters would be sent to them in an attempt to have them pay their dues up-to-date.

NY T - 15
August 30, 1965

Source advised that on June 19, 1965, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City. The following CP members were in attendance:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
CARL WINTER
AGNES WILLIS

WILLIS acted as chairman of the meeting and gave a discussion on the recent NALC convention held in May 1965. She stated that the convention was the most successful since the founding convention held five years ago. She stated there were approximately 600 people in attendance, including 134 regular delegates. Many of the speakers concentrated their speeches on the peace issue, which in her mind was a great step for this organization. WILLIS pointed out that although RANDOLPH was re-elected President of the organization, he planned to step down in the near future to be succeeded by CLEVELAND ROBINSON.

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Following WILLIS, LEO RABOUINE also made a short report on the convention which covered mainly the points previously discussed by WILLIS. RW

JIM TORMEY and CARL WINTER, both of whom were in attendance at the caucus meeting, praised the caucus group and stated that they had done a very good job in the NALC. RW

Both TORMEY and WINTER emphasized that the Party should now concentrate in the building trades and use the NALC to help get members of the Negro and Puerto Rican races into the building trades and break down the labor unions' discrimination against these minority groups. RW

NY T - 15
June 19, 1965

On August 28, 1965, a NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at 64 Harrison Street, Brooklyn, New York. The CP caucus members in attendance were AGNES WILLIS, LEO RABOUINE, ARTHUR KNIGHT, MARIAN KNIGHT and JOHN CUTCH. JIM TORMEY was also present. RW

AGNES WILLIS reported on what had transpired at the August 25, 1965 NYNALC regular membership meeting, which in substance generally agreed with the information furnished above by source regarding this meeting. RW

JIM TORMEY spoke and stated that the Party has to concentrate on the NALC. He stated the Party would attempt to recruit new NALC members from Longshore, Brewery and other unions. He asked MARIAN KNIGHT to talk to FLORENCE BRIDGES, to see if she is still active or wants to remain active in the NALC. RW

NY T - 15
August 30, 1965

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REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING

On August 25, 1965, a regular NALC membership meeting was held at 217 West 125th Street, New York City. Among those present were the following CP members: (X) (U)

LEO RABOUINE
AGNES WILLIS
JOHN CUTCH
MARIAN KNIGHT
ARTHUR KNIGHT

(X) (U)

It was requested that money be contributed to the NALC to help the upkeep of A. Phillip Randolph Square, formerly known as Dewey Square. (X) (U)

It was also stated that the NALC was concentrating on a membership drive as they are not too strong at the present time. (X) (U)

MAURICE DOSWELL made a report on a recent White House conference at which reportedly 500 people attended. Most of the people came from community and civil rights delegations and a few labor delegates. (X) (U)

President JOHNSON spoke at the conference, mainly on the Los Angeles riots. He compared the acts of violence out there to that of the Ku Klux Klan and stated that this did not help the Negroes in their fight for civil rights. (X) (U)

DOSWELL stated that the NALC was held in high respect by quite a few people; however, the organization has missed the boat because it has not built up like it should have. (X) (U)

NY T - 15
August 30, 1965

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is the President of SCLC which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

On July 9, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON of New York City, contacted one BILL STEIN, and advised him that he (LEVISON) had prepared a memorandum which had been read by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. KING had advised LEVISON that he would present the memorandum to the Executive Committee of SCLC on July 19, 1965. The memorandum recommended that SCLC raise funds by soliciting contributions from various churches.

NY T-16
July, 1965

On July 31, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES of New York City, were in contact. LEVISON advised JONES that he had recently contacted ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, to learn what action had been taken by SCLC in regard to BILL STEIN, and the project he (LEVISON) had proposed. YOUNG apprised LEVISON that the Administration Committee of SCLC had adopted it and agreed to go forward with it. JONES inquired of LEVISON if that meant that STEIN had been hired by SCLC. LEVISON answered that since the project had been approved, he would assume that STEIN would be hired, but someone would have to talk to STEIN about his background and other matters. LEVISON stated that someone other than YOUNG would have to talk to STEIN since YOUNG had already reached a satisfactory conclusion about STEIN.

NY T-16
July, 1965

On July 9, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON advised BILL STEIN that he (LEVISON) was leaving for Atlanta Georgia on July 11, 1965, accompanied by Mrs. WALLY ALBERTSON, whom he intended to introduce to the members of the Executive Staff of SCLC.

NY T-16
July, 1965

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On July 14, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact and discussed the recent trip made by LEVISON to Atlanta, Georgia. LEVISON indicated that his primary purpose going to Atlanta had been to take Mrs. WALLY ALBERTSON. In addition, JONES inquired about the proceeds of the "Broadway, Answers Selma" benefit held April 4, 1965, in New York City. He asked if MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s father knew of the proceeds. LEVISON stated that KING's father had asked him to tell JONES that they had received nothing. JONES commented that his files showed a check for $8,000 was sent, and that the net amount the church would get was $17,000. LEVISON suggested to JONES that he contact KING's father and make sure the money was not received and then contact the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith concerning the proceeds. JONES and LEVISON also discussed the forthcoming national convention of SCLC. LEVISON stated that while in Atlanta, the question of draft resolutions for the convention came up. He felt that he and JONES should work on the resolutions. He stated that the drafts have to be prepared in advance and that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had left it up to LEVISON to prepare. LEVISON stated there should be a resolution on Vietnam and that KING had received a statement from LINUS PAULING which generally followed the suggestions of U THANT; a cease fire and a settlement on the basis of the Geneva Conference. LEVISON stated that this statement of PAULING had been signed by every living Nobel Peace Prize winner except RALPH BUNCHE and that the SCLC convention could properly endorse this statement and dispose of the matter.

LEVISON further suggested to JONES that a trip be made to Atlanta to discuss the draft resolutions with KING. It was felt that a staff member of SCLC should be involved in preparing the resolutions and ANDREW YOUNG was selected.

JONES inquired if the meetings of the "Research Committee" had been abandoned for the summer. LEVISON stated that he had had dinner with KING and indicated the subject of the Labor-Negro alliance should be taken up at the next Research Committee meeting, and that RALPH HELSTEIN should be present. LEVISON stated that KING agreed to this but did not indicate the meeting would take place until the fall of 1965.

NY T-16
July, 1965

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This source has advised on numerous occasions that a meeting of the "Research Committee" is a meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and his top advisors.

NY T- 17
1964, 1965

The June 20, 1965, issue of "New York Times" page 61, contained an article datelined Atlanta, June 19, with the heading "Dr. King Opens Rights Drive Tuesday." The article was a report of the Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE), which is under the auspices of the SCLC. It is reported in the article that about 800 volunteers from colleges, churches, and unions will work in about 60 counties in the rural South. Most of the volunteers were to begin work after completing a six-day orientation course at Atlanta University Center. The article reports that among the orientation speakers was MIKE HARRINGTON "noted for his research and writings on poverty in America." The article made no comment on the subject matter or text of HARRINGTON's speech.

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On July 31, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN, Organizer of the March on Washington, of New York City, was in touch with DONALD SLAIMAN. During their conversation it was mentioned by RUSTIN that he was writing a speech for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., which dealt with Vietnam. RUSTIN said he had a hard time convincing KING that KING should not press the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to take a position on the Vietnam situation. During the conversation between RUSTIN and SLAIMAN they discussed a scheduled leadership conference of Civil Rights organizations for the future. RUSTIN and SLAIMAN agreed to work for the success of such a conference and RUSTIN stated he would be in Washington D.C. on August 3, 1965, to meet with Vice-President HUMPHREY about the conference.

N.Y.

NY T-17
July, 1965

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Ga. N.Y.

N.Y. Ga.

On August 8, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, and ANDREW YOUNG, had a conference. This conference was devoted to the forthcoming SCLC convention to be held in Birmingham, Alabama from August 9, 1965, to August 13, 1965. KING stated that the purpose of the conference was to decide which resolutions would be presented at the convention and which would be most newsworthy. All agreed that the resolution which dealt with the Vietnam conflict would be most newsworthy, especially since KING was being questioned continuously on this issue. The proper timing for bringing the Vietnam resolution before the convention was discussed. It was agreed that RUSTIN should be the individual to handle the questions dealing with Vietnam. In order to do this, RUSTIN would work on a statement, write a memorandum, and prepare an open letter to the President of the United States, to the Premier of the Soviet Union, and to the Heads of all countries involved in the Vietnam conflict. The letter was to be written in the name of KING, and would state that KING was writing as a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and as an advocate of non-violence. KING would urge negotiations to end the conflict. RUSTIN stated the Civil Rights movement was not ready to speak to the world on Vietnam, but KING should speak as an individual, thereby getting the impact of the Civil Rights movement behind the statement, and would eliminate other Civil Rights leaders criticizing KING for speaking out on the matter. RUSTIN stated President JOHNSON should receive a telegram followed by his letter.

Following the above Vietnam discussion, the group discussed the Civil Rights resolution to be presented to the convention. KING stated that in regard to the Civil Rights resolution, he had talked with STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES and requested them to prepare the resolution but to date, he had not received anything other than a general statement. KING said he would instruct WALTER FAUNTROY, Director of the Washington D.C. Office of SCLC, to use the remarks made in the general statement in preparation of the overall resolution.

The above meeting then took up the question of the SCLC financial report. KING stated the auditors were working on the report, but had not been able to conclude it because they were baffled with the problem as to how they should make known their findings. KING advised the report reflected that

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for the past 10 months SCLC received approximately $1,500,000, and if the months of July and August, 1965, were included, the report would reflect almost $2,000,000 for the 12 month period.

NY T-17
August, 1965

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NY T- 18
August, 1965

On August 10, 1965, ROBERT GILMORE contacted the Cambodian Mission to the United Nations. He informed a representative of the mission that he desired to transmit a letter from MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to President HO CHI MINH He was told to address the letter to the Cambodian Ambassador, Mr. SAMBATH, who would forward it to the Cambodian Commercial Representative in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Upon arrival in that city, the letter would be delivered to the Hanoi Commercial Representative. (S) (U)

NY T- 19
August, 1965

On August 13, 1965, DORA MC DONALD, Secretary to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and STANLEY LEVISON, were in contact concerning the rioting in Los Angeles, California. MC DONALD stated that KING had been contacted by a radio station in Los Angeles and urged to issue a statement appealing to the Negroes to end the rioting. KING had requested MC DONALD to contact

LEVISON and ask LEVISON to prepare a statement dealing with the matter. LEVISON prepared the following statement:

"I know that you have grievances that are hard to live with - I know that any Negro can reach the end of his patience and want to strike out and strike back. But it is not courage nor militancy to strike out blindly. Our enemies have always hoped that we would lose our heads and riot against the guilty and innocent alike. This enables them to argue that we haven't decency or good sense. I speak to you as one who had to march with other Negroes against guns, clubs, dogs and whips and who won victories over cruel and barbarous sheriffs and klansmen. We won victories because we had a greater weapon - disciplined cool heads, and iron determination not to provoke into violence. Our adversaries have always known what to do when we lost our heads - it gave them a chance to beat our heads. They have never known what to do when we refused to be sucked into the trap of violence.

"Tonight the whole world is watching you. If you want all America to respect you, if you want the world to know that you are men, put down your weapons and your rocks. Get a committee together to draw up demands. If you want my help I will sit with you and plan how to improve your conditions.

"Negroes in the South were not less oppressed than you and we have run JIM CROW from thousands of places without using a rock or a bullet. We made millions of white Americans sick and ashamed of their practices and by our discipline won many to our side. You are harming yourselves, not the segregationists. Tonight in the South, the segregationist is delighted. He has made you lose your temper and for a few moments of emotional excitement and relief you are conducting yourself without reason, without a name and without a goal. You are not an army of Negro people if you fight without reason. Our people are not rioters and are not looters. Come back to our ranks where there is room for honest courage and militancy--where real and permanent victories have been won and will be won in the right way.

"The man who cools off, who puts down his weapon and stands up with only his body is the man of courage. Don't let us down here in the South. Don't discredit brave Negroes in

jails in Johannesburg. Don't set yourself back. You can still win a great victory by halting the fighting because there is more honor and dignity in looking the other side squarely in the eye and demanding your rights than there is in struggling in blind fury. In the name of brave Negroes who have died in the South over the past ten years of bitter struggle, I appeal to you to end the hostilities so that together we can march forward for real gains for our people everywhere."

NY T-16
August, 1965

On August 14, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., were in contact concerning the rioting in Los Angeles. KING advised RUSTIN that he was on his way to Puerto Rico to deliver a speech, and that upon arrival in Puerto Rico, he would issue a press release dealing with the situation in Los Angeles. KING wanted RUSTIN's suggestions on this matter, and RUSTIN suggested the following points should be contained in any statement made by KING to the press:

"That we deplore resorting to violence no matter who is engaged in the violence because it is wrong and socially destructive. That while we deplore violence, we also deplore the concentration of the ghetto life which leads, with the absence of jobs, bad education and slums, to the hopelessness and despair where the Negro youth, out of these conditions, feel that they have no stake in American society." RUSTIN suggested in reference to that point, that KING make mention of President JOHNSON's conference scheduled to be held in November, 1965, which will deal with the whole ghetto and family life problem, by stating that he hoped new and stirring ideas would emerge from the conference.

In continuing his suggestions, RUSTIN said that KING should point out that, "Rightly or wrongly, whether or not there was, in fact, police brutality in Los Angeles, almost every Negro in every family has, at one time or another, felt that he has been maltreated by the police; therefore, in addition to the social problems, in every city there needs to be a civilian review board. This board is to protect the policeman when he is right and to protect the citizen when the policeman is not right."

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After RUSTIN provided the above, both he and KING remarked that they had been asked to go to Los Angeles to help suppress the riots, but both were of the opinion that they would not be of much assistance since the situation deteriorated to such a point that it was a job for the National Guard.

NY T-17
August, 1965

On August 14, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact and RUSTIN stated that he had dissuaded MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., from going to Los Angeles at that time.

NY T-17
August, 1965

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" August 13, 1965, page 2, contained an article captioned "Dr. King Urges Vietnam Talks." The article noted that KING while addressing the SCLC convention in Birmingham, Alabama, had urged opposing sides in the Vietnam conflict to negotiate and end the Vietnam cycle of mistrust, violence and war.

On August 13, 1965, DORA MC DONALD and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact. MC DONALD related that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., desired LEVISON to prepare answers to 12 questions dealing with Vietnam which were put to KING by the "New York Times." MC DONALD stated the "New York Times" inquiry was precipitated by KING's recent statement on Vietnam.

LEVISON furnished MC DONALD the answers to 12 questions which had been given him. The questions and the answers provided by LEVISON for KING's use are as follows:

Question: In his statement, KING noted several peace organizations had approached him regarding Vietnam. What specific peace groups are they?

Answer: Among others, National SANE, Women Strike for Peace, Student and Faculty Group in Berkeley, California.

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Question: What is the text of the letter KING is sending to President JOHNSON and HO CHI MINH?

Answer: When the text is finalized, a copy will be made available.

Question: How will the letter be sent?

Answer: These details have not been planned as yet.

Question: Should the United States stay in Vietnam if South Vietnamese ask us to leave?

Answer: I believe we would have no moral or juridical basis for remaining if a sovereign government demands that we leave its territory.

Question: Can he be more specific regarding his attitude on escalation of the war?

Answer: Escalation is expressed in so many degrees and is related to escalation on the other side so that I can discuss it only in concrete terms. It is impossible to generalize.

Question: KING said he is not blaming either government for the war. Who is to blame?

Answer: There is blame on both sides because each has made responses too readily through means of violence without an earnest search for reduction of violence. I am encouraged by the restraint President JOHNSON has manifested both in action and in words and I believe the exercise of restraint will ultimately lead faster to constructive negotiation than will the flexing of the muscles of military power which the whole world knows we possess in terrifying abundance.

Question: What specific proposals would KING have to make?

Answer: I have not formulated specific proposals for ending the war and I am not sure I have competence in that area.

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Question: Is King seriously thinking of going to Vietnam and under what circumstances?

Answer: I have no plans to go to Vietnam.

Question: Will King's letter also be sent to the United Nations?

Answer: There are no plans for a letter to the United Nations because it is not a combatant nor an ally of any combatant. This does not imply it has no role. Its role is substantial but different.

Question: Will KING contact United States officials regarding his plans, that is, Governors, Senators, Congressmen or Diplomats?

Answer: I have no body of plans which could be the subject of discussions. I am expressing a point of view which will be self explanatory and I sincerely hope useful for those who have the responsibility to make plans.

Question: KING states he is following U.S. a path of non-violence, but Reverend JAMES BEVEL recently made statements indicating he is more militant. Can KING reconcile this and is BEVEL speaking for the SCLC or as an individual?

Answer: The emphasis JAMES BEVEL places on peace activity in relation to civil rights activity differs from mine because I am not presently proposing any change in the direction or the character of our civil rights work. He has the right to express his analysis and has done so.

Question: Reverend BEVEL stated the civil rights movement is legislated out of business. Will KING comment on this?

Answer: I do not agree with JAMES BEVEL's view that the civil rights movement has been legislated out of existence. We still have so far to go I cannot see the end of the road even now. I see the need for a multiplicity of additional legislative

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reforms which will take years of struggle fully to achieve.

NY T-16
August, 1965

On August 17, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in contact with BAYARD RUSTIN and persuaded RUSTIN to join him in Los Angeles, California, on August 17, 1965. After RUSTIN's contact with KING, RUSTIN was in contact with HARRY WACHTEL and informed WACHTEL of KING's plans. RUSTIN stated that at KING's request he had drawn up a five-point program for KING's use while in Los Angeles. The points enumerated by RUSTIN to WACHTEL are as follows:

1. "To minister to the thousands of Negroes innocent of any wrong doing, and who have lost homes and jobs, and to pledge the SCLC to morally and financially assist these people.

2. "Visit those Negroes in jail in an attempt to find ways in which they can help restore damage they have done, and attempt to redeem themselves.

3. "To keep and maintain sympathy and communication with the white sympathizers and work out programs to prevent future disturbances.

4. "To confer with local government leaders if they so desire.

5. "To present his own plans for immediate and long range action to clergymen and other leaders."

NY T-17
August, 1965

On August 17, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN was in contact with RACHELLE HOROWITZ. He told her of his plans to go to California to be with KING and instructed her to contact the White House in Washington, D.C., and inform someone there that he would be late in submitting the document he was preparing for the conference of civil rights leaders scheduled for November, 1965.

HOROWITZ suggested RUSTIN contact MICHAEL HANNON, a former Los Angeles police officer who was suspended for participating in civil rights demonstrations and WILLIAM BECKER also a former Los Angeles police officer. HOROWITZ believed these individuals would be of assistance to RUSTIN in California.

NY T-17
August, 1965

On August 25, 1965, BERNARD LEE, Personal Assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON. LEE stated he was to contact LEVISON in behalf of KING. KING desired LEVISON's comments and to make changes in an article being prepared for the "New York Times" Sunday magazine.

NY T-16
August, 1965

On August 25, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., contacted LEVISON concerning the above article. They agreed the article would receive nation-wide attention and KING believed the article should make comments concerning the Los Angeles riots. KING stated that he was trying to get across the fact that a crisis like the Los Angeles riots could be both a danger point as well as an opportunity. KING stated he would include in the article that it was time to seek causes and face the fact that we have not done enough to right wrongs. He called for a new national commitment on the question of civil rights. LEVISON agreed with KING and suggested to KING that such a statement could be expressed in the form KING had used before, that non-violence can make its effective contribution only when there is a creative and cooperative response on the other side from the power structure.

After discussing the above, KING told LEVISON that he believed there was a need to re-evaluate "our whole programmatic thrust" particularly in the North. KING said that this was necessary because there had been accusations that the Los Angeles riot had been caused because civil rights leaders had not carried their program to the isolated people.

NY T- 16
August, 1965

A meeting of the "Research Committee" would be held on Monday, August 30, 1965, at noon, at the office of HARRY WACHTEL, New York City.

NY T-16
August, 1965

On August 30, 1965, the following individuals were observed by SAs of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) entering 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, the building wherein HARRY WACHTEL maintains an office, from 12:55 PM to 1:38 PM:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
BERNARD LEE
BAYARD RUSTIN
STANLEY LEVISON
JOHN LEWIS, President of SNCC
CLARENCE JONES

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On August 31, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON conferred with BILL STEIN and advised STEIN that he had recently talked with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., during which time KING said that SCLC had decided to employ STEIN. According to LEVISON, STEIN would receive $9,000 annually plus expenses and would be the highest paid employee on the staff of SCLC. LEVISON further told STEIN that his function would be to raise funds for SCLC by contacting churches. LEVISON stated he desired to accompany STEIN down to Atlanta to discuss a few things about the Negro churches he would contact. However, LEVISON stated he might not be able to make the trip since KING had already delegated so many responsibilities to him (LEVISON) that he did not know whether he would have time for the trip.

NY T-16
August, 1965

On September 2, 1965, DORA MC DONALD instructed CLARENCE JONES to get together with STANLEY LEVISON and prepare two speeches for the use of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. She indicated that one of the speeches was to be given at a District 65 meeting of the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union in New York City.

NY T-23
September, 1965

On September 2, 1965, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and they discussed the formation of a tax exempt corporation of the SCLC which should assist in increasing donations to the SCLC. KING suggested such a name as the SCLC, Institute of Non-Violence. KING was concerned that if a corporation is set up which is apart from SCLC, it might hinder the operation rather than help it. JONES stated he was concerned that unless the new corporation had a definite relationship to SCLC, it might become a personal platform for HARRY WACHTEL. JONES was concerned about an independent operation in which WACHTEL could act without having any responsiveness to SCLC. KING agreed with this thought.

NY T-20
September, 1965

On September 6, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and STANLEY LEVISON again discussed a forthcoming article to appear in the "New York Times Magazine." LEVISON had prepared a draft of the article for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and wanted KING's comments. KING stated he felt the article was good but desired to change a few points.

In addition to the above, KING and LEVISON discussed a burglary of SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta. LEVISON stated that he had been unable to verify the story about the burglary and KING stated that checks amounting to $6,000 which had been contributed to SCLC, checks in the amount of $10,000 which were to pay SCLC bills, and a check in the amount of $190,000 which represented SCLC funds which were being transferred to another SCLC account, were taken in the burglary. LEVISON suggested to KING that he "scotch" the rumor that one quarter of a million dollars was stolen because it could adversly affect donations to SCLC.

NY T-16
September, 1965

On September 12, 1965, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, CLARENCE JONES, ANDREW YOUNG, and CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail Wholesale and Department Store Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial

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Organizations. KING stated that he desired the advice of those present in regard to his public position on Vietnam. KING stated that since making his public statement, he has been subject to criticism, especially from Senator THOMAS DODD of Connecticut. KING stated he was convinced President JOHNSON had persuaded Senator DODD to criticize him since it was the administration's feeling that he had gone too far in urging the seating of Red China and ending the bombings in Vietnam. KING further stated that he was convinced that the press had also been stacked against him. KING indicated he was not strong enough to carry on both the civil rights struggle and the Vietnam peace struggle. He said the public was not ready to digest the trouble in Vietnam and China and, therefore, he was being criticized. He requested those present to give opinions on how to get across to the public that he is not alone in his position on Vietnam and China; on how to deal with the statement of Senator DODD; and on his plan to write letters to the heads of states involved in the Vietnam struggle. KING indicated he wanted some means whereby he could withdraw from the letter-writing campaign because he was convinced his plea for peace would be rebuffed by HO CHI MINH. He stated he must forget the peace issue and get back to the civil rights field.

After a discussion, the opinions of STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL were favorably received. They advised that KING should indicate he had given his opinion, had no intention of leading a peace struggle, and was now returning to the civil rights field. All of those in attendance at the meeting agreed that the criticism of Senator DODD should be answered. It was agreed that a national campaign would be started to enlist the aid of prominent government, church and civil rights leaders to answer DODD's criticism of KING.

NY T- 17
September, 1965

On September 13, 1965, another conferende took place with the same individuals who conferred on September 12, 1965, with the addition of WALTER FAUNTROY. An agreement was reached indicating KING would not write letters to the leaders of various world powers urging negotiations for ending the war in Vietnam.

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The conference discussed getting statements from persons of influence backing KING's right to speak out as he did and counteracting the criticism he had received. HARRY WACHTEL was to contact the "New York Times" requesting an editorial in support of KING. BAYARD RUSTIN was designated to see Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois requesting him to make a statement in support of KING's right to speak out on the war in Vietnam. It was decided that various publications such as "The Nation," the "Saturday Review," and the "Christian Century," would be requested to publish articles and editorials supporting KING.

NY T-17
September, 1965

On September 13, 1965, HARRY WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact concerning KING's policy over Vietnam. It was agreed that the country needs a voice to speak on the subject of Vietnam, but not in the person of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WACHTEL expressed the thought that KING's statements on the subject were wholesome, stimulating, and valuable, but that KING could not continue to make statements on foreign policy because his opponents would use it against him. WACHTEL stated that it was imperative that KING come out with some dramatic domestic issue in order to offset the bad publicity he had received. He suggested a program be instituted to defeat Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama in 1966, and a program to enroll more Negroes to vote in the South.

NY T-17
September, 1965

On October 1, 1965, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., were in contact. LEVISON suggested that KING close the SCLC office at 312 West 125 Street, New York City, since it was accomplishing nothing constructive. KING indicated that closing the office might subject SCLC to criticism and LEVISON concurred with KING's reasoning.

LEVISON advised KING that he had received a wire from CAREY MC WILLIAMS, Editor of "The Nation," indicating MC WILLIAMS would write an editorial supporting SCLC's position.

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Before concluding the above contact, KING advised LEVISON of what he considered a potential embarrassing situation. KING advised that RALPH ABERNATHY, SCLC Official, had gotten ANDREW YOUNG to write 50 contributors about buying a car for ABERNATHY. Only one of the contributors responded. However, a car was purchased anyway at a price of $3,000. KING stated that in order to avoid criticism to SCLC the money would have to be raised. LEVISON advised KING that he would contribute half of the $3,000 and that HARRY WACHTEL would be approached about raising the other half.

NY T-16
October, 1965

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APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

NY 100-153735 June Albertson

Mrs. Sam Locke
June Locke

MRS. WALLY ALBERTSON, also known as, Mrs. Wallace Thomson Albertson and June Thomson

N.Y. Co.

On June 15, 1947, JUNE THOMSON informed MARTHA and ALFRED STERN that she was getting married at the end of the month. She mentioned that she was marrying SAM LOCKE. She invited the STERNS to the wedding reception.

NY T-32, December 19, 1948

An item on page 21 of the September 10, 1957 edition of "The New York Times" revealed that MARTHA DODD STERN and her husband, ALFRED K. STERN, were indicted in New York City on September 9, 1957, for espionage. The article stated that the STERNS, who had been residing in Mexico, were subpoenaed several months before by the grand jury which indicted JACK and MYRA SOBLE. They fought the subpoenaes in court, failed to appear, and were cited for contempt of court and fined $50,000. The article further stated that in July, 1957, the STERNS fled behind the Iron Curtain after renouncing their American citizenship.

"Look" magazine of November 26, 1957, contained an article by BORIS MORROS entitled, "My Ten Years as a Counter-Spy" in which the author described himself as "an FBI counterspy"who had worked in the Soviet intelligence system for ten years. In this article, BORIS MORROS related his contacts with ALFRED K. and MARTHA DODD STERN who were to assist in the establishment of a music company to serve as a cover for Soviet Agents.

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA Committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting. (AW

NY T-15, June 10, 1963

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FLORENCE BRIDGES

FLORENCE BRIDGES is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-15, May 7, 1965

JAMES COATSWORTH

The source advised that based upon attendance at Workers World Party (WWP) Branch meetings, contributions made and time spent in WWP activities, it can be stated that JAMES COATSWORTH is a member of the New York Branch, WWP.

NY T-10, May 4, 1964,
November 2, 1964

JAMES COATSWORTH participated in a Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) picket demonstration on December 5, 1964, at 8 West 14th Street, New York City, protesting United States action in the Congo.

NY T-10, December 9, 1964

Characterizations of YAWF and WWP are contained in the Appendix of Organizations.

JOHN CUTCH

JOHN CUTCH is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

NY T-21, June 29, 1965

MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW is a member of the New York District CP Board and is chairman of the District School Commission of the CP.

NY T-15, January 5, 1965

CLIFTON DE BERRY

In the issue of "The Militant" dated June 21, 1965, it was mentioned that CLIFTON DE BERRY is the SWP candidate for Mayor of New York City.

FELIPE DE JESUS For information concerning DE JESUS see page 98.

TOM DENNIS

TOM DENNIS was Organizational Secretary, Michigan District CP.

NY T-11, June 17, 1963

TOM DENNIS is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965. XX W

NY T-12, April 1, 1965

EARL DURHAM

EARL DURHAM is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965. XX W

NY T-12, April 1, 1965

BILL EPTON

BILL EPTON is a Vice President of PLP and is a member of the PLP National Committee.

NY T-44, April 19, 1965

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GIL GREEN

As of November 16, 1964, GIL GREEN was a full time paid functionary of the CP, USA, and he is a member of the Secretariat, National Board, and National Committee of the CPUSA.

NY T-4, November 16, 1964

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA.

NY T-13, September 13, 1964

OTTO HALL

OTTO HALL, as of August, 1965, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-8, September 1, 1965

MIKE HARRINGTON

MIKE HARRINGTON held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

NY T-34, June, 1958

A characterization of the YSL appears in the Appendix of Organizations.

RALPH HELSTEIN

This source asked RALPH HELSTEIN, President of the United Packing House Workers of America in 1946, if he was a Communist. HELSTEIN replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement.

NY T-33, 1946

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RACHELLE HOROWITZ

RACHELLE HOROWITZ was a member of the New York unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

NY T-36, June 22, 1958

Information was made available in June, 1958, which indicated that RACHELLE HOROWITZ was a member of the New York unit of the YSL.

NY T-34, June 22, 1958

RACHELLE HOROWITZ attended a Lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League on July 8, 1960.

NY T-37, 1960

A characterization of the YSL and Young People's Socialist League is in the Appendix of Organizations.

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-13, October 14, 1964

The masthead of "The Worker," September 21, 1965, lists JAMES JACKSON as Editor.

CHARLES JOHNSON

CHARLES JOHNSON, as of August, 1965, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-8, September 1, 1965

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CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-38, February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-13, February 12, 1962

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT, as of August, 1965, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-8, September 1, 1965

MARIAN KNIGHT

MARIAN KNIGHT is a member of the CP, USA, and attended a CP caucus of the NYNALC held on June 19, 1965.

NY T-15, June 19, 1965

ED LEMANSKY For information concerning LEMANSKY see page 98.

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he

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criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism. (U)

NY T-13, April, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois District.

NY T-3, February 15, 1965

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-4, March 7, 1963

MALCOLM X (LITTLE)

MALCOLM X was the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated. (MMI).

NY T-42, August 16, 1964

A characterization of the MMI appears in the Appendix of Organizations.

MALCOLM X was shot and killed on February 21, 1965.

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SAM MARCY

SAM BALLAN, who uses the name SAM MARCY, is National Chairman of the Workers World Party.

NY T-10, May 3, 1965

KEY MARTIN

KEY MARTIN is Chairman of the Youth Against War and Fascism and a member of the Workers World Party in New York City.

NY T-10, October 4, 1965

WILLIAM McADOO For information concerning McADOO see page 98.

CAREY McWILLIAMS For information concerning McWILLIAMS see page 99.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-14, December 13, 1959

GEORGE MEYERS is Organizer of the Southern Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-12, March 25, 1965

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-27, October 30, 1953

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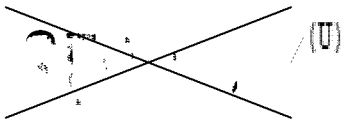

NY 100-153735

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-15, November 15, 1964

DR. LINUS C. PAULING

On December 23, 1952, according to a "United Press" dispatch datelined Washington, D.C., LOUIS F. BUDENZ, a former functionary of the CP, USA, testified before a Special House Committee in Washington, D.C. At that time he stated LINUS PAULING had been a "concealed" member of the CP, USA, who had no card or other vestige of membership, but who had made contributions to the CP, USA. He added that PAULING was a member of the Advisory Board that selected fellowship recipients for the Guggenheim Foundation.

In response to the above, PAULING, in an "Associated Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., denied the above allegation and was quoted as saying, this statement is a lie. I have never been a member of the CP, and I have sworn to this fact.

"Time", a weekly news magazine, in its issue of April 21, 1958, page 13, column 3, characterized Dr. LINUS CARL PAULING as a "long time supporter of Communist line fronts." To substantiate this characterization, "Time" quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities report in 1951, as follows:

"Professor Pauling", it stated, "has not deviated a hairbreath from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946."

ED PINCKNEY

ED PINCKNEY is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

NY T-21, June 29, 1965

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-15, June 14, 1965

ARTHUR ROSEN

ARTHUR ROSEN was present at a Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) rally preparation meeting on February 19, 1965, at 46 West 21st Street, New York City.

NY T-10, February 24, 1965

The source advised that based upon attendance at Workers World Party (WWP) Branch meetings, contributions made and time spent at WWP activities, it can be stated that ARTHUR ROSEN is a member of the New York Branch of WWP.

NY T-10, May 4, 1964,
November 2, 1964

DANNY RUBEL

DANNY RUBEL is a member of the CP,USA, New York District Board.

NY T-15, August 24, 1965

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BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

NY T-1, September 25, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-17, February, 1964

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"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On October 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-28, July 3, 1961
and January 16, 1962

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNEIDER attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at his residence, [redacted] Staten Island, New York. b6 b7C

NY T-28, October 5, 1964

DONALD SLAIMAN

DONALD SLAIMAN was a member of the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League from about 1947 throubh 1959. In an application signed by SLAIMAN in November, 1960, while endeavoring to obtain access to classified information, he stated he had never been a member of any organization which advocates the violent overthrow of the Government. However, he admitted membership from 1940 to 1958 in the Workers Party and the Independent Socialist League.

NY T-35, 1960

A characterization of the Workers Party and Independent Socialist League appear in the Appendix of Organizations.

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EDMUND TENNERIELLO, aka.,
Ed Tenne

EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP, which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11,1948.

NY T-29, July 15, 1948

ROBERT G. THOMPSON

ROBERT G. THOMPSON was the District Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-15, November 15, 1964

ROBERT THOMPSON died Saturday, October 16, 1965.

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the CP, USA New York District Board, and is in charge of New York District CP Trade Union activities.

NY T-15, June 14, 1965

ALICE TURNER

Since the spring of 1964 until August 1, 1964, ALICE TURNER has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Subcommittee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants, TURNER is not assigned to a CP club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of RALPH TURNER, Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

NY T-30, NY T-31
August, 1964

NY 100-153735

HARRY WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-39, December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the Appendix of Organizations.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-40, March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-40, March 5, 1944

GILBERT WASSERMAN

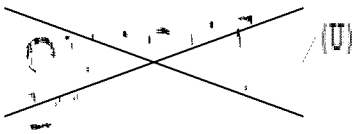
On October 4, 1964, GILBERT WASSERMAN attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at 143 Jules Drive, Staten Island, New York.

NY T-28, October 5,1964

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-15, March 29, 1965



NY 100-153735

HENRY WINSTON

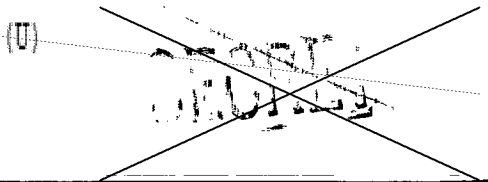
At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

NY T-4, August 12 and 13, 1961

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and is in charge of trade union work.

NY T-13, July 1, 1965



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NY 100-153735

FELIPE DE JESUS

On August 24, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a PLP street rally at 38th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City, at which FELIPE DE JESUS was introduced as the Spanish Editor of "Challenge", the PLP newspaper published in New York City.

ED LEMANSKY

A PLP membership bulletin published in April,1965, listed ED LEMANSKY as National Organizational Secretary of the PLP.

NY T-45, April 30,1965

WILLIAM McADOO

WILLIAM McADOO was Chairman of the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, which is commonly known as CERGE.

NY T-45, March 2, 1965

A characterization of CERGE appears in the Appendix of Organizations.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

[redacted] (U)

CAREY McWILLIAMS

The April 13, 1964, issue of "The New York Times", page 23, contained an advertisement of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) which listed CAREY McWILLIAMS of New York as a member of the ECLC Executive Committee.

A characterization of the ECLC appears in the Appendix of Organizations.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, prepared and released a pamphlet dated November 8, 1957, entitled "Operation Abolition...The Campaign Against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Government Security Program by the ECLC and its Affiliates." Pages eight and nine of this pamphlet contained information about CAREY McWILLIAMS which included the following:

Chairman, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; member of council, American Peace Crusade; member of National Council, American Peace Mobilization; vice-chairman, National Federation of Constitutional Liberties; sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress; sponsor of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; and sponsor of the American-Slav Congress.

The above-mentioned organizations have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] (U)

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

(U) ~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

HARLEM DEFENSE COUNCIL

WILLIAM EPTON was interviewed at the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement Club, presently known as Progressive Labor Party (PLP), 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York, by BOB POTTS of Radio Station WBAI, New York City. This interview was programmed over Station WBAI at 7:15 PM on July 31, 1964, and EPTON related that the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was formed during the summer of 1964 around the defense of six youngsters charged with murder. He stated that the people in the community decided to organize the HDC to protect themselves against police.

The source advised on May 17, 1965, that WILLIAM EPTON was elected Vice-President of PLP at a national convention of the PLP held April 18, 1965, New York City.

A second source advised during July, 1964, that the HDC was formed by the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) in New York City as a front organization with its main objective to get recruits for the PLM. As the PLM is known to be a very militant type organization, the leaders of the PLM hope to use the HDC to recruit Negroes and others and gradually turn their recruits toward the aims and objectives of the PLM. The HDC was also formed by the PLM to organize Negores on a block-by-block basis in New York City with plans to furnish the people with arms to defend themselves against police.

A third source advised on October 23, 1964, that the HDC uses the facilities of the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

A fourth source advised on March 22, 1965, that the HDC is located at 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York, which is the office of the PLP.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

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1.

"THE MILITANT"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U) ~~SECRET~~

STATES DEPARTMENT [illegible] CE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 29, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John C. Seaton, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	10/31/65	8/1/65 - 10/31/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY ish

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 11-1-84 HRS

REFERENCE:

Jackson report of SA [redacted] dated 8/15/65.

LEAD

944,376 Classified by 9145 bcg/lmw Declassify on: OADR 10/24/84

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI:

Will follow and report activity within the State of Mississippi in regards to subject matter.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-2 TAP/mw 8/25/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 10/31/84 HRS

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

LOCATION

JN T-1 (C) is [redacted]

JN 157-3280

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CONFIDENTIAL

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JN T-2 is [redacted]	Used to characterize ISRAEL HALPERIN
JN T-3 is [redacted]	Used to characterize JULIAN HICKS
JN T-4 is SF 1175-S	Used to characterize JULIAN and FLORENCE HICKS
JN T-5 is [redacted]	Used to characterize JULIAN HICKS
JN T-6 is LA 3500-S	Used to characterize JULIAN HICKS
(U) JN T-7 is [redacted] by request	Used to characterize FLORENCE HICKS
JN T-8 is LA 3200-S	Used to characterize FLORENCE HICKS
JN T-9 is [redacted] by request	Used to characterize RUSSELL HUSTED
JN T-10 is [redacted]	Used to characterize MONICA KLEIN
JN T-11 is [redacted]	Used to characterize JOSEPH KLEIN
JN T-12 is [redacted] by request	Used to characterize ROSE KLEIN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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JN T-13 is [redacted] by request — Used to characterize NANCY KLEIN

JN T-14 is NY 425-S — Used to characterize JOE, ROSE, MONICA, and NANCY KLEIN

JN T-15 is NY 1190-S* — Used to characterize ROSE LEWIS

JN T-16 is [redacted] — Used to characterize ROSE LEWIS

(U) JN T-17 is NY 1812-S* — Used to characterize ROSE LEWIS

JN T-18 is CSNY 1720-S — Used to characterize VICTOR LEWIS

JN T-19 is [redacted] — Used to characterize WILLIAM LORAN

JN T-20 is CSSF 2299-S* — Used to characterize WILLIAM LORAN

JN T-21 is [redacted] — Used to characterize WILLIAM LORAN

JN T-22 is [redacted] — Used to characterize DOUGLAS NORBERG

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JN 100-57 [redacted] (U)

JN T-23 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to characterize DOUGLAS NORBERG

JN T-24 is CG 5824-S*

Used to characterize Dr. SOLOMON PEARLMAN

JN T-25 is [redacted]

Used to characterize RICHARD SHORTT

JN T-26 is [redacted]

Used to characterize ELLIOTT WAX

JN T-27 is CNDI LA 2722

Used to characterize ELLIOTT WAX

JN T-28 is CNDI LA 2529

Used to characterize LIBBY WAX

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JN T-29 is [redacted]

Used to characterize LIBBY WAX

JN T-30 is CSLA 3721-S

Used to characterize LIBBY WAX

JN T-31 is [redacted]

JN T-32 is [redacted]

JN T-33 is [redacted]

JN T-34 is [redacted]

[redacted] by request

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Used to characterize BOBBYE SUCKLE

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JN 100-57

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JN T-35 is [redacted]

Used to characterize BOBBYE ORTIZ and CESAR ORTIZ

JN T-36 is NY 4535-S*

Used to characterize BOBBYE ORTIZ and CESAR ORTIZ

JN T-37 is [redacted]

JN 157-100-3180

JN T-38 is Photo fisur at 505 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn, New York, photo taken by SA THOMAS J. MC NIFF on 5/7/57; photo identified by SA [redacted] 5/8/57

Used to characterize GERTRUDE REICH

(U)

JN T-39 is [redacted]

Used to characterize BETTY WILLETT

JN T-40 is [redacted]

Used to characterize GERALD A. BERLIN

JN T-41 is [redacted]

Used to characterize GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

JN T-42 is [redacted] by request

Used to characterize GEORGE WILLIAM CROCKETT, JR., BERNARD J. FIEGER, and JAMES T. LAFFERTY

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JN 100-57

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JN T-43 is [redacted]

[redacted]

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Used to characterize EPHRAIM CROSS

JN T-44 is NY 694-S*

Used to characterize GUS HALL

JN T-45 is [redacted]

[redacted] by request

SF 100-44363-110

JN T-46 is [redacted]

[redacted]

JN T-47 is [redacted]

(U) JN T-48 is [redacted]

Used to characterize ERNEST GOODMAN

JN T-49 is [redacted]

Used to characterize HARRY S. MILLER, E.A. HUNTER, J CARL MC CORMICK, ALEXANDER POLIKOFF, LEONARD KARLIN, RAYMOND KIRBY, J.T. FRANK

JN T-50, [redacted]

Used to characterize LEONARD KARLIN

JN T-51 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to characterize BEN MARGOLIS

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(U)

JN T-52 is [redacted] [redacted]

JN T-53 is [redacted] Used to characterize HENRY W. SAWYER, III

JN T-54 is [redacted] Used to characterize HENRY W. SAWYER, III

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ADMINISTRATIVE

The information furnished by [redacted] was given to SA [redacted]

This report is being classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) inasmuch as it contains information from highly sensitive sources, the unauthorized disclosure of these sources could seriously impair the investigation of subversive matter and thereby endanger the national defense interests of the United States.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1-INTC, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Jackson
Date: October 31, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information has developed of Communist strategy and tactics regarding the Miss. Summer Project. Identities and subversive background set forth regarding individuals participating in programs sponsored by the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party.

-P-

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 11-1-84 RKS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ... Classified 8-25-80 ... DATE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP. 2 TAP/MC 8/25/80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 1,2,3
DATE OF REVIEW 10/31/85

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JN 100-57

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DETAILS:

This report covers the period August 1, 1965, through October 31, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See miscellaneous section

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)

[JN T-1, who is acquainted with the racial situation in the State of Mississippi, advised on June 10, 1965,] that in conversation with persons at the headquarters of the MFDP he had been advised that a march on the State Capitol, to leave from a Negro Baptist church in Jackson, Mississippi, had been planned for June 14, 1965. Informant also advised that the march was to protest the special session of the Mississippi legislature which was to convene on June 14, 1965. According to informant, marches were planned on a daily basis during the special session.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN 100-57 SJC.... (U)

On June 11, 1965, mimeographed flyers were circulated in Jackson announcing a protest demonstration on Monday, June 14, 1965 in Jackson under sponsorship of the MFDP.

On June 11, 1965, MIKE HIGSON, Communications Officers, MFDP, advised that the MFDP was sponsoring a demonstration for June 14 1965, and that to his knowledge, the participants would gather on the State Capitol grounds around 12:00 noon on the 14th. He stated that some of the participants would carry placards and possibly attempt to march around the Capitol building. HIGSON also advised that they were hoping for at least 500 persons.

The marches continued almost on a daily basis from June 14, 1965, until July 8, 1965.

Assistant Chief of Police M.B. PIERCE, Jackson Police Department, Jackson, made available the arrest records of the more than 1000 individuals arrested dring the two week period of demonstrations.

Set forth hereinafter are the identitiesof some of the individuals, including background information, who were arrested in demonstrations sponsored by MFDP.

CLIPPINGER, SUSAN

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Sex	Female miss
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted] b6 b7C
Residence	Boston, Massachusetts
Occupation	[redacted]
Parents	DOROTHY and RICHARD CLIPPINGER

Clippinger ma mad Richard F. Clippinger

[redacted]

Boston mass

SJC.... (U)

JN 100-57 (U)

The January 10, 1965, edition of "The Boston Herald" a daily newspaper published in Boston, carried an article "Danger Goes Underground", in which four persons from the Greater Boston area who are working for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) in Mississippi were interviewed. One of these is identified in the article as SUSAN CLIPPINGER, [redacted] the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER, [redacted] Massachusetts. She is a junior attending Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, majoring in Psychology. She has taken a year off from college to work in Mississippi living in Laurel, Mississippi, where she conducts classes in voter registration. b6 b7C b7D

JN T-2, a confidential source abroad, in 1946 advised that ISRAEL HALPERIN was arrested in February 1946, [redacted] He had in his possession a diary and address book containing names, among which was the name "RICHARD F. CLIPPINGER (DOROTHY), [redacted] Informant described HALPERIN as [redacted] (S) (U)

HICKS, GREGOR

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] California
Parents (a) (U)	FLORENCE and JULIAN HICKS

JN T-3 has reported that in March 1940, JULIAN HICKS was a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) in the East Bay area of San Francisco, California. (U)

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(U)

JN T-4 in July 1943, identified JULIAN HICKS as a member of the Seamen's Branch of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP), and in this capacity attended the State Convention of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

JN T-5 reported that on July 10 and 11, 1948, JULIAN HICKS attended a convention of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LAACCP) in Los Angeles, California.

JN T-6 reported in June 1951, JULIAN HICKS was transferred from the Hull Division of the LAACP to the Eastern Division of the LAACP.

JN T-7 has reported that in 1942, FLORENCE HICKS admitted being a Communist Party member.

JN T-4 has reported that in June 1943, FLORENCE HICKS was a member of the Twin Peaks Branch SFCCP.

JN T-8 reported in January 1947, that in the Fall of 1946, FLORENCE HICKS was transferred from the Communist Party in San Francisco to the Communist Party in Los Angeles.

HUSTED, RUSSELL ROLAND

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] San Francisco
Occupation	Student
Parents	MARGRETE and WILLIAM HUSTED

b6
b7C

JN T-9 on April 27, 1964, advised that one [redacted] attended a meeting of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) on April 11, 1964. After this meeting HUSTED indicated that if he could not participate in a trip to Cuba, he would like to make a trip to Red China.

A characterization of the SCTC appears in the appendix of this report.

KLEIN, MONICA REGINA

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Sex	Female
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted] Berkeley, Calif.
Occupation	Secretary
Parents	ROSE and JOSEPH KLEIN

b6
b7C

During a previous investigation conducted by the FBI regarding MONICA R. KLEIN, it was ascertained that she was born on [redacted] at Los Angeles, to JOSEPH and ROSE KLEIN. JOSEPH KLEIN as JOSEF KLEIN was naturalized a citizen of the United States in 1928. He was born at Jolsua, Hungary.

JN T-10 provided information on December 13, 1962, that MONICA KLEIN of [redacted] Berkeley, was a yearly subscriber to the People's World with subscription expiring on September 15, 1963 (C) (U)

The People's World is a west coast Communist publication.

On October 5, 1941, WILLIAM F. HYNES (deceased), former captain, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, advised that JOSEPH KLEIN had been admitted to membership in the Communist Party, USA, District 13, on October 30, 1932, and had been issued Communist Party Membership Book number 60989.

JN T-11 advised on August 2, 1952, that JOSEPH KLEIN was among those present at a joint committee meeting of members of the 62nd A.D. Section and West Jefferson Section, Morenda Smith Division, Los Angeles County Communist Party, which was held at his home, 2845 Vineyard, Los Angeles, on July 13, 1952 (C) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN 100-57

JN T-12 on January 5, 1956, advised that ROSE KLEIN had stated in December 1955, that she was very active in the West Adams Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

JN T-13 advised on February 6, 1956, that NANCY KLEIN, commonly known as BOBBIE, was the sister of MONICA KLEIN and was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club of the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This informant also advised on February 6, 1956, that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League, and was then considered as a rank and file member. Informant further advised that approximately three to four months previously MONICA KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

JN T-14 advised on April 14, 1950, that among the members of the International Worker's Order, Lodge number 443, as of March 1950, were the following:

JOE KLEIN, born 1900
ROSE KLEIN, born 1912
MONICA KLEIN, [redacted]
NANCY ~~E.~~ KLEIN, [redacted]

b6
b7C

This informant also advised that MONICA R. KLEIN of Los Angeles, born in [redacted], was a new member of the International Worker's Order (IWO) as of August 1, 1949.

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

LEWIS, VICTOR S.

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN 100-57

~~SECRET~~ (U)

VICTOR S. LEWIS

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted] b6 b7C
Residence	New York, New York
Parents	ROSE and JACK LEWIS
Occupation	Student

On July 19, 1960, PEDRO DIAZ LANZ, former Chief of the Cuban Air Force under FIDEL CASTRO, who defected in 1959, and is active in anti-CASTRO activities, made available a list of names of individuals who were scheduled to depart Idlewild Airport, New York City, via Cubana Airlines for Cuba, on July 24, 1960.

Rose Lewis

Included in this list were Mrs. ROSE W. LEWIS and her son, VICTOR LEWIS, of [redacted] Brooklyn, New York.

As of 1960, ROSE W. LEWIS was occupied as a housewife at [redacted] Brooklyn, where she resided with her son, VICTOR LEWIS. She previously resided at [redacted] Brooklyn, and at [redacted] Southwest, Brooklyn.

Mrs Jack Lewis

JN T-15 advised in March and May 1944, that ROSE LEWIS, [redacted] Brooklyn, was a member of the Thomas Jefferson Club of the Communist Party as of those dates. (U)

JN T-16 on June 25, 1954, furnished information which reflected that ROSE W. LEWIS, [redacted] Brooklyn, date of birth 1904, was a member of the IWO, Lodge 795, J, from September 1944, to 1953. (U)

JN T-16 made available information in July 1956, which reflected that ROSE LEWIS, [redacted] Brooklyn, was a member of the American Labor Party (ALP) in 1954. (U)

A characterization of the ALP appears in the appendix of this report.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN T-18 advised on September 20, 1956, that VICTOR LEWIS, [redacted] Brooklyn, registered at Camp Kinderland on June 18, 1956, for a two week period. b6 b7C

A characterization of Camp Kinderland appears in the appendix of this report.

LORAN, MARC JONATHAN

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Residence	Mill Valley, California
Occupation	Student
Parents	LILLIAN and WILLIAM LORAN

DOROTHY MINTO, secretary, College of Physicians and Surgeons, 14th and Mission, San Francisco, advised on June 2, 1954, that the records of that school revealed that WILLIAM FAVERMAN was born in San Francisco on February 7, 1912. His father was listed as HARRY FAVERMAN, born in Rumania and naturalized June 19, 1930, Bronx, New York. His mother was listed as ROSE TOMAROFF, born in Russia.

In January 1949, WILLIAM FAVERMAN notified the college that his name had been legally changed to WILLIAM LORAN.

JN T-19 advised during 1953 and 1954 that WILLIAM LORAN paid dues to the Marin Chapter for membership in the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions (NCASP) and that during 1954 he served as chairman of the NCASP and that he had been active in attendance at meetings and formulating policies of that organization since 19[redacted]

The NCASP was "cited as a Communist front" by the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1954.

JN 100-57 (U)

JN T-20 advised on November 16, 1956, that the name of WILLIAM LORAN was maintained by the California Emergency Defense Committee (CEDC) of San Francisco. (C) (U)

The CEDC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-21 in 1957 advised that the name of WILLIAM LORAN was then maintained by the California Labor School (CLS) of San Francisco as a sustainer. This source advised that a sustainer is an individual who agrees to contribute a monthly sum of money for the support of the CLS (C) (U)

The CLS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NORBERG, DOUGLAS CRAIG "Doug"

The following descriptive data was obtained from MISS the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Sex	Male
Race	Negro
Date of Birth	[redacted] b6 b7C
Residence	Oakland, California
Parents	Norberg ELIONIER and RICHARD NORBERG

(C) (U)

JN T-22 advised on June 10, 1963, that an individual identified as DOUG NORBERG attempted to contact Communist Party Headquarters of the Northern District of California Communist Party at 942 Market Street, San Francisco. At that time informant advised that NORBERG was interested in the Communist Party program on civil rights. C U

JN T-23 advised (C) (U) that the individual that attempted to contact Communist Party Headquarters on the above date resided at [redacted] Oakland, California. C U

PEARLMAN, MICHAEL D.

The following descriptive data was obtained from the Jackson Police Department:

(U)

JN 100-57

[redacted] (U) Miss

Michael D Pearlman

Race White
Sex Male
Date of Birth [redacted] b6 b7C
Residence Chicago, Illinois

Parents SOLOMON and MARGARET PEARLMAN

JLL

JN T-24 advised on February 5, 1954, that Dr. SOLOMON PEARLMAN was of that date a Communist Party doctor. Informant advised on February 11, 1954, that although he could not state of his own knowledge that Dr. SOLOMON PEARLMAN was of that date a member of the Communist Party, it was his, the informant's opinion, that PEARLMAN was a member of the Communist Party and was currently assisting both the open and underground Communist Party leadership on a professional basis. (S) (U)

[redacted]

Chicago, Ill

Informant advised on June 19, 1954, that recently he had learned that SOLOMON PEARLMAN had virtually been given an ultimatum not only to get back into the Communist Party, but to get back in the open as a Communist member. This informant advised on October 7, 1955, that it was his opinion that as of that date, SOLOMON PEARLMAN was not a current member of the Communist Party (S) (U)

Mrs

On June 5, 1952, informant advised he was not sure whether or not MARGARET PEARLMAN was in the Communist Party, but related that she is undoubtedly influenced by the activities of her husband (S) (U)

SHORTT, RICHARD ALEXANDER Richard Shortt

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Miss

Race White
Sex Male
Date of Birth [redacted]
Residence Ann Arbor, Michigan

Occupation Student Md Mrs

Parents Shortt ALLICE and HUBERT SHORTT

Mich

[redacted] (U)

JN 100-57 ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Detective Sergeant GORDON HURLEY, Michigan State Police, Ypsilanti Post, advised on August 14, 1965, that RICHARD SHORTT, class of 1966, University of Michigan (U of M), was one of several newly elected officers of the Voice Political Party for the academic year 1963-1964, at this university.

Voice Political Party is the U of M campus affiliate of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

SDS is a militant socialist-oriented youth organization.

JN T-25 advised ~~(U)~~ on September 7, 1965, that student-faculty protests against United States intervention in Viet Nam originated on the campus of U of M in the Spring of 1965.

A group of faculty at this university announced their intent to cause a one day cancellation of their classes in protest to United States intervention in Viet Nam. Due to widespread criticism of such action, the protest was changed to an all night "teach-in", critical of United States policy in Viet Nam.

According to informant ~~X~~ SHORTT participated in the "teach-in" conducted on the campus of this university in March and April 1965.

A clipping from the "Michigan Daily", U of M campus newspaper, dated March 1, 1964, reports that SHORTT had been elected treasurer and member of the Executive Committee of Voice Political Party.

~~X~~ WAX, NINA

The following descriptive data was obtained from the records of the Jackson Police Department:

Name	NINA WAX
Sex	Female
Race	White
Parents	LIBBY and ELLIOTT WAX
	Los Gatos, California
Residence	Los Gatos
Date of Birth	[redacted] b6 b7C
Occupation	Student

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN T-26 advised that ELLIOTT WAX joined the Professional Section of the Los Angeles County Communist Party (LACCP) on February 1, 1938, under the name of ELLIOT STONE. He was formerly a member of the YCL in 1932.

JN T-27 advised on May 21, 1943, that in January 1943, ELLIOTT WAX transferred from the Joe Hill Branch in the 62nd Assembly District to the Day Branch in the 64th Assembl District Section of the LACCP. In March of 1943, WAX was transferred to a "special leave status". This informant advised that WAX's wife's name was LIBBY WAX.

JN T-28 in December 1943, made available a copy of a transfer card, dated November 26, 1943, which set forth that LIBBY WAX transferred from the Day Branch Midtown Section to the Brooklyn Branch Midtown of the LACCP (U)

JN T-29 advised on June 22, 1944, that LIBBY WAX was the Assistant Executive Director of the Hollenbeck Club of the Los Angeles County Communist Political Association in June 1944. (U)

JN T-30 advised in Jne 1953, that LIBBY WAX was expelled from the Communist Party sometime between 1943 and 1953, for white chauvinism (U)

GORDON, MARION

JN T-31 advised on July 29, 1965, that MARION GORDON was in Jackson working with the MFDP. (U)

On April 17, 1962, the records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflected MARION GORDON was born on [redacted] in Philadelphia to SIDNEY and SADIE GORDON. b6 b7C

JN T-32 advised on May 7, 1962, that on May 6, 1962, at a meeting of the working team of the Communist Party Youth Club, Communist Party Eastern Pennsylvania-Delaware at 301 East Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia, the members present voted to accept several persons as members of the club. MARION GORDON, [redacted] was among those accepted into the club.

JN T-33 on April 29, 1965, advised that on April 25, 1965, MARION GORDON was present at a meeting of the Club Council Youth Section, Southern California District Communist Party, at 722 1/2 North St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles.

HEINZE, FRED

JN T-31 on July 29, 1965, advised that FRED HEINZE was then in Mississippi working with the MFDP. The person listed as responsible for his bail is BOBBYE ORTIZ, [redacted] New York City, New York.

b6
b7C

JN T-34 advised that BOBBYE SUCKLE had joined the Communist Party when she was a student at Barnard College, New York City.

JN T-35 advised that in about 1944, BOBBYE ORTIZ and her husband CESAR ORTIZ, indicated to this informant in conversation that CESAR ORTIZ was a member of the Communist Party, and both CESAR and BOBBYE ORTIZ talked with the informant as Communist Party members. Informant added that HELEN BOBBYE ORTIZ said she had retained her loyalty to the Communist Party movement.

JN T-36 advised on August 14, 1964, that BOBBYE SUCKLE ORTIZ, [redacted] New York City, on April 27, 1964, had made a five dollar contribution to the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS).

A characterization of AIMS appears in the appendix of this report.

REICH, ALAN

JN T-37 advised that ALAN REICH, a white male, who was born on [redacted] at Brooklyn, New York, and whose immediate relatives, EUGENE and GERTRUDE REICH, reside at [redacted] Brooklyn, is a staff worker with the Meridian COFO in Meridian, Mississippi.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN T-38 advised on May 5, 1957, that GERTRUDE REICH was observed in attendance at a reconvened Kings County Communist Party Convention, held on the above date at 505 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLETT, NAOMI, also known as BETTY WILLETT, Mrs. GEORGE WILLETT

JN T-39 advised on September 16, 1965, that at a meeting of the Juan Gomez Club of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in Los Angeles on September 15, 1965 it was announced that WILLETT, commonly known as BETTY WILLETT, a current active member of that club, had departed with a church group via air from Los Angeles on September 12, 1965, for New Orleans, Louisiana, and then to Mississippi, to engage in activity there. She is expected to return on October 12, 1965. No additional details are known. (U)

On August 6, 1965, Mrs. SUSIE RUFFIN, Editor, MFDP Newsletter, 507 1/2 North Farish Street, Jackson, furnished to an FBI agent a pamphlet captioned "Brief of Contestants Urging the Vacating of the Contested Seats and the Holding of New Elections".

Mrs. RUFFIN advised that the "Brief" is directed to the House of Representatives, Congress of the United States.

The "Brief" contained the names of attorneys who were in Mississippi taking depositions regarding the above "Challenge".

Set out hereinafter are the identities of some of these individuals with appropriate background information.

BERLIN, GERALD A. MISS MASS (U)

JN T-40 on May 7, 1954, advised that GERALD A. BERLIN, [redacted] attended meetings of the National Lawyer's Guild (NLG) September, October, and November of 1941. b6 b7C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A characterization of the NLG appears in the appendix section of this report.

CROCKETT, GEORGE WILLIAM JR.

JN T-41 on March 28, 1957, described CROCKETT as being closely associated with Communist Party front organizations in Detroit and one whose legal services are utilized by the Michigan Communist Party and Communist Party front organizations.

JN T-42 on April 27, 1965, supplied a letter prepared on the NLG stationery, dated April 15, 1965. This letterhead lists GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., Detroit, Michigan, as Vice-President of the NLG.

CROSS, EPHRAIM

JN T-43 on December 14, 1962, advised that CROSS was Faculty Advisor for the Marxist Discussion Club, City College of New York, for the year 1962.

A characterization of the Marxist Discussion Club appears in the appendix of this report.

"The Worker" issue of April 10, 1962, page one, column one, and page seven, column one, reflected that Professor EPHRAIM CROSS of the Romance Language Department, City College of New York, introduced GUS HALL when HALL spoke on the "Communist Program for America" at the invitation of the Marxist Discussion Club on Thursday, April 7, 1962.

JN T-44 on October 14, 1965, identified GUS HALL as General Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America.

FIEGER, BERNARD J.

JN T-42 on May 5, 1965, made available a letter dated April 28, 1965, prepared on the Detroit Chapter NLG letterhead stationery which lists BERNARD J. FIEGER as a member of the Executive Board of the Detroit Chapter NLG.

A characterization of the Detroit Chapter, NLG, appears in the appendix of this report.

KRANDLE, RICHARD

Informant advised the name RICHARD KRANDLE was listed on the above letter as a member of the Executive Board of the Detroit Chapter NLG.

OTHER per court order

FORER, HERBERT L.

JN T-46 advised on October 29, 1953, that as of late 1953, HERB FORER, [redacted] Los Angeles, had paid Communist Party dues through October 1953, was apparently doing Communist youth work, and was active in the Los Angeles County Communist Party.

JN T-47 advised on December 4, 1956, that during the Labor Youth League (LYL) County Convention in Los Angeles in July 1956, HERB FORER held the position of Political Action Chairman of the Los Angeles County LYL.

Appearin g in the "Los Angeles Daily Journal", a daily newspaper publishing legal notices and legal news, of February 1, 1965, was an article reporting the results of recent NLG elections in Los Angeles. HERBERT L. FORER was named as one of the members of the Executive Board of the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter NLG.

SECRET (U)

OTHER per court order

[redacted] (U)

KARLIN, LEONARD

JN T-49 on January 21, 1965, advised that LEONARD KARLIN was included among the Chicago attorneys scheduled to come to the State of Mississippi to take depositions from Negroes allegedly deprived of their voter rights. (U)

JN T-50 advised in November 1940 that LEONARD KARLIN, Chairman, Junior Staff, International Labor Defense (ILD) was a member of the Communist Party in 1940. (U)

The ILD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARGOLIS, BEN

JN T-51 advised on February 23, 1961, that as of February 1961, MARGOLIS was a member of the Lawyer's Club, Professional-Cultural Section, Southern California District, Communist Party. (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) MISC

OTHER per court order

KIRBY, RAYMOND; FRANK, J.T.; MILLER, HARRY S.; HUNTER, E.A. JR; MC CORMICK, CARL; POLIKOFF, ALEXANDER

JN T-49 (C) (U) advised on January 21, 1965, the Chicago Chapter of the NLG held a briefing session at Chicago, Illinois, on January 16, 1965, for all lawyers interested in helping unseat the Mississippi delegation in the United States House of Representatives. The above listed individuals were included as Chicago attorneys committed to participate in the project. (U) MISC

A characterization of the NLG, Chicago Chapter, appears in the appendix of this report.

JN 100-57 ~~SECRET~~ (U)

SAWYER, HENRY W. III Pw

The "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin", a daily newspaper, Philadelphia, April 21, 1965, carried an article captioned "Sawyer to Aid Legal Defense in South", which reflected that HENRY W. SAWYER, Attorney and former City Councilman, will leave Friday to spend a month in Mississippi to defend civil rights workers arrested there.

JN T-53 advised on March 2, 1965, that HENRY W. SAWYER, III was listed among the signers of a petition telegraphed to President JOHNSON opposing United States policy in Viet Nam (C) (U)

JN T-54 on October 1, 1963, furnished a partial list of supporters of the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Included on this list was the name HENRY W. SAWYER, Philadelphia attorney (U) (C)

B. NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD OTHER per court order

The Jackson Office of the NLG continues to maintain its office at 507 1/2 North Farish Street, Jackson, [redacted] Jackson, Miss. National Lawyers Guild

On September 21, 1965 [redacted] advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she believes the Jackson Office of the NLG will be closing in the very near future. She stated this is due to several factors, mainly, the NLG is having difficulty in locating anyone who will volunteer to operate the Jackson Office. Another factor is a lack of operating money. [redacted] advised that recently she has been both on the East and West Coasts attempting to raise donations but has met with a singular lack of success. She further advised she does not believe there is sufficient need for the NLG representation in the State of Mississippi at this time.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JN 100-57
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~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB formerly known as the Youth Action Union and Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism

A source advised on March 25, 1965, that during the period January through March 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "Socialist Youth Organization", were held in the Los Angeles area. LEONARD POTASH was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER were named to a provisional committee to held organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism, (LAYPS), and elected officers.

A second source advised that POTASH, ROSENSTEIN, and ALEXANDER as of 1963 were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A third source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, chairman of the SCDCP and that several Communist Party (CP) members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS was to be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX were to be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "Socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "Communist Party Orientated" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CPUSA.

The first source above further advised that in June 1963, LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union (YAU) for two reasons: The first being

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DUBOIS CLUB
formerly known as the Youth Action
Union and Los Angeles Youth for
Peace and Socialism

that it was felt that LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The first elected chairman of the LAYPS and YAU who continued in this position until early 1964, was MARVIN TREIGER, who as of April 1964, was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP. Since the organization's inception, key officers have been members of the CP.

The first source above advised that in August 1964, the YAU affiliated with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America and adopted the name of Central Los Angeles W.E.B. DuBois Club. This club continues to operate under the above name.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl", weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays". This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, it was learned the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the Summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement; and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor Movement members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Bos 2178, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

On March 12, 1965, PHILIP ABBOTT LUCE, 504 West 55th Street, New York, New York, a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba Executive Committee and the Progressive Labor Movement National Coordinating Committee, advised as follows:

The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

LUCE was a leader and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba and an organizer of the 1964 trip to Cuba and both trips were sponsored by the SCTC.

By the Spring of 1964 the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the Progressive Labor Movement.

No trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE
HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

(U)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC). A national meeting of this organization was held in Chicago, Illinois, on April 27 and 28, 1963. (U)

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

(U)

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JN 100-57

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
October 31, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

(U)

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated October 31, 1965, at Jackson.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 03-30-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	10/29/65	10/18 - 27/65

TITLE OF CASE

O
CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: FRED G. COOK — TYPED BY: cmh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

XXXXXXX

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, 7/30/65, Seattle;
Seattle airtels to Bureau, 8/2, 12, 20, and 23/65.

- P* -

LEAD:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by February 1, 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of MARJORIE RADER and NAOMI ELLISON

SE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-3 is [redacted]	

Characterizations of LONNIE HEALY, MIKE RUBICZ, BILL CORR, JOHNNY and REE ANNE WEBB, DAVE KING, VIVIAN GEORGE, LEON and LINDA GIVENS, CAYAC, MARY SUTHERLAND, PATTI RABBITT, PETER CORR, JOHN HEALY, MARION KINNEY

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Identity of Source | Location

SE T-8 is [redacted]

b3
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Characterization of ANITA MARKEY

SE T-9 is SF 1070-S

Characterization of JOHN WARE

SE T-10 is [redacted]

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SE T-14 Anonymous (San Francisco)

Characterization of JERLINE WARE

SE T-15 is [redacted]

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SE T-16 is [redacted] 100-27267-315

SE T-17 is [redacted]

SE T-18 is [redacted]

Characterization of ANN CARLSON.

COVER PAGE

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SE T-20 is			
SE T-21 is			
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Characterization of TOM LYNCH

Special Agents of the FBI who observed DONALD ALAN GLICK on June 8, 1965 as noted in the details of this report were SA KENNETH C. HOWE and SA FRED G. COOK.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by confidential informants SE T-1 through SE T-22, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof, as well as adversely affect the national security.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th ND, Seattle (REG)
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Report of: FRED G. COOK — Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: October 29, 1965

Field Office File No.: 100-27267 — Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP, stated 8/3/65 CP concentrating on war in Vietnam. SUTHERLAND stated things such as civil rights would fall into place once peace was obtained. State Board, NWDCP, report for 10/65 alleged a "Watts type situation" existed in Seattle, Tacoma, Pasco, and other Washington cities and called for a "breakthrough in the civil rights struggle. NWDCP State Board prepared "guidelines for discussion" during latter 7/65 calling for "strong independent mass youth movement closely linked with overall movement in the Central District." CP leaders stated Seattle area leadership now easier to work with and that Central Area Youth Action Council not making some of mistakes of former Central District Youth Club. CP attempts to become involved in events surrounding trial of individuals implicated in shooting of ROBERT L. REESE, Negro, on 6/20/65 described. CP members included in Freedom Patrols Steering Committee set up by Seattle Negro community following REESE incident. Members of CP and Young Political Explorers League included in sit down at Seattle mayor's office, 8/19,20/65. NWDCP supported campaign of LEON BRIDGES, Negro, for Seattle School Board in 9/65 primary election. MFDP challenge supported by NWDCP. CP attempts to infiltrate major civil rights organizations set forth.

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Group 1
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DETAILS:

INTRODUCTION

An article captioned "The Negro Viewpoint" appeared in the "Seattle Times" which contained a brief history of the Negroes in Seattle. The article noted the Madison Street district was occupied by Negroes at an early date and that by 1920 another "Negro area" sprang up on Jackson Street southeast of the Madison Street district. By 1930 Negroes were living in the Cherry Street area north of Yesler Way near 23rd Avenue. The article continued, "As more Negroes came to Seattle, these areas expanded and became what is known today as the Central Area. It can generally be described as being bordered by Interlaken Boulevard at the north, the Mercer Island floating bridge at the south, Lake Washington at the east and the freeway at the west.

"During the Second World War, the area continued to expand and two new predominantly Negro areas developed - Holly Park and High Point. Both are public housing developments.

"Negroes today live in the Central area primarily for three reasons: desire to live among other Negroes, exploitation by both white and Negro real estate agents and impersonal economic factors.

"The Negroes in the eastern half of the area appear to be better housed and better educated and to earn a higher income than those in the western half.

"But a survey conducted two years ago by the University of Washington's Department of Sociology found housing in the area compared unfavorably with white housing throughout the city in terms of home ownership, proportion of substandard homes, crowding, age of units, value and rent of units.

"The average Negro home was valued about $3,000 less than the average white home.

"This is due to the fact that Negroes, as in most Northern cities, are steered to the older sections of the city."

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

A meeting of the Communist Party in Tacoma, Washington was held August 3, 1965. MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, Northwest District CP (NWDCP), stated that the Communist Party's official stand was to put everything but the war in Vietnam in the background and to concentrate on it only. He explained how things such as civil rights would all fall in place once peace was obtained.

SE T-1 (8/11/65)

Source furnished a report of the Board, NWDCP, for October captioned "Perspectives For the Work of the Party for the Coming Year". Item (2) of this report is captioned, "For a Breakthrough in the Right of the People to Challenge the Establishment" and contains the following, in part, "We single out for immediate overall concentration helping to build the projected Northwest Workshop called to take a new look at war, bigotry and civil liberties. We understand it will probably take place in Portland on November 13. It promises to be an important breakthrough at an advanced level."

Item (4) captioned, "For a Breakthrough in the Civil Rights Struggle in our State" contains the following:

"It is widely understood that we have a Watts type situation in Seattle, Tacoma, Pasco and other Washington cities. Every struggle for real advances has been blunted and frustrated. Housing, job discrimination, school segregation, policy brutality are so many brick walls on the path to freedom.

"In spite of the defeats and frustrations, the forces are gathering that can make a breakthrough to win more than token victories. We must work more effectively among these forces, and help find the key to a new level of action. A major improvement in our work on this front is urgent. We have a number of examples of excellent work, but it must be said that this is not yet enough.

"We propose the use of the Winston pamphlet on a program for the ghetto and the Lightfoot series in "The Worker" as a point of departure for holding a series of discussions with individuals and groups in the community as a step

in the development of further program.

"We might say here that there is nothing wrong with our work in the Freedom Fight that couldn't be quite quickly overcome in the process of recuiting a dozen or so Negro members."

SE T-2 (10/6/65)

2. CP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

During the latter part of July, 1965 leading members of the Northwest District CP (NWDCP) were in contact with youth members of the NWDCP regarding the CP program in Seattle's predominantly Negro Central District or, as it is sometimes called, the Central Area. As the basis for discussion, there was prepared a "guidelines for discussion" which consisted of developments of the youth movement in the Central District. NWDCP State Board and the youth leaders discussed how the CP could assist the development of the youth movement in the Central District. The "guidelines for discussion" emphasized the "necessity of a strong independent mass youth movement closely linked with the overall movement in the Central District".

Source advised that among the CP leaders involved in the above discussions were MARY and MILFORD SUTHERLAND, members of the State Board, NWDCP; BURT NELSON, Chairman, NWDCP; CAL HARRIS and VIVIAN GEORGE, members of the North Central CP Section, and the following members of the King County Youth Club of the CP: WANDA HUBBARD, CAROLYN BURDICK, MIKE RUBICZ and JOHNNY WEBB. Source advised that during the discussions between the NWDCP leadership and the CP youth, comments were made to the effect that the Central Area leadership is now easier to work with and more responsive to the demands of the community. It was stated that the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC) was not making some of the mistakes of the former Central District Youth Club (CDYC) which had failed to try to work with Central Area leadership.

Reference was made to the forthcoming trial of individuals involved in the altercation on June 20, 1965 which resulted in the fatal shooting of ROBERT REESE, a Negro, by an off duty Seattle policeman. It was inferred that some type of activity would take place on the day of the trial.

VIVIAN GEORGE was stated to have shown she was very pleased with the progress of the Freedom Patrol. This referred to groups set up by Central Area civil rights leaders to

observe the functioning of the Seattle Police Department in the Central Area. MIKE RUBICZ stated CAYAC was only a small part of the entire Central Area and that it needed the help of the adult community to progress. His statements were in the midst of many others to the effect that CAYAC is the best vehicle for creating a Central Area youth movement. Source advised there has been dissatisfaction with RUBICZ as the leader of CAYAC and a large reduction in members recently.

SE T-3 (8/11/65)

The CDYC is characterized in an appendix page attached hereto.

MIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a Club involving Central Area youth in that its goal was to represent all the Central Area youth and to belong to all Central Area youth. RUBICZ stated there were about 25 members with a ratio of 3 to 1, Negro over white. RUBICZ described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and has been somewhat involved in the demonstrating around the Vietnam issue.

SE T-3 (5/3/65)

Source advised CAYAC had lost approximately 15 members recently and that there were approximately 15 persons left in the group.

SE T-3 (8/65)

A meeting of the CP was held at Port Angeles, Washington on July 31, 1965. VIRGINIA HAMERQUIST, a member of the Clallam County CP read a portion of a pamphlet written by GUS HALL, National Secretary, CP, USA. The pamphlet dealt with the McCarran Act and how the civil rights movement fits into the repeal of the act - that the time is getting close now for the formulation of a third party with those people in the civil rights movement, the various peace groups, and the Negroes as the nucleus to build around.

SE T-4 (8/17/65)

A meeting of the staff for the annual Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) summer camp was held in Tacoma, Washington, on August 15, 1965. MILFORD SUTHERLAND read his recommendations regarding educationals to be given at the camp. The main topic should be the war in Vietnam and the draft and next in line civil rights, then trade unions. MARJORIE RADER, member of the Tacoma CP, was designated to handle the civil rights educational at the camp.

SE T-1 (8/17/65)

The YPEL is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

A meeting of the Sno-King CP was held August 18, 1965 in Seattle. HEINIE HUFF, member of the CP Club, spoke of the positive side of the Negro freedom struggle, referring to the voting right bill signed into law. HUFF said the Negroes chief struggle in this country is based on economics - decent homes, education; that struggle of the Negro and all the working class is the struggle against poverty; that poverty is the soft belly of capitalism, therefore, capitalism will never be able to solve the problem of poverty and that poverty will only be done away with when capitalism is replaced by socialism.

When asked how the Club or individuals could play a meaningful role in the civil rights struggle in this period, HUFF proposed that the Club wait for a true analysis of the rioting in Los Angeles and other areas, by way of the "People's World" (PW) or other CP publications before deciding how best the Club can make its contributions to the civil rights struggle in this period.

SE T-5 (8/26/65)

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

The annual summer camp of the YPEL was held from August 21 through August 29, 1965 near Shelton, Washington. An educational was given by MARJORIE RADER and CHARLES WHEELER on the subject of civil rights and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). CHARLES WHEELER was described as an adult counsellor for the camp who had come from Gulfport, Mississippi.

JOHN FAWCETT and his wife, along with LONNIE HEALY came from Seattle to show slides taken by JOHN FAWCETT on his trip to Mississippi earlier in the year. FAWCETT had gone to work with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi.

During the week it was necessary for MIKE RUBICZ, adult counsellor, and CHARLES NICHOLS to go into Seattle to see the Mayor in regard to action to be taken about the police officers who had shot ROBERT REESE.

SE T-1 (9/7/65)

The "Seattle Times" of February 14, 1965 carried an article on page 16 relating that JOHN FAWCETT was leaving his job and family at 11819 19th Avenue Southwest, to participate in civil rights causes in Mississippi. It was stated he would be gone about five months. FAWCETT was described as an ordained elder of the Boulevard Park Presbyterian Church (Seattle).

Source identified LONNIE HEALY and MIKE RUBICZ as members of the CP in Seattle.

SE T-3 (7/65)

Source identified CHARLES NICHOLS as a member of the YPEL.

SE T-6 (1/5/65)

Source identified CHARLES NICHOLS as the son of ANITA MARKEY.

SE T-7 (7/63)

Source identified ANITA MARKEY as a member of the CP in Seattle.

SE T-8 (2/60)

Source advised that during the annual YPEL summer camp, above, a group, including MIKE RUBICZ, ANTHONY WARE, BILL CORR, PETER CORR and CHARLES NICHOLS left camp to

attend a conference with the Mayor of Seattle. The group was protesting police violence. They specifically sought a murder charge against the policeman who shot the father of a member of the camp group, ROBERT REESE. It was stated that the protesting group was disgruntled with the established civil rights groups in Seattle for they had sought the assistance of Reverend JOHN ADAMS and been denied any aid.

SE T-6 (9/2/65)

Source identified ANTHONY WARE as a member of the YPEL.

SE T-6 (1/5/65)

Source identified JOHN WARE, father of ANTHONY WARE, as a member of the CP in San Francisco, California.

SE T-9 (8/48)

Source identified BILL CORR as a member of the Executive Board of the YPEL.

SE T-3 (2/65)

Source identified PETER CORR as a member of the Financial Committee of the YPEL.

SE T-3 (2/14/63)

Source identified BILL and PETER CORR as sons of CECELIA CORR who has been described by the source as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-10 (1/14/63)

During the early part of September, 1965 members of the King County Youth Club of the CP (KCYC) were advised that a party would be held Saturday night, September 18, 1965 in order to raise funds to send REE ANNE and JOHNNY WEBB to Yakima, Washington to investigate the possibility of developing a Freedom Labor Union (FLU) in Yakima. It

was stated JOHNNY WEBB had a very well developed plan for organizing a FLU in that area and that DAVE KING would be in Yakima at the same time to work on the problem. It was stated JOHNNY WEBB had made contacts with several persons who are in labor unions in the Seattle area. These persons have given him names of several persons to contact in the Yakima area for assistance.

SE T-3 (9/20/65)

REE ANNE and JOHNNY WEBB were identified by source as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-3 (9/65)

DAVE KING was identified by source as a member of the Youth Commission, NWDCP.

SE T-3 (5/20/65)

A meeting of the Southwest Secton Committee, CP, was held at Winlock, Washington, September 19, 1965. MILFORD SUTHERLAND spoke on the topic "How to Help the Party Grow". He stated CP members must find ways to help the youth and people in the peace and civil rights movement and in the trade union struggles to bring them into the Party. He stated finances in mass work is needed since Party members are so involved, especially in the civil rights movement.

SE T-11 (9/24/65)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

No information developed during the current period.

2. SWP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

No information developed during the current period.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Events surrounding the ROBERT L. REESE Shooting

1. Background

A meeting of the East Madison-Longshore CP Club was held on July 28, 1965, in Seattle. It was announced that this would be a special enlarged club meeting with additional guests from the District leadership. Present were BURT NELSON and WILL PARRY, both members of this club, with MILFORD SUTHERLAND and ELMER KISTLER among those from the District leadership.

The purpose of this meeting was to examine, discuss and evaluate the role to be played by the Party in racial activities in the Seattle area, and particularly in regard to the use of "Freedom Patrols."

NELSON was the first speaker and stated that in examining the state of affairs in the Negro community there was doubt that the situation constituted a revolution as some Negro people were saying. He stated that his observations would indicate that there was a rebellion against the police arm of the power structure of this state. He advocated that the Party be in a position to play a key role; however, he doubted the correctness of Party members participating in any type of patrol.

WILL PARRY agreed with the position of NELSON. He stated that if any Party members had signed with the registrars as volunteers they would be told to hold action in abeyance until the Section and King County Board could meet and reach a decision.

SUTHERLAND stated that although the Party has an important role to play on this issue and this movement of the Negro community, he felt that it is a matter of tactics and how best to bring these tactics to bear. He cautioned that care must be exercised not to leave the impression that the Party is moving in and taking over control. He suggested that action should be taken to broaden the struggle and include labor and other forces. He also cautioned that care must be taken in working with the forces of the "left".

SE T-12 (7/30/65)

The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" carried an article relating that four Seattle Negroes, OSBORNE MOORE, JAMES A. WILLIAMS, LEROY ALLEN HEAD and WELDON C. BOYLAND, were found guilty of third degree assault for beating up two Seattle off duty police officers at 2 a.m. June 20. The article stated

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the verdict was brought in by the jury August 18, 1965 in Seattle District Justice Court.

Seattle Post Intelligencer,
8/19/65, page 1, column 1

The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" carried an article relating that on August 26, 1965 Seattle Police Patrolman FRANKLYN G. LUNELL was found innocent in Seattle Justice Court on a charge of provoking an assault which had resulted in the shooting death of Seattle Negro ROBERT L. REESE, June 20, 1965. The article stated the jury's findings went against the findings of the Coroner's jury that provocative remarks had been made, specifically the word "nigger" used within hearing of the group of Negroes eating at the Linyen Cafe.

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Seattle Post Intelligencer,
8/27/65, page 1, columns 7 and 8

The "Seattle Times" carried an article relating that the Reverend JOHN H. ADAMS, Chairman of the Seattle Area Committee on Civil Rights, would ask the United States Civil Rights Commission to send federal investigators to Seattle in connection with the ROBERT REESE shooting. Mr. ADAMS said it was hoped the federal investigation would lead to the calling of a Federal Grand Jury. Mr. ADAMS said the Negro community has lost all faith that it can find justice in the police prosecutor's office.

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Seattle Times
10/13/65, page 42,
Columns 1 and 2

2. Freedom Patrols

A meeting of the citizens Freedom Patrol Steering Committee was held at the office of the Congress on Racial Matters, Seattle Chapter (CORE), 22nd and East Union Street, Seattle, the evening of July 30, 1965. Among those present were the following: VIVIAN GEORGE, BILL CORR, MIKE RUBICZ, ANTHONY WARE, and JOHN FAWCETT.

It was stated that CORE is the nerve center of the Freedom Patrols. MIKE RUBICZ was shown as Chairman of the youth Freedom Patrol. It was stated that JERLINE WARE would train youth Patrols in non-violence. VIVIAN GEORGE

was designated to work on identification for the Freedom Patrol members.

SE T-13 (7/22/65)

Source reported JERLINE WARE had moved from San Francisco to Seattle about July, 1951, and that she had been a new member of the Fillmore Section, San Francisco County CP prior to moving to Seattle.

SE T-14 (8/52)

JERLINE WARE was interviewed by Bureau agents October 5, 1953 at which time she denied ever belonging to the CP.

Source identified VIVIAN GEORGE as a member of the North Central CP Section Committee, NWDCP.

SE T-3 (9/65)

Source advised JOHN FAWCETT had recently stated he would be attending meetings on civil rights and the formation of the Freedom Patrols. It was stated FAWCETT had been elected as a member of the Steering Committee for the Freedom Patrols along with VIVIAN GEORGE.

SE T-12 (7/27/65)

A meeting of the Freedom Patrols Committee was held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Seattle on July 24, 1965. Among those present were the following: JOHN HEALY, TOM WARNER, CECELIA CORR, MIKE RUBICZ, VIVIAN GEORGE, JOHN FAWCETT, MARION KINNEY.

SE T-13 (7/26/65)

Source identified JOHN HEALY and MARION KINNEY as members of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-3 (7/65)

TOM WARNER is a member of the Seattle Branch, Workers World Party (WWP).

SE T-15 (5/26/65)

The Seattle Branch, WWP is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

Reference has been made heretofore under Section I. A. 2. regarding comments of VIVIAN GEORGE regarding the Freedom Patrols, in connection with contacts of leading members of the NWDCP with youth members regarding the CP program in the Central Area during the latter part of July, 1965.

VIVIAN GEORGE, CECELIA CORR and TOM WARNER attended a Freedom Patrols meeting held September 18, 1965 at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Seattle.

SE T-13 (9/20/65)

Source advised that during July, 1965 PAUL EMERSON, Editor of the Northwest Edition, PW, stated he had been informed he would receive printed information distributed at a Freedom Patrols meeting. EMERSON stated he was interested in the class struggle angle of the Freedom Patrols, not printed matter.

SE T-13 (8/2/65)

PAUL EMERSON is identified by source as a member of the Downtown CP Club, Seattle, and the State Board, NWDCP.

SE T-7 (6/65)

3. Sit-ins at the Mayor's Office, Seattle, August 19 - 20, 1965

Source advised a group of young people were conducting a sit-in in the Mayor's office in the Seattle City Hall.

Inspector WARD CROW
Seattle Police Department (SPD)
8/19/65

The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" carried an article relating that 13 demonstrators between the ages of 15 and 20 appeared at the Office of the Seattle Mayor, J. D. BRAMAN, the afternoon of August 19, 1965 and presented a list of four grievances. The group was identified with the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC)

Seattle Post Intelligencer
8/20/65, page 1 and 7

Source identified the following individuals as having taken part in the sit-in on August 19, 1965: CHARLES NICHOLS, LEON GIVENS, LINDA GIVENS, MIKE RUBICZ, ANTHONY WARE, DONALD GLICK, BILL CORR, PETER CORR, and TWILA HOPSON.

CHARLES ROUSE
Assistant Chief, SPD
8/20/65

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GIVENS

Source described LEON and LINDA GIVENS as a younger brother and sister of EDDIE C. GIVENS who was formerly a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

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SE T-3 (8/65)

Donald Glick

On June 8, 1965 DONALD ALAN GLICK was observed by Special Agents of the FBI to be residing at [redacted] Seattle, Washington, which is the residence of CECELIA CORR.

Following the initial CAYAC sit-in of August 19, 1965 a leading member of the Seattle CP described the sit-in and developments which had taken place beforehand as follows:

It was stated that CAYAC members are rather close to the defendants in the assault case which grew out of the altercation between four Negroes and two off-duty Seattle Policemen on June 20, 1965. Mrs. WILLIAMS, the mother of one of the defendants, was stated to have been acting as an advisor to them (CAYAC) since the incident.

The "Seattle Times" of August 19, 1965, carried an article relating that on the previous day, four defendants charged with

third degree assault in the June 20 beating of two Seattle off-duty policemen had been found guilty by a jury in Seattle Justice Court. Named as one of the defendants was JAMES WILLIAMS, [redacted] b6 b7C

Continuing, source advised it was stated that after leaving the trial of the defendants in the assault case CAYAC members went to the CAYAC headquarters (1913 East Yesler, Seattle) and after some discussion they decided to have a sit-in at the mayor's office the following day. MIKE RUBICZ and BILL CORR were stated to have been the only white persons present at this discussion.

MIKE RUBICZ called VIVIAN GEORGE, member of the North Central Section of the CP, Seattle, the same evening (August 18, 1965) telling her of the CAYAC discussion and asking if it would be in keeping with the policy of the CP. GEORGE gave RUBICZ her assent and arranged for a meeting of RUBICZ with BURT NELSON, Chairman of the Northwest District CP (NWDCP), the following morning (August 19, 1965). NELSON told RUBICZ that this sort of activity should not be done on the spur of the moment. He said that it may be necessary for the CP to deny any responsibility in connection with the sit-in in case it did not work.

According to source, discussion among Seattle CP members indicated that those concerned with activities in the Central Area had serious doubts as to the wisdom of the sit-in. It was felt that the sit-in could cause CAYAC to be isolated from the rest of the community. The opinion was expressed also that several of the demands prepared by CAYAC had no place in a presentation to the mayor.

Members of the CP close to the Central Area recommended that no white, left, non-Central Area people be allowed to take part in the sit-in the following day, according to the source. The source advised that MIKE RUBICZ was reported to have met with MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP, the evening of August 19, 1965.

SE T-3 (8/23/65)

Source advised that MARY SUTHERLAND "was beside herself" because of the above sit-in demonstration which SUTHERLAND described as unauthorized. SUTHERLAND was concerned because a number of individuals involved in the sit-in were also scheduled to act as counsellors at the summer camp of the YPEL which would commence during the weekend of August 21 - 22, 1965.

SE T-16 (8/20/65)

The "Seattle Times" of August 20, 1965, carried an article on page 17 relating that nine demonstrators from the CAYAC group sat outside Mayor BRAMAN's office on that date.

The "Seattle Post Intelligencer" on August 26, 1965, carried an article on page six relating that members of the CAYAC group met with Mayor J. D. BRAMAN on August 25, 1965. MIKE RUBICZ was shown as spokesman for the group which included in addition to RUBICZ about nine Negroes, mostly in their teens. The article contained the following, in part:

> "'There are ways for people to find out things. I can't break 570,000 people into groups of eight...! the Mayor said. 'This would be ideal' he added, 'but let's be realistic.'
>
> "RUBICZ maintained that the Central Area Youth Action Council deserved another hearing because its feelings were shared by many.
>
> "'I want a little more assurance that I am talking to responsible representatives of the community,' the Mayor said.
>
> "The Mayor told the group their sit-in had not aided race relations."

BURT NELSON, Chairman of the NWDCP, stated that he had received a report about the sit-in demonstration at the Mayor's office in Seattle on the night of August 19, 1965. NELSON stated that the youth involved (not further identified) had contacted the Negro ministers and other Negro leaders in Seattle and these did not want anything to do with the demonstration at the Mayor's office on August 19, 1965.

SE T-17 (8/20/65)

B. LEON BRIDGES Campaign

A meeting of the North Central Section, NWDCP, was held August 19, 1965 at Seattle. WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, said it was important to unite the Section around one program. He said that a good program for the time being would be the LEON BRIDGES campaign for School Board. He said the primary would be held September 1, 1965. He said that the issue around the BRIDGES campaign would be education, better community, and rapid movement toward integration. He remarked that the Section must have a more healthy relationship to the campaign. He indicated that in the past, campaign work by the Section had been inadequate.

SE T-3 (8/23/65)

A meeting of the Sno-King Club was held on September 1, 1965 in Seattle, at which time it was reported that Clubs are urged to unite around the special political struggle around the LEON BRIDGES campaign for School Board in the period before the September 21 primary election. It was stated that this was in line with the discussion at the last meeting on a prospective role the Club could play in the civil rights struggle. LEON BRIDGES was described as a Negro whose background and profession qualified him in the field of education.

SE T-5 (9/23/65)

At a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee held September 9, 1965 VIVIAN GEORGE described BRIDGES campaign as highly organized. GEORGE urged all out support for LEON BRIDGES in the primary and listed phone numbers to call for help with mailing or door-to-door work.

SE T-5 (9/23/65)

C. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) Events

Source furnished a memorandum from the King County PW Committee to all readers groups urging them to attend a meeting at which Mrs. FANNY LOU HAMER, described as one of three who are challenging the Mississippi delegation to Congress, would speak on August 15 at the Madrona Presbyterian Church.

SE T-10 (8/17/65)

Source furnished an invitation to a fund raising dinner in honor of Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER of the MFDP to be held August 14, 1965 in Olympia, Washington.

SE T-11 (9/2/65)

"The Facts", a Negro newspaper published weekly in Seattle, Washington, in its September 16 - 23, 1965 issue, contained an article as follows:

"The move to unseat the five Congressmen from Mississippi by the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be supported in Seattle by a vigil to be held Monday,

September 20 in front of the Federal Office Building, 909 First Avenue, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. This vigil will be in sympathy with the one being held in Washington, D.C. by MFDP members from Mississippi during the week of September 16 - 23.

"The challenge to the Mississippi congressional delegation, now being heard in closed session of the subcommittee on elections of the House committee on administration, is based on the illegality of the election of the Congressmen. More than 15,000 pages of sworn testimony support the allegation that many citizens of Mississippi are denied their right of franchise through force, intimidation, and economic reprisals.

"On September 21, WILLIAM FITTS RYAN, Congressman from New York, is due to introduce a resolution to force the challenge out of committee and to the House floor for a vote. If the challenge is successful, Congress will call for new, free elections in Mississippi.

"The Seattle Ad Hoc Committee for the MFDP, sponsors of the local vigil, are calling for those who sympathize with their cause to wire their Congressmen urging support of the challenge and to join in the vigil."

Source advised that pickets numbering from approximately four to ten at various times paraded in front of the Federal Building on September 20, 1965. CECELIA CORR was observed in the group. ANN CARLSON seemed to be one of the persons in charge of the demonstration.

SE T-2 (9/21/65)

ANN CARLSON attended CP meetings during 1957 and 1958 and resigned for temporary personal reasons.

SE T-18 (10/13/58)

D. General

At a meeting of the CP held in Tacoma, Washington on August 17, 1965, GUY RADER, a member of the CP Club, reported he had written to Congressman (FLOYD) HICKS (Washington State) stating HICKS should help to unseat the Mississippi delegation

who had had gotten into office by fraud. RADER read a letter from Congressman HICKS saying the reports on the Mississippi delegates were in Committee and that when the reports were out of Committee he would give them careful consideration.

SE T-19 (8/23/65)

During August, 1965 BURT NELSON, Chairman of the NWDCP, made reference to the ROBERT REESE case and stated that if a white policeman puts his hands on any Negroes a riot could start in Seattle as it did in Los Angeles.

SE T-17 (8/18/65)

A meeting of the Des Moines CP Club was held August 23, 1965 at 13722 45th South, Seattle. GEORGE RUSSELL, Chairman of the CP Club referred to the "garbled" story that came from the capitalist press regarding the trouble in Los Angeles and suggested that for a true accounting of what took place, the members should refer to the August 21 edition of the PW.

SE T-20 (8/24/65)

On August 23, 1965 GEORGE RUSSELL discussed the Sections feelings on Negro demonstrations at a meeting of the Des Moines CP Club. He said that many things are causing these demonstrations and that it is difficult to pinpoint a definite reason. RUSSELL referred to poor housing, no work, and general mistreatment. He went on to say that there will be demonstrations thoughtout the United States and that the Negroes plan to demonstrate in Washington, D.C. approximately October 15 and burn their draft cards in protest. RUSSELL said there is a general feeling that as they are considered second class citizens then they should not be expected to fight.

SE T-21 (9/7/65)

On August 23, 1965 MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP, discussed the situation in Los Angeles, California. SUTHERLAND stated he thought it gave the movement a lot of publicity and that was what the Negroes and the Party wanted. He said that he didn't necessarily approve of killing, looting, and arson connected with the riots but added "sometimes these are the only methods that will wake the people up to the fact that something should be done for the people as a whole."

SE T-11 (9/2/65)

At a meeting of the Washington Cultural Cooperative (WCC) held September 20, 1965 it was stated that letters had been sent to CORE, the Urban League and the NAACP with a list of Negro publications carried at the WCC bookstore. It was stated that no response had been received to date. The letters had also been sent to 16 junior colleges and 17 junior high schools in the state, to the librarians interested in Negro history.

SE T-13 (9/22/65)

The WCC is characterized in the appendix Section.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Seattle Chapter

A meeting of the State Board, NWDCP, with CP youth was held July 31, 1965 in Seattle. CAL HARRIS related the topics on the agenda to his work in CORE. He mentioned the efforts of CORE to increase Negro employment in the restaurant industry. VIVIAN GEORGE discussed her work with the Freedom Patrols. She discussed the fact that Reverend JOHN ADAMS had become easier to work with recently and indicated she was very pleased with the progress of Freedom Patrols.

SE T-3 (8/11/65)

The August, 1965 issue of the Seattle "Corelator" publication of the Seattle Chapter, CORE, related the following: "The restaurant industry is our next order of business at this Thursday meeting. CAL HARRIS and his Committee have been in study and negotiations with that group for two meetings . . . Los Angeles riots have caused everyone to ask, 'Can it happen in Seattle?' Well, apparently the police and city authorities think it can; they have had a riot plan at readiness for at least a few years. As a organization committed to the non-violent way of solving problems, CORE is desperately worried that it will happen here . . . To avoid the catastrophe of Los Angeles, Seattle must make concrete steps in true integration on all fronts, housing, education and employment."

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

A meeting of the CP Club was held in Tacoma on June 30, 1965. A report on civil rights disclosed the NAACP

have done nothing since the Club had last met. It was stated that the NAACP Branch meetings for June and July had been cancelled.

SE T-1 (7/15/65)

Source advised that officers and members of the Tacoma Chapter of the NAACP picketed the offices of the Tacoma School Board at the Center School, Tacoma, Washington, from 2 to 5 p.m. on September 7, 1965, in protest of alleged failure of School Board members to take action concerning "de facto" segregation in Tacoma Schools. Approximately 15 persons participated as unsolicited volunteers in the picket line.

FRANK L. MORRIS
[redacted] b6 b7C
Tacoma, Washington
President, Tacoma Chapter,
NAACP, 9/7/65

NAOMI ELLISON and MARJORIE RADER were identified as active members of the Pierce County CP, Tacoma, Washington, as of September 7, 1965.

SE T-1 (9/7/65)

C. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Source advised that THOMAS LYNCH, attorney, is the main force in Spokane's SNCC, according to DAVE KING. KING said LYNCH is unreliable and hard to work with, but is responsible for getting the group started and will be necessary in keeping it going. KING made reference to an organizational meeting to be held at the home of MADELYN LYNCH, [redacted] Spokane, Washington.

SE T-22 (6/21/65)

Source advised that although THOMAS FRANCIS LYNCH is not a CP member, he is friendly with many of the CP members in Spokane, Washington and has sympathies toward their cause.

SE T-23 (4/9/59)

On April 27, 1965 DAVE KING said that the Organizational meeting of the SNCC was a success. About 40 people attended at the home of MADELYN LYNCH. KING said there was a teacher at Eastern Washington State College, Cheney, Washington, who would like to start a professional SNCC club.

SE T-22 (6/21/65)

D. Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC)

A CAYAC Youth Rally in connection with the slaying of ROBERT L. REESE was held at CAYAC headquarters, 1913 Yesler Way, Seattle, on July 24, 1965. OSBORNE MOORE, one of the defendants in the assault trial arising out of the ROBERT L. REESE shooting, was the speaker. MOORE spoke of a race riot that would occur in Seattle if the decision went against him and the other defendants. A Negro in the audience of approximately 20 persons questioned him as to why should there be a riot? MOORE stammered and said because the Negroes in the Central Area would not like the decision.

Among those noted in attendance were PATTI RABBITT, BILL CORR, LINDA GIVENS, PETER CORR, TOM WARNER, LEON GIVENS and MIKE RUBICZ, the Chairman.

SE T-13 (7/26/65)

PATTI RABBITT was described by source as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-3 (3/10/65)

A meeting of the State Board, NWDCP, with CP youth was held in Seattle July 31, 1965. Distributed at this meeting were guidelines for discussion submitted referring to "lessons of the City Hall sit-ins of '63". Source advised discussion at the meeting regarding CAYAC disclosed the CP continues to consider CAYAC as a vehicle for accomplishing their objectives among Negro youth in the Central Area and that they have distinguished from CDYC in that: (1) CAYAC is multi-issue rather than concentrating on one issue - a weekness of CDYC; (2) efforts are being made to avoid personality clashes in the leadership such as occurred in the case of the CDYC.

SE T-3 (8/11/65)

The CDYC is characterized in the appendix section attached hereto.

A meeting of the KCYC of CP was held September 8, 1965 in Seattle, Washington. PATTI RABBITT was asked several questions regarding Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC). She said that at the present the membership is synonymous with the leadership. She said that there are approximately twenty persons who could be considered members of CAYAC with whom the actual members have contact on a regular basis. She said that CAYAC had changed during the summer from a primarily high school aged group to an older age grouping. PATTI said that interest and peripheral membership in CAYAC has increased considerably due to the REESE incident. She indicated that those participating in the sit-ins in the Mayor's Office on the second day were not previous members of CAYAC. She said that they are not now members of CAYAC, but that they can be considered as part of this "loose membership" to which she previously referred. When asked if CAYAC had a fairly good relationship to the Negro community, PATTI said that she felt the relationship was very good. She remarked that in the recent past Reverend ADAMS and Reverend MC KINNEY, of the Central Area leadership, called the CAYAC clubhouse and asked members of CAYAC to attend a meeting to help boost the Freedom Patrol Committee. She said that the Freedom Patrol Committee had not been active recently and that the Reverends ADAMS and MC KINNEY felt that CAYAC coulc help increase participation and activity. PATTI indicated that she was extremely pleased with this close relationship with the leadership of the Central Area.

SE T-3 (9/17/65)

APPENDIX

CENTRAL DISTRICT YOUTH CLUB

On June 19, 1963, a source advised that EDDIE GIVENS, MARGARET GIVENS, and RAY COOPER, members of the King County Communist Party Youth Club (KCYC of CP) had helped to organize an Ad Hoc Committee which, at its last meeting, had decided to call itself the Central District Youth Club (CDYC).

On August 9, 1963, this source advised the purpose of the CDYC is "to develop the political awareness of the people involved in order to broaden the mass movement towards Socialism."

On April 22, 1964, a second source stated membership in CDYC had dwindled to twenty-five members, most of whom were inactive.

On May 25, 1964, the first source advised the CP in Seattle continued to discuss the CDYC at its meetings in connection with attempts by the CP to carry out its objectives in the Negro community and the civil rights field. EDDIE GIVENS and RAY COOPER who had functioned as officers of the CDYC were being replaced as leaders but would continue in an advisory capacity.

The above source stated that factors which contributed to the decrease in activity of CDYC included the refusal of Neighborhood House, Inc. to continue use of its facilities for CDYC meetings, and announcement by the Seattle representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) that it no longer had any affiliation with CDYC, both of these events taking place during December, 1963.

CDYC was reported by the first source on January 4, 1965, to have died out following departure of RAY COOPER and EDDIE GIVENS from the Seattle area during the latter part of 1964.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

October 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27267

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA FRED G. COOK dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	10/29/65	10/22, 25/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of [redacted] dated 7/29/65 at Denver.

- P* -

LEADS:

DENVER DIVISION

AT DENVER, COLORADO

Will report on this matter prior to 2/1/66.

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
DN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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Date Fwd.				
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By				

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAC
DATE FORW: 11-23-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

Notations

INT. SEC.

1 - cc report 808 RB

DN 100-8997

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)nce data reported from DN T-1 could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: [redacted] Office: Denver, Colorado b6 b7C
Date: 10/29/65

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Socialist Workers Party (SWP) at meetings in July and August, 1965 discussed the role of SWP in the "Negro struggle." SWP party line holds "that we support the Negro in all their struggles and that we even support 'separatism' if that is what they want.'" SWP and Communist Party (CP) members attended meeting 8/18/65 sponsored by Denver Friends of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) where FANNIE LOU HAMER was principal speaker. CP and SWP members joined others in protest of organization of Denver Citizens Council 8/5/65. SWP leader states that SWP joins the Negro in their struggle. SWP plans to publish a leaflet in Spanish to sell with "The Militant."

- P* -

DETAILS:

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~~Group 1~~
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DN 100-8997

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch SWP appears as an appendix hereto.

Plans, etc., made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders.

The Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held their weekly branch meeting on July 25, 1965, at 1106 Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado.

At this meeting there was considerable discussion of the first Pre-convention Discussion Bulletin which was issued by the National Office of the SWP. This bulletin pertained to the "Negro Resolution."

Colo

NORMAN HODGETT, a member of the Denver Branch, in discussing the Negro Struggle Resolution stated that the discussion bulletin dealt with the Party line toward the Negro Movement. He stated the Bulletin did not offer much in the way of anything new - actually all it is is a review of some of the happenings since the last SWP Convention held in 1963. He stated that the same Party line still holds "that we support the Negro in

in all their struggles and that we even support 'separatism' if that is what they want.'" HODGETT stated that the SWP is not necessarily for "separatism."

DN T-1 8/4/65

The Denver Branch of the SWP held a meeting August 28, 1965 at 1465 South Josephine Street, Denver. At this meeting there was the business of voting on the SWP Convention Resolutions and election of delegates to attend the SWP convention.

In connection with the resolution pertaining to the "Negro Struggle," most of the members felt that this resolution was incomplete and while the members went along with the main line of the resolution, they felt that it did not go far enough in stating what the SWP's role in the coming two years will be in connection with the Negro Movement.

DN T-1 9/2/65

The Denver Branch of the SWP held a meeting on September 9, 1965 at 1111 South Gaylord Street, Denver. COLO

Branch Organizer Socialist Workers Party

ALLEN TAPLIN who attended the National Convention of the SWP held in New York in September, 1965, gave a report on what transpired at the convention. He stated that the main line of the Party in the Negro Movement is still much the same--where the Party joins the Negroes in their struggle without taking over, because it is still felt that the Negro does not completely trust the white man, especially in Denver. He said the only thing to do at this time is to join their various actions and make friends.

DN T-1 9/21/65

DN 100-8997

The Denver Branch of the SWP held a meeting on September 26, 1965 at 1111 South Gaylord Street, Denver. At this time two members of the branch discussed the work of the SWP in the Spanish - American community. It was proposed that the members draft a leaflet in the Spanish language each week to sell with "The Militant." It was suggested that probably something from "Solidaridad" ("Solidarity"), the Mexican radical magazine. This leaflet idea is in a planning stage.

DN T-1 9/29/65

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION OPPOSING ORGANIZATION OF DENVER CITIZENS COUNCIL, AUGUST 5, 1965

The Denver Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) held a meeting on August 1, 1965 at 1465 Josephine Street, Denver, Colorado.

There was discussion regarding painting of posters to be used at a protest march on August 5, 1965 at the Grange Hall, West 26th and Zuni Street, at which place the Denver Citizens Council was planning the organization meeting. There was further discussion that members should participate in picket lines on August 5, 1965.

DN T-1 8/4/65

Approximately 100 individuals participated in the picketing of the organization of the Denver Citizens Council which was held on August 5, 1965 at 2475 West 26th Avenue, Denver. One of the leaders of the picketing group was ALLEN TAPLIN, the branch organizer of the SWP.

DN T-1 8/6/65

Re: Denver Citizens Council

During the months of July and early August, 1965, Denver newspapers reported on the plans of a group of individuals who were planning to organize the Denver Citizens Council. Literature was mailed by one LYMAN E. STEELE, Temporary Chairman of the Denver Citizens Council. A portion of this literature is set forth below for the purpose of indicating the aims and purposes of the Denver Citizens Council:

Colo

"A group of civic leaders in our area is concerned about the destruction of individual freedom by the increasing erosion of States' Rights and the adoption of civil rights laws. These forced integration measures will bring government coercion into every local community and will destroy property rights and freedom of choice....."

B. FANNIE LOU HAMER'S VISIT AUGUST 18, 1965

The Denver Friends of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) sponsored a meeting for FANNIE LOU HAMER at Scott Methodist Church, 2201 Ogden Street, Denver, on August 18, 1965. HAMER is a member of the Freedom Now Party in the South and is one of the Party's representatives.

Present at this meeting were about 50 people, including five members of the Communist Party (CP) and eight members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP.

Mrs. HAMER spoke of her experiences during her childhood in the South and the hardships which prompted her to become active in the Civil Rights Movement. She appeared to be somewhat cynical about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in the South and also MARTIN LUTHER KING. She called the NAACP the National Association for the Advancement of Certain People and criticized MARTIN LUTHER KING for taking all the people to Selma. She said that people should struggle in theirown areas. She also criticized the churches for not being active enough in this struggle in theirown areas. She also criticized the churches for not being active enough in this struggle. However, she praised the Methodist churches for open support on the Civil Rights issue. Approximatedly $100 was raised to aid the Freedom

Now Party in their efforts to legalize their party.

Reverend JOHN JACKSON, JR., who is the minister assigned to the Scott Methodist Church, spoke out against those individuals passing out leaflets and selling newspapers and told the audience to ignore these individuals. Members of the CP and the SWP were the individuals who were passing out leaflets and selling newspapers. Denver Colo

DN T-1 9/2/65

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
October 29, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS DENVER DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

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b7C

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FD-263 (Rev. 3-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	OCT 29 1965	10/19-21/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/30/65 at Salt Lake City.

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11-5-65			
By	HOW FORW: SEP 1965			

70 NOV 5 1965

Notations: 1 - Int. Sec.

1 - cc Report & E.C. to R.B.

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1	
SU T-2	SU 100-9845-78
SU T-3	SU 100-9845-79
SU T-4	Characterizations of WAYNE HOLLEY, ROBERT ARCHULETA, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ETHEL C. HALE and UDA HANSON
SU T-5	

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Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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Report of: [redacted]
Date: OCT 29 1965

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: A reported member of Communist Party (CP) made statements with respect to membership of CP members in National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) in Utah. NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, attempts to discourage participation of communists in its demonstrations and other activities. Some reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City, but hold no office.

4

- P* -

RE-ASSIGNED BY 1259
2/24/73

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification DATE 2/16/78 ggf/drs

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GROUP 4
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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information was developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Aaron Johnson Club of the Southern California District of the Communist Party (CP) held a meeting in Los Angeles, California, on September 1, 1965. ARVILLA JACKSON is a member of this club and gave a report on a recent visit by her to Salt Lake City, Utah. She said she met with CP leaders in Utah, and they told her that the CP works very closely with the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) and most Party members belong to it. She said the NAACP was going to picket the Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Salt Lake City in the early part of October, 1965, and would picket all church buildings, according to her information from Utah CP leaders. She said the CP has accomplished quite a lot by working through the NAACP.

(SU T-1, 9/7/65
SU T-2, 9/7/65)

(There were no demonstrations in Salt Lake City during the above-mentioned Conference.)

WAYNE HOLLEY during the early part of September, 1965, stated he expects there will be picketing at the October Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon). He said that since he favors the Negro point of view with respect to its attitude toward this church, he feels that even though he is a Mormon, he should participate in the picketing if it takes place. HOLLEY indicated he had been asked to join the NAACP, Salt Lake City, but did not specifically state that this was the case.

(SU T-3, 9/9/65)

WAYNE KOLLEY in July, 1963, was the Chairman of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-4)

There are now about 330 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, continues to give consideration to sponsoring demonstrations from time to time for the purpose of advancing the civil rights of Negroes. Specific consideration was given to sponsoring a demonstration during the recent Conference of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City, which was held early in October, 1965, but it was decided no demonstration would be sponsored. There have been no demonstrations sponsored by the Salt Lake City NAACP during the past three months, and there are no present plans for any demonstrations.

The President of the NAACP in Salt Lake City is JOHNIE M. DRIVER, who is employed as an engineer by Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City. He was elected December 7, 1964.

The CP and its activities are recognized as a danger to the NAACP and the civil rights movement. The NAACP nationally has warned its branches to attempt to avoid cooperation with the CP. DRIVER attempts to discourage activities on the part of communists and communist sympathizers in the Salt Lake City area but does not consider that he has sufficient knowledge pertaining to their activities at the present time to be entirely successful in this. He has some ideas with respect to the identity of some CP members, but these ideas are based only on conversations he has had with other members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. He has had no personal experience with any of these people of an unsatisfactory nature up to the present time. He will continue to seek the guidance of members of the organization who have been in Salt Lake City for a long period of time in any instance in which communist influence is suspected. He has been in Salt Lake City for less than four years.

National Association For the Advancement of Colored People

Membership records of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP in the possession of DRIVER reflect that WAYNE HOLLEY is not a member of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Among the current members are the following:

C.P. Member ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah; membership expires May 31, 1966.

C.P. Member JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, [redacted] Granger, Utah; membership expires January 24, 1966.

C.P. Member ETHEL HALE, [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah membership expires April 30, 1966.

C.P. Member UDA HANSON, [redacted] Spanish Fork, Utah; membership expires June 30, 1966.

(JOHNIE M DRIVER, [redacted] Kearns, Utah, 10/19/65)

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b7C

ROBERT ARCHULETA was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

ETHEL HALE and UDA HANSON were members of the CP of Utah in July, 1963.

(SU T-4)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP continues to be interested in sponsoring demonstrations and other activities which will further the rights of Negroes. The officers and members of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, are generally aware of the dangers of the CP and hope that communists do not participate in the NAACP demonstrations. Efforts are made to discourage such participation, since it is considered that the CP is basically a danger to the civil rights movement. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, has sponsored no demonstrations during the past three months

and none are planned for the immediate future. It is estimated there are about 325 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch. The President of the branch is JOHNIE M. DRIVER.

ROBERT ARCHULETA, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ETHEL HALE and UDA HANSON are members of the Salt Lake City NAACP but have no influence on the policies of the organization and are not officers of the NAACP.

For several weeks prior to the Mormon Conference held in the early part of October, 1965, in Salt Lake City, there were numerous rumors to the effect the NAACP was going to hold a demonstration and that violence might result. Actually, it had been previously decided that no demonstration would be held, and shortly prior to the Conference the subject of a demonstration was again reconsidered and turned down.

The NAACP at various national conventions has passed resolutions opposing communism. If a person is a known communist, he is not supposed to be granted membership in the NAACP. As a matter of practice, however, it is almost impossible to challenge a person on this basis, since NAACP officers do not have proof of such membership. It becomes necessary to use other methods to discourage persons suspected of being communists from active participation in the NAACP.

NAACP officers in Salt Lake City assume that the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC) and the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) are communist front organizations. In view of this, attempts are made to be circumspect in connection with any contacts or activities with these groups.

(SU T-5, 10/20/65)

Characterizations of the PAFUC and UCCL are included in the appendix hereto.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that the Public Affairs Forum Of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah.

A source in July, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1965, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah
October 29, 1965

In Reply, Please
Refer to File No.
100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted]
[redacted]
dated October 29, 1965,
at Salt Lake City

b6
b7C

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	NEW YORK	10/29/65	10/25 - 26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR.	bss

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, Jr., dated 7/30/65, at New Haven.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since information reported by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of a valuable source and compromise his future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Informant	Location
NH T-1 is [redacted]	100-18290-76

APPROVED [redacted] SAC/ASAC IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1512 REC-68

EX-103

9 NOV 21 1965

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2-New Haven (100-18290) 200

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59 NOV 26 1965

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations
[redacted] (INT. SEC.)

Agency [redacted]
Request Recd.
Date Fwd.
How Fwd.
By

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 11-23-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: S.F. R/KR

1cc report 808 RB.

NH 100-18290

Informant	Location
NH T-2 is [redacted] (Request)	100-18290-77

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] furnished information as set forth in the characterization of the Student League for Human Rights.

LEADS:

BOSTON - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Boston Office for information since that office maintains liaison with OSI and CIC Offices covering the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information pursuant to Bureau instructions, as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

NEW HAVEN:

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

B.*
COVER PAGE.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

1 - [illegible]G-2, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - ONI, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1 - CIC, Boston (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. Office: NEW HAVEN
Date: October 29, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-18290 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 9/29/65, CARL BRADEN, who appeared at University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, under sponsorship of the Student League for Human Rights of the University of Bridgeport, delivered an address concerning "The House Committee On Un-American Activities and Civil Rights". Approximately 50 persons were in attendance. BRADEN stated that following his arrest on charge of creating racial strife and sedition, he went to work for Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in order to have white people join in civil rights movement and break down segregation.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This is a report of pertinent activities of Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut during the period August 1, 1965, through October 31, 1965.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The "Sunday Herald", a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in its issue of September 26, 1965, on Page 4 contained an article which revealed that CARL BRADEN, Field Director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, was to speak on "The House Un-American Activities Committee and Civil Rights" on Wednesday, September 29, 1965, at the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut. According to the article, the meeting was to be sponsored by the Student League For Human Rights. According to the newspaper article, BRADEN is a member of the advisory board of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and was then conducting an anti-poverty program of the Southern Conference Educational Fund in "Appalachia".

LA

Characterizations of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., The Student League For Human Rights and the National Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, are set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

On Sept er 30, 1965, NH T-1 advised that on September 29, 1965, CARL BRADEN appeared at the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, under the sponsorship of the Student League For Human Rights at the University of Bridgeport, where he delivered a talk concerning "The House Committee on Un-American Activities and Civil Rights" in the lecture hall at the new classroom building at the University of Bridgeport. According to the informant, approximately 50 persons attended this affair.

According to the informant, BRADEN was introduced as the "Information Director" for the Southern Conference Educational Fund. BRADEN told those present that during May, 1954, he helped a Negro family buy a house at Louisville, Kentucky, and was arrested on a charge of creating racial strife and sedition. He said that the prosecution introduced witnesses to prove that there was a "red plot" to establish a Negro republic in the south; that he was convicted, and that he was fined $5,000 and sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. He said he served eight months in prison before the Supreme Court held that the Kentucky Sedition laws were invalid.

BRADEN said he went to work for the Southern Conference Educational Fund in order to have white people join the civil rights movement and break down segregation. BRADEN said that his office at New Orleans, Louisiana, had been raided by the State of Louisiana Committee on Subversive Activities and he contended that the House Committee on Un-American Activities polices men's minds rather than their acts. He said that 25,000 to 30,000 people are victims of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which group he claimed violates the United States Constitution, and he argued that the greatest threat to the security of the United States is the suppression of ideas.

The above information was also made available by NH T-2 on September 30, 1965, who also furnished the following information:

Infor[illegible] advised that during BRADEN's appearance at the Univers[illegible]y of Bridgeport on September 29, 1965, the latter stated that HCUA citations are used by newspapers and various individuals in this country in order to deter people from becoming involved in the civil rights movement with people who are cited by the HCUA. Informant said that according to BRADEN, Senator EASTLAND, of the Senate Internal Security Committee, is using his office to interfere with people who are trying to help the negroes on Senator EASTLAND's plantation in Mississippi in the efforts of these Negroes to register as voters.

NH -18290

STUDENT LEAGUE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

On September 28, 1965, a source advised that the Student League for Human Rights is a large organization on the campus of the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut. This organization's membership is composed largely of liberal minded students, however, approximately five of the members of the Organization are also members of the Connecticut Chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

[redacted]

1.

[redacted]

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER OF THE
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

On May 13, 1965, a source advised that the Connecticut Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America was founded November 8, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut. This organization is an affiliate of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. The aims and purposes of this organization are identical with those of the W. E, B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized separately.

[redacted]

[redacted]

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Ple. to
File No.

New Haven, Connecticut

October 29, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, Jr., dated and captioned as above, at New Haven, Connecticut.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NH T-1 and NH T-2 have been in a position to furnish reliable information.

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DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 10-26-65

Transmit the following in 6-148 (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Classified by 897STP
Declassify on: OADR
Cmm/sclc

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/26/85

84688
73518
85514

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL - SCLC
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau, 10/13/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed below.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

Chicago T-1 is [redacted] (U)
Chicago T-2 is

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Concerning the "Labor Civil Rights Rally" scheduled for 10/28/65, in Chicago, Illinois, Chicago Division anticipates having live sources present in which event Chicago will furnish the Bureau and interested offices results of the rally for dissemination purposes.

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since data furnished by Chicago T-1 and Chicago T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

(7) - Bureau (Encl. 13) (RM)
2 - 100-106670 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
2 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3 - Atlanta (Encl. 3) (RM)
1 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
1 - Milwaukee (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - 100- (CIRM)

NOT RECORDED
93 NOV 3 1965

CARBON COPY

See 1 page for copies

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 NOV 9 1965

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

6 - Chicago
1 - 100-35356 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-40703 (CCCO)
1 - 157-413

EHW [redacted] (U)
(17)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classified by 8972TDKLH 6-14-84
Declassify on: OADR

Chicago, Illinois
October 26, 1965

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPICH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE - (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

On October 25, 1965, Chicago T-1 advised that on October 22, 1965, there was a scheduled meeting of the Labor Committee of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) held in Chicago, Illinois. Chicago T-1 advised that the meeting was scheduled in order for those present to hear a "report back" of the Conference held at Williams Bay, Wisconsin, October 8 - 10, 1965, under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (C) (U)

Chicago T-1 advised that the meeting on October 22, 1965, was aborted due to lack of attendance but that those present did engage in a general discussion concerning the Conference in Williams Bay. (C) (U)

According to Chicago T-1 two individuals present stated that they attended the Williams Bay Conference and were elated by the manner in which it was handled. They reported that the group appeared to be quite enthusiastic about the manner of operation of the SCLC. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM LL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 10-26-85
DECLASSIFICATION

~~73514~~ ~~54688~~ 80514

ENCLOSURE

100-442579

On October 25, 1965, Chicago T-2 furnished substantially the same information as set forth above; however, added the following: (U)

"Those who attended the Williams Bay Conference reported that Dr. King, Reverend James Bevel, Reverend C. T. Vivian and Reverend Andrew Young, all from the SCLC, dominated the Conference by conducting a continuous dialogue telling the delegates how to overcome the various problems in the Chicago area. Dr. King served as the "expert" on the issue of Jobs; Reverend Bevel served as the "expert" on Housing; while Reverend Vivian served as the "expert" on Political Action." (C) (U)

The delegates were told that if they have been using the same approach or method to solve a certain problem for the past 10 years without any success, they then should utilize a new method of approach. They were further told that fear is the biggest obstacle on the part of the people participating in the civil rights struggle. They were also told that one problem which a city like Chicago would encounter is that of petty jealousies which exist among the various civil rights leaders. In this regard they were told that the leaders must realize that each has a role to play and once they recognize this, they can move forward (C) (U)

Chicago T-2 advised that according to the discussions, the SCLC did not make an overnight decision to come to Chicago but rather they discussed this move for a long time. They, however, finally came because of the CCCO which they felt had the necessary leadership to work out a real program that will change the situation in Chicago (C) (U)

Chicago T-2 further stated that from the remarks made, the overall outlook or analysis of the civil rights struggle in Chicago is that Dr. King and the SCLC have no concrete program for Chicago at this time and that the SCLC is still probing for the correct answers. No mention was made as to how many individuals Dr. King has in the Chicago area from the SCLC. (U)

Chicago T-2 stated that reportedly group meetings are continuing in Chicago which are searching for answers. In this connection the CCCO Labor Committee is attempting to set up an official meeting with Al Raby, the CCCO Convenor, and Reverend Bevel. (U)

According to Chicago T-2, one CCCO Labor Committee delegate who attended the Williams Bay Conference stated that there yet has been no approach worked out as to the problems of Chicago, particularly in regard to the school situation, jobs and poverty. This same delegate was concerned as to how the civil rights organizations in Chicago can form a united front to attack these problems since there are such diversified groups of people in the Chicago area. (U)

According to Chicago T-2 the general feeling appears to be that everybody who attended the Williams Bay Conference was greatly impressed as to how the conference was conducted but all agreed that actually no program came forth. (U)

Chicago T-2 advised that at the meeting on October 22, 1965, it was announced that on October 28, 1965, there will be held a "Labor Civil Rights Rally" at the Packinghouse Workers (U)

Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, with Reverend Bevel as the main speaker. It was pointed out that originally the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA) locals in Chicago were sponsoring this rally but that the UPWA has requested the cooperation of other labor unions including the United Auto Workers of America, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Railroad Labor unions, etc. The rally is to consist of a question and answer period with the hopes of enlisting more people into the civil rights movement in the Chicago area. (U)

Sources utilized have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/28/65 (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6-14-84
Classified by 8972TDKLH
Declassify on: OADR
Carrow ISCLC

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678REPTLH

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL SCLC
IS - C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4LPM1H
REASON: FCIM, II, 1-2 EXTENSION 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/28/85
6-514 2354 54666

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum concerning the above, for Atlanta three copies.

The source utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] who furnished the original information utilized over the period 9/28-10/1/65. The meetings in question at this point were held 9/27/65 and 9/30/65 [redacted] (U)

The high level CP meeting referred to as being held later in 10/65 was in Chicago, held 10/22/65 and was a meeting [redacted] (U)

For this reason, the information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been paraphrased to the extent possible to protect the source. The letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential as unauthorized disclosure might very possibly compromise the informant and impair his future effectiveness. (U)

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
[redacted] (C) (U)
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
98 NOV 4 1965

ENCLOSURE
JCS/cah
5 5 OCT 8 1965
CARBON COPY

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-835

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[redacted] is also utilized in the characterization of TOURNOUR set forth in the latter part of the letterhead memorandum. (U)

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Chicago will follow developments in this matter closely and pertinent information will be provided the Bureau, Atlanta, and other interested offices expeditiously upon its receipt.

Detailed information eminating from the meetings referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been disseminated to the appropriate local files.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

OCT 28 1965

Chicago, Illinois

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 167REPIGF

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED FOR DECLASSIFICATION FOR 10 YEARS FROM DATE OF REVIEW DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 10/28/85 SVJ MM 5/6 5-6-86 60574 73 18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-14-84
Classified by 8972 DKH
Declassify on: OADR
GAT10W/SCLC

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised during the early part of October, 1965, that he had learned that within the past several days several high level meetings had been held involving Communist Party (CP) members in Chicago, actively interested in the civil rights movement locally. (C) (U)

It was learned through these CP meetings that Eugene Tournour had recently been present at meetings of the local leadership of the SCLC, and the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), a local Chicago civil rights organization which had been most prominent in the sponsoring of demonstrations and protests against Chicago's current school superintendent during the past summer. The meetings between representatives of these two organizations had been for the purpose of discussing problems of co-ordinating the joint efforts of these two organizations in working out a program of activities for the Chicago area for the immediate future. It was learned during the course of one of these high level CP meetings that Tournour had been chosen as liaison from the CCCO to SCLC (C) (U)

The source advised that it is known that Reverend James Bevel, presently head of a group of some ten SCLC staff workers in Chicago, was aware that Tournour was fired some time ago from the staff of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Chicago for alleged "left" leanings. Bevel has recently indicated, according to the source, that he wanted more information on this situation since Al Raby, the head of CCCO, was then considering Tournour for a staff position with the SCLC (C) (U)

Classified by 167URE/PB
Declassify on: OADR
2-3-83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442579-

The source also advised that he had learned that it was stated during the course of these high level party meetings that Tournour was a member of a committee of four which has been meeting in recent weeks to arrange the co-ordination of activities of the SCLC and the CCCO. Among the others on this committee were Raby and Bevel. At one of these CP meetings in question, one of those present supposedly suggested that all possible influence be exerted on Chicago's west side to see if some members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs there could be integrated into the leadership of some of the projects on the west side being set up by the SCLC staff. (C) (U)

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, nationally and locally is being attached to this memorandum.

The source previously referred to advised during late October, 1965, that he had recently been in contact with a close associate of Eugene Tournour. This individual had advised the source as follows: (C) (U)

A high level committee of the CP in Chicago had met recently and Tournour had attended this meeting as an invited guest. Tournour had reported to the others present on SCLC organizing activities in Chicago, chiefly on Chicago's west side. Tournour had advised that Reverend Bevel has developed an amazing skill in organizing people and in developing mass educational approaches. He had reported that there have been several successful mass meetings and Bevel has established a fairly effective collective leadership (C) (U)

Tournour reportedly had stated at this meeting that, based on his experience in the civil rights movement, he has never felt that the CP was an effective force in this struggle and that the "organized left" has never played any significant role. As a matter of fact, some of the former party people within the civil rights movement have played a negative role. Tournour had further referred (C) (U)

to weaknesses within the CCCO, to the effect that its loose organizational structure prevents it from approaching the level of activities which the SCLC is capable of. (C) (U)

According to Tournour, other individuals present at this meeting had discussed the relationship of the SCLC on the west side with members of the DuBois Club active there. It had been stated that this DuBois Club was trying to participate with Bevel who has "opened the doors" to them and had even held a rally at a DuBois Club headquarters. The DuBois Club here was being careful in its activities connected with the peace movement so that the SCLC or Bevel would not be put on the spot. (C) (U)

Tournour had stated that during the course of this meeting he had been officially invited to formally join the CP, the attitude on the part of the others present being that those who feel the party is necessary to the struggle should join and help make it an effective force. Tournour was to consider this proposal and render his decision concerning actually joining the CP at a later date. (C) (U)

Regarding Tournour it should be noted that the source utilized above has previously advised, during September, 1965, that Tournour has been considered for sometime by the leadership of the Illinois CP as a Party member for all practical purposes and that representatives of the CP had worked closely with him, as they would with another Party member. (C) (U)

This source continued that Tournour was the CORE Midwest regional secretary in charge of the CORE Task Force in Chicago from the summer of 1964 until he was fired by the CORE National Office in January, 1965. He then arranged for a group of Midwest CORE representatives to finance his employment as a staff CORE member of the (U)

Midwest area. As such, Tournour had continued as head of the CORE Task Force in January until June, 1965, when the "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, ran an article regarding his activities which resulted in a public statement by the CORE National Director that Tournour had been fired. (U)

1 APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who had attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

As of May 3, 1965, there were two DCC Clubs in Chicago, one located on the north side, the other on the west side. Neither Club has a headquarters.

At a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, at Chicago, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator; ILENE WAGNER, Secretary; and KATHY PEARSON, Area Reporter, all of whom are current members of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois.

The Chicago Area does not have an official headquarters and is currently using TED and KATHY PEARSON's residence, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, as a temporary headquarters. b6 b7C

APPENDIX

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past

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DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

6-14-84
Classified by 8972TDK/KAT
Declassify on: OADR
CAMD/SLC

Date: 10/28/65

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL (U)
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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL ~~SECRET~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

EXPLANATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 Amlu
BLANKET EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II 1-2.5.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10/26/81
54666
80-14
78-14

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1628 EFTC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
New York file 100-149194
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
New York file 100-153735
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies LHM.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] who on 10/15/65 furnished SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA a photostatic copy of the letter referred to in enclosed LHM. This letter has been submitted as an exhibit to Atlanta file 100-5718 re SCLC. (S) (U)

NY 694-S* is source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

1-ENCLOSURE

If information furnished by [redacted] is disseminated it should be classified Confidential because [redacted] (U) and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized persons could reasonably jeopardize his security. (U)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
178 NOV 4 1965

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-438794)
(1- 100-442529)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
5 - Atlanta (1- 100-5718) (1- 157-257) ~~(RALPH ABERNATHY)~~
(1- 100-6670) (1- 100-6828) ~~(WM. STEIN)~~

AGS:cb
(12) 8

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-837

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (S) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ X (U)

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) a highly sensitive source furnishing information concerning racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ X (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFP/cdh

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-14-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/cdh
Declassify on: OADR
6 Arrow/SCLC

On October 15, 1965, a confidential source advised that records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Headquarters, Atlanta, reflect that on September 20, 1965, SCLC received the following letter: X (U)

"September 16, 1965

"Rev. Ralph Abernathy
S. C. L. C.
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

"Dear Ralph,

"It was nice seeing you last month at the staff meeting. I missed you the second day and then I had to rush back.

"I am enclosing for William Stein the withholding certificate which you'll need to put him on the payroll.

"Martin told me after talking with you that it would be awkward to pay him $8,500.00 as salary and $1,500.00 for disbursements because no one else is on such a basis. A compromise was worked out for $9,000.00 as salary, which benefits SCLC.

"Stein has been paid as much as $22,000.00 a year so he should be worth the pay. In addition, he understands if it is not working out to SCLC's benefit financially he will be dropped promptly.

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED ON: SP4 Jenner
BLASS. FOR EXTENSION OF: 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.5.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 10-28-85

ENCLOSURE

~~46 80514~~ 135-18 100-442529-

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SCLC;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"Warmest personal regards to the family.

"Very truly yours,

"/s/ Stanley

"Stanley D. Levison"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1965

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY:

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 10/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) ~~P~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
IS - C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS (C.I.R.M.)
IS - C
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Cincinnati dated 7/9/65 and WFO letter to Little Rock dated 10/21/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION," dated 10/27/65.

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
5 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3600)
EFM/jew
(14)

100-442529
RECORDED
20 NOV 3 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-532

6 AG NOV 8 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LR 100-3506

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, Ark., Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark., OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached LHM is [redacted] The original information concerning this is located in Chicago file [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

Attempts by the Little Rock Office to obtain a suitable characterization of the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals has been negative.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of the information would immediately identify the informant as the source and hamper his future effectiveness.

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 27, 1965

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
[illegible] and
[illegible]tion

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) 1
U. S. Secret Service **Little Rock**

Enclosure(s) 1

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 27, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

On June 29, 1965, FRED KITTRELL advised that he is currently a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He advised that his last employment was that as a Public Accountant at 732 Ninth Street, NE, Washington, D. C.

The name of FRED KITTRELL, [redacted] NE, Washington, D. C., was contained on a list believed to contain the names of participants in the conference held in the period May 29-30, 1965, in Washington, D. C., to organize a coalition of force of the militant element in the civil rights movement.

b6
b7C

(LR T-1, 6/6/65)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 27, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
Character	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
Reference	Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated October 27, 1965

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64 and Kansas City letter to Director, dated 7/28/65.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

1-CC 808 R.B

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Kansas City
GAA:bjc
(5)

REC-22

100-442529-1513

9 NOV 1 1965

Phillips

DWB SEC.

62 NOV 2 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC-70

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel to New York, 10/20/65; Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 10/26/65, Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, 10/22/65.

Upon viewing a photograph of MARION METELITS furnished by the Philadelphia Office, SAS [redacted] and JOHN C. SEATON identified her as a person observed entering CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on 10/7/65. SAS could not identify the photograph of DEBBIE AMIS as one seen entering CP Headquarters on 10/7/65.

b6
b7C

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-23443) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672) (RM)
[redacted] (MARION METELITS)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

JCS:gmd
(8)

REC-70 100-442529-1514

EX-103

12 OCT 29 1965

55 NOV 4 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/65

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Minneapolis report of SA C. LEE SNOEYENBOS dated 8/2/65 at Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Office has no ~~influence~~ information to report at this time in regard to Communist influence in racial matters in this division.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:skt
(5)

REC-47 100-442529-1515

EX-101

INTD SEC.

66 NOV 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/20/65

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 8/18/65.

There is no material from this Office for a quarterly report at this time and consequently no report will be submitted.

0-17 to New Orleans
Copy to
Date 10-29-65
By SFP/tkp
Remarks Copy of Relet not designated for NYO, origin as required.

1 - cc sent to New York 10/29/65
By R/S for insp.
SFP/tkp

REC-47
1 - Xerox of R.B 100-442529-1516
11-2
OCT 22 1965

EX-101

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JWG/mrk
(4)

66 NOV 4 1965

EX-PRC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/65

WBS FTP

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Re Remylet 7/29/65.

Quarterly report of Cincinnati Division in this matter is due at Bureau 11/1/65. Review of file shows that no information has been received during the period regarding CIRM in the territory of this Division.

In view of this, no report being submitted, for this period. Cincinnati will continue to alert sources for pertinent information concerning CIRM.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-Cincinnati

TPS/mau
(4)

1 - cc & of RB

EXECUTIVE SECRET

100-442529-7517

REC-AZ

OCT 28 1965

EX-101

INT. SEC.

66 NOV 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/65

FROM : SAC, Honolulu (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

[redacted] been received indicating [redacted] matters in [redacted]

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (info)(RAM)
1 - Honolulu

LSB:ejg
(4)

REC- 47
EX-101

100-[redacted]-1518

5 NOV 1 1965

EXP PROC

30 NOV 1965

FBI, SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter 7/29/65.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

2 - Bureau (RM) 1 - cc 808 R.B
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Albany
ETB:saw
(5)

1519

REC-47 100-442529-1519

EX-101

18 NOV 1 1965

PAT. SEC.

66 NOV 4 1965

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 25
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 55 ~ Duplicate;
Page 56 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 85 ~ Duplicate;
Page 128 ~ Duplicate;
Page 129 ~ Duplicate;
Page 130 ~ Duplicate;
Page 164 ~ Duplicate;
Page 167 ~ Duplicate;
Page 169 ~ Duplicate;
Page 172 ~ Duplicate;
Page 220 ~ Duplicate;
Page 221 ~ Duplicate;
Page 222 ~ Duplicate;
Page 224 ~ Duplicate;
Page 225 ~ Duplicate;
Page 226 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 7/29/65.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage

DEC:jlr
(5)

REC-47

100-442529-1520

EX-101

9 NOV 1 1965

66 NOV 4 1965

30 NOV 1 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau 8/2/65.

During the quarter ending 10/31/65 Mobile received no pertinent information concerning captioned matter.

As the Bureau has been advised previously, there is no known active CP group in this division, the only known CP member being an elderly Negro male at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted for this quarter.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1 - Mobile
JTB:sis
(4)

REC-47 100-442529-1521

EX-101

15 NOV 2 1965

INTSEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/65

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter dated 7/30/65.

No data pertinent to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period 7/30/65 to date.

1 - cc 808 R.B

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Louisville

GWH/mfm
(4)

REC-47

100-442529-1522

EX-101

11-2
1 OCT 28 1965

INC. SEC.

66 NOV 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/27/65

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-2860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to AL 8/28/64; EP let to Director 4/28/65.

On 10/22/65, [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that no information has come to his attention during the past three months regarding any Communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso area. The informant advised that the racial situation in the El Paso area is "very quiet" and that there have been no racial disturbances to his knowledge. b7D

No information regarding the captioned matter has come to the attention of the El Paso Office from any source whatever; and, therefore, in accordance with current Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

2 - Bureau (RAM) 1-cc 608 R.B
1 - New York (RAM) (Info.)
1 - El Paso

FJP/bam
(4)

REC 30 100-442529-1523
EX.-107
11-1
1 OCT 1965

INT. SEC.

NOV 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/65

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Re IP report of SA MAX H. BRATTEN, 8/2/65.

No information has been developed during the period 8/1/65 through 10/31/65 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter. No report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/swm
(5)

REC 30 100-442529-1524

EX-107

16 NOV 1 1965

5 NOV 4 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/65

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBulet to Albany, 5/13/65, and San Juan letter to Bureau, 7/19/65.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 2/1/66.

EXP. PEND. INACT. 30

2 - Bureau (RM) 1-cc 808 R.B
1 - New York (RM) (Info)
1 - San Juan
CAD:gjk
(4)

EX 110

REC- 52/00-442529. 1525

11-2

10 NOV 1965

INT. SEC.

118

50 NOV 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) -RUC-

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet 10/29/65 and rep of SA [redacted] at Omaha dated 10/21/65. b6 b7C

On Cover Page A of instant report should contain OM T-2 who is CG 5824-S*.

The information attributable to OM T-1 as obtained on 10/18/65 is corrected as stated in rerep. T-1 is a close personal friend of EDNA MAY GRIFFIN and her husband who is a practicing osteophathic physician in Des Moines, Iowa. T-1 sees the GRIFFINs socially on several occasions and he is in a position to furnish information in the event EDNA MAY GRIFFIN is active in CP matters or expounds the CP line.

Bureau and New York requested to place informant OM T-2 as set forth above on Cover Page A. Omaha copies corrected.

CC-808RB

(2)-Bureau (Registered Mail)
1-New York (Registered Mail)
1-Omaha
JVB:asm
(4)

EX 110

REC-52 100-442529-1526

16 NOV 2 1965

EX-102

34 NOV 1 1965

50 NOV 5 1965

118

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	10/29/65	6/29/65 - 10/27/65

TITLE OF CASE: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA

TYPED BY: jew

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS--C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clear DATE 11-5-65 MK

REC 56 ~~STAT~~

REFERENCES:

Report of SA dated 8/18/65 at Little Rock;

Little Rock airtels to Bureau dated 10/18,27,28/65.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ inasmuch as it contains information from sensitive New York sources and any unauthorized disclosure of the information contained herein could tend to identify these sources and seriously hamper future investigation of the CP, USA.

Information set forth in this report was previously furnished by referenced airtels to the Bureau and LHM's suitable for dissemination.

Classified by SP-1 AC/DW
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APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Notations

Class. & Ext. By SP6 Bopp Burg
Exception-FCIM II, 1-2
Date of Review 10/29/85
67879
Lo 20181

FOIPA

Attempts by the Little Rock Office to obtain a suitable characterization of the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals have been negative.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 [redacted] (C) (U)	LR 100-2433-20
LR T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
LR T-3 [redacted]	LR 100-3620-5
LR T-4 NY 2361-S* (C) (U)	
LR T-5 NY 3253-S*	
LR T-6 NY 2965-S* (C) (U)	
LR T-7 [redacted]	LR 100-3620-5
LR T-8 [redacted] PSI, (New York Office)	LR 100-3620-5

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

(U) (C)

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Office as they are office of origin in case captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, IS-C."

LR 100-3564

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by February 1, 1966.

-C*-
COVER PAGE

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DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock
Date: October 29, 1965

Field Office File #: LR 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

b6
b7C

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: (U) Res: [redacted]

The Pine Bluff Student Movement, Pine Bluff, Ark. affiliate of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), has canceled its yearly subscription to the "People's World," a West Coast Communist newspaper. The name of FRED KITTRELL, a SNCC worker at Pine Bluff, Ark., was contained on a list of participants in a conference held May 29-30, 1965, at Washington, D. C., to organize a coalition of force of the militant element in the civil rights movement. Information concerning past subversive activities of PHILIP FONER, father of LAURA FONER, a SNCC worker at Gould, Ark., set forth.

Mr & Mrs. Philip S. Foner
Philip Sheldon Foner
Roslyn Foner

-P- B1 [redacted]

Classified by SP-1 AGENT
Declassify on: OADR

DETAILS: NY USSR

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Class. & Ext. By [redacted]
Reason-FCIM II, 1-[redacted]
Date of Review 10/29/85
10/20/81

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LR 100-3564

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The yearly subscription to the "People's World" held by the Pine Bluff Student Movement, 2006 West 9th Street, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been canceled. (U)

(LR T-1, 10/4/65) X(4)

The "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

On July 14, 1965, Reverend BENJAMIN GRINAGE, [redacted] a field secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), advised that the Pine Bluff Movement, a non-membership and non-dues paying organization, was originally called the Pine Bluff Student Movement and the name was changed to the Pine Bluff Movement about one year ago. He advised this group was organized by a group of local Negroes to facilitate integration in all fields in the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, area and is considered to be an affiliate of the SNCC. Reverend GRINAGE advised that at one time he was the chairman of the Pine Bluff Movement.

On June 29, 1965, FRED KITTELL advised that he is currently a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. He advised that his last employment was that as a Public Accountant at [redacted]

b6
b7C

The name of FRED KITTRELL, [redacted], was contained on a list believed to contain the names of participants in the conference held in the period May 29-30, 1965, in Washington, D. C., to organize a coalition of force of the militant element in the civil rights movement.

(LR T-2, 6/6/65) X(4)

On September 7, 1965, LAURA FONER, Gould, Arkansas, advised that she has been a field volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at Gould, Arkansas, since July 15, 1965. She advised she was born [redacted] and that her parents are Dr. and

Mrs. PHILIP S. FONER, Mountain Trail, Croton-On-Hudson, New York, and that her father is engaged as a publisher of the Citadel Press in New York City.

Concerning PHILIP SHELDON FONER, who is a partner in the Citadel Press, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, the following information is set forth:

PHILIP FONER attended a New York County leadership school for the Communist Party (CP) at Woodbridge, New York, about the first six weeks of 1939.

[(LR T-3, 1938)] X(U)

A CP affair, which was addressed by the chairman of the New York state CP, was held at the home of PHILIP FONER on November 18, 1960. (C) (U)

X[(LR T-4, 11/28/60)]X

PHILIP FONER goes to Russia to collect money which the Russians owed him as royalties on his books.

[(LR T-5, 11/3/61)] X(U)

PHILIP FONER and his wife ROSLYN are close associates of CELIA GIRONA, Secretary, Cuban Mission to the UN, and GIRONA has been a frequent weekend guest at the FONERS' home. (C) (U)

[(LR T-6, 1962)] X(U)

The FONERS were guests of GIRONA, supra, at a party held at the Cuban Mission to the UN on May 17, 1963. (C) (U)

[(LR T-6, 5/18/63)] X(U)

PHILIP FONER spoke at a forum sponsored by the New York City Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City on June 17, 1963. A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is contained in the Appendix hereto. X(U)

[(LR T-7, 6/20/63)] X(U)

PHILIP FONER attended a New York reception honoring ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who was then National Chairman of the CP, USA, on March 31, 1963.

[(LR T-8, 3/31/63)] X(U)

LR 100-3564

The October 18, 1964, edition of "The Worker" contains a letter from PHILIP S. FONER commenting on a book review by GEORGE MORRIS in the October 4, 1964, edition of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On August 3, 1965, an advertisement sponsored by the New York School for Marxist Studies, Student Committee on Progressive Education, indicated that classes on new developments in Marxist thought would be held Wednesdays through August 25, 1965, at 7:30 P. M., Room 15A, 853 Broadway, New York City. The advertisement indicated that the topic for August 4, 1965, would be "Cuba and the Struggle for Latin American Independence" and the lecturer would be Dr. PHILIP S. FONER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 29, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated October 29, 1965, at Little Rock under the above caption. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	10/29/65	10/18 - 25/65

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~	SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	RMS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Detroit, dated 7/30/65.

- P* -

LEAD

~~Classified by SP3 Taylor 9/8/93~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported herein from DE T-1, DE T-4, DE T-6, and DE T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the National defense.

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25 NOV 1 1965

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66 NOV 9 1965

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Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Division since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational cases involved.

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source		Location
DE T-1 is	(U)	
DE T-2 is	(U)	

Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN

DE T-3 is		

(Source of Information)

Characterization of GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

DE T-4 is	(U)	
DE T-5 is	(U)	

Characterization of BOLDON (BOLZA) BAXTER

DE T-6 is	(U)	

Characterization of ROBERT HIMMEL

DE T-7 is	(U)	

Characterization of Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

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(U)

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DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-8 is [redacted] Criminal Intelligence Bureau Detroit Police Department (By Request)	[redacted]

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(U)

Characterization of Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.
" " Freedom Now Party

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DE T-9 is [redacted]

DE T-10 is [redacted]
(Source of Information)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
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1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 10/29/65

File Number: 100-32457 Bufile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During 7/65 and 9/65, at meetings of Michigan [redacted] District, CP, (MDCP), SWP, and JFG, all in Detroit, Mich., involvement of Communists and others in racial matters, including MDCP and SWP support of Negro candidates for Detroit Common Council, discussed. (U) Recent SWP throwaway listed various events to be held in 7/65 and 8/65 at SWP headquarters in Detroit, featuring some racial topics. (U) "Procedure and Check List for the 1965 Guild Program in Mississippi and the South for Desegregation of Public Facilities" sent to individuals on mailing list of NLG.

- P* -

9/8/13
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

DETAILS: AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period July 16, 1965, to October 15, 1965, to influence the racial movement.

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GROUP 1
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CONFI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-1 advised on July 29, 1965, that on July 16, 1965, a meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Group, Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP), was held at 19971 Mark Twain, Detroit. At this meeting, a discussion was held concerning the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and an out of state DCA organizer spoke. (U)

He said he was one of several persons assigned to the Detroit area to work to organize a DCA. He said there were about 30 such functionaries throughout the country assigned to this work and that they each received $30.00 per week for expenses. He said the DCA are a group of Marxist inspired youth, not necessarily Communists, who are involving themselves in the everyday struggle around the peace question, the problems of employment and youth and the problem of equal civil rights for Negroes, especially younger Negroes. He stated that the DCA are composed of Communists, socialists and just plain liberals. (U)

He said that he and the others of the 30 functionaries traveling in the U.S. are paid by "the Party" for this work. At this meeting, it was agreed that each member of this group would contribute a sum of money monthly to sustain the Detroit DCA. (U)

A characterization of the DCA is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

DE T-1 advised on August 6, 1965, that on July 22, 1965, a meeting of "The Volunteers" for "The Worker" was held at 3285 Ewald Circle, Detroit. At this meeting, WILLIAM ALLAN commented on the forthcoming Detroit Common Council election and stated that the "liberal forces" must elect GEORGE W. (U)

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CROCKETT, JR., to the Council since he is a Negro attorney who has defended the CP in Court and who is also active in the Negro struggle for civil rights. ALLAN said that to help CROCKETT get elected, he planned to have 10,000 copies of "The Worker" distributed in Detroit which would carry articles in support of CROCKETT. He said these papers would be sold and/or given away. (C) (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-2 advised on April 5, 1965, WILLIAM ALLAN is a current member of the Ford Club, MDCP, and is the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker". (C) (U) Mich (U) (C)

DE T-3 advised on January 15, 1965, that a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) letter dated October 28, 1964, listed GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., as Vice President of this organization. George Crockett National Lawyers Guild Mich

CROCKETT is a Detroit lawyer who was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of 11 National CP leaders in New York, during 1949 and during the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit in 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial and as a result, served a four month prison sentence.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

DE T-4 advised on September 16, 1965, that on September 12, 1965, a meeting of the Ford Club, MDCP, was held at 143 Hazelwood, Detroit. At this meeting, discussion concerned the forthcoming Detroit City primary elections and centered around GEORGE CROCKETT and his chances of getting elected to the Detroit Common Council. Opinion was divided (C) (U)

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as to CROCKETT's chances for election. WILLIAM ALLAN said leaders of the MDCP had a long talk with CROCKETT in February and March of 1965 and prevailed upon CROCKETT to run for election to the Detroit Common Council. ALLAN said CROCKETT originally wanted to run for a Judgeship. He said the CP told CROCKETT he would be nominated in the primary election but that the CP did not expect him to win in the final election. He said that BOLZA BAXTER is doing a tremendous job for CROCKETT and that BAXTER is the best campaign manager "we" ever trained. (C) (U)

DE T-5 advised on April 13, 1965, that BOLDON (BOLZA) BAXTER, as of April 3, 1965, was Chairman of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. (C) (U)

Mich

(B) SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-6 advised on September 16, 1965, that at a closed Detroit Branch, SWP (DBSWP) membership meeting held on September 12, 1965, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, ROBERT HIMMEL commented regarding the current election campaign in Detroit. He stated this campaign was different from the 1964 campaign in that most of the SWP members were taking part in the Vietnam war project or in helping Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE in his try for membership on the City of Detroit Common Council. (C) (U)

Mich

Albert B. Cleage, Jr.

A characterization of the DBSWP is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

DE T-6 advised on September 10, 1965, that ROBERT HIMMEL, as of August 29, 1965, is a member of the Executive Committee and is the political director of the DBSWP. (C) (U)

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DE T-7 advised on February 27, 1964, that Reverend ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR., is Chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party, which is an adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party. (U)

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DE T-8 advised on August 11, 1964, that at a rally of the Freedom Now Party, an all Negro political party which was formed in 1963, held on August 2, 1964, at the Central Congregational Church, Detroit, Reverend ALBERT CLEAGE, Pastor of this church, was among the speakers. Reverend CLEAGE opened his speech with an objection to a statement made by a previous speaker that the SWP was an enemy of the Freedom Now Party. (U)

Reverend CLEAGE stated that in his opinion, the SWP had been very helpful to the Freedom Now Party during its earliest days of formation and that he would be glad to argue the point at a later date with the previous speaker.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party with an "all black slate and a platform for liberation".

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as reflected in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like.

DE T-6, on July 16, 1965, provided a recent but undated throwaway from the SWP, Michigan Headquarters, containing a schedule of coming events under the caption "The Negro in American History". This throwaway featured topics, including the following: (U)

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Four talks to be held during July and August, 1965, at the SWP Headquarters in Detroit:

1. "Racism Developed Before the Civil War"

2. "From World War I to Freedom Now"

3. "The Crisis in Negro Leadership Today"

4. "The Theory of the Negro Struggle"

(C) JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by National and other functionaries.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 8, 1965, DE T-9 advised (U) that on September 5, 1965, the National Plenary Session of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of the JFG was held at the Fisher YMCA, West Grand Boulevard and Dexter Street in Detroit.

According to DE T-9, (U) during the keynote speech which was given by the National Chairman of the NLC, it was stated that the Negro revolution is the important happening of our time. This is symbolic in that it includes and emerges from youth, it started from the Negro himself, it has gained and continues to gain momentum, it grasps conditions of American pragmatism, it can either go forward or backward, and, it cannot be allowed to go backward.

It was stated that the masses must practice daily theory in their own lives as well as in revolutionary activities. Then, "we can participate in civil rights, in the Negro revolution, the free speech and the anti-war movements. We can concern ourselves with our own growth for our age. We are to elicit from the masses their wishes. Only the masses can do the revolution. As the Negro revolution emerges and reaches potential, we will reach world revolution. We are the creators of new world dimensions."

A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD (U)

DE T-10 made available on July 23, 1965, a mimeographed list of instructions which had been recently sent to individuals on the mailing list of the NLG.

This list is entitled, "Procedure and Check List for the 1965 Guild Program in Mississippi and the South for Desegregation of Public Facilities". It states that the purpose of this activity is to desegregate all public facilities on a county-wide basis and to secure compliance under the 1964 Civil Rights Act pursuant to Title II and III and related sections, either through negotiated voluntary compliance or initiating suit.

The list goes on to outline the activities to be engaged in by the teams of lawyers who wish to participate and it points out that such activities would necessitate travel by these teams of lawyers to the State of Mississippi where they would work under the guidance of the Southern Regional Director of the Guild located in Jackson, Mississippi.

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APPENDIX

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DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 19, 1965, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

-1-

APPENDIX

"THE VOLUNTEERS", also known as "Volunteer Press Committee"

On August 11, 1958, a source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker", stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958), the new "Volunteers" Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a second source advised that the Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition - The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper established the "Press Committee", which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers". This is a public group open to both Party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. This source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

The source further stated on May 6, 1965, that "The Volunteers", also known as the "Volunteer Press Committee", continues to be active.

The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958. A source advised on May 18, 1964, that "The Worker" is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Sunday, and are known as the Midweek Edition and the Weekend Edition.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
October 29, 1965

Title	Communist Influence in [redacted] Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Detroit report, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	10/28/65	10/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACTIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 7/23/65 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN STANFORD [redacted] b7D

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SA 100-9845

SA T-2:
NY 694-S*

SA T-3:

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SA T-4:

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[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-2, SA T-3, and SA T-4, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1-OSI, 10th District (RM)
1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO

Date: October 28, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

At CP club meeting, JOHN STANFORD stated that they have to have unity between the Negro community and the labor unions. At another CP club meeting, STANFORD stated that with respect to the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), a CP member should work closely with the Negro community, that the Negroes had been in the forefront of the civil rights movement, and that "we" should give them all the assistance possible.

- P -

~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-3 (6/23/65)

At a Communist Party (CP) club meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, on June 22, 1965, JOHN STANFORD led the educational which was taken from the April, 1965, issue of Political Affairs which had to do with civil rights. STANFORD stated that they have to have unity between the Negro community and the labor unions and that the labor unions and the Negro community must work together. STANFORD also pointed out that in this same connection they must do everything to see that Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Bill is repealed. He stated that this was the main goal that they must work for at this time.

Political Affairs is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA.

SA T-1 (10/6/65)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

CONFIDENTIAL

SA T-2 (1/7/60)

[redacted] Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA T-3 (7/28/65)

At a CP club meeting held in San Antonio on July 27, 1965, JOHN STANFORD pointed out that as Party members they should work closely with mass movements, including the Congress of Racial Equality.

SA T-3 (8/11/65)

On August 10, 1965, at a CP club meeting held in San Antonio, JOHN STANFORD stated that with respect to the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), a certain CP member present at this meeting should work very closely with the people on the East side of San Antonio, the Negro community. He pointed out that the Negroes had been in the forefront of the civil rights movement and that "we" should give them all the assistance possible. STANFORD stated that there is no strong leadership being exerted on the East side of San Antonio and told that certain CP member to concentrate in recruiting for DCA on the East side of San Antonio.

Source also advised that it is to be noted that it is common knowledge in San Antonio, Texas, that when a person refers to the "East side of San Antonio" that they are referring to the Negro community.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-4 (8/18/65)

On August 17, 1965, at an informal meeting of a group interested in the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, which meeting was held in San Antonio, JOHN STANFORD mentioned briefly the current riots being held in Los Angeles and was very critical of MARTIN LUTHER KING for siding with the police in the Los Angeles situation.

One of those present made inquiry about CARE packages as to whether or not they were effective in helping people of the world. STANFORD stated that they were not very effective since they did not reach the people. STANFORD stated that an effective program known as the Huntsville Action for Youth which had to do with integration was being conducted in Huntsville, Texas. He stated that this was a very important project. He stated that it was his understanding that the church at Huntsville would not let church property be used in connection with this program.

This same person mentioned above wanted to know what STANFORD thought about the recent program announced by Archbishop ROBERT E. LUCEY of the Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio regarding integration, and STANFORD stated that it was a fine program.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 28, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1530 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

NAL FORM NO. 10
EDITION
MR. 41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-16

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 10/22/65, and NYlet to Bureau, 10/18/65.

On 10/28/65, CHARLES MIRAS was interviewed by SAS JAMES G. FITZGERALD and JOHN C. SEATON in the vicinity of 119th Street and 3rd Ave., NYC. MIRAS stated that he resides at Rockleigh Road, Palisades, NY, and is employed as an Assistant Principal at Public School 96, 216 E. 120th St, NYC.

MIRAS stated that he was a member of the Bath Beach Club of the Communist Party in Brooklyn, NY, from approximately 1939 to 1946. He stated that when he joined the CP he sincerely felt that the Communist approach to matters concerning the country was the best, but he stated that after he got out of the Navy, he realized that he was in error and terminated his association with the Party. MIRAS advised that he was not active in the CP while he was in the service, but he did retain his CP membership during this period.

MIRAS was asked if he could recall names of individuals who were active in the Bath Beach Club of the CP; he paused for a few moments ostensibly contemplating the question and then said he could not recall any of the names. A number of names of people who had been in the Bath Beach Club were mentioned to him, and photographs were exhibited, but he replied that he did not know them. HARRY WACHTEL's photograph was shown him, and he immediately identified him by name. MIRAS said he did not know if WACHTEL was a member of the CP or if he had attended meetings of the CP. He recalled that WACHTEL was a member of the American Labor Party and the American League Against War and Fascism. He mentioned that he had attended a number of meetings at which WACHTEL was present, but he said he could not recall the nature of these meetings. According to MIRAS, WACHTEL has not been in contact with MIRAS in recent years.

100-442529-1531

CC 80818

REC-16

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-437828) (HARRY H. WACHTEL)
1-NY (100-93585) (CHARLES MIRAS) (46)
2-NY [redacted] (46)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY H. WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-80639) (DEFECTED COMMUNIST) (46)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
(8)

15 NOV 1 1965

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NOV 9 1965

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5010-106

When asked if his wife, LEAH, had been associated with the CP, he stated that she would have to speak for herself.

The following is a physical description of MIRAS:

Name	CHARLES MIRAS
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	50
Height	5'6"
Weight	145-150
Build	Medium
Complexion	Fair
Hair	Brown-greying

During the course of the interview, MIRAS said he would cooperate in any way possible and would answer any questions. It was suggested to him that he give some thought to his membership in the CP in an effort to recall individuals who were members during the period when he was a member, and upon giving it consideration, to contact the NYO. MIRAS agreed to give this matter consideration. If MIRAS does not contact the NYO in a reasonable period of time, he will be recontacted.

LEAH MIRAS will be interviewed by the NYO.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10-29-65

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64 and mylet 7-30-65

Contact with informants, confidential sources and liaison sources in the Springfield Office failed to develop any information reportable in the above-captioned matter.

1 - cc & R.B

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
VTH:vr
(5)

REC-61

100-442529-1532

EX-103

3 NOV 1 1965

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1 NOV 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

EXP-PROC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 10/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
IS - C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile(100-439190)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York
Bufile (100-442529)

Re Little Rock airtel to New York dated 9/10/65 and New York airtel to Little Rock dated 10/25/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION," dated October 28, 1965.

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
5 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3620)
EFM/jew
(14)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 3 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: 70 NOV 5 1965 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-52

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, Ark., Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark., OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and ONI, New Orleans, La.

Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" inasmuch as it contains information from sensitive New York sources and any unauthorized disclosure of information contained therein would tend to identify these sources and seriously hamper future investigations of the CP, USA.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 [redacted]	LR 100-3620-5
LR T-2 NY 2361-S*	
LR T-3 NY 3253-S*	b7D
LR T-4 NY 2965-S*	
LR T-5 [redacted]	LR 100-3620-5
LR T-6 [redacted] PSI, (New York Office)	LR 100-3620-5

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 28, 1965

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

On September 7, 1965, LAURA FONER, Gould, Arkansas, advised that she has been a field volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Gould, Arkansas, since July 15, 1965. She advised she was born on [redacted], and that her parents are Dr. and Mrs. PHILIP S. FONER, Mountain Trail, Croton-On-Hudson, New York, and that her father is engaged as a publisher of the Citadel Press in New York City.

Concerning PHILIP SHELDON FONER, who is a partner in the Citadel Press, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York, the following information is set forth:

PHILIP FONER attended a New York County leadership school for the Communist Party (CP) at Woodbridge, New York, about the first six weeks of 1938.

(LR T-1, 1938)

A CP affair, which was addressed by the chairman of the New York state CP, was held at the home of PHILIP FONER on November 18, 1960.

(LR T-2, 11/28/60)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

PHILIP FONER goes to Russia to collect money which the Russians owed him as royalties on his books.

(LR T-3, 11/3/61)

PHILIP FONER and his wife ROSLYN are close associates of CELIA GIRONA, Secretary, Cuban Mission to the UN, and GIRONA has been a frequent weekend guest at the FONERS' home.

(LR T-4, 1962)

The FONERS were guests of GIRONA, supra, at a party held at the Cuban Mission to the UN on May 17, 1963.

(LR T-4, 5/18/63)

PHILIP FONER spoke at a forum sponsored by the New York City Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City on June 17, 1963. A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee is contained in the Appendix hereto.

(LR T-5, 6/20/63)

PHILIP FONER attended a New York reception honoring ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, who was then National Chairman of the CP, USA, on March 31, 1963.

(LR T-6, 3/31/63)

The October 18, 1964, edition of "The Worker" contains a letter from PHILIP S. FONER commenting on a book review by GEORGE MORRIS in the October 4, 1964, edition of "The Worker."

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

On August 3, 1965, an advertisement sponsored by the New York School for Marxist Studies, Student Committee on Progressive Education, indicated that classes on new developments in Marxist thought would be held Wednesdays through August 25, 1965, at 7:30 P. M., Room 15A, 853 Broadway, New

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

York City. The advertisement indicated that the topic for August 4, 1965, would be "Cuba and the Struggle for Latin American Independence" and the lecturer would be Dr. PHILIP S. FONER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
October 28, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
Character	MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated October 28, 1965, at Little Rock captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/27/65

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (100-15058)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Rerep of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 7/30/65 at Miami. b7D

The following is being submitted in lieu of the next quarterly report:

On October 11, 1965, [redacted] advised that when GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CP, USA, visited the Miami area, September 28 - October 2, 1965, MEYERS said he wanted to see a Reverend GRAHAM of the NAACP and a civil liberties attorney named TOBIAS SIMON. MEYERS' purpose in wanting to contact these individuals was not made clear and apparently, he never had met them before.

MEYERS said that he looked up the address of the Reverend GRAHAM and found it was in Coconut Grove, Florida, and decided it was too far for him to travel from downtown Miami. He said he visited SIMON's office but SIMON was absent and he left some literature, not further described.

The Reverend GRAHAM whom MEYERS wanted to see is probably Reverend EDWARD T. GRAHAM, 5308 N.W. 8th Avenue, Miami. This address is not in Coconut Grove but west central Miami. Reverend GRAHAM was formerly chairman of the Miami NAACP. He has never been identified as a Communist Party member, although active in front groups, as set out in previous CIRM reports.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Miami
RLO:sll
(4)

REC-35
15 OCT 28 1965
EX-107

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TOBIAS SIMON is believed identical with a Miami attorney with offices at 223 S.E. First Street, Miami. SIMON was a former subscriber to "The Worker" but has never been identified as a Communist or member of the Communist Party. During the past several years, he has been extremely active in representing civil rights defendants involved in picketing and sit-in cases. In 1955 and 1963, he was reported as being a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

As the above information was obtained [redacted], it is not being submitted in a report in order not to jeopardize this valuable source. In addition, [redacted] advised that MEYERS was such a prevaricator on other matters during his recent Florida trip so as to make anything he said about "contacts" suspect as to veracity. Informant said MEYERS made numerous statements of this type in order to justify his stay in and future return to the Miami area. However, it is known he spent more time swimming and house hunting than he did on Party work. b7D

A review of the case files of racial matter type organizations and the Progressive Labor Party and contact with Special Agents handling these cases determined that there was no information in these files of the type for inclusion in the CIRM report.

Miami will continue to follow and report CIRM activities.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/65

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk report of SA LEMUEL W. KERR, 7/30/65.

There is nothing to report for any of the categories for the quarter 8/1 - 10/31/65.

In view of this, no report is being submitted.

REC-61 100-442529-1534

NOV 2 1965

EX. 112

1-cc 808 RB

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (RM)
1- Norfolk

LMK:mej
(5)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	11/17/65	8/19-10/26/65

CONFIDENTIAL

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	KENNETH P. WEST	bbr

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REC-43 100-442529-1535
EX-113

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 7/28/65 at Boston.

- P* -

LEADS

ALBANY (Info)

A copy of instant report has been designated for Albany for information purposes as the State of Vermont, covered by the Albany Division, is within the territory boundary of the CP, USA, New England District.

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASS. Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by 2/1/66.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ SP-1 6SKleh 6-8-79
~~REASON - FCIM~~ 1-1.2.4.2 2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 11-1-85
Pu comp # 36,871

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
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1 - DIO, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
(1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, NYC)
1 - Albany (100-19249)(RM)
2 - Boston (100-35427)

100-442529-1535
REC-47
18 NOV 1965
SEC.
100

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI ONI, OSI SEC. SER			
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]			
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11-4-65			
By	HOW FORW: [redacted]	SEP 1965		

Notations:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification DATE 11/5/65 CATRLS

CONFIDENTIAL

57 NOV 17 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-2 is [redacted]	Characterization of EDWARD TEIXEIRA
BS T-3 is CG 5824-S*	Characterization of GIL GREEN
BS T-4 is NY 694-S*	Characterization of GUS HALL
BS T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-6 is NY 4569-S*	
BS T-7 is [redacted]	Characterization of BILL MC ADOO
BS T-8 is [redacted] (at his request)	157-387-5

(U) (C)

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b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

A copy of this report has been designated for DIO, Boston, OSI, Westover AFB, Mass., 108th INTC Group, Boston, and the Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, for information purposes. (U)

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since the unauthorized disclosure of data provided by BS T-1 through BS T-7, which, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness and could adversely affect the national defense interest of the United States. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]
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LIMITED CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

This document was not reviewed in its entirety. Classification review was limited to:

Page	Paragraph	Page	Paragraph
1	All		
2	All		
3	All		

on 6-8-79

by SP-1 GsKloff

File # 100-442529-B

Serial 1535

Pet Comp # 36,871

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - DIO, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Massachusetts (RM)
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM)
1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. WEST
Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 11/1/65

Field Office File #: 100-35427
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 8/1/65 at the annual picnic of the New England Communist Party (CP) held at Sharon, Mass., GIL GREEN, who was present, was introduced as the greatest defender of Negro rights. On 9/12/65 at a meeting of the District Committee of the CP, USA, New England District, held at Holbrook, Mass., ARNOLD JOHNSON said that an article by GUS HALL in "Political Affairs" would be printed in pamphlet form. At this meeting, it was mentioned that 5,000 of these pamphlets were ordered by the New England District Committee and ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, who was present, suggested that they be distributed in the Negro districts in the Boston area. On 8/22/65 BILL MC ADOO and DAVE DOUGLAS of New York spoke at a rally in Roxbury (Boston), Mass., held by the Deacons for Defense and Justice. (C) (U)

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

On August 1, 1965, the annual picnic of the New England Communist Party (CP) was held at [redacted], Sharon, Massachusetts, at the home of LEWIS MARTIN JOHNSON. The guest of honor and speaker at this affair was GIL GREEN and others present included ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS GORDON, LEWIS JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA and ROBERT POLLOCK.

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At the picnic, LEWIS JOHNSON introduced EDWARD TEIXEIRA, who in turn introduced GIL GREEN as the greatest defender of Negro rights. TEIXEIRA also mentioned in introducing GREEN that the latter had spent eight years in jail as a result of the Smith Act.

(U)

Speaking at the picnic, GREEN attacked the McCarran Act and said it was unconstitutional. GREEN said that Party members cannot sign according to the McCarran Act without giving up their rights as free citizens. GREEN appealed for financial help for a defense fund to fight to McCarran Act.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON in speaking at the picnic praised GREEN and also attacked the McCarran Act. She said that there are forty-four defendants as a result of the McCarran Act and it is expected they will go to trial sometime in the coming October. She stated that four of the forty-four defendants are from New England, including EDWARD TEIXEIRA, LEWIS JOHNSON, OTIS HOOD and herself.

At this picnic, there were seven Negroes present including one who was the President of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Rhode Island.

During the talk by GREEN, four of the Negroes walked out and later GREEN asked TEIXEIRA if he had said anything to offend the Negroes. TEIXEIRA said that the four Negroes left the picnic because they were guests of the local Negroes and left early to drive back to New York.

(BS T-1, August 30, 1965)

Members of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, include OTIS HOOD, Chairman; LEWIS JOHNSON, Secretary; ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, Treasurer; EDWARD TEIXEIRA, in charge of Negro affairs, as well as ROBERT POLLOCK and LEWIS GORDON.

(BS T-1, March 12, 1965)

EDWARD TEIXEIRA continues to be a member of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party, USA.

(BS T-2, April 8, 1965)

(C) (U) GIL GREEN is a member of the Secretariat, National Board and National Committee and is also a full-time paid functionary of the Communist Party, USA.

(BS T-3, November 16, 1964)

On September 12, 1965, a meeting of the District Committee, CP, USA, New England District, was held in Holbrook, Massachusetts, at the home of OTIS HOOD, although he was not present. Among those who were in attendance at the meeting were ARNOLD JOHNSON, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS GORDON, ROBERT POLLOCK and EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

The agenda at this meeting included the following topics: "The Worker" drive, peace, Boston Schools.

LEWIS JOHNSON suggested that a local comrade be selected to write articles for "The Worker" about CP activities in New England. ARNOLD JOHNSON said that "The Worker" needs help and operated at a $38,000 deficit last year. ARNOLD JOHNSON further stated that an article by GUS HALL in the "Political Affairs" magazine is to be printed in pamphlet form and will be distributed to all districts. The cost of the pamphlet will be $5 a thousand.

It was announced at the meeting that 5,000 of these pamphlets were ordered by the District Committee, CP, USA, New England District. ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON suggested that most of the pamphlets be distributed in the Negro districts in the Boston area.

EDWARD TEIXEIRA in speaking at the District Committee meeting on the Boston School situation contended that Mrs. HICKS, Chairman of the Boston School Committee, has not been telling the truth about the school conditions in Boston where the Negro children are involved. He contended that in the Dorchester-Roxbury Negro areas of Boston, the schools are so overcrowded that most class rooms have sixty children and in many schools classes are being held in the hallways. TEIXEIRA further mentioned that eventually he will take a leadership role in the Negro school movement, but at present wants to be asked by the Negro leaders.

At this District Committee meeting, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON and ROBERT POLLOCK also attacked Mrs. HICKS charging she distorted the facts involving the Boston schools. TIMPSON said that many civic groups are behind the Negro movement.

(BS T-1, September 16, 1965)

"The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, in its issue of September 22, 1964, on page 7, column 1, referred to ARNOLD JOHNSON as the National Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA. MASS

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

(BS T-4, July 12, 1965)

A characterization of "Political Affairs" is contained in the appendix hereto.

Detective Sergeant [redacted], Massachusetts Division of Subversive Activities and a member of the Massachusetts b6 b7C

State Police assigned to the State House, Boston, Massachusetts, advised on October 8, 1965, that on September 23, 1965, CARL BRADEN had spoken on Radio Station WNAC, Boston, Massachusetts. BRADEN in this connection had appeared on the radio show "Comment," the moderator of which is FRED GALE. This is a show at which the guest gives a talk and then answers questions put to him by persons who call into the radio station.

Detective Sergeant [redacted] said he recalled that BRADEN in speaking on this occasion said he was in Boston to help the Negroes and also mentioned that a local office was to be opened which would oppose the House Un-American Activities Committee. b6 b7C

Mr. KENNETH COUGHLIN, [redacted] self-employed in the mortgage-finance business, on October 13, 1965, advised that he had listened to FRED GALE's radio show called "Comment" which was broadcast over Boston Radio Station WNAC when CARL BRADEN was the guest speaker.

COUGHLIN stated that he formerly lived in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and worked in nearby Louisville, Kentucky. While located in that area, he had read about CARL BRADEN and when BRADEN's name was mentioned over "Comment" as being the speaker on the night in question, he had listened from about 10 P. M. until the program was concluded. During the show, he telephoned to the radio station and spoke to BRADEN, inquiring of him as to whether or not he was still preaching the same philosophy which he previously did in Louisville. BRADEN, in reply, affirmed that he was.

Mr. COUGHLIN said he could not recall in detail what BRADEN had said during this radio program other than he talked about the racial issue in Mississippi but did not touch on the local Boston situation. Many people called into the radio station opposing BRADEN but the latter was outspoken in his replies, refusing to answer many of the questions put to him. BRADEN also mentioned that he had written a book opposing the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mrs. KENNETH COUGHLIN, [redacted], on October 13, 1965, advised SA [redacted] that she, too, had listened to a portion of the FRED GALE show when CARL BRADEN spoke. She said she recalled that someone in the radio audience had called into WNAC and had asked BRADEN whether or not he was a communist. In reply, BRADEN stated that he did not have to answer the question since it was his own business. b6 b7C

The "Boston Herald," a daily newspaper published at Boston, Massachusetts, in its issue of September 27, 1965, carried an article entitled "Integrationist Editor Says No Democracy in the South."

In the above article, it was set forth that CARL BRADEN, the Editor of the "Southern Patriot," had spoken in Providence, Rhode Island, in the Church of the Mediator on Sunday (September 26, 1965) and had told the audience there was no democracy in the south. According to BRADEN, "This is because the people who dominate southern society control all the economic and political structures in the community." KY C.P. member

BRADEN went on to say, "They do this by perpetrating racial strife by telling the poor white man that he is better than any Negro."

In this article, BRADEN was identified as being a staff member of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., which publishes the "Southern Patriot." According to the article, working for the common cause of the Negro and the white in the south has caused him to be branded a "subversive and a revolutionary," BRADEN remarked.

"I am a revolutionary," he said, "not because I am working for the violent overthrow of the Government but because I am working for the economic and political unity of all downtrodden groups in the south, be they Negro, Indian or Jewish."

Mrs. ALBERTA AHERN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and

and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in the state sedition proceedings against CARL BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the Communist Party, Louisville, Kentucky, from January 1951 to shortly prior to her testifying.

Characterizations of the "Southern Patriot" and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., appear in the appendix hereto.

B. Other Communist Groups

Socialist Workers Party

On April 6, 1965, a meeting of the Boston Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. At this meeting, LEONARD GOODMAN said it seemed to him that the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) in Boston was moving away from the revolutionary ideas of MALCOLM X and adopting a strictly black nationalist character.

GOODMAN added that insofar as the SWP was still interested in Negro contacts, it will continue in the group known as Friends of the OAAU.

(BS T-5, April 19, 1965)

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the SWP, Boston, is contained in in the appendix hereto, as well as a characterization of the OAAU.

At a meeting of the SWP, Boston, held on September 16, 1964, among the members elected to the new Executive Committee of that group included LEONARD GOODMAN, GUS HOROWITZ and LAWRENCE TRAINOR.

(BS T-5, September 25, 1965)

On July 6, 1965, a meeting of the Boston SWP was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston. At this meeting, GUS HORDWITZ said that the local group of the Friends of the OAAU had disbanded because of a general lack of interest and inactivity on the part of the parent group. After the business meeting on July 6, 1965, a discussion was held at length concerning the Political Committee Draft Resolution on the Negro Question. It was mentioned that this and a number of other documents will have to be discussed before the SWP convention next fall. It was generally agreed that this particular document was a mild one and should possibly be worded more strongly. LAWRENCE TRAINOR made it clear, however, that this document was meant only to supplement and not replace the last convention document on the Negro struggle. No vote was taken on this document at this meeting.

(BS T-5, July 16, 1965)

On August 24, 1965, a meeting of the Boston SWP was held at 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston. At this meeting, LEONARD GOODMAN said the Friends of the Deacons for Justice had held meetings in Roxbury (Boston), Massachusetts, during August 1965. This group, however, was antagonistic toward the SWP and all the SWP and youth members had been asked to leave the meetings.

GOODMAN went on to say that up until that time, the SWP had been printing the Deacons' newspaper, which is called "Rebellion," but now the SWP would no longer provide this service.

MASS

GOODMAN stated that he felt that locally at least the Friends of the Deacons for Justice had fallen under the control of the Progressive Labor Party.

The Deacons for Justice is a new black nationalist civil rights group. It is a militant organization based in the south that advocates violent self-defense for Negroes. The group that calls themselves Friends of the Deacons for Justice is a northern supposedly integrated support group.

(BS T-5, September 7, 1965)

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Meeting of the Deacons for Defense and Justice August 22, 1965

Deputy Superintendent [redacted], Boston Police, on September 16, 1965, made available a flyer to Special Agent JOHN F. NOONAN which announced that a rally was to be held on Sunday, August 22, 1965, at the Roxbury YMCA, 401 Warren Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. According to the flyer, the rally was being held to support the Deacons for Defense and Justice. The speakers were to include a representative of the Deacons, a Roxbury victim of police brutality and also the editor of "Rebellion." The flyer further mentioned that the sponsors were the Boston Action Group (BAG) and "Rebellion."

b6
b7C

On August 23, 1965, Deputy [redacted] advised that on August 22, 1965, Patrolman [redacted], a plain clothes officer of the Boston Police Department, was present at the YMCA building, 401 Warren Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and observed a small group of persons, both Negro and white, most of whom were men, in attendance at a meeting at the YMCA hall. Officer [redacted] had reported that the meeting had no sooner started, when the young Negro, whose identity was unknown to Patrolman [redacted] and who was officiating at the meeting, requested the white persons to leave. At this point, Colonel THOMAS WRIGHT, Executive Secretary of the YMCA, stopped the meeting and told the speaker that the meeting would have to come to a close if people were excluded from the meeting because of their color. The Negro officiating at the meeting told the Colonel that the white persons present, who were known to him, were sympathetic to the purpose of the meeting and were in accord with his request that they leave.

Colonel WRIGHT thereafter announced that no white person would have to leave but the group of white persons present left

the hall remaining in the lobby of the YMCA until the meeting was over.

Officer [redacted] further reported that donations were asked for at this meeting and several speeches were made stressing the difficulty under which the Negro race lives in the south and the necessity that groups such as the Deacons in the south receive financial support to enable them to continue to operate. b6 b7C

Deputy [redacted] further advised on August 23, 1965, that "Rebellion" is a militant type newspaper published in mimeographed form by a Boston group of civil rights workers. Deputy BLAKE further stated that BAG is a regularly organized civil rights group located in the Roxbury area of Boston, Massachusetts.

On September 17, 1965, Colonel THOMAS WRIGHT, Executive Secretary, YMCA, 401 Warren Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts, advised that the YMCA meeting hall was made available for a meeting advertised as a rally to raise funds to support the Deacons for Defense. Colonel WRIGHT stated that he went into the meeting hall just at the moment when an unidentified Negro speaker had requested that the white members of the audience leave the hall.

Colonel WRIGHT said he immediately interrupted the meeting and announced that the meeting would be dissolved if anyone was excluded by race or religion. He told the white persons that they need not leave but in spite of this, all of the white members of the group left the hall and waited around in the lobby of the YMCA until the meeting concluded. The members of the white group seemed to be in complete sympathy with the Negro speaker and made no protest about leaving the meeting.

Colonel WRIGHT stated that he only remained for a short period at the meeting and while the speaker discussed Negro problems in the south in a rather militant tone, he believed that the speaker was being factual in what he said.

On August 24, 1965, a meeting of the Boston SWP was held as mentioned previously in this report. At this meeting

LEONARD GOODMAN said the Deacons for Justice had held meetings in Roxbury, Massachusetts, during August but all SWP and youth members had been asked to leave.

(BS T-5, September 7, 1965)

On October 13, 1965, ROLAND (RON) BEDFORD, [redacted] advised that he is a member of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, which held a meeting in Roxbury, Massachusetts, on August 22, 1965. BEDFORD stated that BILL MC ADOO and DAVE DOUGLAS from New York both spoke at this meeting. b6 b7C

It is understood that BILL MC ADOO and DAVE DOUGLAS of New York spoke at a rally at the new YMCA located in the Negro neighborhood of Boston during August 1965. Everyone at the meeting was black except forty-five whites, who were all Trotskyites and the whites were asked to leave.

(BS T-6, August 23, 1965)

JUDITH ANNE WARREN on June 17, 1965, advised that she had been a member of the Progressive Labor Movement from June 1964 to January 1965. She further advised that she had gone to Cuba in 1964 under the auspices of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) and others who made this trip included ROLAND BEDFORD as well as KAREN and WILLIAM SACKS.

A characterization of the SCTC is contained in the appendix hereto.

BILL MC ADOO was Chairman of the Committee to Defend Resistance to Ghetto Life, which is commonly known as CERGE.

(BS T-7, March 2, 1965)

A characterization of CERGE is contained in the appendix hereto.

DAVID DOUGLAS identified himself as a member of the Harlem Progressive Labor Party (PLP) club during a speech he made on August 6, 1964, at a PLP demonstration at 100th Street and Amsterdam Avenue in New York City. MM 65

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. OAAU

On April 6, 1965, as mentioned previously in this report at a meeting of the Boston SWP, LEONARD GOODMAN mentioned that insofar as the SWP is still interested in Negro contacts, it would continue in the group called Friends of the OAAU.

(BS T-5, April 19, 1965)

As mentioned previously in this report, at a meeting of the Boston SWP held on July 6, 1965, GUS HOROWITZ said that the local Friends of the OAAU had disbanded because of a general lack of interest and inactivity on the part of the parent group.

(BS T-5, July 16, 1965)

B. Deacons for Defense and Justice

As mentioned previously in this report, at a meeting of the Boston SWP on August 24, 1965, LEONARD GOODMAN stated that the Deacons for Justice was antagonistic to the SWP members and had asked them to leave their meetings. He further stated that up until that time the SWP had been printing the Deacons newspaper called "Rebellion" but no longer would do it. GOODMAN also stated that he felt the Deacons had fallen under the control of the PLP.

(BS T-5, September 7, 1965)

There is a local group who call themselves the Deacons for Defense and Justice, also the Friends of the Deacons, but are normally referred to just by the name of the Deacons. Although the Deacons for Defense are a militant group originally formed in the south, there is no information available which would

show that this small group at Boston is in anyway officially connected with the group in the south. It is believed that this group has taken upon itself to organize in the hope that it may more readily increase its membership by using a name which is well known among members of the Negro race. It is believed that the nucleus of this group are HUGH and JACKIE GUILDERSON, husband and wife, and also RON BEDFORD. Mr. and Mrs. GUILDERSON have been active in civil rights groups such as the BAG and CORE and have participated in picket lines and other demonstrations in support of various civil rights matters. RON BEDFORD has likewise participated in civil rights demonstrations and was one of a group of students who travelled to Cuba in 1964 in violation of State Department orders against such travel. RON BEDFORD and the GUILDERSONs are the heart of the Deacons and it is doubted that there are more than three or four other people interested in the group. It is further understood that the group is contemplating reorganizing under the name of "Fathers for Defense" feeling that the Deacons are a failure and that possibly a change in the name might attract new members.

It is further understood that the GUILDERSONs and BEDFORD together with WILLIAM and KAREN SACKS are instrumental in publishing the mimeographed newspaper known as "Rebellion." This is a very militant type publication which attacks police methods and police brutality, playing up atrocities committed against Negroes. WILLIAM and KAREN SACKS were also among the group of students who travelled to Cuba in violation of the State Department decree.

(BS T-8, August 23, 1965)

"Rebellion," in its issue dated July 7, 1965, mentions therein that it is published approximately biweekly by the Rebellion Newspaper Committee. The editor is identified as FLOYD HARDWICK and the staff includes RAY WOODEN, ROLAND BEDFORD, KAREN SACKS, JACQUELINE GUILDERSON and HUGH GUILDERSON.

RAY WOODEN has been voted into membership in the SWP.

(BS T-5, June 22, 1965)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

1.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND RESISTANCE
TO GHETTO LIFE (CERGE)

A source advised on February 3, 1965, that CERGE was formed on November 1, 1964, as a front of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), presently known as Progressive Labor Party (PLP). All personnel which comprise the committee are PLM members. CERGE was organized to raise funds for the PLM in order that the PLM will have money for bail when it becomes necessary. The people connected with CERGE hope to build it into a national organization.

A second source advised on March 5, 1965, that it is the plan of the PLM to recruit people into CERGE and use CERGE as a recruiting front for PLM members. The PLM plans to give instructions in Marxist philosophy and those who respond will be advanced from CERGE to PLM membership.

A third source advised on February 3, 1965, that CERGE receives mail through Abbott Business Service, a legitimate business operation, 147 West 42nd Street, New York, New York.

The first source advised on May 5, 1965, that CERGE maintains its office at Room 617, One Union Square, New York, New York.

BS 100-35427

APPENDIX

1.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

On May 17, 1965, a confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in MMI headquarters, Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

APPENDIX

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

1.

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America.

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

A source advised on March 13, 1961, that the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, was formed in the latter part of the 1930s. This source stated that as of July 1958, this group was the Boston local of the Socialist Workers Party.

A second source stated that as of May 21, 1965, the Socialist Workers Party, Boston, Massachusetts, is the local affiliate of and follows the aims and purposes of the national Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

"The Columbia Owl," weekly student newspaper of Columbia University, New York City, December 12, 1962, issue, page one, contained an article entitled "Students to Visit Cuba During Holidays." This article stated in part that the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was formed October 14, 1962, by a group of students from New York City universities, the University of Wisconsin, Oberlin College, and the University of North Carolina, who stated that as students they would like a chance to see and evaluate the situation in Cuba for themselves and had received an offer of transportation and two weeks' stay in Cuba from the Federation of University Students in Havana, as guests of the Federation. The Committee accepted the offer and applied to the State Department of the United States for passport validation which was refused; however, over fifty students planned to defy the State Department ban and go to Cuba.

A source advised on December 6, 1962, it was learned the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba had recently been formed by the Progressive Labor Group.

A second source advised on September 13, 1963, that during the summer of 1963, fifty-nine individuals traveled to Cuba; the leaders of the group were members of the Progressive Labor Movement; and the trip was planned and organized by Progressive Labor Movement members.

A third source advised on October 9, 1963, the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba was utilizing Post Office Box 2178, New York, New York, as its mailing address.

On March 12, 1965, Philip Abbott Luce, 504 West 55th St., New York, New York, a self-admitted member of the Student Committee for Travel to Cuba Executive Committee and the Progressive Labor Movement National Coordinating Committee, advised as follows:

The Student Committee for Travel to Cuba (SCTC) was formerly known as the Ad Hoc Student Committee for Travel to Cuba and the Permanent Student Committee for Travel to Cuba.

Luce was a leader and participant of the 1963 trip to Cuba and an organizer of the 1964 trip to Cuba and both trips were sponsored by the SCTC.

APPENDIX

2.

STUDENT COMMITTEE FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA

By the Spring of 1964, the Executive Committee of the SCTC was considered to be members of the Progressive Labor Movement.

No trip to Cuba or China was being planned by the SCTC for 1965.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

November 1, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent KENNETH P. WEST, dated and captioned as above, at Boston, Massachusetts

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

BS T-8 with whom there has been insufficient contact to properly evaluate his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 7/21/65, at Buffalo.

Due to the deterioration of the three subversive groups at Buffalo (the Communist Party (CP), the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and the Workers World Party (WWP)), this office has developed no information for the reporting period and hence, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo
GJL:bmp
(3)

0-17 to Buffalo
Copy to
Date 11-3-65
By SEP/tep
Remarks Please forward to Buffalo submits a copy of your 10-29-65 letter to New York for info.

REC 30 100-442529-1536

16 NOV. 1 1965

1 - cc sent to New York Bufo 11-3-65 for info. SEP/tep

1 - cc sent to Buffalo 11-3-65 for info. SEP/tep

70 NOV 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 7/27/65.

No information has been developed or received through any sources, file review, or other investigation which indicates any communist influence in racial matters, either by the Communist Party, USA, or other organizations or individuals in the Las Vegas Division.

Las Vegas will remain alert for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:ksm
(4)

REC-31 100-442529-1537

1 NOV 4 1965

EX-101

INT SEC

51 NOV 9 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/1/65

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter dated 7/30/65.

Albuquerque's report for the period 8/1/65 through 10/31/65 is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

The Albuquerque office has reviewed all pertinent information and there were no indications noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the period 8/1 through 10/31/65. This review reflects that the state of New Mexico is practically void of any racial problem matters and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

[redacted] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting there was as of that time no CP, USA club or organization functioning in the state of New Mexico. Informants of the Albuquerque Office continue to report there is no CP, USA organization functioning in the state of New Mexico. b7D

All pertinent informants and sources have been alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating communist influence in the racial movement in the state of New Mexico.

100-442529-1538

2 - Bureau (RAM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
(5)

REC-34
EX-107
3 NOV 8 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AQ 100-2744

Albuquerque's investigation of captioned matter for the period 8/1 through 10/31/65 is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted. Inasmuch as Albuquerque's investigation is completely negative no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87C, page 12c of the Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/25/65

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS - C (OC-RM)

Rerep, SA [redacted], dated 7/30/65 at Pittsburgh. b6 b7C

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(3)

EX-117

REC- 61

100-442529-1539

4 Oct 26 1965

INV SEC

O-17 to Pittsburgh
Copy to
Date 11-3-65
By SEP/jes
Remarks You asked to submit a copy of your 10-25-65 ltr to New York for info.

1-cc sent to New York By R/S 11-3-65 for info SEP/jes

53 NOV 8 1965

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	10/28/65	10/21-26/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	WALTER A. HILGENDORF	rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 7/30/65 at St. Louis.

- p* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 2/1/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-2 through SL T-5.

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2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

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NOTATIONS

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53 NOV 15 1965

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-3

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is	
SL T-2 is	
SL T-3 is	
SL T-4 is	
SL T-5 is	
SL T-6 is [redacted], St. Louis Police Department (By request)	

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Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: October 28, 1965

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, asserted St. Louis units of NAACP and CORE "are dead" insofar as fight for Negro rights is concerned. Described ACTION as the "only hope" for the Negro. Veteran CP member ORVIL T. LEACH working in this organization. ACTION and St. Louis Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, joined in street meetings August, 1965, protesting alleged police brutality. St. Louis Branch, Socialist Workers Party, held "Freedom Now in '65" meeting, July, 1965, St. Louis, Mo.

- p* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, stated that the St. Louis units of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) "are dead" insofar as the fight

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for Negro rights is concerned. He further said that the leadership of each group has been "bought out" by the Government and the "power structure" of the city; that the new group called ACTION, which was organized by PERCY GREEN, is the "only hope" for the Negro in St. Louis.

WALKER then went on to say that although this group is small in size and will never be able to get any real following, it can make the Negro of St. Louis aware of certain conditions which exist. This in turn should bring pressure on the NAACP and CORE and goad them into action.

WALKER also said the sooner the Negro of St. Louis, as well as Negroes throughout the United States, learn that their fight for freedom is a part of the effort of all dark races of the world to win freedom, the more intense and aggressive will be their effort.

ACTION is composed of a dissident group of former CORE members who left because they felt CORE was not sufficiently militant.

(SL T-1 July 1, 1965)

At a CP State Committee meeting in late July, 1965, chaired by WALKER, ORVIL T. LEACH appeared by invitation to discuss his activities in ACTION. He said ACTION is more advanced than any other civil rights group in the area; that it is not anti-Communist and permits Communists to be members as long as they follow the program of the organization. He further said that ACTION is willing to work with the St. Louis Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), on any project and has actually invited DCA to do so.

LEACH advised members of the State Committee the CP should give some financial assistance to ACTION and assign another CP member to work in that organization with him, preferably a Negro. A CP leader commented the main commitment of the Party is now on youth work and this occupies most of their time, particularly in DCA. Therefore, it is impossible to take on any additional responsibility in ACTION. WALKER commented he agreed insofar as financial help is concerned, and then tentatively assigned a veteran CP member to join LEACH in working in ACTION.

(SL T-2 August 3, 1965)

DCA is characterized in the attached appendix.

At a CP meeting in mid-July, 1965, there was a discussion of a new committee within ACTION established to investigate the shooting by a white policeman of a handcuffed Negro youth who was under arrest. This committee was also charged with the responsibility of recommending future programs directed against alleged police brutality. ORVIL T. LEACH, veteran CP member, was among those assigned to this committee. Following a discussion of its desirability, HERSHEL J. WALKER agreed it should function and make recommendations regarding police brutality. LEACH had indicated he desired advice as to how to proceed. WALKER further said that police brutality is something with which every Negro is familiar. However, WALKER said he feels any campaign against it would have to be the main project of ACTION to the exclusion of picketing in protest against inadequate Negro hiring. LEACH said he doubted that the leaders of ACTION would drop picketing against local utilities, such as Laclede Gas Company and Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, but he would raise the question pursuant to WALKER's advice.

(SL T-2 July 23, 1965)

At a meeting of CP leaders in late July, 1965, the question of police brutality was discussed and possible activities of the committee set up within ACTION to explore this problem. Both HERSHEL J. WALKER and WILLIAM E. DAVIS, another local veteran CP leader, said they felt nothing specific could be done with respect to the handcuffed youth, MELVIN CRAVENS, who was shot by a St. Louis Police officer, but they felt the committee should urge a petitioning for a Civilian Review Board of police actions.

(SL T-3 August 6, 1965)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

In July, 1965, RICHARD H. CLARKE, Organizer, St. Louis Branch SWP, promoted and was the main speaker at a "Freedom Now in '65" meeting held at the St. Louis Public Library, 13th and Olive Streets. The purpose of this meeting was to indicate the SWP's interest in racial matters and to attract Negroes and possibly others to the SWP. Only four individuals attended

beside CLARKE and veteran SWP member HARRY VON ROMER. The four included PERCY GREEN, head of ACTION, and GEORGE WOODY), a former follower of MALCOLM X, assassinated Negro leader.

(SL T-4 August 4, 1965)

The SWP and St. Louis Branch SWP are characterized in the attached appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On August 1, 1965, ORVIL T. LEACH and another CP member attended a meeting at DCA Headquarters, 1910 North Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, of a committee consisting of members of ACTION and DCA. This committee was to work together on the MELVIN CRAVENS case and the over-all problem of alleged police brutality. HERSHEL J. WALKER was also present along with ELLEN HAWLEY, a young woman from New York City assigned to St. Louis by the CP to help establish a CP youth group in St. Louis. At instant meeting a leaflet was drafted calling for a Civilian Review Board and so-called Freedom Patrols. A leaflet was also drafted announcing a mass meeting in August, 1965. PERCY GREEN was scheduled to attend, but failed to appear. WALKER commented that although CORE hadn't formally agreed to work with this committee on the police brutality project, certain CORE members were doing so on an individual basis. It was announced that the leaflet which was drafted would be presented at a membership meeting of ACTION later that evening for formal approval.

(SL T-2 August 12, 1965)

Representatives of ACTION and DCA attended a meeting at the residence of ORVIL T. LEACH, August 4, 1965. It was decided to have mass rallies beginning the following week which would concern the killing of MELVIN CRAVENS. One would be held at the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Project, and the other in the Grand-Easton Avenue area, in an effort to build mass support for the campaign against the St. Louis Police Department. It was agreed that during these meetings volunteers would be solicited for the Freedom Patrols. These patrols would be primarily groups of young people who would watch specific police officers for mistakes in conduct. It was agreed that the Pruitt-Igoe rally would be primarily the responsibility of ACTION, while the other would be under the direction of DCA personnel.

(SL T-5 August 6, 1965)

On August 18, 1965, a rally sponsored by ACTION and DCA was held at Jefferson and Cass Avenues in the Pruitt-Igoe Housing Development. Approximately 35 individuals, mostly youths, attended the rally, which lasted from 6:45 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and heard speakers demand an end to police brutality. There were no incidents.

A second rally was held August 20, 1965, at Grand and Garfield Avenues. A member of ACTION laid down in the street with his hands handcuffed behind him. He was doused with catchup. The rally was held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., and handbills were distributed. However, only about 15 persons stopped and listened.

(SL T-6 August 20, 1965)

The two street rallies were considered unsuccessful by the sponsoring organizations. Only a few individuals signed cards indicating their willingness to take part in Freedom Patrols.

(SL T-5 August 23, 1965)

The handbill distributed at instant rallies was titled "Cops Kill Negro Youth - How Many More Must Die!". It then states that 17-year-old MELVIN CRAVENS was handcuffed and gunned down in cold blood. The flier continues: "We need jobs. We need decent neighborhoods. We need good schools, but all we receive from the politicians is more brutal cops." Continuing it says: "What can we do? 1. Join Freedom Patrols to defend our neighborhood from police brutality! 2. Join the fight for a Citizens Review Board which can control killer cops." b6 b7C b7D

[redacted]

August 20, 1965)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

HERSHEL J. WALKER stated that ORVIL T. LEACH is the only CP member who is "close" to ACTION and has knowledge of most of their activities and plans. He does not hold an office in the organization.

(SL T-3 August 9, 1965)

SL 100-19352

During early August, 1965, HERSHEL J. WALKER commented PERCY GREEN has become a problem in that he appears to be wary of the possibility of suggesting a connection between ACTION and DCA. WALKER stated he is trying to show GREEN that ACTION is looked upon in much the same light as DCA since it, DCA, has taken upon itself the job of fighting the so-called "power structure" in St. Louis. WALKER observed that GREEN will learn that help from any source is needed if and when the "big money" of St. Louis decides to actively oppose them.

(SL T-1 August 9, 1965)

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS BRANCH

In October, 1960, a source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized in 1938 and has functioned continuously since that time as an affiliate of the National SWP. Its aims and purposes are the same as the National SWP.

In May, 1965, another source stated that the St. Louis Branch SWP is still functioning as an affiliate of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

October 28, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated October 28, 1965, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	10/29/65	10/14 - 27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRANK S. PERRONE — TYPED BY: JMP

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILBERT H. KEHE, 7/30/65, at San Francisco.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York Office inasmuch as it is the office of origin, and to the other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in connection with this type of report.

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-7 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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Notations

1 - cc request & FBI

SF 100-53902
FSP/jmp

Any reports concerning pertinent activities occurring during the period from 7/1/65 through 10/31/65, and received subsequent to the preparation of this report will be included in the next quarterly report.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2 is	
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SF T-4 is	
SF T-5 is PCI [redacted]	
SF T-6 is CS SF 2759-S*	
SF T-7 is [redacted]	First source for CP, USA, M-L and characterizations for WILLIAM SHERMAN, VIOLA BEESON,

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3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
FSP/jmp

INFORMANTS (CONT'D):

AARON CHAPMAN, VINCENT LYNCH

Second source for characterization for CP, USA, M-L is [redacted]. b7D

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and will submit a report no later than 2/1/66.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Report of:	SA FRANK S. PERRONE	Office:	San Francisco, California
Date:	10/29/65		
Field Office File #:	100-53902	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C		

Synopsis: This report covers the period from 7/1/65 through 10/31/65. At meeting of Fillmore Club, SFCCP, on 8/18/65, mention made that there would be an extensive program of agitation displayed by the CP, USA, on the grounds of racism, inequalities, and other socialistic actions. At SWP National Convention, New York, New York, 9/3 - 6/65, those in attendance reportedly told that "our" main and only goal at this time is to direct "our" orientation to the black Ghetto. Speaker at SWP National Convention commented the SWP could recruit in the Negro ghettos, and there were two alternatives--either a Negro group takes over with "our" fraternal participation, or members of "our" group take over. MORTIMER SCHEER, Vice President, PLP, informed on 8/28/65, that PLP must give the Negroes support and must identify themselves as to who they are and let it be known "they" are supporting the Negro action. Support must be given in such a way as to not infer "we" are trying to dominate the Negro. SCHEER has stated that the events in Watts, Los Angeles County, California, should be referred to as a rebellion and not a riot. During the latter part of July, 1965, or the early part of August, 1965, members of CP,USA, Marxist-Leninist, visited Hunters Point Housing Project, a predominantly Negro area in San Francisco. At one residence, furnished occupant with copies of "Peking Review" and "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard." SCHEER was leader at demonstration at Bay Area Rapid Transit Tunnel, Oakland, California, on 7/29/65. No information developed concerning Communist penetration and/or influence in racial and other organizations. -P-

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SF 100-53902
FSP/jmp

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

This report covers the period July 1, 1965, through October 31, 1965.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

SF T-1 reported on August 2, 1965, that on July 5, 1965, he attended a meeting of the County Committee of the San Francisco County Communist Party (SFCCP). At the meeting, ARCHIE BROWN, a member of the committee, proposed a meeting be held of anyone in the community who was interested in among other things, civil rights for the Negro people. BROWN related that at the meeting, the problem of civil rights for Negroes would be discussed openly, and the meeting would be called by the CP. BROWN commented he felt the CP did not have a program on the Negro people and since the CP convention would be held next year and pre-convention discussions had been started, the program on Negro people should commence now. BROWN then proposed a budget of $5000.00 for the project to get out leaflets and other publicity, renting of the hall, and other expenses tied in with the project. BROWN remarked that by having such a meeting, the CP would be "on the move," and added he would like to see some 2,500 people attend such a meeting and discuss the Negro problem on civil rights.

SF T-1 informed during the period from August 2, 1965, through September 27, 1965, that ARCHIE BROWN's proposal for a publicly-sponsored CP mass meeting in the Fillmore area

was discussed in Executive Board meetings of the Fillmore CP Club, SFCCP, on July 7, 1965 and July 28, 1965, and also at a Fillmore CP Club meeting on July 14, 1965. According to this source, the members of the Fillmore CP Club believed BROWN was proposing an undesirable step, and BROWN now felt assured because charges against him under the Landrum-Griffin Act had been found unconstitutional. Those in attendance at the meetings felt BROWN now wanted to expose all CP members, and they did not agree with his thinking and believed BROWN was trying to overburden the Fillmore CP Club with grandiose projects in which they would do the work and BROWN would take the credit.

SF T-1 further informed that the Fillmore CP Club developed a program which was presented to the County Committee, SFCCP, and approved by that Committee on September 6, 1965. This plan for CP activity involved a call for help from the anti-poverty program to financially supporting special training projects on phases ranging from common labor through the arts; that the CP should develop support for an apprentice program for Negro youth; that the San Francisco City Government should be pressured for better Negro housing along with improved rent control, improved sanitary conditions in the crowded, sub-standard housing areas and also forced to improve health conditions through strict garbage collection.

At this time, the County CP Committee also decided that the CP should form a close alliance, if possible, with other current organizations working in the Fillmore area among Negroes. In this way, the CP, on an individual member basis, would be able to influence and accomplish CP ends through working in Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), other similar organizations, and certain churches.

SF T-2 reported on August 30, 1965, that on August 18, 1965, he attended a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the SFCCP, in San Francisco, California. SF T-2 reported that at the meeting, a discussion ensued concerning the riots which occurred in Watts, Los Angeles County, California. SF T-2 commented that those in attendance felt that the situation in Los Angeles County was just the beginning for the West Coast and there would be uprisings throughout other parts of California. Those in attendance further felt that

the oppressed Negro people would rise and stand against those who were the oppressors, and Negroes were tired of the treatment they had received for the past 100 years in the United States -- minority people are forced to pay taxes and other levies yet the government refuses to extend equality to those in need.

Continuing, and according to SF T-2, there was an agreement at the meeting that there would surely be a revolution by at least 1970, and "it" was the job of the CP to enhance these chances as much as possible. Accordingly, there will be an extensive program of agitation displayed by the CP, USA, on the grounds of racism, inequalities, and other socialistic actions. Those in attendance believed that the CP must step up their various programs to enlighten uninformed peoples of the United States as to the dangerous path the government of the United States is leading.

SF T-2 concluded that the above-mentioned sentiments represented the sentiment of the SFCCP.

3) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party Publications and other propaganda media.

In the August 28, 1965, issue the "People's World" (PW), there appeared an editorial captioned, "The Message from Watts."

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

The editorial stated, "To the men of the 'white Power Structure' (that is, the big corporation executives and their coterie of spokesmen in and out of politics), the Los Angeles ghetto uprising said with the intensity of the blazing flames:

"Do not be smug and self-satisfied about what you are doing for the poor downtrodden Negro. What you are doing is too little, too late -- it is much too patronizing."

The editorial commented that the man in the big White House and the men in the little white houses found it

easy to be complacent or to bridge the gulf between what was done and what needed to be done with rhetoric. "But in the houses of Watts there is no complacency."

The editorial went on to say that the message was: "the vaunted progress in race relations" had hardly scratched the surface of the problems buried deep in the pit of human misery that is the ghetto. Far more racial measures, far more democratic participation in the formulation and complementation of such measures were necessary than any of those now proposed or contemplated by the "white power structure." The editorial commented that civil rights was not enough -- to tell people they have equal rights was to mock them, when, in fact, they were unequal in employment, in earnings, in their life span and health, in housing, in education, in all the necessities and amenities of life, and in all the essential economic and social ingredients of human dignity.

Continuing, the editorial related that the causes for the Watts outbreak were all too familiar -- discrimination, poverty, frustration, hopelessness, and police brutality. According to the editorial, the practical expression of solidarity by the white progressive community with the people of the ghetto was vital and urgent, and should be manifested in support of the community's demands, in joint action for a program to meet the needs. The minimum for such a program should "demand":

"Massive emergency action by the Federal government, not only to reconstruct the buildings destroyed but to meet the enormous backlog of needed construction in the ghetto community; schools, hospitals, homes. This will not only meet desperate human needs, it can also provide jobs. Any such program must involve the people of the community in its planning, policy-making, and administration. In the case of a natural disaster the Federal government has acted. This is a social disaster that in its scope matches or exceeds an earthquake or flood.

"State action, coordinated with any Federal program; emergency action now, and more comprehensive action at the special legislative session expected in October. Governor EDMUND G. BROWN's state administration cannot escape its responsibility for what occurred.

"Immediate removal of Police Chief PARKER. His retention is a brazen affront to the Negro community, an insolent provocation. As long as he retains the power of the club and gun in the Negro community, all other measures will be compromised and suspected.

"A thorough-going probe by the McCONE Commission that not only lays bare the immediate causes of the outbreak, but also delves into the underlying causes.

"Creation of a civilian review board, including representation of the Negro community, to handle complaints against police, and to serve as a watchdog against police brutality.

"All these are immediate, emergency programs. But one thing is certain, if action is not taken, if the men, women and children killed in the outbreak have died in vain, then more will surely and inevitably die."

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A characterization for the SWP, San Francisco Division, is contained in the appendix.

1a. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

SF T-3 related on September 24, 1965, that on September 18, 1965, he attended a joint branch membership meeting of the San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley branches of the SWP at 1130 - 28th Street, Oakland, California. SF T-3 further related that at the meeting, LESLIE EVANS, a delegate at the National Convention of the SWP, said convention held in New York, New York, during the period from September 3 - 6, 1965, and a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP, gave a report on the Negro Question which EVANS stated was originally presented by VERNON ____ at the SWP Convention. EVANS related "our" main and only goal at this time is to direct "our" orientation to the black ghetto. EVANS related that the civil rights organizations working in the ghettos like CORE, NAACP and the

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had a great deal of money, and they provided a vehicle for "us" to get into the ghetto. EVANS remarked that when "they", the civil rights organizations, open a branch in the Negro ghetto, "we" can tap them for money and for support and "we" can make many demands from them. EVANS informed that VERNON at the National Convention also commented about the Negroes in Watts, Los Angeles County, California, having a very low political level. VERNON, according to EVANS, stated "we" must realize that the Negroes are willing to be accepted as a revolutionary movement, not as a class to gain agreement. VERNON also stated at the convention the SWP can recruit in the Negro ghettos, and there are two alternatives -- either a Negro group takes over with "our" fraternal participation, or members of "our" group take over.

EVANS related that according to VERNON, "this" can be accomplished by all "our" Negro comrades.

1b. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

SF T-4 reported on July 26, 1965, that on July 23, 1965, he attended a joint branch membership meeting of the San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley Branches of the SWP at 1722 Page Street, San Francisco, California. SF T-4 informed that at the meeting LESLIE EVANS gave a talk on the major viewpoints pertaining to the Negro movement. EVANS related that the Negro movement and its revolution had not reached their peak and would have to fight much harder in order to win some of their rights, including housing, voting, employment, and education. EVANS commented that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) had been instrumental in directing its publication "Young Socialist" to Negro ghettos in the South and on the East Coast. EVANS further commented that the YSA had also pushed "The Militant" newspaper in the South and described the newspaper as the only socialist oriented newspaper that is familiar to the Negroes.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix.

"The Militant" is a weekly publication of the SWP.

SF T-3 reported on July 27, 1965, that on July 23, 1965, he attended a joint branch membership meeting of the San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley Branches of the SWP at 1722 Page Street, San Francisco. SF T-3 related that at the meeting, LESLIE EVANS gave a report on the Negro Question. EVANS related that the Negro movement had its beginning with the fight for civil rights, and this fight started in Montgomery, Alabama, in the form of boycotting buses. EVANS remarked "we" helped by donating money and also by donating one station wagon. EVANS went on to say that the basic step is to get the Federal government to send Federal troops to the South to disperse all the illusions the Negroes may have that the government is doing all it can, and will help them. EVANS remarked, "Our task is to recruit and train a Negro Marxist Cadre and integrate it in our movement."

SF T-4 reported on August 19, 1965, that on August 16, 1965, he attended a joint branch membership meeting of the San Francisco and Oakland-Berkeley Branches of the SWP at 1130 East 28th Street, Oakland. SF T-4 related that at the meeting, RAY SPARROW, a member of the San Francisco Branch of the SWP spoke on the history of the SWP, and said that the SWP was not really a party but a propaganda force. According to SPARROW, "we center our attention on the need to combat the capitalist system by exposing the exploitation of Negro and minority groups." SPARROW went on to say "the youth have done a tremendous job in the civil rights movement." SF T-4 added that when SPARROW referred to "the youth," he was referring to the YSA.

2. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix section.

2a. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2b. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

SF T-5 informed on August 31, 1965, that on August 28, 1965, he attended a public affair sponsored by the PLP, said affair consisting mainly of movies, one of which was a movie on Vietnam showing various phases of guerilla warfare. SF T-5 informed that after the movies, there was a discussion relating to the Watts, Los Angeles County, California, situation. During the discussion, MORT SCHEER commented that the incident in Watts was not a riot but a revolution. SCHEER further commented "we" must not condemn the Negroes, but should support them. According to SCHEER there were not many organizations supporting the Negro cause in Watts--there was only CORE and a couple of other civil rights groups which preferred to remain in the background. SCHEER went on to say that the PLP must give the Negroes support and must identify themselves as to who they are and let it be known "they" are supporting the Negro action. SCHEER commented this support must be done in such a way as to not infer "we" are trying to dominate the Negro.

SF T-5 on August 31, 1965, identified MORTIMER SCHEER as the West Coast Organizer of the Bay Area PLP (BAPLP) and Vice President of the PLP.

2c. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media.

SF T-6 reported on August 14, 1965, that on August 14, 1965, MORTIMER SCHEER contacted ERIC JOHNSON who SF T-6 on August 14, 1965, identified as a member of the BAPLP, for the purpose of preparing a leaflet pertaining to the racial demonstrations in Watts, Los Angeles County, California. SCHEER related "they" should point out in their leaflet that the Watts incident was a rebellion and not a riot, and should be compared to the "Harlem rebellion" of 1964. SCHEER went on to say that rebellions were against the system of oppression and police brutality. JOHNSON suggested "they" should also point out in the leaflet that the National Guard was used and this was the first time since the strikes of 1934. SCHEER agreed and said they should demand in the leaflet that the police and the National Guard be withdrawn and the people of Los Angeles set up their own council and defense units.

[redacted], San Francisco Police Department, San Francisco, California, on August 25, 1965, furnished a copy of a mimeographed leaflet captioned, "HANDS OFF WATTS" issued by the PLP, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley, California, and is quoted below: b6 b7C

"30 years ago the Governor of California called the National Guard out to beat the working people of San Francisco into submission -- in the great General Strike of 1934.

"Two weeks ago Los Angeles Police Chief PARKER's cops attacked and beat striking workers at the Harvey Aluminum plant.

"Three days ago these same forces were called into the black community of L.A. -- for the same reason.

"The rebellion in the Watts district of L. A. is a movement against the intolerable conditions of life forced upon the masses of Afro-American people in the U. S. These same conditions exist in the Bay Area and all over our country.

"LBJ called today for 'law and order.' BROWN is sending to L.A. the National Guard of San Francisco. The S.F. police have sent 100 riot guns to L. A.

"Whenever the people fight for fundamental changes, the bosses and politicians cry out for 'law and order' -- and they back it up with guns.

"JOHNSON and his generals are trying to bring the same 'law and order' of terror, violence and slavery to Vietnam. He wants us to back him up.

"The people of Watts are fighting for a good life -- a life without unemployment, rotten educational opportunities and the occupation of their community by vicious cops.

"We must support the people of Watts in their just demands for decent conditions. Their fight is the fight of working people everywhere.

"We demand the removal of all troops from Watts and an end to the police war on the black men, women and children of America!"

In the September, 1965, issue of "Spark," a publication of the PLP, there appeared an editorial captioned, "The Meaning of Watts." The editorial set forth the below-quoted information:

"Historically, the revolt of the black people of Watts is the tortured outcry of an oppressed people -- unable and unwilling any longer to submit to a system which for generations has fed on slavery, indignity, police terror.

"In terms of today--right now--the Watts uprising vividly exposes the total failure of JOHNSON's 'Great Society' even to begin to provide for the people's needs.

"Here are the brute facts:

"Thirty-five percent of the people are jobless and half of the families are on welfare.

"12 out of every 100 adults cannot read or write - more than two-thirds did not finish high school.

"Eighty-seven percent of the houses are more than 25 years old and the cheap construction and negligent landlords had brought the area almost to physical ruin prior to the insurrection.

"The facts are now new. Los Angeles 'welfare' officials know it. Governor BROWN and other California welfare authorities know it. Federal officials right up the line to President JOHNSON know it. The fact is, they don't care.

"The fact is, the capitalist system cannot, does not want to eliminate poverty. Profits depend on low wages, unemployment, slum housing, racism. The fact is, the 'War on Poverty' is another face of the continuing war waged by capitalism against the poverty-striken people of all colors -- black, white, brown, yellow.

"The fact is, NOW, the black people are beginning to reject the false and treacherous slogans of the JOHNSON Administration--as it seeks to crush liberation movements; whether they occur in Watts or Vietnam. While JOHNSON and the

national press scream about race war, here is what the people of Watts say:

'This is the Negro revolution. We want the world to know. We want to set a fire right here on Broadway rather than go to Vietnam and fight. We would rather fight for the Negro here.'

"The fact is also, the power structure is dealing with Watts as a military operation. Witness the 14,000 National Guardsmen sent to crush the uprising. Witness the killing of 33 black people by Guardsmen bullets, the wounding of 900 others, the arrest of thousands. Witness the appointment of a notorious cloak-and-dagger official -- former C.I.A. chief JOHN MC CONE -- to 'investigate' the causes of the Watts revolt.

"In Watts as elsehwere, the answer of the power structure to liberation movements is simple and ruthless: Crush them. This was the 'answer' given to the striking workers at the Harvey Aluminum plant this summer, to the uprisings in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia, to the Congolese people in their fight against U. S. imperialism. This is always their answer to workers--whatever their skin color.

"The lesson of Watts are clear:

"When people have the will to resist, they can keep an entire army at bay -- even when unorganized as they were in Watts.

"Since the government will use every weapon of terror to crush resistance, the people must build and train their own self-defense organizations.

"The ruling class will always use oppression as an excuse to attack the most militant and radical sections of the community. Witness the later raid on the Muslim Mosque in Los Angeles; the attack on the Progressive Labor Party after the Harlem riots.

"In every crisis, the Uncle Toms expose their loyalties to the ruling class. ROY WILKINS and MARTIN LUTHER KING were among the first to condemn the people of Watts and to call for armed might to crush the rebellion.

"The ruling class is weaker than it appears. In Los Angeles it needed the entire strength of California's National Guard to occupy 120 square miles of territory.

"The fight for jobs and better living conditions will go on in Watts and all around the country. In Watts and other ghettos the buildings of political and self-defense organizations can begin around these demands:

"1. Arrest the Nazi Police Chief PARKER, Governor BROWN, and Mayor YORTY and bring them to trial for murder.

"2. Disarm the criminal police and punish the guilty ones.

"3. Withdraw the occupation troops immediately.

"4. Release the 3,000 hostages.

"5. Turn the welfare agencies into job agencies and provide jobs for all.

"These demands can be supported by ghetto dwellers and black and white workers around the country.

"The 'looters' of the Boston Tea Party two centuries ago are remembered and honored today as the Sons of Liberty.

"The uprising in Watts is only one night in the long battle of the people for their liberation."

3. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L)

A characterization for the CP,USA, M-L, is contained in the appendix section.

3a. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

3b. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

Mrs. HARRIETT WELLINGTON, [redacted], Hunters Point Housing Project, San Francisco, California, on September 14, 1965, furnished the following information. Hunters Point Housing Project is made up predominantly of Negroes. b6 b7C

Mrs. WELLINGTON related that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negro men, one of whom identified himself as Mr. (WILLIAM) SHERMAN, and a white woman visited her residence. SHERMAN commented to Mrs. WELLINGTON's husband, WILFRED, that inasmuch as he was the block chairman in a community betterment program, he would like to discuss a few things with him. The three individuals then referred to the events in Watts, Los Angeles, California, and referred to how the Negroes in the Watts area were exploited by the white merchants and how the Negroes in Watts were also subjected to "police brutality." SHERMAN then went on to explain that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program, and they were contacting Mr. WELLINGTON to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. According to Mrs. WELLINGTON, the unknown female injected the comment that only in the United States was the Indian put on a reservation, whereupon Mr. WELLINGTON answered that this was what the Indian wanted. Upon hearing this, the three individuals decided to leave; however, prior to doing so, left the below-described items with Mr. WELLINGTON to read.

1) July, 1965, issue of "Black Flag."

2) June-July, 1965, issue of "The Marxist-Leninist Vanguard."

3) May 7, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

4) May 14, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

5) May 22, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

6) June 4, 1965, issue of "Peking Review."

The above-described issues of "Peking Review" had stamped on them, "Vanguard, P. O. Box 72112, Watts Section, L.A. 2, California, 90002."

Photographs of AARON CHAPMAN and VIOLA BEESON were displayed to Mrs. WELLINGTON. She identified the photograph of AARON CHAPMAN as the other Negro who accompanied SHERMAN, and remarked that the photograph of VIOLA BEESON resembled the white woman; however, she was not sure.

SF T-7 on September 7, 1965, furnished the following information concerning the above-mentioned individuals:

WILLIAM SHERMAN - member of the Central Committee, top ruling body of the CP, USA, M-L. Is also a member of the Standing Committee which carries out the CP, USA, M-L, policy established by the Central Committee.

VIOLA BEESON - member of the Central Committee, CP, USA, M-L.

Calif.

AARON CHAPMAN - alternate member of the Central Committee, CP, USA, M-L, but has no vote.

A characterization for "Black Flag" is contained in the appendix section.

A characterization for CP, USA, M-L, is located in the appendix section.

A characterization of the "Peking Review" is contained in the appendix section.

Mr. WILFRED WELLINGTON related the following information on September 16, 1965:

He stated that some time during the latter part of July or the early part of August, 1965, two Negroes, one of whom identified himself as Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN, and a white woman, visited his residence.

Through photographs, Mr. WELLINGTON identified AARON CHAPMAN as the other Negro who accompanied SHERMAN. When shown a photograph of VIOLA BEESON, he commented she resembled the white woman; however, he was not sure.

Continuing, Mr. WELLINGTON went on to say that SHERMAN had come to the door with the remark that he understood Mr. WELLINGTON was a block leader in the Community Betterment Program, and for this reason permitted SHERMAN and the two other individuals to enter his home. During the discussion, SHERMAN commented to Mr. WELLINGTON that inasmuch as he was the block leader, he was involved in politics whether he liked it or not. Mr. WELLINGTON remarked that he was only trying to contribute to man's welfare, whereupon SHERMAN replied, "Good, we have something here we want to discuss with you, and also discuss with you some recent events." SHERMAN then referred to the Watts, Los Angeles County, California, incidents to show how the Negroes were being exploited by the white merchants and commented that the Negroes in Watts had been subjected to "police brutality."

SHERMAN went on to say that the way things were going, the future was shaping into the Marxist-Leninist program, and they were contacting Mr. WELLINGTON to explain to him the Marxist-Leninist program. SHERMAN then discussed Marxist-Leninist theories on world revolution, and said the only way people could be satisfied with their own government would be to run it their own way as is done in the People's Republic in Red China. SHERMAN related that the Soviet Union's form of communism did not have a strong enough revolutionary idea. Mr. WELLINGTON, after hearing what SHERMAN had to say remarked to him he was not in favor of what he was saying since he WELLINGTON, an Indian, had come from an Indian background where the Indian wanted to be left alone. At this point, according to Mr. WELLINGTON, the unknown female remarked that the United States was the only country which put the Indian on a reservation and Mr. WELLINGTON replied that this was what the Indian wanted--he wanted to be left alone to enjoy his hunting and fishing rights. Prior to leaving, Mr. WELLINGTON stated that SHERMAN left with him the above-described literature to read, and stated he would return to talk to him again.

Mr. WELLINGTON added that approximately three weeks later SHERMAN appeared again in the neighborhood with another Negro. Upon seeing SHERMAN, Mr. WELLINGTON stated he immediately departed from his residence. He identified a photograph of VINCENT LYNCH as the other Negro who accompanied SHERMAN.

SF T-7, on September 7, 1965, described VINCENT LYNCH as a San Francisco cell member of the CP, USA, M-L.

Calif.

3c. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media.

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

Information concerning CP direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

Information concerning SWP direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

No information developed.

2. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

Demonstration, Bay Area Rapid Transit Tunnel, Oakland, California, July 29, 1965.

Sergeant [redacted], Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, Oakland, California, informed on July 29, 1965, that on July 29, 1965, a demonstration was conducted at the Oakland portal of the Bay Area Rapid Transit Tunnel construction site on Chabot Road, Oakland, California, from

b6
b7C

2:45 PM to 4:33 PM. Sergeant [redacted] further informed that among the organizations participating in the demonstration were the Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC) and the PLP.

A characterization of ODAC is contained in the appendix section.

According to Sergeant [redacted], the demonstration consisted of a picket line with a maximum of forty (40) individuals at the entrance gate to the tunnel site. At 3:08 PM, MARK COMFORT, Chairman of ODAC, and one of the demonstrators, left with about fifteen (15) individuals and did not return. b6 b7C

Calif

A characterization for MARK COMFORT appears in the appendix section for ODAC.

Sergeant [redacted] went on to say that MORTIMER SCHEER was the leader of the demonstration. He argued with the project manager over the number of Negroes hired for the job and the number of local unemployed persons who had been hired. Mr. EDMUND SHEA, the project manager, pointed out to SCHEER that numerous Negroes were being employed and local unemployed were being hired through the respective unions involved.

Sergeant [redacted] commented that the demonstration was orderly and there were no arrests or incidents.

3. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L)

Information concerning CP, USA, M-L, direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND/OR INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST

A source on September 7, 1965, furnished the following information concerning captioned organization.

The Communist Party (CP), USA, Marxist-Leninist was founded at the National Conference of former members of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles, California.

The aims and purposes of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist are as follows:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms.

2. To organize CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans.

3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include the acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

Source went on to say that the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist, constitution which had not as yet been drawn up would be patterned after the constitution of the CP of China which would be used as a guideline.

The "Black Flag" is the theoretical organ of the Institute for Social Thought, P. O. Box 16022, San Francisco. The August 21, 1965, issue of this publication stated it was published by the Committee for the Establishment of the Black Liberation Front.

A second source on September 24, 1965, informed that the "Black Flag" contained a strong Black Nationalist Marxist-Leninist policy which was pro-Communist China.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902
FSP/jmp

CP,USA, M-L

The First Source reported on July 30, 1965, that "Black Flag" in San Francisco had dissolved to join the POC and would become the San Francisco cell of POC.

APPENDIX

1

SF 100-53902
FSP/jmp

"PEKING REVIEW"

The 1964 General Catalogue of Guozi Shudian, publisher of books and periodicals, Peking, China, on page 253, sets forth the following informtion concerning "Peking Review":

"A weekly magazine of Chinese News and Views.

"China's views on current international questions.

"Theoretical articles and important documents.

"Authoritative coverage of developments in China.

"Peking Review" is printed in the People's Republic of China.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 2, 1965, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

The source advised August 19, 1965, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals, the San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The source advised that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

SF 100-53902
1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUTH FOR JOBS (YFJ), aka
Youth for Jobs Committee

A source advised in July 1963, that several recent graduates and dropouts of high schools in Oakland and Berkeley, California, had on April 17, 1963, attended the organizing meeting of Youth for Jobs (YFJ) in Oakland, California, in response to letters prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and DOUGLAS WACHTER. At this meeting, WACHTER gave reports on the unemployment problem among youth and the need for an organization of this type. PROCTOR also spoke at this meeting.

In May 1963, a second source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR attended meetings of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, during May 1963, in New York City.

In January 1963, a third source identified DOUGLAS WACHTER as the Chairman of a CP recruiting class held in January 1963, in Berkeley, California.

In May 1963, the first source advised that in May 1963, a 12-page pamphlet entitled "Youth for Jobs-Aims and Purposes" was distributed. This pamphlet described YFJ as an independent organization of young people working together to find solutions to current vocational, social and recreational problems; it specified that YFJ is not affiliated with any other organizations, but would fully support the labor movement and any other organizations striving to combat unemployment and to increase job security for all employees.

In June 1963, the third source advised that at a meeting of the Political Committee of the CP of the East Bay Region (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California) held in June 1963, VIRGINIA PROCTOR, member of that Committee, gave a report on a draft document read before the National Committee, CP, USA, by GUS HALL, member of the National Committee, CP, USA. In connection with the portion of the report dealing with youth, PROCTOR said "A report from this area on the activity around Youth for Jobs organized by ROSCOE PROCTOR will be included in the final document, as one of the signs of the Party work in organizing the unemployed."

On May 3, 1965, a fourth source advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR has promoted and guided YFJ since its inception and continues to do so. The source stated that meetings of YFJ are held at the YFJ Club House, 1095 - 59th Street, Oakland, California, and at homes of individual members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California
October 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-53902

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA FRANK S. PERRONE dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identifies are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 04-09-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	10/29/65	7/1/65 - 10/29/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	CHARLES J. WYLAND	PCK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

CTR

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 7/30/65 at Philadelphia.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office for information pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REC-19
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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By	HOW FORW:		
	BY:		

Notations

1 - cc report
8 - 8 R.B.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-10 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The identities of the Special Agents who observed the street meeting and picket demonstration on 8/28/65 are ELMER E. SUSSMAN and THOMAS J. DEAKIN.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterizations of SANDY PATRINOS and JARVIS TYNER

100-47672-199

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

PH T-2

[redacted]

[redacted]

PH T-3

[redacted]

100-47672-116
186

PH T-4

[redacted]

100-47672-121

(By request)

PH 100-47672

PH T-5 [redacted] Characterization of BILL MEEK

PH T-6 [redacted] Characterizations of ARTHUR SCHWARTZ, SANDY PATRINOS, RITA GABOW, ARLENE and JARVIS TYNER

[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

PH T-7 Former [redacted] Characterization of GOLDIE WATSON

PH T-8 [redacted]

[redacted]

PH T-9 [redacted]

PH T-10 [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
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Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: October 29, 1965
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS PERIOD 7/1/65 - 9/30/65. Confidential informants reported: At meeting of Executive Committee, CPEPD, 7/6/65, it was proposed that a Civil Rights Club be formed to work with NAACP and SNCC. At District Board meeting 7/13/65, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SAYCOX, JR., Civil Rights and Liberties Secretary, CPEPD, was instructed by IRVING GOFF, national CP representative assigned to Philadelphia, to attempt to influence CECIL MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch, NAACP, to stage a large rally with well known speakers and entertainers. At CP meetings on various levels, CP members were urged to participate in picket demonstrations at Girard College. GOFF stated CP should take advantage of riots because they will eventually lead to socialism. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, visited Philadelphia in 8/65. DCA claims credit for integrating dance at local boys home. MARION METELITS, member of District Board, CPEPD, attended SCLC convention in Birmingham, Ala. CP members participated in NAACP-sponsored demonstration at Girard College, but CECIL MOORE violently objected.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like Made at Lower Level Meetings

On July 9, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on July 6, 1965, it was agreed a proposal would be made to the District Board (DB) to establish a Civil Rights Club and assign certain members to this club for the purpose of concentrating on working with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

On July 21, 1965, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the DB, CPEPD, on July 13, 1965, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JR., Civil Rights and Liberties Secretary, CPEPD, stated the NAACP has vowed to continue the demonstrations at Girard College until it is integrated. AYCOX indicated a meeting was being held that night at NAACP headquarters and that he would like to attend this meeting. AYCOX was instructed to attend this NAACP meeting. IRVING GOFF, national CP representative assigned to Philadelphia, also instructed AYCOX to attempt to influence CECIL MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch, NAACP, to stage a large rally featuring well known speakers and entertainers. AYCOX left the DB meeting to attend the NAACP meeting but returned sometime later and reported the NAACP meeting was not held as scheduled and that no more meetings of this organization would be held until the end of the month.

On July 16, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of club organizers, CPEPD, held on July 15, 1965, IRVING GOFF announced a demonstration was scheduled to be held outside Girard College in Philadelphia,

Pa., on Saturday, July 24, 1965, from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. GOFF urged all members of the CPEPD, particularly the white members, to participate in this demonstration. He did, however, caution them not to publicly identify themselves as CP members.

On July 20, 1965, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, on July 19, 1965, the members of that club, especially the white members, were encouraged to participate in the NAACP demonstration at Girard College scheduled for Saturday, July 24, 1965. The members were also cautioned about identifying themselves as CP members.

On August 23, 1965, and August 30, 1965, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, held on August 22, 1965, IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, CPEPD, placed the blame for the riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles, Calif., on the white people. According to GOFF, the chief of police in Los Angeles is anti-Negro and was responsible for the acts of police brutality in that area.

GOFF stated the CP should take advantage of these riots wherever they occur, as they will eventually lead the United States to socialism. He explained that monopolistic capitalists will have to modify their capitalistic system in order to stop this type of rioting. This can be accomplished by creating more jobs and better housing. The CP will have to urge more jobs and better housing through the various anti-poverty organizations and groups. GOFF also indicated that there are other things the CP should do in this regard, but he said these would be discussed at a later date. GOFF further stated the Negroes cannot rightfully go abroad and fight when they have their own problems here at home. The United States should not be fighting for the freedom of the Vietnamese when some of its own people are not free.

On September 8, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of club organizers, CPEPD, held on August 26, 1965, IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, stated the civil rights organizations participated in their greatest

struggle when they organized the March on Washington in 1963. This march had a profound effect on the civil rights bills now coming out of Washington and even laid the foundation for President JOHNSON's thinking on the War on Poverty. The passage of these bills in themselves would not bring full citizenship to the Negro people unless a struggle was developed by the CP organizations to implement these bills. At a recent convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), one of the more important issues discussed was peace. The Negro organizations realize we must have peace for without peace the struggle for full citizenship of the Negro people would become more difficult.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(COMMUNISTS DIRECT INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, DRIVES AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES WITH RACIAL OVERTONES)

A. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA

On July 29, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, was scheduled to appear in Philadelphia on August 2 and 3, 1965. According to this source, the proposed tour of KING to Philadelphia has caused several splits in the Negro community in Philadelphia. The Baptist ministers, Reverend LEON SULLIVAN and CECIL B. MOORE, President of the Philadelphia Branch, NAACP, all opposed Dr. KING's visit. This source indicated that opposition to KING's tour of Philadelphia was based on rivalries positions of leadership.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer," a local daily newspaper, on page 10, column four, of the July 30, 1965, issue carried an article entitled "Moore Assails Two Day Visit Here of Dr. King." This article indicated that MOORE blasted the planned Philadelphia visit of KING as an attempt by "the egghead white power structure" to divide local Negroes.

"The Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia newspaper, in its issue of July 27, 1965, carried an article reflecting that MARTIN LUTHER KING would visit Philadelphia on Monday and Tuesday. This trip to Philadelphia was being sponsored by the "Philadelphia Committee for MARTIN LUTHER KING's Tour," 1521 West Girard Avenue. The chairman of this committee was listed as WILLIAM R. MEEK and Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON was listed as one of the many sponsors.

Bill Meek

C. P. MEMBER

PA

On March 6, 1957, PH T-5 advised that at a meeting of the Section Executive Committee, 32nd Ward Section, CPEPD, held on March 5, 1957, a discussion was held concerning the current status of the CPEPD. During this discussion, ARTHUR SCHWARTZ stated that BILL MEEK was recently transferred to a section in the Nicetown area of Philadelphia.

On January 25, 1965, PH T-6 advised that ARTHUR SCHWARTZ was Organization Secretary of the 47th-29th Ward Section, CPEPD.

PA

On March 19, 1952, PH T-7 advised that GOLDIE WATSON was a member of the CP and Communist Political Association during the period 1940-1945.

On August 2, 1965, PH T-4 advised that about 900 people were present for the breakfast meeting with KING on this date. Mrs. GOLDIE WATSON presided over the meeting. KING spoke and stated that due to the help he had received in the South from northern people, he had come North to help the leaders of the civil rights movement, to lend his moral support, and to help raise funds for the local civil rights organizations.

This source also advised that KING conducted several street corner rallies in the West Philadelphia area and during the late afternoon attended a rally at Girard College.

B. ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR HOMELESS INDUSTRIAL BOYS, 16TH STREET AND ALLEGHENY AVENUE

On August 10, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-8 advised that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), held on August 9, 1965, at the DuBois Club clubhouse, 3260 North Broad Street, SANDY PATRINOS stated that she and JARVIS TYNER had gone to the St. Joseph's Home on Thursday, August 5, 1965. They were cordially received by the manager, who stated he welcomed Negroes to the dances held there weekly. As a result of this, PATRINOS took credit for the DCA in integrating these previously all white dances.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix section of this report.

On July 21, 1965, PH T-1 advised that SANDY PATRINOS and JARVIS TYNER are members of the CPEPD.

On September 27, 1965, PH T-8 advised that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of DCA held on September 24, 1965, SANDY PATRINOS led a discussion concerning the dances at St. Joseph's Orphanage. According to her, the DCA has sent Negro members to the dances which are held weekly at the orphanage. The Negro members have been admitted to the dances and there have been no incidents. PATRINOS has taken credit for integrating these dances.

C. SCLC CONVENTION,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

On August 24, 1965, PH T-1 advised that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, attended the convention of SCLC held in Birmingham, Ala., on August 7-12, 1965. The expenses for this trip were paid by the National Office of the CPUSA but METELITS had to return to Philadelphia one day before the convention ended because she had not been granted sufficient funds. METELITS indicated she planned to travel to New York City to give a report on this convention to some of the leaders in the National Office of the CPUSA.

On October 5, 1965, the same source reported that MARION METELITS had traveled to New York City on September 24, 1965, to keep an appointment with GUS HALL, General Secretary,

CPUSA, relative to her attendance at the SCLC convention. However, HALL was not in New York City at the time and METELITS thereafter met with HENRY WINSTON, Vice-Chairman, CPUSA.

D. NAACP DEMONSTRATIONS AT GIRARD COLLEGE

1. CPEPD

On July 9, 1965, PH T-1 advised that BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JR., had given a report on the Negro peoples movement at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on July 13, 1965. During this report, AYCOX stated a battle for civil rights was being waged by the individuals within the Party rather than the Party as an organization. As an example he cited a lack of Party participation in the picket demonstrations at Girard College. AYCOX stated he was the only active Communist in the NAACP, and he asked the local district of the Party to examine its members and their work in the civil rights field. During this discussion, AYCOX admitted that he himself has not taken an active part in the demonstrations at Girard College.

On July 26, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-9 advised that on Saturday, July 24, 1965, nine members of the CPEPD participated in the picket line demonstration at Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa., in protest against alleged racial discrimination at that institution. An unidentified spokesman for the NAACP spoke over the public address system and stated the NAACP did not desire the support of the DCA, the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC), or the CP. He thereafter requested that members of these groups withdraw from the picket line. However, none of the participating CP members withdrew.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix section of this report.

On June 30, 1965, PH T-1 advised that MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, had stated that she had

mobilized a large group of CP members as well as progressive whites to participate in the picket line at Girard College. According to METELITS, several members were in the picket line on July 24, 1965, but when SOL ROTENBERG, a current CP member and Chairman of the PSSFC, appeared, the NAACP picket captain requested all members of the DCA, the PSSFC, and the CP to withdraw from the line. However, these people remained in line until the demonstrators dwindled.

This source further related that, according to METELITS, SANDY PATRINOS and JARVIS TYNER later went to the office of CECIL MOORE, President, Philadelphia Branch, NAACP, with the intention of telling him that they were willing to help him and that the attack on the DCA was unjustified. MOORE unleashed a verbal attack on them before they had a chance to speak and stated that Communists were not welcome at the picket demonstrations at Girard College and then emphasized that PATRINOS and TYNER should immediately leave his office.

On July 31, 1965, PH T-3 reported that DEBBIE AMIS, RITA "ROOKIE" GABOW, and STERLING ROCHESTER, all current members of the CPEPD, participated in the picket demonstration at Girard College on that date.

On August 3, 1965, PH T-6 advised that on August 1, 1965, RITA "ROOKIE" GABOW, a current member of the CP Youth, mentioned that approximately 13 members of the Party Youth Club and DCA participated in the picket demonstration at Girard College on July 31, 1965, and had encountered no difficulties.

The "Morning Freiheit" in its issue of August 3, 1965, on pages four and six, carried an article entitled "The Tumult in Philadelphia Against a Stronghold of Racism." This article concerned the situation at Girard College, which was founded in 1835 and which in his will STEPHEN GIRARD indicated that only poor white orphan boys could be admitted to this institution. According to this article, Negro youths have been denied the opportunity to attend this institution and as a result, since May 1, 1965, the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP under the leadership of its President,

CECIL MOORE, had been conducting a picket demonstration outside its walls. This demonstration has been met with police brutality. This article reflects that the justified struggle for the admittance of Negro boys to Girard College is developing further.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" appears in the Appendix section of this report.

On August 30, 1965, PH T-6 advised that on August 29, 1965, SANDY PATRINOS, a leader of the CP Youth, stated that she, ROOKIE GABOW, ARLENE and JARVIS TYNER had attempted to participate in the NAACP-sponsored picket line at Girard College on Saturday, August 28, 1965; however, they had been "red baited" by some of the NAACP officials and ordered from the picket line.

On August 30, 1965, PH T-6 advised that all of the individuals mentioned above are current members of the CPEPD.

On September 22, 1965, PH T-1 advised he learned that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the NAACP held on about September 14, 1965, the subject mater of Communists participating in the Girard College picket line was discussed. Some of those present at the meeting resented the fact that individuals have been identified as Communists and ordered from the line. CECIL MOORE, President, NAACP, commented that this discussion must refer to the "white trash" and "that other guy" who visited him in his office recently and insisted on certain things being done on the line. MOORE stated he kicked these two Communits out of his office and stated he would not tolerate any Communists in the line at Girard College. According to MOORE, the Negroes do not need Communists and the Negro people, except for very few fools, have not accepted Communism and he would not permit them in the line. He further stated that if any Communists appear in the picket line at Girard College, he would remove them bodily from the demonstration.

2. DCA at Girard College

On August 30, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-10 advised that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the

DCA held on August 25, 1965, at the DCA clubhouse, 3260 North Broad Street, the main item on the agenda concerned ROOKIE GABOW. On August 24, 1965, GABOW claims she participated in a picket demonstration at Girard College but a leader of the NAACP asked the DCA people to leave the demonstration. As a result, ROOKIE GABOW claimed she left the area in her automobile and a policeman followed her, stopped her, and then searched her car allegedly looking for Communist literature.

On August 27, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Philadelphia Police Department, advised that SANDY PATRINOS, President of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA, had advised the Police Department the DCA was holding a street meeting on August 28, 1965. b6 b7C

On August 28, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI observed a street meeting held at 17th and Westmoreland Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., beginning at 1:40 p.m. Participating in this street meeting were 13 individuals, including ARLENE and JARVIS TYNER, SANDY PATRINOS, and ROOKIE GABOW. Utilizing a speaker mounted on an automobile, JARVIS TYNER introduced himself as a "coordinator of the DuBois Club," and he urged listeners to sign a petition for immediate acceptance of Negro children to Girard College. He also urged listeners to join in a picket demonstration at Girard College following the street meeting.

At 3:10 p.m., four automobiles carrying about 12 individuals left the DCA clubhouse and proceeded in caravan fashion to Girard College. At Girard College a picket line was set up. Special Agents of the FBI observed that JARVIS TYNER and SANDY PATRINOS did not join the picket line and immediately left the area. However, ARLENE TYNER and ROOKIE GABOW participated in the picket line demonstration, which ended at 5:00 p.m.

On September 27, 1965, PH T-8 advised that at a meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA held on September 24, 1965, efforts were made to have the members join the picket demonstration at Girard College; however,

after a short discussion, it was mentioned that those present had made other plans and were generally not available to join the demonstration.

3. Participation by POC and PFLJ in Vicinity of Girard College

Characterizations of the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) and the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) appear in the Appendix section of this report.

On July 30, 1965, Lieutenant [redacted], Philadelphia Police Department, advised that SANDY SMITH and DOROTHY FEREBEE, members of the POC and PFLJ, were picked up by the Philadelphia Police Department on that date in the vicinity of Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa. Lieutenant [redacted] stated that in their car were 200 leaflets to be distributed on the evening of July 30, 1965, in the vicinity of Girard College. [redacted] stated these leaflets were taken to the Philadelphia Police Department and SMITH and FEREBEE were released without charge. These leaflets spoke of the "Girard College farce" and referred to CECIL B. MOORE as an "uncle tom." b6 b7C

(1)

PH 1[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On November 22, 1963, a source advised that the initial meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 1, 1963, at which time the meeting agreed to the selection of temporary officers.

At a meeting of the PFLJ on November 12, 1963, the organization president stated the purpose of the organization is to form a militant organization dedicated to struggle which shall seek the end to Negro oppression and exploitation in a realistic manner.

A two-page throw-away, dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31--September 1, 1963, in New York City.

On September 3, 1963, a second source advised that the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31--September 1, 1963, in New York City.

A third source on May 17, 1965 advised that the PFLJ is currently active in Philadelphia and is controlled and dominated by the POC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 29, 1965

100-47672

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NY

Remylet, 7/22/65.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

P

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

REC-65 100-442529-1543

EX-110

16 NOV 3 1965

55 NOV 8 1965

November 3, 1965

[redacted] 100-442529-1544

Mr. W. Dorsey Bryant
Post Office Box 7544
Baltimore, Maryland 21207

CIRM

NFC'O-READING ROOM
F B I
Nov 3 3 08 PM '65

Dear Mr. Bryant:

Your letter of October 31st has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, I have commented generally about the attempts on the part of communists to infiltrate legitimate civil rights groups; however, I have not named any of these groups. As a result, I did not make the release you mentioned.

In connection with these matters, I am enclosing literature which I trust will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
NOV 3 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)
Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65 on CPUSA
Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3-4-65, on Civil Rights
"The Faith of Free Men"
1 - Baltimore - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:csd
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 NOV 9 1965

edm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Bryant Brokerage Company

Manufacturers Representative

WINDSOR 4-3872

P. O. BOX 7544 BALTIMORE 7, MARYLAND

October 31, 1965

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Hoover:

If I recall accurately in one or more of your press releases you have indicated that there has been infiltration of Communists, or Communistic sympathizers, in both C.O.R.E. and Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

If the foregoing is true would you be so kind as to direct me as to where I might obtain copies of your remarks for presentation to the Official Board of the church of which I am a member.

It is my feeling that far too many of our citizens are entirely too complacent about the Communist threat to our society, and I should like, in my small way, to do what I may to alert as many as possible of my friends and acquaintances.

Your cooperation will be genuinely appreciated.

Most cordially,

W. Dorsey Bryant

W. Dorsey Bryant

BRYANT BROKERAGE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVE
P. O. BOX 7544
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21207

WDB:at

REC-13 100-442529-1544

3 NOV 4 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 11/3/65 DTP:cod

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/65

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Chicago 10/27/65.

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, on October 29, 1965, advised that the only steps taken to date to reorganize and/or reactivate the Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, have been that EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, has broached the subject to JAMES WEST, Organization Secretary, CP of Illinois, on a recent date and WEST advised DURHAM that they would have to wait until CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois returned to Chicago from his trip abroad before any definitive discussions concerning the reorganization could be undertaken. b7D

Chicago will remain alert for any information developed concerning this question and the Bureau will be advised.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago
1-A)134-1350
DET:mec
(4)

REC-11

12 NOV. 8 1965

EX 109

NOV 3 1965

INTD REC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 6
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 65 ~ OTHER - Per Court Order;
Page 66 ~ OTHER - Per Court Order;
Page 160 ~ Duplicate;
Page 164 ~ Duplicate;
Page 167 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/1/65

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C
(OO: New York)

RE: Houston letter to Bureau, 7/30/65.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

1 - CC & S.R. B

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Houston

ED:yk
(4)

EX 109

REC-11 1-11-7-1546

18 NOV 8 1965

118

30 NOV 5 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/2/65

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Re Richmond report of SA [redacted], dated 8/5/65, in captioned matter.

This is to advise that the Richmond Office has no information to report for this third quarter period of 1965.

1-cc 8 0 8 R.B

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Richmond

RET:ddm
(4)

EX 109

REC-47 100-442529-1547

1 NOV 4 1965

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	NEW YORK	10/29/65	8/1/65 - 10/31/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEONARD E. FRANK — TYPED BY: gmj

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REC-43 EX-103

REFERENCE: Report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK, Portland, 4/30/65
Portland letter to Bureau, 7/26/65
- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from PD T-1 through PD T-5 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
PD T-1	[redacted]
PD T-2	[redacted]

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - ONI, Seattle, Washington (RM)
1 - OSI, Tacoma, Washington (RM)
2 - INTC, Portland, Oregon (RM)
3 - Portland (100-10580)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1548 REC-76

NOV 4 1965

ENT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11-9-65
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:
	BY:

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~

70 NOV 16 1965

Notations

1 - cc regard
608 RB

PD 100-10580

Identity of Informant	Location
PD T-3 [redacted] (Former) Characterizations, RAY RAPHAEL MEL SPENCER	[redacted]
PD T-4 [redacted] PSI Characterization, MEL SPENCER	
PD T-5 [redacted]	100-10271-39
PD T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEADS

PORTLAND

AT PORTLAND, OREGON. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Oregon by 2/1/66.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~

Copy to:
1 - ONI, Seattle, Washington (RM)
1 - OSI, Tacoma, Washington (RM)
2 - INTC, Portland, Oregon (RM)

Report of: LEONARD E. FRANK
Date: 10/29/65
Office: Portland, Oregon

Field Office File #: 100-10580
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist influence in racial matters during period 8/1/65 - 10/31/65, reported. Action for Rights (AR) organization formed in September, 1965, in Portland Negro Albina section. Some AR officers have communist connections and among those active in group is DONALD HAMERQUIST, 1965 member of Oregon state board, Communist Party (CP). Group stresses action to redress alleged wrongs to Negroes, mainly police brutality.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~

Group 1

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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PD.100-10580

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed except as reported under Section III below.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Action for Rights (AR) — ORGANIZATION

Formation

The "Oregonian" and the "Oregon Journal", Portland daily newspapers, on September 15, 1965, contained articles about a meeting, the preceding evening, in the Albina area, promoted by a new group calling itself "Action for Rights." The meeting was composed of about one hundred Negroes and whites and was led by one MEL SPENCER who stated that his group hopes to initiate mass protest among Negroes that would start investigation into charges of alleged police harrassment of Negroes. He charged that policemen who patrol the predominantely Negro section of Portland, Albina, volunteer for their assignment and are the prime sources of harrassment and actual brutality toward Negroes. "We want the police to treat us as people. In turn we would urge Negroes to cooperate with officials who represent law and order" SPENCER said. According to SPENCER his group has talked with the Mayor's Community Relations Committee, urging city officials to investigate alleged police harrassment. Several Negroes spoke to the gathering relating alleged instances of police harrassment or other injustices. They spoke of being stopped in their cars or on the street by Portland police and asked embarrassing questions and searched for identification. They charged that this occurred only because they were Negroes.

Among those present at the AR meeting on September 14, 1965, was DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST. HAMERQUIST suggested to the group that it might be necessary to follow the police when they are in the Negro community to see what they are up to.

MELVIN BRUCE SPENCER, also known as Mel Spencer and DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST were very friendly and close associates during 1964-1965. HAMERQUIST was a member of the state board of the Communist Party (CP), Oregon, during 1964-1965.

PD T-2, 9/65

MELVIN SPENCER, in 1964-1965, regularly attended meetings of the Portland W.E.B. Du Bois Club (PDC) and took an active part in its projects including efforts to arouse concern in the Negro community over allegations of police brutality towards Negroes.

PD T-3, 1/65
PD T-4, 5/65

The PDC and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, (DCA), are described in the appendix attached hereto.

Officers and Headquarters

On October 17, 1965, PD T-1, made available a leaflet published by AR, which indicated that the AR organization is located at 3728 N. Commercial, Portland, and that meetings of the group are held there.

The above mentioned leaflet stated that on September 28, 1965, the following officers were elected:

President	MELVIN SPENCER
Chairman	MARY BERRY
Secretary	TED JORDAN
Treasurer	RAY RAPHAEL

PD 100-10580

SECRETARY of CP OREGON

THEODORE JORDAN, also known as Ted, was present at a CP meeting in Portland on September 11, 1965. Others present included RALPH NELSON, chairman, Oregon CP. JORDAN stated in regard to recruiting MEL SPENCER into the CP, that he had talked at length with SPENCER and that SPENCER could not be relied upon, in a crisis, to support the CP. JORDAN stated that SPENCER's major concern was racial issues and not with other CP issues. There was no other information which would indicate whether or not JORDAN was actually a CP member himself.

PD T-2, 9/14/65

RAY V. RAPHAEL, whose address was shown to be [redacted], during October, 1965, was a subscriber to the [redacted] "People's World" (PW). b6 b7C

PD T-5, 10/4/65

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

TREASURER of CP Portland, Ore.

RAY RAPHAEL, a Reed College student, was among 25 persons, mostly students, present at a Political Affairs Club (PAC) meeting held on April 14, 1963, at 3721 S. E. 22nd Avenue, Portland, at which the main speaker spoke strongly against capitalism in the United States and said that peace was the only way the socialist countries can hope to win in the end in the struggle against capitalism.

PD T-3, 4/18/63

PAC and the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) are described in the appendix attached.

Purpose

The leaflet mentioned above stated that AR is growing so fast and beginning so many activities, that it must be better organized. On September 28, 1965, in addition to electing officers, AR decided to draw up a statement of principles and to decide upon a permanent structure for the group. The leaflet indicated that work was in progress on these matters.

The leaflet continued that "Action For Rights is continuing work on the problem of police brutality and harassment in the Ghetto. We need lots of help because the problem is so big, and because lots of people are afraid to speak up in public and say what they know to be true. Any information that you have on police brutality, police searchings homes without a warrant police using racist language, or police discriminating against Negroes should be brought up in the meeting and we will decide what can be done about it.

"We are asking that the NAACP the Urban League, and the Albina Ministers Association support our three demands on police conduct. These demands are for: 1) a public hearing in Albina, 2) frequent rotation of officers serving in Albina; and 3) for an elected review board in Albina to check on police conduct.

"Action For Rights still has copies of the leaflet telling what your legal rights are when you are stopped and questioned by the police. You can get them at the Freedom House."

Other Communist Connections

On October 3, 1965, BEN JACOBSON referred to a new group "Action for Rights" and indicated that the CP had some connection with this organization but he did not elaborate. JACOBSON stated that he was in contact almost

every day with THEODORE JORDAN, a leader of AR.

PD T-6, 10/13/65

BEN JACOBSON was literature director of the Oregon CP during October, 1965.

PD T-2, 10/65

On September 28, 1965, at an AR meeting, DONALD HAMERQUIST was active but declined to accept any elective position.

PD T-1, 9/30/65

At an AR meeting on September 28, 1965, DON HAMERQUIST gave a report on a meeting of an AR committee concerned with police brutality.

HAMERQUIST said the group met with the Mayor who agreed to a public discussion of complaints of police brutality.

PD T-2, 10/1/65

Following an appointment made by RAY RAPHAEL, THEODORE JORDAN, DON HAMERQUIST and RAPHAEL were among others who attended a conference with Portland's Mayor TERRY SCHRUNK on September 22, 1965. JORDAN made a number of demands on the Mayor towards ending police brutality. HAMERQUIST cited several cases of alleged police brutality.

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b7C
b7D

[redacted]
Intelligence Unit
Portland, Oregon Police Department
9/30/65

On October 1, 1965, PD T-2 made available an AR leaflet which refers to a meeting with Portland's Mayor. A Xerox copy of the leaflet follows.

A C T I O N F O R R I G H T S

MEETING

7:30 Tuesday, Sept. 28, 3728 N. Commercial,

The ACTION FOR RIGHTS campaign to bring the police in Albina under control has been getting a lot of publicity in the newspapers and on television.

But it takes more than publicity to get things done. We have to get the people in Albina organized and working together before the power structure is going to pay any attention to us.

THIS IS WHAT WE WILL BE TALKING ABOUT AT THE MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT.

Last Wednesday, members from ACTION FOR RIGHTS went down to City Hall to talk about police conduct in Albina with Mayor Schrunk. We demanded three things:

1. That the City call a public meeting in Albina to see what the people think about this problem.
2. That all police in Albina be regularly rotated.
3. That the people of Albina elect a board that would have the power to regulate police conduct in that neighborhood.

The Mayor agreed to the first demand---he ignored the second demand---and he refused the third demand.

BUT WE CAN WIN THEM ALL, IF WE WORK AT IT.

There is a lot more that needs to be done in Albina. We want to get jobs that pay living wages opened up for Negroes in Portland. We want to get rent controls and to put pressure on landlords to maintain their property. We want to get welfare allotments at a level where people can live decently. We intend to make the so-called WAR ON POVERTY work.

Announcement: The FREEDOM THING which met last year at Jefferson will meet this Thursday, Sept. 30, to talk about a special project. High School kids are

For more information & for transportation: CALL 281-9827

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

- APPENDIX -

1

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

In "The Worker," an east coast communist weekly newspaper, issue of March 5, 1961, the editor of "Political Affairs" identified the latter publication as an organ of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, published monthly.

- APPENDIX -

1

PORTLAND W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB (PDC)

A source advised on August 4, 1964, that the Portland W. E. B. DuBois Club (PDC), Portland, Oregon, was originated and organized during July, 1964, by DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST with the assistance of other youthful Communist Party (CP) members in the Portland, Oregon, area.

A second source advised on May 17, 1965, that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST is Oregon CP state executive secretary and member of the Oregon CP state board.

The first source advised on August 4, 1964, that PDC is a Marxist-oriented youth organization active in the fight against racial discrimination, for peaceful coexistence between world powers and measures to combat the growing problem of unemployed youth. PDC is a chapter of W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) and operates within and is guided by the policies set forth in the constitution adopted June 21, 1964, at the DCA founding convention.

On May 17, 1965, a third source advised the PDC continues to function but has met only on an irregular basis in recent months.

- APPENDIX -

1

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On February 9, 1961, a source advised that the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee (PYOC) was established at a national socialist-oriented youth conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 30, 1960, through January 1, 1961. This conference was the result of a mandate issued by the National Executive Committee, Communist Party, USA, calling for a youth conference to establish an organizing committee whose objective would be to set up a national socialist-oriented youth organization. The conference scheduled a convention to be held within a year to found a new national socialist-oriented youth organization.

AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961 to October, 1963, on June 18, 1962, advised it was reported at the meeting of the National Council of the PYOC held New York, New York, June 16, and 17, 1962, that although it had been planned to form a Marxist-oriented youth organization by the Fall of 1962, it would not be possible to form such an organization for the next few years.

On May 7, 1963, a second source advised the PYOC has its headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York.

1

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source had advised that the Founding Convention for the new youth organization was held during the period of June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of the organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful co-existence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternatives.

The constitution further states this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall, in turn, be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source advised in April, 1965, the headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953 ½ McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Founding Convention two officers were elected: Philip Chapin Davis - President; Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman.

A third source advised on October 26, 1962, Philip Davis attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World," was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Portland, Oregon

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-10580

October 29, 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Leonard E. Frank dated and captioned as above at Portland, Oregon

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	11/1/65	10/26-29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: EDWIN F. DOOLEY

TYPED BY: mel

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

MARK

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY, dated 7/30/65, at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in Communist activities in southern California.

SAN DIEGO

Will follow Communist infiltration in racial matters and submit report to reach Bureau by 2/1/66.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B*

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442327-1549

REC-76

5

18 NOV 4 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-9-65
HOW FORW:
BY:

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SD 100-13295

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SD T-1 is	
SD T-2 is	
SD T-3 is	
SD T-4 is	
SD T-5 is	

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SD T-1 through SD T-5, if revealed, could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

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9 - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED)
1 - DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
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1 - OSI, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - OSI, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (INFO)(REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
1- San Francisco (INFO)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
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1- 115th Intelligence Corps, (GROUP II), San Diego (REGISTERED)
1- Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1- Office of Special Investigations, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: EDWIN F. DOOLEY Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: November 1, 1965

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

On 8/21/65, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Field Representative, Southern California District CP, stated Defense Committee formed in LA and instructed San Diego CP to consider formation of similar committee. Instructed that leaflet be prepared and distributed on WATTS riot. He said CP would concentrate on relatives of persons arrested in WATTS area of Los Angeles. San Diego CP distributed leaflet on Los Angeles race riots and San Diego racial disturbance listing causes and remedies. CP member requested to attend rally of Students for Democratic Society and bring Negroes. PW reporter visited San Diego and prepared article on racial disturbance 8/15/65. 4 Communists attended CORE rally on 10/17/65. SWP speaker discussed WATTS riot at meeting on 10/16/65.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
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SD 100-13295

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

On August 21, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR, described by the informant as a Field Representative for the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), instructed the San Diego Communist Party in the procedure to be followed in the wake of recent rioting and racial unrest in Los Angeles and San Diego. He said a Defense Committee had been formed in Los Angeles and that the Los Angeles Communist Party was actively assisting those arrested in obtaining legal counsel. TAYLOR said the San Diego Communist Party should consider forming a Defense Committee and should prepare and distribute a leaflet playing up the racial and civil rights aspects of the unrest. He also suggested that the San Diego Communist Party raise money to help the Los Angeles committee.

(SD T-1, August 23, 1965)
(SD T-2, August 25, 1965)

At a SCDCP committee meeting on September 11, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR said that between 12,000 and 13,000 copies of the "Peoples World" (PW) had been sold in the WATTS area. He said that the issue sold was devoted to the riots, the activities of the police department, criticism of the Los Angeles Police Department Chief and similar articles.

TAYLOR said that the Communist Party would concentrate on relatives of the people arrested and try to get them interested in the Communist Party and subscribing to the "PW". He said he had attended some meetings with businessmen in the area and that there was a discussion of anti-Semitism on the part of the Negroes. He said they found there was some truth to this allegation and that some of the smaller Jewish merchants were believed to have exploited the Negroes in the conduct of their business.

(SD T-2, September 22, 1965)
(SD T-3, September 13, 1965)

On September 20, 1965, at a meeting of the San Diego Communist Party Club, LEE MAJOR, described by the informant as an active Communist Party member, gave a report on the Party's interest and participation in the WATTS riot, as disclosed to him at a SCDCP meeting on September 11, 1965.

(SD T-2, September 22, 1965)

"PW" is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

At a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting on August 24, 1965, LUDWIG GARTNER, described by the informant as Chairman of the San Diego branch SWP, announced that the Los Angeles SWP branch had told him it would send a speaker to San Diego to speak on the WATTS riot, if a request for such a speaker was made.

(SD T-4, September 2, 1965)

A characterization of the San Diego Branch of the SWP is set forth in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. LOS ANGELES RACE RIOTS

At a Communist Party meeting on August 16, 1965, there was a discussion of the recent Los Angeles race riots and the racial disturbance in San Diego on August 15, 1965. Those present felt that the police in both areas had used poor judgment. They said that the riot in Los Angeles was predicted but nothing was done to prevent it.

(SD T-1, August 27, 1965)

On August 23, 1965, a leaflet was drafted which purported to show the Communist Party view on the Los Angeles race riots. This leaflet was to go out under the name of the

"Freedom of the Press Committee", described by the informant as a name used by the San Diego Communist Party for its public meetings and the distribution of literature.

(SD T-2, August 27, 1965)

At a Communist Party meeting on August 31, 1965, there was a discussion of a leaflet entitled "It's Time To Act" prepared by the San Diego Communist Party concerning racial disturbances in Los Angeles and San Diego. The leaflet was mailed to approximately 100 persons whose names were taken from the Communist Party mailing list. The leaflet stated that the uprising had been misinterpreted by the press, radio and television, who had placed the blame solely on the Negro people and ignored the real causes. It listed as causes joblessness, poor housing and "misguided, corrupt foreign policy". Under a section entitled "What Must Be Done?", the leaflet listed the following:

1. Unemployed Negroes must have jobs. Push the "War on Poverty" program.

2. Improve homes and surroundings.

3. World peace. Stop the waste of war economy while unemployed Negroes go hungry waiting hopelessly for something to happen..... Demand our withdrawal from Viet Nam.

4. Establish a Citizens Review Commission to prevent inequitable treatment of Negroes who have been victimized by prejudices of city police.

The leaflet urged the recipients to write to the President, Congressmen and Senators and demand action from the Governor and Mayor.

(SD T-3, September 1, 1965)

SD 100-13295

At a Communist Party meeting on October 6, 1965, one of the members suggested that the Communist Party leaflet "Watts Upsurge , a Communist Appraisal", be mailed with the notice of a public Communist Party meeting on October 31, 1965, to be addressed by a Communist Party functionary from Los Angeles.

CALIF.

(SD T-3, October 7, 1965)

At a SWP public meeting on October 16, 1965, GEORGE DAVIS, introduced as a member of the SWP, discussed the WATTS riot in Los Angeles. He described incidents of alleged police brutality, stating that innocent people were arrested or shot on trumped up charges of looting and setting fires. During his speech, he made several references to the fact that the Negro revolt is leading to the 3rd American Revolution.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

(SD T-5, October 19, 1965)

B. STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEMONSTRATION

On August 4, 1965, ARTHUR STEVENS, described by the informant as an active Communist Party member, said that there would be a Students for a Democratic Society demonstration on August 7, 1965. He said that he would be there and he had asked JIM STONE, described by the informant as a Negro Communist Party member, to attend and bring some Negroes. He said that there have been very few Negroes participating in any activities in San Diego in recent months.

CALIF.

(SD T-3, August 4, 1965)

C. RACIAL DISTURBANCE IN SAN DIEGO, AUGUST 15, 1965

A reporter from the "PW" was in San Diego on August 20, 1965 to gather material for an article for the "PW" concerning the racial problems. The primary contact in San Diego was ARTHUR STEVENS.

(SD T-1, August 23, 1965)

On August 17, 1965, a "PW" reporter or writer was in San Diego to prepare a story on the racial disturbance in

the Logan Heights area of San Diego on August 15, 1965. ARTHUR STEVENS suggested that JIM STONE take this person into the Logan Heights area. STONE told the writer what he had observed on the night of August 15, 1965. He mentioned the throwing of a Molotov cocktail in a grocery store at 30th and K Streets and the throwing of a trash can through a liquor store window on Imperial Avenue.

The article written by this "PW" writer appeared in the August 28, 1965 issue of the "PW".

(SD T-3, September 1, 1965)

D. CORE RALLY, OCTOBER 17, 1965

On October 17, 1965, there was a CORE rally at 30th Street and Oceanview Boulevard, San Diego. CHARLES JAQUES, LEE MAJOR, MORTIMER ALTMAN and ESTHER ALTMAN, described by the informant as active Communist Party members, were present at this rally.

(SD T-2, October 19, 1965)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
November 1, 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated and captioned as above at San Diego, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	11/1/65	8/3/65 - 10/29/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. | TYPED BY: jmm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated 8/2/65 at Washington, D. C.

- P* -

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-1 is [redacted]	To Describe G. B. MURPHY
WF T-2 is [redacted]	To Describe G. B. MURPHY
WF T-3 is NY 694-S	To Describe HUNTER PITTS ODELL
WF T-4 is WF 1302-S*	
WF T-5 is WF 1062-S*	

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100 - 442529 - 1550 REC 76

EX-117

3 NOV 4 1965

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1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)
3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.			
Date Fwd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO			
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11-8-65			
By	BY:			

53 NOV 12 1965

Notations

INT. SEC.

1 - cc report & 8 B.B.

WFO 100-43710

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since info from all informants used could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to G-2, ONI and OSI.

The Special Agents who observed HUNTER PITTS O'DELL on 9/14/65 were:

[redacted]
C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr.
[redacted]
JOSEPH E. KELLER
[redacted]
THOMAS C. RIES

b6
b7C

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (Information)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND and RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for info since those offices cover the CP district of which the CP of Washington, D. C. is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports and pertinent info.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - MDW, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)
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1 - DIO, PRNC, Naval Weapons Plant (By Hand)

Report of: C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. Office: Washington, D.C.
Date: 11/1/65

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, in 1959, visited WDC and on 9/14/65 met with GEORGE B. MURPHY of the "Afro-American" and attended two meetings of the MFDP. Following the death of MARCUS GOLDMAN, the family requested that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the SNCC.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

A. Meeting of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MPDP), Washington, D. C., September 14, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following activities of HUNTER PITTS O'DELL on September 13 and 14, 1965:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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O'DELL arrived in Washington, D. C., at 5:25 p.m. on September 13, 1965, and registered at a local hotel for two nights. On September 14, 1965, he met GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr., who is in charge of the Advertising Department of the "Afro-American" newspaper in Washington, D. C. He spent about one hour with MURPHY in a cocktail lounge. After meeting with MURPHY, O'DELL entered the Lincoln Memorial Congressional Temple, 1701 11th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., at 4:10 p.m. He remained there until 5:04 p.m. Upon leaving the church, he then visited the offices of the "Afro-American" newspaper at 11th and S Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. He returned to the Lincoln Memorial Congressional Temple at 8:14 p.m. and remained there until 9:27 p.m.

The Lincoln Memorial Congressional Temple was being used on September 14, 1965, as a focal point for the MFDP activity during their stay in Washington, D. C., to challenge the seating of the Congressional representatives from the State of Mississippi on the basis that Negroes were not allowed to vote during the election of these representatives. On the evening of September 14, 1965, an MFDP rally was conducted at the church.

On December 28, 1952, WF T-1 identified GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr., as a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952.

In January, 1960, WF T-2 advised that GEORGE B. MURPHY, Jr., met with the CP District Leadership and offered the help of the "Afro-American" newspaper in electing a candidate for office in Baltimore whom MURPHY referred to as "our" candidate. MURPHY requested that he not be asked to attend [illegible] meetings with CP leaders because it was too risky.

In December, 1959, WF T-3 advised that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the last national convention of the CP in December, 1959.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

"The Washington Evening Star," October 10, 1965, Page F8, contained an article reporting the death of MARCUS I. GOLDMAN. The article stated that in 1959 GOLDMAN appeared before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee and refused to acknowledge allegiance to the United States. When asked to affirm his allegiance to the United States, GOLDMAN called the question insulting and refused to answer further. He also invoked the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether or not he was a communist or was using a personal inheritance to support communist causes. The article advised that the family requested that expressions of sympathy be sent in the form of contributions to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

WF T-4 advised on October 1, 1965, that at the time of GOLDMAN's death, ELIZABETH GOLDMAN, his wife, was the only person living with him.

On February 9, 1959, WF T-5 advised that MARCUS and ELIZABETH GOLDMAN were supporting the CP financially.

On June 25, 1964, WF T-4 advised that MARCUS GOLDMAN had recently referred to himself and his wife, ELIZABETH, as being communists.

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-43710

WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 20535
NOV 1 1965

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
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F B I

Date: October 28, 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

SECRET

(83-719)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 [redacted] RDD/POW J

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 [redacted] DEPTBUS [redacted]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY _____
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

REC-11

SP4 Amended 2

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information from NY 4092-S*, a source close to CLARENCE JONES ; two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

The sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

NY 694-S* (5) (U) STANLEY LEVISON

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

Columbia University LYL in 1954

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-6650) (CIRM)
1-NY [redacted] (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY [redacted]
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(13)

100-442529-1551

REC-11

18 OCT 29 1965

10- ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~
DATE FORW: 11-1-65
HOW FORW: F/S
BY: SEP/tea

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

SECRET

INCLOSURE COPY AND COPY ON ENCL FILED IN 100-106670

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

The files of the NYO reflect that ARNOLD MICHAELIS has had contact with numerous Soviet-bloc officials and establishments in the furtherance of his business. According to NY 628-S*, MICHAELIS, on 6/26/63, conferred with DRAGO VUJICA of the Yugoslav Consulate concerning a movie he would be producing in Yugoslovia. (S) (U)

NY 3726-S*, advised that MICHAELIS in the past has had contact with KONSTANTIN G. FEDOSEEV, Senior Advisor for Political Affairs and MIKHAIL K. POLONIK, both located at the SMUN. In conjunction with the above contacts, it appeared that MICHAELIS was trying to line up an interview with Soviet Ambassador FEDERENKO. (S) (U)

On 5/27/63, NY 525-S* noted that MICHAELIS had extended to FEDERENKO an invitation to be guest at a luncheon held by a group of businessmen known as "We Believe". The aim of the group is to show its concern for the UN. (S) (U)

This letterhead memorandum is stamped "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 4092-S*, a source who furnishes highly sensitive information about racial matters in the U.S. and the infiltration thereof; and because the documentation of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

In view of the above, the "~~Secret~~" classification is deemed absolutely necessary.

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory lists Arnold Michaelis and Arnold Michaelis Productions, Incorporated, at 25 East 86th Street.

Mr. A. Schutt, Superintendent, 25 East 86th Street, advised on June 24, 1964, that Arnold Michaelis, who resides at that address, is connected with television in the production of interview shows and that he interviews guests who usually are high government officials and diplomats of the United States and foreign governments. According to Mr. Schutt, Michaelis travels extensively to film his interviews and often holds parties at his residence for United Nations personnel

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11-2-65

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 7-30-65.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office since submission of referenced Oklahoma City letter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

REC-39

EX-101

8 NOV 3 1965

DNI SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 10/28/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-27-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 NOV 15 [illegible]

File Number 100-442529-1553

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-27-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 NOV 15 1965

File Number 100-442529-1554

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	10/29/65	10/22/65 - 10/27/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: ef

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted], dated 7/28/65, at Milwaukee.

- P* -

LEADS

THE MILWAUKEE OFFICE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-5, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1555 REC-11

COPIES MADE:
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(1 - G-2, Chicago)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)
1 - ONI, Milwaukee (RM)

COVER PAGE A

17 NOV 1965

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.		
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO		
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW.:	11-4-65	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW.:	AIR	
BY	BY:	SEP 4 1965	

NOTATIONS

Phila. SEC.

1 - cc request

80 SEP 8

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	MI 100-14439-46,47 MI 100-14439-53,54 [redacted] MI 157-230-15,16 This report, pg. 9 This report, pg. 10
MI T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] MI 157-242-2,3 [redacted]
MI T-3 is [redacted]	
MI T-4 is [redacted]	MI 157-230-15,16 This report, pg. 9
MI T-5 is [redacted], Special Assignment Squad, Milwaukee Police Department, by request	MI 157-242-55,56

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - ONI, Milwaukee (RM)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MILWAUKEE
Date: October 29, 1965

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During September, 1965, members of Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), spoke of plan to instigate demonstration against Allen-Bradley Co., Milwaukee, Wis., to protest "tokenism" in hiring practices. SWP distributed leaflet recommending that civil rights groups demonstrate against industrial commission for failure to take action against Allen-Bradley Co. SWP delayed any action against Allen-Bradley Co. until after Milwaukee school boycott, in which SWP planned to participate in October, 1965. SWP leader wrote letter to leader of boycott proposed for 10/18/65, favoring boycott and stating SWP would participate 100%. SWP set up Civil Rights Committee, function of which, according to member, was to get new members in civil rights organizations and use them as contacts for new members in SWP. Members of SWP volunteered to teach in "freedom schools" during school boycott. Members of SWP and Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) took part in demonstration called Milwaukee March Toward Freedom and Independence, held on 8/28/65. SWP members attempted to carry signs protesting U.S. involvement in war in Vietnam, but were stopped by demonstration leaders. They did carry signs quoting KARL MARX and MAO TSE-TUNG. CP and SWP members also took part in boycott of Milwaukee public schools, 10/18-21/65. No CPW members placed in

[redacted]
Included in automatic downgrading and declassification

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SYNOPSIS (CONTINUED):

racial organizations. They participate in demonstrations on individual basis. Members, Milwaukee Branch, SWP, are members of various civil rights groups, and SWP supports programs of these groups. One SWP member, MYRTLE KASTNER, has been very active in such groups.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information developed.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), is contained in the appendix hereto.

During September, 1965, the members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP spoke of a plan to instigate a picket demonstration against the Allen-Bradley Company, 136 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting a hiring practice of the company, described as "tokenism" by the SWP. According to the SWP, the Allen-Bradley Company has hired only a small number of Negroes for the purpose of token compliance with the demands of civil rights groups.

In a leaflet signed by JAMES E. BOULTON, Chairman of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, issued May 30, 1965, and publicly distributed by the SWP, a recommendation was made that civil rights groups demonstrate against the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, located in the State Office Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for failure to take action against Allen-Bradley. Civil rights groups were also urged to establish motorcades with job applicants to go directly to all-white plants throughout the whole city.

The SWP planned to take action against the Allen-Bradley Company sometime during September, 1965, and hoped to receive assistance from civil rights groups operating in Milwaukee.
(Source: MI T-1, September 7, 1965)

At a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 19, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER of the SWP lead the discussion. Part of her discussion concerned taking some direct action against the Allen-Bradley Company to force that company to hire more Negroes.
(Source: MI T-2, September 29, 1965)

The Milwaukee Branch, SWP, plans to participate in a school boycott which is to take place in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from October 18 to 22, 1965. Because of this participation, the SWP has delayed implementing their picket demonstration against the Allen-Bradley Company until some time after the school boycott is completed. (Source: MI T-1, October 11, 1965)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on September 26, 1965, a Civil Rights Committee was elected, consisting of MYRTLE KASTNER, RUBEN HALE, FLORENCE KIRKLAND and JUAN GONZALES, all members of that branch. During the meeting, JAMES BOULTON, who was named that night as Organizer for the Milwaukee Branch, stated that he had written a letter to LLOYD BARBEE, saying that the SWP was in favor of a school boycott proposed for October 18, 1965, and would participate 100 per cent in the boycott. He told the group that all SWP members must participate one way or another in the boycott. MYRTLE KASTNER telephoned FLORENCE KIRKLAND, who was not present at the meeting, and FLORENCE KIRKLAND said she was unable to serve on the Civil Rights Committee because of other commitments.
(Source: MI T-3, September 29, 1965)

LLOYD A. BARBEE, Wisconsin State Assemblyman from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was identified in the August 28, 1965, issue of the "Milwaukee Sentinel", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Milwaukee area, as Chairman of the Milwaukee March Toward Freedom and Independence held on August 28, 1965.

BARBEE was identified in the September 17, 1965, issue of the same newspaper as Chairman of the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC). This issue stated that MUSIC had just announced that a school boycott would begin on October 18, 1965, to protest alleged racial discrimination in the Milwaukee schools.

The first meeting of the Civil Rights Committee of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, was held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 3, 1965. At this meeting, MYRTLE KASTNER stated that one of the functions of the committee would be to get new members in the civil rights organizations and then to use them as contacts to get new members into the SWP.
(Source: MI T-3, October 19, 1965)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on September 26, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER reported on a meeting of MUSIC held on September 25, 1965. She stated the group had decided that the school boycott scheduled for October 18, 1965, would commence on that date, but did not decide on the duration of the boycott. She stated that Headquarters of MUSIC would be open starting on September 27, 1965, to accept volunteers to work during the boycott week. MYRTLE KASTNER stated that she had also attended a meeting of CORE on September 26, 1965. She stated that CORE would support the boycott.

During the meeting, the following SWP members volunteered to act as teachers in the "freedom schools" during the boycott period:

JAMES BOULTON, MYRTLE KASTNER, ELAINE GOODREAU and FLORENCE KIRKLAND. WISC.

It was also decided that the SWP would send a letter to all sympathizers of the SWP, asking them to back the boycott.
(Source: MI T-1, September 29, 1965)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. MILWAUKEE MARCH TOWARD FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE, AUGUST 28, 1965

"The Milwaukee Journal", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area, issue of August 29, 1965, contains an article entitled, "Hundreds in Orderly Rights Rally." This article states that a march and rally, sponsored by the Milwaukee March Toward Freedom and Independence Committee, composed of more than 50 civil rights, church, welfare, fraternal and civic organizations took place in Milwaukee on August 28, 1965. It states that a reporter counted 800 persons in the march, about one-fourth of whom were white. The march, orderly but noisy with freedom songs and civil rights chants, followed a 3.7 mile route from the Lloyd Street School, 1228 W. Lloyd Street, through the city's near north side to McArthur Square. The rally featured speeches by Negro comedian DICK GREGORY, and Mrs. FANNIE LOU HAMER, representative of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. It lasted more than two hours after the one and one-half hour march ended. The article continues that the purpose of the demonstration was to WISC. WISC. WISC.

commemorate the second anniversary of the historic civil rights march on Washington, D. C.

The article says that the march started at the Lloyd Street School playground after members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) caused consternation among march leaders by carrying signs protesting United States involvement in the war in Vietnam. The march leaders insisted that they be removed. The article relates that one of the march marshals told JAMES E. BOULTON, 2656 South Kinnickinnic Avenue, the SWP chairman, "We're asking you to remove the signs because it (the Vietnam war) is not pertinent to the situation here today." The article states that after discussion, the Socialists removed the Vietnam signs, but continued to carry signs quoting Socialist and Communist philosopher KARL MARX and MAO TSE-TUNG, Chinese Communist Party chairman. According to the article, the SWP members said they also passed out 2,000 handbills calling for support of an organization formed to defend Pfc. WINSTEL BELTON, a former Milwaukee Negro soldier charged with trying to avoid duty in Vietnam by going on a hunger strike. The article states that the marchers were, in turn, picketed by about 30 persons whose picketing was sponsored by an organization called the Los Angeles Memorial Committee, an organization formed "to protest the riots and anarchy that seem to have gripped the nation." These pickets carried signs saying, "Is This Another Communist Controlled Demonstration?" According to the article, they left shortly after the rally started, and there were no incidents.

A source advised that the following persons were observed participating in the above-mentioned demonstration:

JOHN GILMAN, member of the State Board of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW);
ALLAN SHAW, member of the State Board of the CPW;
NENA BETH SHAW, wife of ALLAN SHAW;
SIGMUND EISENSCHER, member of the State Board of the CPW;
MICHAEL EISENSCHER and JUDITH EISENSCHER, son and daughter of SIGMUND EISENSCHER;
GRACE EISENSCHER, wife of SIGMUND EISENSCHER;
RALPH SACKS, member of the CPW;
AGNES SLATER, close associate of members of the CPW;

INGRID BUXTON, daughter of JAMES BUXTON, deceased former member of the State Board of the CPW;

LILLIAN ONDREJKA, close associate of CP members in Wisconsin;

DENNIS CIESIELSKI, Chairman of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Student-Faculty Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

In addition to the persons listed above, this source also observed the following persons participating in the demonstration:

FLORENCE KIRKLAND, ELAINE GOODREAU, JAMES BOULTON, ALBERT STERGAR, BETSY STERGAR, WAYNE LEVERENZ, JAMES EYMAN, TED ODELL, RICHARD CRAWFORD, MYRTLE KASTNER and ROBERT CLEMMONS.
(Source: MI T-4, August 29, 1965)

FLORENCE KIRKLAND, ELAINE GOODREAU, JAMES BOULTON, ALBERT STERGAR, BETSY STERGAR, WAYNE LEVERENZ, JAMES EYMAN, TED ODELL, RICHARD CRAWFORD and MYRTLE KASTNER are all members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, and ROBERT CLEMMONS, although not a member, is a close associate of SWP members.
(Source: MI T-1, August 31, 1965)

B. BOYCOTT OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OCTOBER 18 through 22, 1965

An article appearing in "The Milwaukee Journal" on September 12, 1965, stated that a meeting of the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), was held on September 11, 1965. The article stated that members of the press who were in attendance at the meeting were requested to leave at the time the group discussed the setting of a date for a boycott of Milwaukee public schools in protest of de facto segregation which MUSIC and other civil rights organizations claim exists in the Milwaukee public schools.

At the meeting of MUSIC, held on September 11, 1965, it was decided that the boycott of Milwaukee schools would begin on October 18, 1965, and continue until October 22, 1965. It was further decided that if the boycott was considered successful, it would possibly be extended to two weeks.
(Source: MI T-2, September 12, 1965)

A boycott of Milwaukee public schools, protesting de facto segregation, commenced on October 18, 1965. The boycott was lead by MUSIC, but several other civil rights organizations participated in it. Approximately 7500 students were absent from Milwaukee public schools on the first day of the boycott, but this figure dropped to approximately 4000 absentees as a result of the boycott on October 20, 1965. MUSIC planned to end the boycott at the close of the day, October 21, 1965. Comedian DICK GREGORY will be in Milwaukee on October 21, 1965, and will participate in a rally planned to be held at the Milwaukee Public School Administration Building, 5225 West Vliet Street, that day.

About 300 persons picketed the residence of Attorney JOHN F. FOLEY, President of the Milwaukee School Board, on October 18, 1965. About 180 persons picketed the residence of Milwaukee School Superintendent HAROLD S. VINCENT on October 20, 1965, and about 350 persons picketed the residence of Milwaukee Mayor HENRY MAIER on October 19, 1965. The picketing of these persons was part of the boycott. It was orderly and the pickets dispersed at 10:00 p.m., upon police orders since there were young juveniles in the picket line.

All activity in connection with the boycott has been orderly and without incident.
(Source: MI T-5, October 21, 1965)

At a meeting of CORE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 19, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER of the SWP, lead the discussion. Part of her discussion concerned a school boycott to be held from October 18 to 22, 1965.
(Source: MI T-2, September 29, 1965)

At a meeting of CORE on September 26, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER was the foremost speaker. She made a motion to extend the school boycott, if necessary. The members of CORE voted unanimously to support the boycott. It was stated, at this meeting, that LLOYD BARBEE was using the boycott as a lever to force desegregation in the schools, and would call off the boycott if the school board would take the action he desired.
(Source: MI T-2, September 29, 1965)

A meeting of MUSIC was held on October 2, 1965, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to plan for the coming school boycott. It was stated at the meeting that "freedom schools" would be set up to circumvent the law by having the absent pupils attend some form of school. It was stated that, at that time, the proposed "freedom schools" could accomodate 12,000 students. Plans were announced to have a prayer vigil at the Milwaukee School Board Building for three days previous to the boycott, that is, from the 15th to the 18th of October. This vigil is to run 24 hours per day. Among those present at the meeting was MYRTLE KASTNER. (Source: MI T-2, October 5, 1965)

A meeting of MUSIC was held on October 16, 1965, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There were about fifty persons present, including MYRTLE KASTNER, JOHN GILMAN and his wife. The purpose of the meeting was to assemble pamphlets to be distributed during the school boycott.
(Source: MI T-2, October 18, 1965)

ALBERT STERGAR, RICHARD CRAWFORD and JAMES BOULTON, all members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, taught in "freedom schools" during the boycott of Milwaukee schools from October 18 to 21, 1965.
(Source: MI T-1, October 22, 1965)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of October, 1965, the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had placed no members in any racial organizations. From time to time, members of the CPW have participated in various demonstrations by some of these groups, and have assisted in some of the preparations for such demonstrations, but none have had any leadership roles in the demonstrations. Such participation has been on an individual basis, and not as a group effort.
(Source: MI T-4, October 21, 1965)

The following members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP were, as of October, 1965, members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE): MYRTLE KASTNER and FLORENCE KIRKLAND.

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC): MYRTLE KASTNER, FLORENCE KIRKLAND, WAYNE LEVERENZ and JAMES BOULTON.

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC): BETSY STERGAR, FLORENCE KIRKLAND and MYRTLE KASTNER.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP): Most members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, belong to this organization.

The Milwaukee Branch, SWP, has consistently supported the programs of the various civil rights organizations, and MYRTLE KASTNER has been very active in MUSIC and CORE, constantly pushing for direct action to bring about integration.
(Source: MI T-1, October 27, 1965)

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

During May, 1965, a source advised that the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1940 and is affiliated with and follows the ains and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
October 29, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

b6
b7C

Date: 11/2/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTRACTED [illegible] DIVISION
DATE FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-2-65

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
[illegible] OFFICES
[illegible] MEETING
SLIP(S)
DATE 3/16/78 1845

According to NY 2359-S* on 10/28/65, during a Secretariat meeting that date of the CPUSA, MARTIN LUTHER KING and his activities were discussed by members present. Among those present were the following: (U)

GUS HALL, GIL GREEN, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, IRVING POTASH, JACK STACHEL, JAMES TORMEY and HENRY WINSTON. (U)

The Secretariat discussed a committee which had been formed apparently outside the CP called, "The John Brown Commemoration Committee" to mark the 106th anniversary of the execution of JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. (U)

During the meeting, GIL GREEN referred to the role of MARTIN LUTHER KING in the civil rights field. GREEN stated, KING is wrong in thinking that present federal legislation (U)

Classified by: [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

CC-80823

5-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1-100-3-69) (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-80641) (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
TJD:rmv
(11)

REC-56

NOV 3 1965

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/80

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

51 NOV 1 1965

SPECIAL COPY FILED IN

is going to solve the jury problem in the South. GREEN continued that only when it is recognized that white blood may be shed, will the federal government intervene. GREEN said, "we"have, to state a positive position for the right of the Negro to defend himself. XX (U)

GUS HALL stated KING's position is for mass meetings, mass mobilizations and mass protests and these should be seen as a foundation to be built upon. XX (U)

HENRY WINSTON and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON attacked GREEN's position. WINSTON said GREEN's position that the federal government will act (in civil rights struggles) only if a few more whites are killed, is totally wrong. He said Negroes have rejected this position and they understand the need for unity to achieve their ends. PATTERSON said the Party has never subordinated its position to the position of KING and it is not giving KING the leadership of this movement in America. XX (U)

PATTERSON continued, saying that to reject KING at this moment would be the same as rejecting the entire development of the mass movement. At this time, PATTERSON referred to a document saying it has distorted DU BOIS' position (W.E.B. DU BOIS) who never embraced the role of JOHN BROWN. PATTERSON called for a meeting of the Negro Commission to discuss the matter. XX (U)

Above is for the information of the Bureau and Atlanta.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Secret~~

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 10-21-65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 NOV 15 1965

File Number 100-442529-1558

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1557 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/2/65

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., 8/2/65.

Period: 8/1/65 - 10/31/65

During pertinent period, no information has been received reflecting that any individuals with subversive background have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Charlotte

GHC/jwr
(4)

1 - 100-8088 R.B.

1559

REC-67

EX-107

4 NOV 1965

INT. SEC.

28

4 NOV 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11-2-65

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of quarterly report.

No information has been received indicating any positive information relative to Communist influence in racial matters as described in detail in Bureau letter to Albany 8-28-64.

Knoxville will continue to remain alert for any information concerning captioned matter and will report any information received in the future.

REC-47 100-442529-1560

8 NOV 4 1965

EX-101 R.B

1-cc 800

EXPEDITE

INT. SEC.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS:gsh
(5)

NOV 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Jackson (100-57) 11/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision
Folder)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reference is made to quarterly Jackson report of SA Ernest M. Cochrane dated 10/31/65.

Although it is indicated on cover page A that dissemination was made to outside agencies by "RM", the "RM" designation does not appear on page one. It has been added at the Bureau. Insure that in the future, method of transmittal is indicated on page one.

b6
b7C

It is reported on page three that one Susan Clippinger was arrested in connection with a racial demonstration and that her parents are Dorothy and Richard Clippinger. It was then reported on page four that Susan Clippinger, according to a recent newspaper article, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard F Clippinger, [redacted]. It is then stated that according to information obtained in 1946, the name "Richard F. Clippinger (Dorothy), [redacted]" was in the diary and address book of an espionage agent. There is no showing that the Clippingers of [redacted] (apparent parents of Susan) are the same individuals having an association with an espionage agent. It would have been well to have shown this tie in to further solidify the subversive information evident.

Considerable of rerep is devoted to the characterizations of individuals having subversive backgrounds. It is believed that some of these characterizations are too lengthy. Examples appear on pages six - seven (Monica Klein); seven - eight (Victor Lewis); and twelve - thirteen (Nina Wax). This matter has been the subject of prior correspondence with your office. Please make every possible effort to keep characterizations as succinct as possible.

Tolson
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:pjn /bbs
(5)

MAILED 11
1965
COMM-FBI

REC- 65
100-442529-156
EX-101
19 NOV 8 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

On page nine, it is reported that the National Council of Arts, Sciences, and Professions was cited as a communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA). Characterizations attributable to the House Committee should appear in the Appendix.

On page twenty, reference is made to the National Committee to Abolish the HCUA. However, the Appendix did not contain a characterization of this group. Same being added at the Bureau. No corrective action necessary by your office.

The foregoing is for the future guidance of your office in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters. This communication should be brought to the attention of SA Cochrane and the Supervisor who approved rerep.

SAC, Seattle (100-27267) 11/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervison)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIMI

Reference is made to Seattle quarterly report of Special Agent Fred G. Cook, 10/29/65.

In justifying the classification of referenced report as ~~confidential~~, reference was made to the continuing value of T-1 through T-22 and the possible compromise of the future effectiveness of these sources. It is noted that T-8 is a deceased former informant; T-16 is a former Potential Security Informant; and that T-18 is a former informant. It would appear that these three sources should not have been included in the justification. Insure that in the future justification for classification is completely accurate.

Page 25 contains an Appendix characterization of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party. There is no statement in the details indicating that a characterization of this group is contained in the Appendix. It is noted, however, that a mention is made on page 9 of the details, by way of a subheading, of the Socialist Workers Party. No positive information is reported for this organization and only a statement "No information developed" appears under this subheading. In the future, use the statement "No information developed" only for main headings denoted by Roman numerals. See original Bureau instructions contained in Bureau letter to all offices dated 8/28/64.

MAILED 11 NOV 8 1965 COMM-FBI

On page 11 reference was made to the "Congress on Racial Matters (CORE)." This should have read "Congress of Racial Equality." Correction made at Bureau. No corrective action necessary relative to copies disseminated by your office.

The contents of instant communication should be brought to the attention of Special Agent Cook and the Supervisor who approved referenced report, for their future guidance in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters.

Tolson
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Conrad
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Rosen
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Holmes
Gandy

SFP:sdh
(5)

REC-60 100-442529-1562

EX-112

19 NOV 8 1965

53 NOV 10 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: October 29, 1965

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)(P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Reference report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH dated July 29, 1965.

A review of pertinent files of the Baltimore Office fails to reflect that the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) or other communist organizations have exerted any influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division within the past three months. b7D

Confidential Informant [redacted] on October 26, 1965, advised that the CP in Maryland has not been influential in racial matters during the past three months.

Inasmuch as Baltimore has no information to report in the captioned matter at this time, no investigative report is being submitted.

The Baltimore Office will continue to follow and report additional information received concerning the captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore

FJW:dfm
(5)

1 - CC 8 0 8 R. S

REC- 65 100-442529-1563

18 NOV 2 1965

EX-101

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

11/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIMI

Reurlet 10/29/65, which was submitted in lieu of a quarterly report based upon your statement that there is no information to report in this matter for the quarterly period 8/1/65 - 10/31/65.

Attention is directed to the letterhead memorandum (LHM) submitted by your office under dated of 9/13/65 captioned "March Against Segregated Housing in Baltimore, Maryland Area, 9/11 & 12/65, RM." This communication reported on a racial activity with a subversive involvement and such information should have been included in the quarterly report just due.

The Bureau expects that in the future your office will make the necessary comprehensive review of your files for information to be included in quarterly reports. This is in strict compliance with Bureau instructions contained in Bureau letter to all offices of 8/18/64. The information referred to in the 9/13/65 LHM should be included in your next quarterly report.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of the Special Agent handling captioned case, as well as the appropriate Supervisor.

SFP:sdh
(5)

EX. 112

REC- 60 100-442529-1564

19 NOV 8 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

33 NOV 10 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/65

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(NY 00)

Remylet to Bureau, 7/30/65.

No information has been developed in the period since referenced letter of any Communist Party activity in the racial field in the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

EXP. PROC.
30 NOV 1 1965

REC- 65

100-442529-1565

15 NOV 1 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Birmingham
RSM:rvm
(5)

INV. SEC.

51 NOV 12 1965

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	11/3/65	7/28 - 10/26/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

11/20/85

CLASSIFIED BY: SP2TAP/cls
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

#[redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON B. PLAYMAN — ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ — TYPED BY: lag

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
b7C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated 7/30/65 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from LA T-1 through LA T-20 and LA T-22 through LA T-36 tends to identify confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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335 DEC 28 1970

APPROVED W G Gropp — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

1 - 44-2529 — 1 - 156 6 — REC 7

10 NOV 8 1965

ENCLS.

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1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13295)(Info)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; ~~DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-12-65
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: SF WEA

Notations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
1 - cc report
BOB RIS

79 NOV 17 1965

LA 100-66078

LEAD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 (U)	(U)
LA T-2	
LA T-3 (U)	b3 b7D b7E
LA T-4 (U)	Characterization of CLIFFORD VAUGHS (U)
LA T-5 (U)	
LA T-6 (U)	Characterization of MARVIN TRIEGER
LA T-7	
LA T-8 (U)	(U)
LA T-9 CSLA 4703-S	100-67303-S
LA T-10	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-66078

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-11 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of ROBERT THOMPSON Characterization of ROBERT THOMPSON [redacted] (U)
LA T-12 [CG 5824-S*] (U)	
LA T-13 [redacted] (U)	
LA T-14 [redacted]	100-66078-366 100-60180
LA T-15 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-16 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-17 [redacted] (U)	Characterization of ADMIRAL DAWSON (U)
LA T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-19 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] Characterization of SADIE DOROSHKIN, DON WHEELDIN (U)
LA T-20 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-21 [redacted] Former PSI	[redacted]
LA T-22 [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
LA T-23 [redacted]	Characterization of SAM KUSHNER

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LA T-24 CONFIDENTIAL

(U)

LA T-25

LA T-26

(U)

LA T-27

(U)

LA T-28
LA 4447-S*

LA T-29

LA T-30

(U)

LA T-31

LA T-32
SF 1050-S*

LA T-33

LA T-34

LA T-35

LA T-36

LOCATION

(U)

(U)

(U)

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of DON WHEELDIN

100-60180-304-305

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - Region II (G-2), Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Maywood (RM)
1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: GORDON B. PLAYMAN **Office:** Los Angeles, California

Date: 11/3/65

Field Office File #: 100-66078 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) sent delegates to UCLA Negro Leadership Conference August 27-28, 1965. In July and August, 1965, SCDCP concentration centered in South Los Angeles area of Watts, in which area racial riots occurred August 11-16, 1965. Communist Party (CP) set up Southside Citizens Defense Committee, offshoot of Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, (LACPFB) in late August, 1965, to aid those arrested in riots and to implement CP interest in riots. Communist tactics during and after Los Angeles racial riots set out. Extent of communist influence in civil rights organizations set out.

- P* -

~~CLASSIFIED BY: SP2 TAP CLS~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~
11/20/85
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~

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LA 100-66078

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-66078
GBP:rme

DETAILS: ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

(1) Southern California District, Communist Party (SCDCP)

(a) Watts Concentration

LA T-1 (8/3/65)

On July 26, 1965, a meeting of section committee members of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS) included a discussion on the implementation of the concentration by the MSS in the Watts area of Los Angeles, which is a predominately Negro area. It was suggested that the youth members of the MSS be urged to take part in various projects in the Watts area and it was learned that the youth comrades were actually waiting to be informed of the best place to work. The section committee agreed to schedule its meetings only once a month so that more time would be available for attendance of the members at mass meetings. (U)

LA T-2 (8/5/65)

As a part of the MSS concentration program in the Watts area it was announced by ROSE CHERNIN, a member of the West Adams Club, MSS, and executive secretary of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, during a meeting held August 2, 1965, that two transfers

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

of CP members from the West Adams Club to the Watts Club of the MSS had been made. The transferees were described as good workers who would be good for the Watts Club. It was pointed out that a good deal of the money from the Anti-Poverty Program spent in Los Angeles would be designated for the Watts area and the CP wanted to exercise as much influence as possible in Watts.

LA T-3 (9/2/65)

At a meeting of the section committee of the MSS on August 23, 1965, following the riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles (see section II, Communist Tactics), three additional persons were transferred to the Watts CP Club to further implement the Party's concentration program there. (U)

(b) Negro Leadership Conference, University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) (8/27 - 29/65) (U)

LA T-3 (7/28/65)

At a meeting of the section committee, MSS, SCDCP, held July 26, 1965, ERNIE SMITH, a member of the section committee, announced that a California Negro Leadership conference would be held at UCLA August 27 - 29, 1965, sponsored by representatives of UCLA and the State of California. ROSE CHERNIN proposed that the MSS send two persons, including a representative of the MSS youth club, to this conference and that the section pay the expenses of these representatives. (U)

LA T-3 (8/27/65)

At a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, held on August 18, 1965, the club expressed an interest in sending an additional CP member to the Negro Leadership Conference. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

but since the club had no funds to reimburse their representative the representative would use his own funds and be reimbursed by the club as soon as possible. (U)

LA T-4 (8/27/65)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, held August 19, 1965, a member of the club was selected by vote to be a delegate to the UCLA Leadership Conference. (U)

LA T-5 (9/3/65)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, held September 1, 1965, a report was given concerning the recent Negro Leadership Conference held at UCLA. The main topic of this conference was the situation in the Watts area of Los Angeles and the causes of the riots. Approximately 250 people attended the conference and WILLIAM TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman, SCDCP, was one of those who attended. (U)

CP - Calif William C. Taylor

LA T-6 (10/15/65)

of CP - Calif

At a MSS section meeting held September 27, 1965, BILL TAYLOR and BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, led a discussion on the recent UCLA Leadership Conference. DOBBS, who had not attended, was interested in a comment that many of the speakers had mentioned a "need for a change in the social structure" in the United States and DOBBS wondered if they were in effect calling for a socialist type of government. He was assured that these remarks referred more to an Utopian type of welfare state. (U)

BILL TAYLOR, who attended the conference, praised it in comparison with previous conferences at UCLA in that the conference passed a number of resolutions, a thing not done in previous conferences. TAYLOR also felt that any meaningful gains by the CP in the field of civil rights would have to be made through the professional leaders of the Negro community. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source advised that several SCDCP members were "delegates" to this conference but that they actually attended as private citizens and their CP connection was unknown to the sponsors of the conference and undesired by those sponsors. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) CP Youth Matter

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA T-20 (8/3/65)

A policy making and evaluating conference of the Youth Section, SCDCP, was held from July 9 to July 11, 1965. One of the topics discussed at this conference was "The Fight for Negro Freedom." During the discussion it was alleged that capitalism originated racism, and that racism, to the extent and degree which it is known in the world today, was made, promoted and kept alive by capitalism.

A further discussion was held as to whether the Negro freedom movement could be called revolutionary in regard to its methods and goals. No definite consensus of opinion was obtained on this subject. A discussion was also held as to whether capitalism can survive if demands of the freedom movement are granted. It was decided that capitalism could survive but that it would be radically changed if all demands were met. It was agreed that the CP should not promote Black Nationalism as such.

LA T-6 (8/6/65)

At a meeting of the Medgar Evers Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, on August 3, 1965, a report was given on a meeting of the Section and the Watts CP Club and it was decided that the Section could possibly work in the Negro area of Watts through organizations formed after the recent Negro riots there, such as the Watts Clean-up Committee. It was also pointed out the Section desired to try to bring the youth of Watts into the Du Bois Clubs. (U)

(3) W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

LA T-20 (8/3/65)

At a meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club on July 13, 1965, it was announced that CORE had requested that the Du Bois Clubs help in picketing in Pasadena on July 18, 1965, to protest alleged de facto segregation in schools in Pasadena.

LA T-20 (8/3/65)

A picket line sponsored by CORE was held on July 18, 1965, at 732 North Orange Grove Avenue, Pasadena, California,

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protesting alleged de facto segregation in the Pasadena School system. The Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs supported and participated in this demonstration.

LA T-20 (8/27/65)

An emergency meeting of the Los Angeles area Du Bois Clubs was held on August 15, 1965, at No. 5 Dudley Street, Venice, California. A discussion was held concerning the current Negro riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles. It was decided that the Du Bois Clubs would attempt to gather food and money to send to the Negroes in the riot area. The Du Bois Clubs were also to prepare a pamphlet setting forth what they considered to be the true facts of the riot, and accusing the police of brutality in connection with the riots.

LA T-15 (8/31/65)

A meeting of the West Los Angeles Du Bois Club was held on August 24, 1965, and a discussion was held concerning the recent Negro riots in South Los Angeles, and how to take advantage of the riots in regard to recruitment, the campaign against police brutality, and protests against the war in Vietnam.

LA T-31 (8/25/65)

A meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club was held August 24, 1965, and it was announced that the Du Bois Clubs were working with the Southside Citizens Defense Committee to help the Negroes who were arrested during the Watts riots. Du Bois Club members were asked to sign a roster as to when they could work at the Committee headquarters.

LA T-31 (8/31/65)

A meeting of the Area Council, Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs, was held August 29, 1965, at No. 5 Dudley Street, Venice, California. It was announced at this meeting that the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club was working with the Southside Citizens Defense Committee and had loaned the Committee a mimeograph machine.

LA T-32 (9/3/65)

This source made available information that the Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs were attempting to take advantage of the

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recent Negro riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles to build a large Negro Du Bois Club in that area. According to this source, the Du Bois Clubs were preparing a pamphlet on the riots which accused the police of brutality. Teams of Du Bois Club members were organized to go into the Watts area and interview people to obtain depositions on police brutality.

LA T-33 (9/29/65)

The South Los Angeles Du Bois Club has been reactivated in the Negro area of South Los Angeles and has offices at 103rd and Compton Avenue. The Club will attempt to take advantage of the unrest in Watts as a result of the recent riots.

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(4) Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC)

LA T-7 (9/21/65)

After the outbreak of the riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles, HURSEL ALEXANDER contacted DOROTHY HEALEY, SCDCP Chairman and BEN DOBBS, SCDCP Executive Secretary, in an attempt to organize the defense of those who had already been arrested during the riots. As a result, on Monday August 16, 1965, he went to to the office of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB), (also known as the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born) for ROSE CHERNIN, the Executive Secretary, who was on vacation. He attempted to contact attorneys utilized by the LACPFB but none of the employees of the LACPFB office were able to help him. On the day following he utilized the LACPFB office as headquarters for the new SSCDC and the SSCDC evolved as a part of the LACPFB.

LA T-8 (6/7/65)

HURSEL ALEXANDER was a current member of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP. (U)

LA T-3 (9/2/65)

At a section committee meeting, MSS, held August 23, 1965, it was learned that the CP had set up a defense committee to aid the Negro people and pay for legal defense for those who needed it. The headquarters of this committee, the SSCDC, were in the offices of the LACPFB in downtown Los Angeles and the new organization was actually a part of the LACPFB. (U)

LA T-9 (9/25/65)

The SSCDC was organized in meetings held at the Los Angeles office of the LACPFB on August 26, 27, and 28, 1965.

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HURSEL ALEXANDER was designated the acting director with headquarters at the LACPFB office. He appeared on Los Angeles radio station KLAC on August 25, 1965, and said that the goal of the SSCDC was to organize the relatives of the persons arrested as well as those arrested in the Los Angeles riots in order to demand special efforts on the part of the government to defend the rights of these people. The radio station documented HURSEL ALEXANDER as a communist, basing their documentation upon public records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

LA T-5 (9/3/65)

ROSE CHERNIN had been designated General Chairman of the SSCDC. (U)

LA T-8 (9/7/65)

HURSEL ALEXANDER was currently acting as Executive Director of the SSCDC and was preparing a press release outlining the objections by Negroes to the slow court proceedings in connection with the arrests in the Los Angeles riots. The United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), a local civil rights organization through which all civil rights work is channelled in the Los Angeles area had informed the SSCDC that it was wasting its time continuing research on those arrested in the riots and that their procedure was not good. HURSEL ALEXANDER refused to turn his information over to the Los Angeles County Bar because he felt that they were too reactionary. Instead he tried to get two persons to call the UCRC office and pretend to be arrestees in order to give information to UCRC "because they are the ones with all the attorneys". HURSEL ALEXANDER was discourged since SSCDC had two hundred cases and no attorneys. (U)

LA T-10 (9/9/65)

At a special meeting of SCDCP members concerned with the Los Angeles riots and held on September 7, 1965,

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with ROBERT THOMPSON (deceased) of New York present, HURSEL ALEXANDER stated that the recent riot was a good chance for the Party to do something and that the SSCDC was just the thing that the CP members could rally around and make a definite impression on the Negro community. ALEXANDER said that this would enable the Party to get new members. He said that the SSCDC was having trouble finding attorneys for all the defendants and found that Negro lawyers did not like having white lawyers assigned these cases since the Negro lawyers saw this as an opportunity to make money. He said that many Party people promised to do work in the organization but only a few had showed up. He said that the arty analysis of the position of the Negro people at its last convention had been wrong and should be changed again to the theory of having a separate Negro nation.

DOROTHY HEALEY, however, pointed out that she had observed many party people working in the SSCDC office and that HURSEL ALEXANDER had no way of knowing who they were, especially the youth.

LA T-11 (4/23/65)

ROBERT THOMPSON, District Organizer of the New York District CP, was a current member of the New York District Committee. C (U)

LA T-12 (5/16/62)

ROBERT THOMPSON was elected Active Secretary of the CP USA at a meeting of the National Executive Committee on May 13, 1962. C (U)

LA T-13 (9/15/65)

At an enlarged Executive Board meeting of the LACPFB held September 8, 1965, HURSEL ALEXANDER thanked all present for their help in working for the SSCDC. He stated that the C (U)

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LACPFB office was used and is being used to secure legal aid for those Negroes arrested during the riots. He thanked the LACPFB for their financial contributions, rental payments, telephone and other expenses when it became necessary to open an office in the Watts area. He stated that it was apparent that the Negro people did not want to be associated with an organization of white people such as the LACPFB and that they refused to come to the LACPFB office. The SSCDC was therefore establishing an office in Watts. (U)

(5) Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB)

LA T-7 (9/21/65)

On September 15, 1965, the LACDBRPFB held a work shop on the Watts riots in the LACDBRPFB office in Los Angeles. Those in attendance were members of the LACDBRPFB and some of them objected, without success, to the aid given by the LACDBRPFB to Negro organizations in the Watts area.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

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(1) Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP,USA, M-L)

LA T-36 (8/16/65)

In mid-August, 1965, MIKE LASKY stated he was contemplating violating Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) orders not to attempt to exploit the Los Angeles riot. He said, as Marxists, the Los Angeles POC (LAPOC) should give physical leadership to the rioters and should be providing inspired scientific leadership in sniping, looting, and setting of fires.

LA T-36 (8/20/65)

MIKE LASKY and ARNOLD HOFFMAN, both POC members, had been in the riot area of Los Angeles on August 16, 1965, and everyday thereafter. While in the riot area, contacts were made with individuals, not further identified, therein. As of August 20, 1965, LASKY stated he intended to cause a split within the POC at that time instead of waiting until later as he previously intended to do. He stated he was confident of the support of individuals contacted within the riot area and would attempt to recruit them into his own organization rather than into the POC.

LA T-36 (9/9/65)

The main CP, USA, M-L emphasis was the setting up of an armed para-military group of young men. The source stated he did not know where the arms were to come from and that, as of September 9, 1965, no one had been contacted to become a member of the para-military group.

LA T-14 (10/18/65)

MICHAEL LASKY, member of the CP, USA, M-L, held a press conference on October 7, 1965, in which he announced that he was acting as a representative of the CP of the USA, M-L. He outlined the development of this group and referred to the riots in Harlem in 1964 describing them as a forerunner to the riots in the Watts area of Los Angeles. He stated that his organization, then known as the Provisional Organizing Committee, was present during the Harlem riots but made the mistake of withdrawing from that situation. He continuted in part:

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"With regard to what developed here in Watts, members of the Provisional Organizing Committee, who had particular view of the struggle as remaining hidden from the struggle itself, in other words, removing themselves from the view of the press and authorities for fear of the distortion of the press and the authorities, again existed as a result of the uprising in Watts that we be withdrawn from the situation and no public statements be made. As an outgrowth of this particular opportunistic bend or approach to the question, this caused a severe dislocation within the Provisional Organizing Committee and to realize the forces, so that within a short period of time, less than a month, the Marxist-Leninist elements within the Provisional Organizing Committee, other revolutionary elements in the nation met in L.A. at a secret meeting on September 4th and 5th to reconstitute and re-establish the Communist Party and break with all revisionist trends representing the ideology of the Khrushchvite group and Kosygins and the Brezhneves and all other representatives of opportunism in this country.....

"....the essential and basic factor has been overlooked, and only barely touched on by the press. I think the 'San Francisco Chronicle' is the best example of attempting to deal with the question. They essentially described the uprising as a class question, and this is the essential truth that has been missed and has not been reported accurately in the press. Uprising in the Watts situation was not in itself and cannot be relegated as a Negro question. It is essentially and basically a class question with Negroes holding that section of the class participating in the disturbance in the Watts area. Now to make the point quite clear, no more poverty funds put forward by the reactionary Johnson Administration can resolve the question of the Watts uprising or prevent similar uprisings of this sort from occurring, because to prevent them from occurring you have to go to the basic source of difficulty and that is the capitalistic system in this country. You cannot eliminate proverty in this country under the present system. That has been proven as a fact and there will be no administration that can achieve that end....

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"..... Why can you have a Watts in the midst of American prosperity, in the midst of American boom? You can have a Watts situation because there are basic contradictions that exist in the society and which the administration is trying to cover over but cannot effectively be covered over.

"One thing that we found very interesting that happened in Watts and the way in which the press and the government dealt with the question of Watts. They did not quite know what to do with the situation. They were a little bit embarrassed at being caught with their pants down, if I may make such a reference. This is precisely what occurred.

".....The whole question was distorted as a race question and built into a race question. Built the entire situation into White against Black and this essentially was a complete distortion of basic politics and the basic real situation that existed in the Watts area. This was not White against Black. This was not a racial situation. It was converted and turned into a racial situation by the ruling class and by the press of this country. It was reported in that light and essential evaluation of the questions of the relationships indicates only one thing, this was a struggle for equal rights, a struggle for equality, a struggle for the eliminations of gross inequalities that existed in the Watts district and throughout the black belt in L. A.

"..... Now, what was the role of the communists, the Marxist-Leninists, in the Watts situation? We have been in the Watts area for better than two years. We have been working in the Watts district as our primary area of concentration. And this was selected prior to our entrance into the L.A. area as our target area. We concentrated on activity and agitation in that area.....

"We carried out agitation against the Police Department and against the police officials as representatives of the ruling class of this country. We went beyond that in dealing with the question of job

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"discrimination and a number of other particular points. Our main efforts were essentially agitational in order to build up our ranks in our category in order to be in a position to take a decisive leadership to the situation called for. We recognized the potential of the Watts area at that time and the history has borne us out in our initial observation.

"..... The people have become fed up. The people have had enough. They have reached the point where they no longer will take the 'revolutionary phrases' of President JOHNSON that characterizes himself as a revolutionary. For the pseudo revolutionary phrases of the CP, for the so-called militancy of CORE, the NAACP.

"All of these groups have become bankrupt in the eyes of the people. And these conditions were what allowed the development of a potential revolutionary situation in Watts. Not the question of poverty alone. Let me make this very clear, poverty is an essential ingredient but it is not a decisive factor. Poverty has been present in the country since its development and inception. Poverty has been in the world since there has been a mankind in the recorded history. But communism as a way of means and struggle has not been present during all those lean months. The point that is the decisive factor at this time is the presence and development of the Communist Movement in this country.

"And, now let me come essentially to the exact degree of our participation in the uprising itself. You notice we call it an uprising, not a riot. This situation that occurred here in August was not a riot, in the sense of a riot as being a local disorder, confined to a particular area and a short disturbance. This was a city-wide disturbance of a prolonged nature and it entailed more than just a spontaneous reaction..... The realization of the struggle in Watts was tied to the Vietnamese question. This question is reported, and reported adequately. The fact that the people viewed their situation as tied to the struggles of other peoples internationally. The peoples of the Congo, Dominican Republic and in Vietnam. And that this was an initial phase of developing consciousness on the part of the masses in this particular district.

"..... The essential aspect of our agitation has been to bring to the people's attention the interrelationship to these other struggles. This, we feel, came forward as an outgrowth of the Watts uprising, and we can point to this as ethics of our effectiveness of our agitation, the fact that the people have responded to this particular point. Now, specifically, did we go out onto the streets and urge people to destroy property? No, we communists under these circumstances did not go out into the streets and urge the destruction of property. The destruction of property was the spontaneous outgrowth of the struggle.

"We, as communists, if we were to lead a revolutionary movement decisively, we would find more efficient and better ways to go about the question. But we still refer to the Watts uprising as a heroic struggle and we recognize it as that. But, we do pay attention to the errors that the people committed in the struggle. First of all, in the lack of politicalization of the struggle, drawing up specific demands, circulating those demands as part of the protest, and calling for specific action. These points were not brought up and we raise these points which should be taken as lessons. Also the necessity for political organization not necessarily communist, but political organization of the people. Organization of the people that can direct and turn more efficient direction to similar outbursts in the future.

"We want to see these outbursts transformed from mere explosions into directed and channeled struggles. Struggles that can politicalize and expose the relationship of monopoly capitalists to the city government, to the state government, to the national government and international. I could point out, just in passing, the role of CORE, the NAACP, the Socialist Workers Party - Trotskyite, the CP, USA revisionists was a marginal role, if any. They were not even able to participate in the situation. In fact, the decisive factor was their inability to deal with the situation.

"DOROTHY HEALEY and the leadership of the Communist Party in this country were just as much shocked as President JOHNSON over the outburst in the Watts area. And along with the leading elements of the

"city government here, in fact, I think DOROTHY HEALEY felt a little bit sorry for Police Chief PARKER and Mayor YORTY than they did for themselves, by this unfortunate occurrence. The fact that CORE was proven to be no real factor in the community, I think, was demonstrated here too. And the NAACP and SNCC the same way.

"There are things that really grew out of this uprising. First of all, the rejection of non-violence as a means and a method of struggle. This was resoundedly rejected by the masses of the people, and their acceptance and willingness to employ violent methods to fulfill their interests. To oppose the violence of the police. Secondly, the rejection of integration, as expressed by these other organizations was also an essential point to be drawn from this situation and, thirdly, the open rejection of the 'quisling' leadership and the helping hands from the DICK GREGORYs and the MARTIN LUTHER KINGs....

..... We, communists, speaking in this capacity as an official representative of the CP, Marxist-Leninist, do not call for the indiscriminate use of Molotov cocktails or force or violence. We call for the politicalized use of force and violence, when in opposition for force and violence used against the interest of the people. I want this to be quite clear. We are opposed to acts of terrorism, we are opposed to acts of anarchism. We do not support, and cannot as communists, support individuals. This is not our end, nor is it our aim. We seek, first of all, to carry out this struggle peacefully..... We would love to carry out this struggle in this country through democratic means. We cannot because history has proven it. It is impossible to carry out this struggle for communism under democracy. You can only carry this struggle so far, through parlimentary means..... And beyond that point, the ruling class shows itself for what it is and we must simply be prepared to defend the interests of the people. That is to say, we must begin to prepare and make our own army. Our own political army. And, if necessary, arm that army, to protect the interests of the people.....

"We represent the interests of the working people and their interests as opposed to the state power of the rich of this country, of the ruling class, of the bourgeois. And for us to place reliance upon law and order and police that represent this ruling class would be hypocrisy on our part.....

"..... We have presently engaged in the formation and development of self-defense units and squads. These units and these squads can, in the future, provide the basis for liberation armies.....

"..... We are without a question, aligned fraternally with all Marxist-Leninist types who are resolutely against U. S. imperialism, against communist revisionism, against Trotskyism. We find the CP of the People's Republic of China and the Albanian Party of Labor and a number of other revolutionary parties including CP of Indonesia, CP of Japan, CP of New Zealand as representing this revolutionary trend.

"..... What occurred here in the city is merely the beginning, because conditions in this country are going to become worse. They're going to become worse economically, and they're going to have their political repercussions..... The international situation is not becoming more favorable. It is becoming more complex by the very moment that we even sit here. And the further deterioration of the control of the U. S. monopoly capitalist position internationally is not going to help its internal situation coupled with the rising struggle of the Negro people....."

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) RACIAL RIOTS, WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 11 - 16, 1965

[LA T-14 (8/13/65)] U

At a meeting of the section organizers of the SCDCP held on August 13, 1965, BEN DOBBS instructed those present to stay away from the riot area and said that the SCDCP would take no action until things had calmed down, at which time they would know how to proceed. Two Negro members present were specifically instructed by DOBBS to stay out of the riot area. U

[LA T-13 (8/30/65)] U

An educational workshop sponsored by the SCDCP on August 13, 1965, originally scheduled to discuss the war in Vietnam discussed instead the riots then going on in the Watts and South Los Angeles area. U

DAN BESSIE, Chairman of the workshop and head of the educational committee of the SCDCP, proposed that mass meetings protesting police brutality be held, that letters be written urging a civil police review board be established, that letters be written urging immediate release of anti-poverty funds for the riot area and that each club and individual member attempt to arouse community interest and put the blame for the riot where it belonged. U

[LA T-16 (8/19/65)] U

At a SCDCP Educational Workshop held on August 13, 1965, DAN BESSIE said that he had no answer for the reason for the current riots although it was suggested that police brutality was the main factor in the riot. One comrade felt that the CP had a role to play in the riots and violence but another comrade disagreed saying that the Negro community did U

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not need the CP to speak for it. ADMIRAL DAWSON, a Negro present, said that the Negro community knew what it needed but that people living outside the community needed to be educated to the Negro problem. He expressed joy over the violence and looting by Negroes. He placed the blame on the Los Angeles city government and the white people for keeping the Negro people down and for keeping the Negro ghetto in such poor condition. (U)

LA T-17 (9/15/65)

ADMIRAL DAWSON was then a current member of the SCDCP. (U)

LA T-5 (8/17/65)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on August 15, 1965, with DOROTHY HEALEY, BEN DOBBS and BILL TAYLOR present. HEALEY reported that she had received a call from ROBERT THOMPSON instructing her to prepare articles for publication in "The Worker" concerning the Los Angeles riots. DOBBS and TAYLOR were to assist her and the articles would be slanted to play up the police brutality angle and to place the blame on Los Angeles City Mayor SAM YORTY and Chief of Police WILLIAM PARKER and County Supervisor KENNETH HAHN. Persons present were instructed to contact as many CP members and sympathizers as possible in order to pack meetings of the Los Angeles City Council and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Attendance would be needed to get the floor at both meetings and raise the issue of police brutality. BEN DOBBS would coordinate activities at the City Council and BILL TAYLOR would coordinate activities at the Board of Supervisors. (U)

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

LA T-18 (9/7/65)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held August 15, 1965, the Watts riots were discussed and it was pointed out

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that the riots were not organized at the onset but that after some time it took on a pattern of organization with certain signs and slogans. DOROTHY HEALEY stated that the riot was a social convulsion stemming from deprived conditions, police brutality, social rejection, unemployemnt and many other conditions. HEALEY and BEN DOBBS were designated to make a Party statement to the press. Club meetings were to be discontinued until after a section committee meeting and after the riot conditions improved.

LA T-19 (8/19/65)

An emergency meeting of section organizers, SCDCP, was held August 16, 1965, with BEN DOBBS in charge. CHARLENE MITCHELL, member of the National Committee, CP USA and the SCDCP, gave a report on the Los Angeles riot. She said that the situation was not a race riot in the classical sense but an expression of opposition to police brutality and a protest against the refusal of city officers to listen to the problems of the people in the area. BEN DOBBS made the following proposals: (U)

1. Demand implementation of the war on poverty immediately.

2. Air charges of police brutality.

(U) 3. Declare the area a full disaster area and bring in all possible Federal aid.

4. Full assistance from Federal, State and local officers for food and other supplies.

5. Build peoples organizations to administer aid, rather than using professional "do-gooders".

6. Obtain massive government aid for jobs, road construction, rebuilding of the area, new homes, etc.

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7. Organize defense measures for protest of the rights of those arrested; obtain at least one hundred attorneys and organize a defense committee.

8. Obtain support from white communities for food and clothing collections.

9. Combat all indications of white vigilantism.

10. Call for removal of Chief of Police WILLIAM PARKER.

(U)

11. Demand public hearings to place the responsibility for the riots.

12. Write letters to editors and call radio stations to publicize the problem.

13. Call for a civilian police review board.

14. Organize special organizations (block clubs, mass organizations) to demand resolution of problems.

15. Set up labor information centers and employment.

16. Organize special distribution of the "People's World" (PW) on the riot situation.

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

LA T-10 (8/24/65)

BILL TAYLOR, Vice-Chairman, SCDCP, was desirous on August 17, 1965, that efforts be made to get the Los Angeles Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to work for the defense of those people who had been arrested

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in the riots and to line up people who had been brutalized by the police or had had their homes entered illegally so that these cases could be presented to whatever committee would subsequently be set up, as well as the Los Angeles City Council.

LA T-20 (8/27/65)

At a meeting of the SCDCP youth clubs held August 17, 1965, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, a member of the SCDCP, and DOROTHY HEALEY had a sharp exchange over the role of the SCDCP in the Watts area. FRANKLIN ALEXANDER took exception to the belief of the white comrades present that only Negro comrades would be accepted in the Watts community at that time to find out exactly what happened in the riot area. HEALEY told FRANKLIN ALEXANDER that they were primarily concerned with CP policy and not racist activities and that their first responsibilty was to the Party and not to their personal opinions. Thus it was urged that Negro party youth be assigned to interview Negro youth in the Watts area, obtain their opinion as to the reasons for the riots and what should be done by the white power structure to prevent further riots. In the meantime the Watts riots were to be of primary importance for all party clubs to discuss, debate and work on and that this would postpone or delay activities centered around the Vietnam War.

LA T-6 (8/19/65)

A meeting of the party youth of the SCDCP was held on August 17, 1965, to discuss recent Los Angeles riots. It was generally agreed that an act of police brutality had triggered Los Angeles riots and a discussion as to what could be done to rally the logical forces around the problems presented by the riots. Speculation was made as to whether or not the UCRC would assume the responsibility of distributing "Know Your Rights", which would assist those arrested and in jail in connection with the riots. DOROTHY (U)

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HEALEY called for the Negro comrades to begin work within the ravished area with a view to building a united front in that area. (U)

LA T-10 (8/24/65)

A meeting of the SCDCP Negro Commission was held on August 18, 1965, and it was agreed during the discussion of the Los Angeles riots that because of the attitude of the Los Angeles Police Department there might be a bigger flare up in the near future. BILL TAYLOR said that the riots, which were of a class nature rather than a race nature, were not channelled in any way but were spontaneous. After the first few days, however a number of gangs moved in and it became obvious that the local criminal element had taken over because of the planned pattern which evolved in the looting and burning. TAYLOR called for those present to do their best to help set up legal defense for those arrested, many of whom were actually innocent. Every effort had been made to set up community organizations and where possible bring out the socialist approach.

LA T-4 (8/27/65)

BEN DOBBS spoke at a dinner meeting sponsored by the PW on August 18, 1965, and said that the local press did not give a true picture of the events which led up to the riot nor of the riot itself, but that the forth-coming edition of the PW would publish a true picture. He said that people were tired of living in the old way and that it was up to the left to help people so that they would not have to live in the old way. He called for a mass government intervention in Watts and called for the resignation of Chief of Police WILLIAM PARKER. He announced that a defense committee was in the process of being organized to assure that those arrested get their full rights. He also stated that the left was not in accordance with the burning and looting that had been carried on during the riots. He said that if the (U)

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Party had had a hand in this affair it would have handled it in a different manner and given out different instructions. (U)

LA T-21 (9/14/65)

BENN DOBBS addressed the above meeting and also stated the Los Angeles riots were the result of police brutality and the lack of good police relations with the Negro communities, the ghetto conditions in Watts, and economic conditions including unemployment. DOBBS described Chief of Police PARKER as irresponsible and that this was shown by what took place in Watts. He added that the police used unnecessary force to suppress the riot and that there was police brutality. He called for the ousting of Chief PARKER.

LA T-4 (8/27/65)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, on August 19, 1965, LILLIAN HUNT, a member of the club, stated that the Party did not take part in the riots in the vicinity of Watts. The Party regrets that it had not established a concentration foothold in the Watts area prior to the uprising. The party did not condone the robbing and looting by the gang elements. (U)

LA T-22 (8/25/65)

DOROTHY HEALEY spoke at a meeting of CP members held on August 20, 1965, and described the Watts riot as not a race riot but said its character was economic since about 25 per cent of the district was unemployed. She claimed that it was not a race riot because no homes occupied by whites in or close to the area were attacked or destroyed. However, many stores run by whites who took advantage of the Negroes had been burned. HARRY HUNT, a member of the (U)

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trade union commission, SCDCP, felt that the upheaval showed that trade unions and the left had little or no influence and therefore the direction that the disturbance took was influenced by organized gangs. (U)

LA T-21 (9/13/65)

On August 21, 1965, source learned that SAM KUSHNER, Los Angeles editor for the PW, had cabled the story of the Watts riot to the newspaper "L'Humanite" in Paris at a cable cost of $90 and he thought that it might be news worthy to include the interest of that newspaper in the last issue of the PW. However, SADIE DOROSHKIN opposed this apparently because she did not feel there should be any connection between the PW and the story in "L'Humanite" concerning the Watts riot because this might lead people in the United States to believe that the Watts riot was led by United States Communists.

LA T-23 (5/4/65)

SAM KUSHNER was a current member of the National Committee CP USA, and a member of the District Committee, SCDCP.

LA T-19 (8/19/65)

SADIE DOROSHKIN was a current member of the SCDCP. (U)

LA T-10 (8/24/65)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, held August 23, 1965, had been postponed from the previous week because of the Los Angeles riot curfew. Discussion was held on the riots and one member, FAY MOKES, said that it was time the leadership of the party be shown by a local statement on the riots and on work in the Negro community that conditions

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would never be changed until the system of oppression was changed, that all other measures were just stop gap measures to help out at that time. A motion was made and passed that the MSS should prepare for the National Office, CP USA, a socialist-oriented statement relating to Negro work and conditions. Another group member, HILDA SCHNECK, agreed and said that a statement made by the PW on the riots was not as strong as one that many Social-Democrats had made.

LA T-24 (9/2/65)

At the above meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, it was stated that the general feeling was that the cause of the riots was police brutality and oppression of the Watts residents. Specifically, it was stated that a ghetto exists in Watts, and local and Federal government agencies have given the area little, if any, consideration. Merchants in the area are alleged to have sold Watts residents second rate merchandise. Further, items such as appliances were sold on credit, and in those instances where there was sickness in the family or loss of employment the appliances were repossessed for non-payment, and no consideration was given to the financial plight of the family. It was agreed these conditions have existed for a long time in the Watts area, and the Negroes have been complaining for a long time concerning these conditions but to no avail. It was agreed serious trouble was bound to break out. It was further agreed at the meeting that the rehabilitation of the area must be accomplished swiftly. (U)

LA T-25 (8/31/65)

During the above meeting of the West Adams Club it was agreed that the outbreak could not be called a riot but should be call a revolt against exploitation and police brutality.

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LA T-16 (8/31/65)

At a meeting of the Geronimo Club, 24th CD Section, SCDCP, on August 24, 1965, ELIZABETH SPECTOR, a club member, lead a discussion on the Los Angeles riots. She said that everyone was trying to pick up the pieces but that it was not easy when the right wing forces have already jumped the gun and supported Chief PARKER. She said police brutality was a main factor behind the riots and stated that it was not a race riot but an uprising. SOPHIE STIMINOSKI, a club member, questioned whether it had been proved to be an uprising but this met with opposition from the other members who told her that this was the thinking of persons who did not know the Negro community.

LA T-26 (9/2/65)

At a meeting of the Watts Club, MSS, SCDCP, on August 24, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL, section chairman and member of the National Committee, CP USA, announced that the section was interested in starting an information center in the Watts area to help persons get food, clothing, employment and legal counsel. FRED CANNON, a member of the Watts clubs, described this as a waste of time since a Union and Community Association was already doing that type of work in Watts and needed volunteer workers, so that the Party could support this on an individual basis. Several members of the group felt that the riot had been arranged by the police department since the police stood by the stores and allowed looting during the first few days and then began arresting people on subsequent days. (U)

LA T-10 (8/24/65)

BILL TAYLOR was currently attempting to line up at least five good "blue ribbon" cases of police brutality and get them well documented and later to appear with legal counsel before the committee set up by Governor EDMUND G. "PAT" BROWN.

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[LA T-27 (9/7/65)] &u

At a meeting of the Long Beach Club, Southside Section, SCDCP, on August 31, 1965, it was learned that the CP was currently urging the establishment of a civilian police review board and removal of Chief of Police WILLIAM PARKER. Party members were urged to write to newspapers and tell them what they feel. This meeting was held at 961 Loma Vista Drive, Long Beach, California. &u

[LA T-28 (9/3/65)] &u (U)

ROENEE GRIFFIN, the widow of AUBREY GRIFFIN, a Negro killed during the riots in Los Angeles, had been interviewed at length by Los Angeles Attorney BEN MARGOLIS at the suggestion of SAM KUSHNER, Southern California editor of the PW. KUSHNER indicated that he hoped to make a cause celebre of the plight of ROENEE GRIFFIN following the death of AUBREY GRIFFIN. KUSHNER's hope in this regard was not realized however, inasmuch as ROENEE GRIFFIN informed MARGOLIS that she and AUBREY were never married and that AUBREY had never secured a divorce from his previous wife. &u

The report by the HCUA, House of Representatives, 86th Congress, First Session, dated February 16, 1959, entitled "Communist Legal Subversion" sets forth on page 53 information identifying BEN MARGOLIS as a member of the CP and offered him as an example of the subtle way in which a communist lawyer can prevail on fellow members of the Bar to become a part of the communist conspiracy. This information also shows that BEN MARGOLIS appeared before the HCUA, Los Angeles, California, on September 30, 1952, at which time he invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his past and present CP membership.

[LA T-10 (9/9/65)] &u

ROBERT THOMPSON from New York City met with BILL TAYLOR and other key CP members on September 7, 1965, to discuss the Watts situation and the Party relationship with it. &u

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LA T-29 (10/5/65)

Source made available a copy of a publication entitled "Watts Upsurge"currently being circulated by the SCDCP. It contained a speech that was made by WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Vice Chairman, SCDCP, on August 25, 1965, which is in part as follows:

> "The explosion of the Negro community in Los Angeles which began on August 11, 1965, was an explosion against poverty and deprivation; it was an explosion against the brutality and degrading attitudes of the police department; it was an explosion against those businesses in the community which regularly gouged the people through high prices and low quality. It was an explosion giving vent to the frustrations and resentments resulting from unkept political promises and from the frustrated ambitions and hopes of the people of the communities of Watts and the Central area of Los Angeles.
>
> "The poverty in the Negro community is both absolute and relative, and it is widespread. The rate of unemployment is five times that of the rest of the city. And, even when employed, the Negro, in all walks of life, be he doctor, lawyer, merchant, or manual worker, earns on the average only one-half the income of a white person in a similar job.
>
> "The unanimous demand of the Negro community for the removal of Chief of Police PARKER demonstrates, more than statistics, the abhorrence and contempt that the Negro community holds for him and for the police department under his jurisdiction. The explosion which erupted on August 11, was touched off by an incident, all too familiar to the ghetto, of police brutality and lack of respect for Negro women.

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"This incident let loose the tide against the concentration camp type of life that is characteristic of the Negro ghetto. Although the ghetto has no stone walls nor barbed wire, its invisible walls are just as effective a barrier from the rest of the city. Within this ghetto the police department has a totally different standard toward the population from that which it has outside. The precinct station which is supposed to protect that part of the city is the 77th precinct; with a community predominantly Negro the staff of over two hundred in that precinct has only five Negroes. In recent testimony before the Police Department in the Hannon hearing it was pointed out that the bulletin boards of this precinct are full of anti-Negro material; that members of the police force used obscene terms about the Negro population and those who participated in the civil rights struggle -- even calling the late ELEANOR ROOSEVELT obscene names.

"Indicative of the attitude of the members of PARKER's police department toward the Negro community is the attitude toward people arrested or stopped for questioning. No white newspaper publisher has ever been subjected to being stopped and searched in front of his own newspaper office, and then forced to await the pleasure of the policeman while he calls the central office and 'does a make' (that is, checks for prior record) on the publisher. This happened to the publisher of the leading Negro newspaper in Los Angeles. Any Negro who ventures outside the community, whether by day or night, is subject to being stopped and asked what he or she is doing in the area, and then forced to wait for the inevitable 'make'.

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"It was the resentment against the gouging practices of food stores and other businesses that found expression in the burning of such businesses. Cases have been reported of Negroes intervening to protect their white neighbors and the premises of white businessmen from injury on the grounds these were decent white people. The TV showed a Negro man rescuing an invalid white woman from her burning home.

"Unable to leave the ghetto, the residents are prisoners of exorbitant prices for low quality products. It is well known that many of the larger grocery chains have two grades of meat --one for the middle-class white community, and one for the poor, Negro community--although the prices are the same. The people of Watts and the Central Avenue area pay high rents for inferior and inadequate housing. Those who own homes pay high taxes for negligence by both the City and County governments.

"During this whole period of recriminations, both the Mayor and PARKER have tried to imply that the cry of police brutality is raised only by those who are against law and order--and thus they imply that the Negro community as a whole is against law and order. They consider it necessary to protect the image of PARKER--the image of law and order, lest any protest or action against him will break that image. This thinking echoes that of Alabama and Mississippi, where the LINGOES, the CLARKS and their deputy sheriffs and police departments represent 'law and order' against the Negro people. It is significant that PARKER has never criticized southern 'justice'; on the contrary, he has praised the worst of the south--just as the worst of the south, Sheriff CLARK of Selma sent congratulations to PARKER on his stand against the people of Watts.

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"The Negro community needs allies, and will work with them on a basis of equality. The white community must recognize that the problems of Watts and Central Avenue are not exclusively Negro problems--but are problems of all Los Angeles, black and white.

"During the past week, in a desperate attempt to deny the responsibility of City Hall for the upheaval, Mayor YORTY retreated to the usual refuge of reactionary politicians, trying to use the Communists as his scapegoat. Now, I appreciate Mr. YORTY's left-handed tribute to the Communist Party as a vigorous opponent of Negro oppression and police brutality. However, for Mr. YORTY to attempt to cover up the glaring nakedness of police brutality simply because the Communists say it exists, is to beg the question. Actually, during this period, YORTY has moved to the right of GOLDWATER, who did recognize that the Negro people were 'fed up'."

Also included in this publication was a section entitled, "What was the Position of the Communists on the Events?". This section is as follows:

"On August 17th, the Communist Party of Southern California issued the following statement:

"'We charge Mayor YORTY and Chief of Police PARKER with immediate responsibility for the tragic death of 32 people and the imprisonment of over 2,000.

"All competent observers have warned for years that the combination of extreme poverty and ruthless police brutality in Watts and the Central district had produced an intolerable condition. Mayor YORTY and Chief PARKER admit that over a year

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"ago they conferred with Governor BROWN on the use of National Guardsmen, thereby confessing that their sole answer to these conditions was more policing action.

"The Federal War on Poverty funds have been held up by Mayor YORTY's playing politics with human misery. And even without his power politics, the funds allocated would barely skim the surface of the enormous needs in a community where over 30% of the residents are jobless.

"The National Guard costs $300,000 per day. If the total amount that the Guard will cost had been allocated to alleviating misery and squalor, 32 people would be alive today. But both domestically and internationally, our society will spend more to crush people who rebel against intolerable conditions rather than deal with the root cause.

"Chief PARKER has a long history of demonstrating his Nazi-like theory of the master race. A few years ago he denouned the Mexican-American people as a 'wild tribe'. This week he compared the Negro people to 'monkeys in the zoo'. He boastfully described the present situation, with the National Guardsmen here, by saying 'we're on top; they're on the bottom'.

"It is not surprising that the resulting social upheavel has included acts of looting and burning of businesses. As distinct from a civil rights demonstration with its organized political demands, this was a spontaneous uprising in which all elements of an oppressed community participated. No one applauds these acts; they are meaningless expressions against the white 'power structure'.

"But each day organized society commits more serious acts of violence and vandalism against

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"the body and spirit of the Negro. Let the tears be shed over the hopeless lives which poverty produces in most of Watts. Let the recriminations be directed to the vandals in police uniform who break into homes without warrants, who use the most abusive and violent gestapo methods against law-abiding citizens if they are colored. Let the accusing finger be pointed at Mayor YORTY and Chief PARKER who have obstructed all efforts to alleviate the worst aspects of these conditions.

"With all the loose and provocative talk about anarchy or race-riots the facts prove otherwise. At this time, 37 people are dead, nearly all of whom are Negroes shot by police or National Guardsmen. It is Chief PARKER who fans the flames of further violence when he approves of whites carrying guns. In view of his continued acts of violence and provocative suggestions for future vigilante action it is clear there can be no prospect for law in this area while he remains as Chief of Police.

"We join with others in demanding immediate allocation of funds to provide jobs for unemployed in the area. Put the funds to work in Watts to provide for the necessary low-cost housing, hospitals (there are none in the area now), schools, under the direction of the residents there.

"Establish a Citizens Inquiry where the people of Watts and Central can testify to the conditions which provoked this explosion. Let the white citizens understand that no community is an island unto itself. As long as the social and economic conditions are ignored or tolerated, the tinder is present for future explosions.

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"Establish authentic civilian control over the police with a Citizens Review Board.'"

LA T-30 (10/12/65)

A meeting of the CP National Negro Commission took place on October 7, 1965, in New York City and DOROTHY HEALEY was present and made a report on the Negro riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles. According to the source her report followed newspaper accounts of the riots and she stated that the riot indicated that the Party would have an excellent opportunity to work among Negroes who continued to be exploited. (U)

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-28 (6/29/65)

During the latter part of June, 1965, DON WHEELDIN contacted the superintendent's office of the Pasadena City Schools, identified himself as Pasadena Chairman of CORE and stated that on behalf of his organization, he wished to protest the continued use of the basement of the Lincoln Avenue Church as school facilities.

Attended CP meeting 3-58

LA T-19 (3/24/58)

DON WHEELDIN attended a meeting of the District Council, SCDCP, on March 9, 1958. During the meeting he announced that he had resigned from the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

LA T-34 (7/2/64)

DON WHEELDIN was master of ceremony at a PW fund raising affair sponsored by Club No. 2, Beverly-Fairfax Section, SCDCP, on June 28, 1964.

LA T-10 (6/16/65)

A meeting to discuss CP participation in the civil rights movement in Los Angeles was held on June 14, 1965, by the SCDCP. ROSE CHERNIN was one of five people present. With regard to CORE, CHERNIN stated that the public image of CORE was still that of an effective activist civil rights group in the North. She said that money and talent could be raised around CORE better than any other group; that the poor meetings held by CORE were as much the fault of CP members in CORE as the other members and that Party people should look over their obligations again. She said she had been working with CORE leaders on the setting up of a defense fund and that she was very much impressed with the organization and planning.

WILLIAM TAYLOR stated that it would be necessary to show the youth that their action in CORE was very bad; that people should be assigned to work in that organization and to stay in it. He said that he and CHERNIN should look for people

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who could be given a permanent assignment in CORE and instructed to stay there and to work and give guidance.

LA T-10 (6/24/65)

During the latter part of June, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR advised a member of CORE that he had met with the chairman of CORE and found him to be quite an independent thinker. TAYLOR suggested to the chairman that CORE needed more stable help to do the routine work and to stabilize the group and that such personnel was available if CORE would just look for it. According to TAYLOR, the CORE chairman asked him who he was kidding and made the statement that TAYLOR's people were among the very worst as far as stability was concerned. TAYLOR stated that the Party would definitely have to find two or three Negroes to go into CORE and to stay in CORE.

LA T-31 (7/14/65)

At a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Central Los Angeles on July 13, 1965, a decision was made that the club would work with DON WHEELDIN and the Pasadena CORE in picketing the church in Pasadena that rents its basement out to the Pasadena School District.

LA T-7 (9/21/65)

At a staff meeting of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born on September 20, 1965, ROSE CHERNIN announced that the attorney representing the CP, USA in New York would speak at the testimonial dinner being sponsored by the Committee and that the defense committee lawyers and the Pasadena Chapter of CORE are planning affairs to raise money to pay for the attorney's transportation costs.

(B) LOS ANGELES FRIENDS OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (LA-SNCC)

CLIFFORD A. VAUGHS aka. Clifford A. Vaughs
6605 Hollywood Boulevard
Los Angeles, California
(9/2/65)

Source advised that he is the new Regional Coordinator

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and Director of the Los Angeles Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee with offices at 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. VAUGHS advised that he is opposed to communism and it is the policy of SNCC to keep communists from gaining control of SNCC or exercising any influence, but that SNCC has no way of screening people and communists or pro-communist individuals might become active in SNCC.

LA T-3 (4/6/65)

On March 27, 1965, CLIFFORD VAUGHS spoke at the fifteenth annual conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) and urged that LACPFB endorse the activities of SNCC with funds as well as politically and publicly. (U)

A resolution was adopted by the conference that LACPFB would support and defend LA-SNCC workers. (U)

The main part of VAUGHS' speech concerned the civil rights movement and his experiences in the South to get more civil rights for Negroes. (U)

LA T-35 (6/14/65)

On June 9, 1965, MARVIN TREIGER met with a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club and discussed sending him to a New York communist school, but decided that since this individual had committed himself to SNCC for the summer, that the school would have to wait. TREIGER felt that this individual's wife needed more practical experience in left-oriented activities and that the SNCC project would be good for her. (U)

LA T-6 (10/15/65)

As of October, 1965, MARVIN TREIGER was a member of the Executive Board, Youth Commission, SCDCP. (U)

LA T-27 (8/16/65)

At a meeting of the Southside Section, SCDCP, on August 5, 1965, at 1415 West Summit, Long Beach, California, MIKE KAUFMAN, a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, spoke on Du Bois Club recruiting and said that they had dropped their standards and would take people from SNCC as well as other civil rights organizations. (U)

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(C) SUMMER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND POLITICAL EDUCATION (SCOPE)

"WASHINGTON POST"
Washington, D. C.
(4/2/65)

According to an article in this newspaper, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. announced plans to recruit 2,000 student and faculty members from among 800 colleges to spend 10 weeks in a voters registration drive among the Negro population. According to KING, this project was named "Summer Community Organization and Political Education (SCOPE) Program" and involved rural portions of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, and Louisiana.

LA T-35 (6/10/65)

LARRY CLOYD was to leave Los Angeles on or about June 10, 1965, for the South where he was to work with SCOPE. Source further advised that CLOYD was a member of the West Los Angeles Du Bois Club as of June, 1965, and that during 1964 and 1965 he attended numerous functions of the West Los Angeles Du Bois Club including membership meetings and Marxist classes.

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CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB
formerly known as the Youth Action
Union and Los Angeles Youth for
Peace and Socialism

A source advised on March 25, 1965, that during the period January through March, 1962, a series of formation meetings to establish a "Socialist Youth Organization," was held in the Los Angeles area. LEONARD POTASH was acting chairman in charge of the group and PAUL ROSENSTEIN and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER were named to a provisional committee to help organize the new group. On April 3, 1962, the group officially selected the name of Los Angeles Youth for Peace and Socialism, (LAYPS), and elected officers.

A second source advised that POTASH, ROSENSTEIN, and ALEXANDER as of 1963 were all members of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

A third source advised on May 12, 1964, that the LAYPS was organized with the full knowledge and assistance of DOROTHY HEALEY, chairman of the SCDCP and that several Communist Party (CP) members had been approved by HEALEY to teach Marxist theory to members of the LAYPS. This source further advised that the LAYPS was to be a Marxist study and action group and that the teachings of KARL MARX were to be followed. Source also advised that although the alleged purpose of the group was to promote "Socialism" in the United States, the group considered themselves to be "Communist Party Orientated" and were anxious to study the brand of Marxism associated with the CPUSA.

The first source above further advised that in June, 1963, LAYPS changed the name of the organization to Youth Action Union (YAU) for two reasons: The first being that it was felt that LAYPS had gained a bad reputation because of its association with CP groups, the second because it was felt the word "Socialism" in the title was driving away possible recruits.

The first elected chairman of the LAYPS and YAU who continued in this position until early 1964, was MARVIN TREIGER, who as of April, 1964, was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP. Since the organization's inception, key officers have been members of the CP.

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

CENTRAL LOS ANGELES DU BOIS CLUB
formerly known as the Youth Action
Union and Los Angeles Youth for
Peace and Socialism

The first source above advised that in August, 1964, the YAU affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and adopted the name of Central Los Angeles W. E. B. Du Bois Club. This club continues to operate under the above name.

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LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka
Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950 and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12 and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born' their representation of the themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

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LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN, aka Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operating head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

A source advised on May 25, 1965, that the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has also been using the name Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of Foreign Born and continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

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LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 18, 1965, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

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On April 23, 1964, a source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, RUTH GREENBAUM was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the Du Bois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hoped to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, reveal that in February, 1964, the Du Bois Club filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission was granted. The chairman of the Du Bois Club was listed as RUTH GREENBAUM. In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Clubs was one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

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A fourth source advised on May 25, 1965, that since its inception, the activities of the Du Bois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes, participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. Clubs of America in the summer of 1964 and participation in demonstrations protesting U. S. intervention in Viet Nam. This source advised that the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

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APPENDIX CONTINUED CONFIDENTIAL

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

The constitution further states this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source advised in April, 1965, the headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953 ½ McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Founding Convention two officers were elected: Philip Chapin Davis - President; Carl Ellenger Bloice - Publications Chairman.

A third source advised on October 26, 1962, Philip Davis attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source advised that Carl Bloice, reporter for the "People's World", was, on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

November 3, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN dated as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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11/5/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. R. Putnam
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Reairtel 11/2/65 which reported on a 10/28/65 Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Secretariat meeting at which Martin Luther King, Jr., and his activities were discussed.

By return airtel, furnish information concerning this matter in a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination.

It is suggested that the LHM should have been submitted without Bureau prompting. Please bring this matter to the attention of appropriate personnel.

NOTE:

At the Secretariat meeting a variety of views were expressed concerning King and the civil rights movement. This information should be disseminated.

SFP:deh
(6)

RAC-56

MAILED 11
NOV 5 1965
COMM-FBI

100-442529-1567

19 NOV 8 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ✓ TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)

11/8/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Reurlet 10/29/65 which advised that "No information has been developed (for the past quarter) of any Communist Party (CP) activity in the racial field in the territory of the Birmingham Field Division." Your letter was submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

An examination of Bulet 8/28/64 to all offices containing the original Bureau instructions for submission of reports in instant matter will reveal that your office does have available information which should be submitted. Specifically, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of the leading racial organizations in the country, and one whose leadership is under communist influence, held its annual convention in Birmingham during the past quarter period. Your office submitted several letterhead memoranda concerning that convention. Such information obviously lends itself, within the purview of the Bureau instructions of 8/24/64, for inclusion in a quarterly report. Note also that information desirable is not restricted merely to CP activity.

In view of the foregoing, your office is instructed to submit a quarterly report, as required, within 15 days.

SFP:deh
(5)

REC-56
100-442529-1568

EX-101

19 NOV 8 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

11/8/65

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

airtel

To: SAC, Little Rock (100-3564)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

Re quarterly Little Rock report SA [redacted] b6 b7C 10/29/65.

There is no indication that T-2 was utilized in the details of rerep. It is observed that possibly the T-1 listed as a source for the information in paragraphs 3-5, page 2 should have been indicated as T-2. Recheck this matter and advise by return airtel of any corrective action necessary. Also advise other offices which received rerep, but do not take corrective action concerning copies already disseminated outside the Bureau.

It is reported on page 2 that Laura Foner, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Philip S. Foner, was active in the racinl movement. More than an entire page was utilized to characterize the parents of Laura Foner. All that should have been necessary was the brief material in paragraphs 3 and 4 of page 3 concerning Philip Foner's Communist Party connections. The characterization was not only too lengthy but also required Appendix pages 5 and 6 which would not have been necessary had the characterization been as brief as suggested above. Every possible effort should be made to keep characterizations of individuals in reports in captioned matter as succinct as possible. They should also be indented as required, which was not done in this instance. See Bulet to all offices 8/28/64 for instructions concerning instant matter.

Bring this matter to the attention of SA [redacted] and the Supervisor who approved rerep for their future guidance.

SFP:deh

REC-56

100-442529-1569

MAILED 11
NOV 5 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-101

19 NOV 8 1965

Tolson (5)
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/5/65

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending October 31, 1965.

S.T

EX-102

100-442529-1570

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa

HKR:dh
(4)

15 NOV 1965

INT. SEC.

NOV 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Newark (100-48052)

11/9/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re quarterly report SA Eldred W. Cox 10/29/65.

On page 2, information is reported concerning activity in the racial field by a white male, John Leon Gruntfest, who described himself as a student at Rutgers University. Subversive affiliation of this individual was reported in the following manner on page 3:

It was stated that the 1964 Paterson City Directory listed only one Gruntfest family in Paterson; namely, Leon and Doris Gruntfest, [redacted] Paterson, New Jersey. Thereafter follows information that Leon Gruntfest was a member of the Communist Party (CP) in 1946 and information obtained in 1952 that Doris Gruntfest was a member of the CP.

b6
b7C

There is no showing that the John Leon Gruntfest is a son of Leon and Doris Gruntfest which is apparently the case as evidenced by information in your files concerning Leon and Doris Gruntfest, both of whom have been the subjects of security investigations, your office origin. The absolute connection of the racial worker with his communist parents should have been shown. Further, your files concerning the elder Gruntfest revealed their residence to be [redacted] rather than [redacted] Bureau copies of rerep were corrected prior to dissemination. Correct your copies but take no action relative to copies already disseminated.

The above is for the future guidance of your office in preparing reports in instant and similar matters.

SFP:deh
(5)

EX 110

MAILED 7
NOV 8 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-67 100-442529-1571

19 NOV 9 1965

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 11/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, SCLC
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE b3 b7E

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 11/1/65, and Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 11/4/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine copies of amended page 3 to LHM submitted with referenced Chicago airtel of 11/1/65. Four copies are enclosed for Atlanta to replace the page 3 submitted with Chicago airtel of 11/1/65.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 1678 EFTA

6-15-84 Classified by 8972 DK/kll
Declassify on: OADR
D.G Arrow ISCLC

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
4 - Atlanta (Encl. 4) (RM) (100-5718)
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100- (Reverend JAMES BEVEL)
3 - Chicago
1 - [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM) (U)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED 165 NOV 15 1965

RJS/mam
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F133

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
50 NOV 15 1965 Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

-1478-001

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-6)

Date 11/29/65

To:
☒ Director, Att.: Subversive Control Sec. FILE # 100-442529
☐ SAC _____ Title CIRM
☐ ASAC _____ IS-C
☐ Supv. _____
☐ Agent _____
☐ SE _____
☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline _____
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials _____ to _____
- ☐ Submit new charge out
- ☐ Submit report by _____
- ☐ Type 100-442529

INT. SEC.

Per ltr SA Frank S. Perone, 10/29/65, SF.

page 10, last ¶, line 1, remove "an" ; page 11, ¶ 8, line 1, "now" → not

other offices and outside agencies notified. SF

copies corrected.

NOT RECORDED
NOV 10 1965

SAC _____

____ See reverse side

Office San Francisco

FBI
53 NOV 15 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 11/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
IS-C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile: 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
IS-C
OO: New York
Bufile: 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Los Angeles dated 10/6/65; Los Angeles airtel to San Francisco dated 10/13/65; and San Francisco airtel to Little Rock dated 10/27/65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)," dated 11/3/65.

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFM/jew
(13)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 9 1965

228
ENCLOSURE
CARBON COPY
NOV 12 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190

LR 100-3506

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark., and OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La., and ONI, New Orleans, La.

Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"SECRET"~~ in accordance with previous Bureau instructions concerning information obtained by [redacted] portions of which information have been included in this LHM.

INFORMANTS:

Identify of Source	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted]	SF 100-54076-18 -17 -13, page 1
LR T-2 is [redacted]	SF 100-54076-70, page 4
LR T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
November 3, 1965

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

On October 6, 1965, LEWIS HINSHAW appeared at the Little Rock Office of the FBI and advised that he has spent a considerable amount of time in the offices of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on West Ninth Street in Little Rock, Arkansas, and recently he noted among the reading material located in the office a magazine known as the Soul Book. He described this as a quarterly magazine and an anti-imperialist type magazine which is published at Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California.

Concerning the address of Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California, supra, the following information is set forth:

The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) held conferences the weekend of October 30 - November 1, 1964, in Nashville, Tennessee. This conference was nominally held under the auspices of the Afroamerican Student Movement (ASM). Shortly after the conference began, those present were advised that the conference was actually a function of RAM.

A leaflet distributed at this conference was captioned "The Razor." This leaflet stated it was issued by the ASM. It stated the address of the West Coast Division of ASM was Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California.

(LR T-1, 11/3/64)

A characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

As of November 16, 1964, the ASM was a front organization utilized by RAM for its more open and public activities.

(LR T-2, 11/16/64)

A conference to form a coalition of militant Negro radicals was held in Washington, D. C., from May 30-31, 1965, in the Hedin House Hotel. Some of the groups composing the National Black Coordinating Committee were, in part, a group which publishes Soul Book in California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
November 3, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Character

Reference Memorandum dated November 3, 1965, at Little Rock under above caption.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New Haven (100-18290) 11/10/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re New Haven quarterly report SA W. C. Hendricks, Jr., 10/29/65.

On cover page A no reason is indicated as to why T-1, a university professor, was concealed as a source. If it was at his request, same should have been shown.

On cover page A, it is explained that the report was classified "Confidential" since information reported by Edward Le Moine, Jr., "former PSI, could reasonably result in the identification of a valuable source and compromise his future effectiveness." The only information contained in rerep from this source is that contained in the "Appendix" characterization of the Student League for Human Rights. The nature of the information furnished by this source plus his status as a former PSI does not appear to the Bureau as sufficient justification for classifying rerep. You are instructed to immediately reconsider the matter of classification and by return communication, advise the Bureau. In the event you agree with the Bureau's observation that this report may be unclassified, you should take appropriate action relative to copies already disseminated. If you feel that report still merits classification, furnish further justification. Expedite reply as dissemination of report being-held in abeyance.

It is noted that several Appendix pages were not indicated by the word, "Appendix," as required.

It is also noted that the "Appendix" characterization of the Student League for Human Rights (page 7) is not a Bureau-approved characterization. Consequently, it should have been included in the details rather than in the Appendix.

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SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 8
NOV 9 1965
COMM-FBI

REC-34
100-442529-1572

19 NOV 10 1965

7133

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

53 NOV 15 1965

It is still further noted that the Appendix characterization of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., is not an up-to-date characterization, which is available to your office.

The foregoing is for the future guidance of your office in preparation of reports in instant and similar matters. The contents of this communication should be brought to the attention of SA W.C. Hendricks, Jr., and the Supervisor who approved rerep.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/8/65

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in ~~PLAIN TEXT~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) (P)

CIRM

Rerep of SA [redacted] 10/29/65, at Little Rock and Bureau airtel to Little Rock, 11/8/65.

b6
b7C

It is noted by the Bureau in referenced airtel the source of the information contained in paragraphs three to five, page 2, of rerep should be LR T-2 rather than T-1. All offices receiving copies of this communication are instructed to change the source to LR T-2. Little Rock copies have been corrected.

For the information of the Bureau, in regard to the characterization of Dr. and Mrs. PHILIP S. FONER, set forth on pages three and four of rerep, Little Rock requested the New York Office to furnish appropriate characterization of the FONERs for utilization in quarterly CIRM report; and the characterization utilized was that furnished by New York in New York airtel to Little Rock, 10/25/65. In the future such characterization will be kept as succinct as possible in accordance with Bureau instructions. (U)

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFMcF/mlcs
(7)

1-cc 8 0 8 R.B

REC-61

100-442529-1573

The above mentioned correction was made in 8 of R.B.

16 NOV 9 1965

Classified by SP-1 AC MJS

Declassify on: OADR 11/30/87 SFP/tbs

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-20-87 BY SP-1 AC MJS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 NOV 10 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, New York (100-153735)

11/12/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)

1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re New York quarterly report SA John C. Seaton 10/29/65.

On page 35, line 3, the number indication after "NY T - " was omitted. Advise so addition may be made to Bureau copies. Take no corrective action relative to copies already disseminated.

On page 42, mention is made of information appearing in the publication, "Workers World." There is quoted "....terror of police brutality and Klan violence, continues unabated,..." Thereafter follows a statement that the Ku Klux Klan has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. For your information, none of the presently active Klan organizations has been designated pursuant to this Executive Order. Therefore, the reference to this Attorney General designation should not have been made and should not be used in the future unless it is used to characterize a Klan organization which has, in fact, been designated by the Attorney General.

On page 96, it is stated that a characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the Appendix. It was found, however, to not be so included. The Bureau added a new last page to the report, 118*, containing the appropriate characterization. Do not take any corrective action relative to copies already disseminated.

It was noted that a number of pages of rerep were poorly reproduced in the mimeographing process. Examples are pages 32, 35, 51, 60 and 85.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of Special Agent Seaton and the Supervisor who approved rerep for their future guidance.

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SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 7
NOV 10 1965
COMM-FBI

EX-107
REC 19 100-442529-1574

19 NOV 12 1965

NOV 16 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 11/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReNY teletype of 10/30/65, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING," wherein KING's activities while in NY on 10/28,29,30/65, were reported.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting the information reported in referenced teletype; the sources of the information were NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON and NY 5276-S*, a source close to KING while at the New York Hilton Hotel. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum were as follows:

NY 694-S* STANLEY LEVISON

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-New York (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(12)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

ENCLOSURE

51 NOV 16 1965

REC-70 100-442529-1575

8 NOV 4 1965

EX-103

ENVR SEC.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FAO
HOW FORW:

ONE COPY AND ONE ENCL FILED IN 100-106670-

NY 100-153735

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

SA [redacted] observed KING, LEE, LEVISON and JONES leave the hotel elevator on 10/30/65.

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 5276-S* and NY 3810-S*, sources who furnish highly sensitive information with respect to racial matters in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In addition, the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON also contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*, which is a basis for a "~~Secret~~" classification.

The slight delay in submission of letterhead memorandum was caused by the poor quality of information furnished by NY 5276-S* and necessity of prolonged recontact of source for complete and full identification.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
November 3, 1965

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 30, 1965, that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones were in contact earlier on that date regarding an appointment they had for that morning with Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC). According to the source, the appointment was for 11:30 a.m.

A confidential source, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on October 30, 1965, that he had learned that Martin Luther King, Stanley Levison, Clarence Jones and an unknown man, conferred in King's hotel suite at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York, New York, on the morning of October 30, 1965. The conference, according to the source, concerned the following:

An intensive debate was had regarding Vietnam. It was agreed in that regard, that a position should be projected to the effect that to criticize Vietnam would be patriotic. The unknown male said the position of the National Council of Churches on Vietnam, was very strong, but the council had done nothing to implement its position. He said the "Pro-American" policy on Vietnam was the same as the position taken by many with regard to Red China.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

NOV 12 1965

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-1575

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Stanley Levison brought up the question of an article which is being prepared (for King) for publication in the "Red Book" magazine. Following that, a discussion and examination ensued as to what the article should contain, and whether it should be published in "Red Book" or some other publication, preferably "The New York Times."

Clarence Jones, in referring to what the source believed was a statement in the article that the people (Negroes) could lift themselves by their own bootstraps, said that statement was nonsense. He said the idea that since Jews, Italians and others had pulled themselves up, Negroes should do the same, was nonsense. He said there was no comparison.

King said if the article could be published prior to the White House Conference (President Johnson's conference on civil rights scheduled for November 17,18,1965) it would have a tremendous impact.

In regard to whether he would speak at the White House Conference, King said a planning meeting would be held prior to the conference and it would be decided at that time.

Stanley Levison inquired as to the date of the conference, prompting King to remark that it was on the 17th and 18th of November, thereby giving ample time to print the article in "The New York Times." King said the article would have a much wider audience if it were printed in "The New York Times." Levison suggested having, the article printed in "The New York Times", then follow up in "Red Book" with something quite different.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Following the lengthy discussion on the article, Jones raised the question of the statement on the letters King was to have written (the letters to the heads of state urging an end to the Vietnam war and recommending immediate negotiations). He said the question was such a complex one that he had wanted to put into memorandum form his thoughts, but had not done so because he was not sure as to the status "they" were in since their previous statement. He said nothing should be "put out" (a statement) until there was a precise clarification and a tactical implementation of King's position.

Jones said he was recently called by someone and asked why King had not been invited to the Vietnam protest March on Washington. King said he had been invited but did not accept although they had him listed as a sponsor. He said he noticed that he was listed as a sponsor in the "Amsterdam News," but did not know how it got there. Everyone agreed that listing King as a sponsor was a very serious matter. Jones said he was afraid of such a thing as the article (in the "Amsterdam News"). King answered that he did not fight the article because he decided that it was his way out by being a sponsor rather than a speaker.

Levison opined that King's name got in the "Amsterdam News" as a consequence of being a sponsor of Sane. He said no doubt what happened was that the paper listed him as a sponsor but not a sponsor of the specific project in question (the March on Washington). King concurred with Levison's opinion, adding that James Farmer's name (James Farmer, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, CORE) and A. Philip Randolph's name also appeared in the "Amsterdam News" as sponsors. He said such things as these articles were becoming increasingly bothersome.

In outlining ways to prevent involvment in some of the peace organization drives, King said he could always state that his civil rights movement precluded him from being a

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

participant. He said he had used that excuse on prior occasions.

According to the source, King was shown a petition by one of the conference participants and was asked if he would sign it as a sponsor. He said he thought the statement was a very good one and he hated not to sign (as a sponsor) it, especially since he was not going to send the letters (the Vietnam letters) and in view of the fact that it was an appeal to all parties involved. He was told that his signature was desired as an initiator, not just as a signor.

After hearing the various positions of those in attendance, King said he wondered if it was urgent that the many questions presented dealing with the peace issue be answered at this time. He said the people of the press had so many people to criticize that they had laid off him on the peace issue. He said he was convinced that the wave of the future was on "our" side, and said his opinion was based on the fact that there were people who had taken a very strong stand although they were not militant demonstrators.

King said President Johnson knows he has the consensus as far as the majority of the people agreeing with him is concerned, but said, no President wants a minority constantly saying, "you are wrong."

On October 30, 1965, at 12:25 pm, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Martin Luther King, Stanley Levison, Clarence Jones and Bernard Lee (Personal assistant to King), exit from the elevator at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1576 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/3/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

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FBI

Date 11/8/65

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

REC-75

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ReNY airtel 11/2/65, and Buairtel, 11/5/65.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting out information in referenced NY airtel. The first confidential source is NY 2359-S* and the second is [redacted] (U) b7D

This memorandum has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from the above sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the country.

CLASS & EXT. BY SP-1 C&K/ch 6-8/79
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2. 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-8-85
Per comp # 34,871

ENCLOSURE

REC-75 100-442529-1577

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN L. KING)
(1-100-3-69) (CPUSA - ORGANIZATION)
1-NY (100-153735)
TJD:rmv
(7)

EX-103

NOV 9 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-10-65
HOW FORW: Rlys
BY: SEPhes

INTD SEC.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 81-0802
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DNC)
DATE 8083/14 1967 9803 RDD 80,513

Classified by 3042 PWT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 12/9/88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Per DATE 2/5/79

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 15 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 81-0802
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DNC)
DATE 8083/14 1967 9803 RDD 80,513

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
November 8, 1965

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CLASS & EXT. BY SP-1 C&K ICH 6-8-79
REASON - FCIM 1-2. 4. 2
DATE O. REVIEW 11-8-85
Per comp #236, 871

Garrou-King
Classified by 3042 Pattous
Declassify on: OADR 12/9/88

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 28, 1965, that a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) Secretariat and invited guests was held that date at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. Present were Secretariat members, Gus Hall, Gilbert Green and Henry Winston, in addition to William L. Patterson. (U)

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 29, 1965, that William L. Patterson is the District Chairman of the New York District CP. (U)

According to the source, the Secretariat discussed a committee, apparently formed outside the CP, called "The John Brown Commemoration Committee" to mark the 106th anniversary of the execution of John Brown at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. (U)

During the meeting, Gilbert Green referred to the role of Reverend Martin Luther King in the civil rights field. Green said that King is wrong in thinking that present federal legislation is going to solve the jury problem in the South and produce enforcement of federal laws. Green continued that the federal government will intervene in civil rights struggles only when it is recognized that "white blood" may be shed. Green said "we" have to state a positive position for the right of the Negro to defend himself. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 3/14/90 80,513 RDD 87-88 DNJ

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class. Caveats DATE 12/5/88 OADR

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downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

NOV 15 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Gus Hall stated King's position (in the civil rights field) is based upon mass meetings, mass mobilizations and mass protests which should be viewed as a foundation to be built upon. (U)

Henry Winston and William L. Patterson attacked Green's position. Winston said Green's position regarding federal intervention in civil rights struggles is totally wrong. He said Negroes have rejected this position and Negroes understand the need for unity to achieve their ends. Patterson said the CP has never subordinated its position to the position of King and it is not giving King the leadership of this movement in America. (U)

Patterson continued, saying that to reject King at this moment would be the same as rejecting the entire development of the mass movement (in the civil rights field). At this time, Patterson referred to an unknown document saying it has distorted DuBois' position (W.E.B. DuBois) who never embraced the role of John Brown. Patterson called for a meeting of the CPUSA Negro Commission to discuss this matter. (U)

W. E.B. Du Bois died in Ghana, Africa, at the age of 96. He joined the CP at the age of 93. His letter of application to the CPUSA and his acceptance were printed in "The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of November 26, 1961.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 11/8/65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

This memorandum recommends that we furnish to the White House additional information concerning the subversive and criminal records of persons who may represent the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the President's Conference on Civil Rights scheduled to be held at the White House, 11/17-18/65.

You will recall that in August, 1965, we furnished the White House subversive and arrest data concerning several persons, including Martin Luther King, Jr., and Bayard Rustin, the homosexual, who were to be involved in the White House Conference. More recently, and pursuant to a White House request for a name check on Ralph D. Abernathy, a King aide who was also being considered for an invitation to the White House Conference, the Bureau by letter dated 11/3/65 furnished the White House a summary of information on Abernathy.

We have now learned through our sensitive coverage of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of a recent conversation between King and a close aide, Andrew J. Young, concerning who will represent the Southern Christian Leadership Conference at the White House Conference; the influence which Rustin and Harry Wachtel (King's advisors with subversive backgrounds) are exerting on this matter; and the fact that both King and Young are not anxious to attend the Conference.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, which reports the King-Young discussion and furnishes subversive and arrest information from our files concerning the Southern Christian Leadership Conference people involved. Separate dissemination of pertinent information is being made to the Department, Secret Service and the intelligence community.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-3-01 BY 6026 TNSCPW

100-442529
Enclosure
SFP:deh (9)

Sent 11-9-65 EX-103

REC-47 100-442529-1578

11 NOV 15 1965

66 NOV 17 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]
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10/11/65

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 DEPTCR

AIRTEL

6-14-84
Classified by 8972TDKBH
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 SMW
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-1-85
73178 73178 80514

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SUBJECT: COMINFIL, SCLC
IS-C

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory LHM and appropriate copies for Atlanta.

Sources utilized in the LHM are as follows:

Chicago T-1 is [redacted] (U)
Chicago T-2 is CG 5825-S;
Chicago T-3 is CG 5824-S*. (U)

(Chicago T-2 and Chicago T-3 were utilized to characterize JACK BURCH). (U)

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since data furnished by Chicago T-1 could possibly compromise the source and impair his future effectiveness.

b7D

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
4 - Atlanta (Encls. 4) (RM) (100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (Reverend JAMES BEVEL)
3 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]) (U)
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)

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EHW:keh
(11)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
198 NOV 5 1965

ENCLOSURE

70 NOV 18 1965

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[redacted]

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The two current Communist Party (CP) of Illinois members mentioned in the LHM who were observed present at the meeting described in the LHM were identified by [redacted] as one individual being the source himself, and the other individual as being identical to [redacted] (S) (U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago, Illinois
NOV. 1, 1965

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFP/CF

6-15-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/RH
Declassify on: OADR

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 29, 1965, Chicago T-1 advised as follows: (U)

On October 28, 1965, a number of United Packing House, Food and Allied Workers (UPFAW), Locals in the Chicago area, sponsored a "Labor's Rally for Civil Rights" meeting held at the United Packing House Workers Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It originally was anticipated that at the minimum 500 to 600 people, mainly from the UPFAW would be in attendance, however, it was estimated that only approximately 180 were present.

Reverend James Bevel from the SCLC was the main speaker and advised the group that the purpose of this meeting was to gain the support and assistance of labor in the Civil Rights struggle in the Chicago area. Reverend Bevel stated that in the struggle, five points of interest are being explored, namely, Political Action, Housing, Education, Jobs and Poverty. He stated that the Political Action area has been assigned to the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) Labor Committee, and that the CCCO Labor Committee plans to develop techniques of political education, stressing the advantages of independent political action; exposing the exploitations of the Negro community by the "Daley Machine" in Chicago; (U)

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REASON FCIM, II, 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-1-85

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100-442529

and selecting independent candidates with the objective of exposing Negro politicians.

Reverend Bevel stated that all activities will be channelized through the CCCO. He further pointed out that in an attempt to build broad forces in each of the five areas previously mentioned, it will take at least six months. He pointed out that in order to get the Political Action program moving in Chicago, it must be accomplished by the lower echelon from the labor unions.

Reverend Bevel brought out that in these five areas to be explored, they are anticipating support from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Congress of Racial Equality, rank and file labor, and a number of community organizations. He stated that the SCLC will assist in developing and guiding a Civil Rights program for Chicago through CCCO.

Reverend Bevel projected no definite program, and did not seem as impressive as was expected since after his speech it was observed that 40 to 50 individuals left the meeting.

Jack Burch, an official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA), in Chicago, spoke of labor's duty to support a Political Action program in the Civil Rights struggle in Chicago, both from a financial and man-power standpoint. Burch also spoke of the necessity of having a coordinator between labor, CCCO and the SCLC, and recommended that the CCCO Labor Committee finance such a person.

Burch projected no definite program. No future follow up meeting was scheduled by this group and it appeared that this meeting was had mainly for the purpose of "feeling out" certain labor unions or groups in the Chicago area for the purpose of determining what support CCCO can muster from labor.

Chicago T-1 advised he observed Herbert Wright and Nate Sharpe, who are both current members of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, present at this meeting. (S) (U)

Concerning Jack Burch, Chicago T-2, on August 13, 1965, advised that Burch is employed as the secretary-treasurer of District 11, UERMWA, and as the assistant business manager of Local 1114, UERMWA, both located in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Concerning Jack Burch, Chicago T-3, on August 12, 1954, advised that as of that time Jack Burch was a member of the CP unit within UE and within the Farm Equipment Section. (U)

On January 31, 1955, Chicago T-3 advised that on January 26, 1955, Jack Burch attended a CP trade union meeting held in Chicago, Illinois. (S) (U)

On June 14, 1956, Chicago T-3 reported that as of that time Jack Burch was a member and employee of the UE and regularly attended meetings of the CP. (S) (U)

On August 28, 1957, Chicago T-3 further advised that the CP group composed of Jack Burch and others, as of August, 1957, was not active. Chicago T-3 further advised that Burch then was not known to have paid any CP dues since prior to the National Convention, CP, USA, held in February, 1957. (S) (U)

Concerning the UERMWA, the "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA), Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - the United Electrical Radio and Machine

Workers of America was established in 1936, at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as an 'International Union' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

"100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., 1951, relates the following information: In 1944, the Committee on Un-American Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "communist leadership... strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, Report of the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws, of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61, refers to UE as "one of the strongest communist controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of the UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 19, 1965, edition of the "UE News", official organ of UE.

All sources utilized have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~SECRET~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11/10/65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, San Francisco (100-53902) 11/15/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

Re quarterly report SA Frank S. Perrone 10/29/65.

Cover pages B and C contain identities of sources used in an Appendix characterization. This type of information is not necessary and should not have been included.

It is stated on Page 1 that rerep covers the period 7-1 through 10/31/65. Quarterly CIRM reports are to cover 3-month periods. Do so in the future.

On Pages 2, 8, 13, 17 and 18 appear statements "No information developed" under various subheadings. The quoted statement should be used only for main headings denoted by Roman numerals. See original instructions concerning the preparation of CIRM reports; Bulet to all offices 8/28/64.

It is noted that very extensive dissemination of rerep was made to other offices and the military intelligence agencies in Honolulu and reason given was because of the interest of other offices in Communist Party activities within the San Francisco area in so far as they relate to similar activities within the areas of the other offices. At the time of preparation of future quarterly CIRM reports, please revaluate the necessity of such extensive dissemination. Note that if the same information is being disseminated to the other offices in reports or other communications under other captions, it would not be normal to make repetitive dissemination through CIRM reports.

Pages 11 through 13 are devoted almost entirely to a verbatim account of an editorial appearing in a subversive publication. Bureau reporting procedures provide for summarizing pertinent articles appearing in publications. In the future, attempt to do so and do not repeat lengthy articles unless fully justified.

MAILED 19
NOV 12 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:deh
(5)

REC 1 100-442529 1579

25 NOV 15 1965

EX-114

9 NOV 18 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to San Francisco
Re: CIRM
100-442529

Bring the foregoing to the attention of SA Perrone and the Supervisor who approved rerep for their future guidance in the preparation of reports in instant and similar matters.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-23-2018 BY: [redacted]
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	NEW YORK	11/5/65	7/1-9/30/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE — TYPED BY: GMH

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, 7/16/65, Memphis

- P -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
ME T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
"	"
	"
ME T-2 is [redacted]	ME 157-646-185

(requested identity be protected)

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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16

3 NOV 12 1965

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BY: SEP: CJ

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60 NOV 24 1965 cc report 808 LB.

ME 100-4070

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1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Montgomery, Ala. (RM)
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - Knoxville (Info) (RM)
1 - Jackson (100-57) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (RM)

INFORMANTS (continued):

Identity of Source	File Where Located
ME T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
"	"
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The following T- symbol infomants are used in the following order to characterize individuals identified in the body of instant report:

	Identity of Source	File Where Located
ROBERT GABRINER and VICKI GABRINER	ME T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] ME 100-3566-671
DANIEL S. BEAGLE	ME T-5 is [redacted]	(Used to characterize MAX SEBORER) ME 100-4070-55
	ME T-6 is [redacted]	(Milwaukee characterization of JOHN COATSWORTH) ME 100-4070-55

	Identity of Source	File Where Located
TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR	ME T-4 is [redacted]	SL 100-19453 MI 100-14470 ME 100-4158 ME 100-3991-45
	ME T-7 is [redacted]	NY 100-147372 ME 157-646-53
JUDITH ANN EISENSCHER	ME T-8 is [redacted]	
	ME T-9 is [redacted]	ME 100-12957 ME 100-4193
	ME T-10 is [redacted]	MI 100-12957 ME 100-4193
	ME T-11 is CL 5824-S*	MI 100-12957 ME 100-4193
	ME T-12 is [redacted]	MI 100-12957 ME 100-4193
SUSAN KAREN WOLFF	ME T-4 is [redacted]	SL 100-14323-667 ME 100-4192

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	Identity of Source	File Where Located
TERYL ANN BROWN	ME T-13 is [redacted]	NK 157-1898 ME 157-646-134
	ME T-14 is NY ND 425	NK 157-1898 ME 157-646-134
	ME T-15 is [redacted]	NK 157-1898 ME 157-646-134
	ME T-16 is [redacted]	NK 157-1898 ME 157-646-134
	ME T-4 is [redacted]	SL 100-19453 ME 100-4070
	ME T-7 is [redacted]	NY 100-147372 ME 157-646-53
DONNA ZEGAROWICZ	ME T-17 is [redacted]	ME 100-419 MI 100-14579 [redacted]
	ME T-18 is [redacted]	ME 100-4191 [redacted] MI 100-14579
	ME T-19 is [redacted]	ME 100-4191 [redacted] MI 100-14579

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	Identity of Source	File Where Located
OLIVE GUTCHESS	ME T-20 is [redacted]	ME 157-646-95 AL 157-145
	ME T-21 is [redacted]	AL 157-145 ME 157-646-95
BRUCE and RANDY RAPPAPORT	ME T-22 is [redacted]	CG 100-8261-4253 ME 157-646-16
	ME T-18 is [redacted]	[redacted] ME 157-624-16
DOUGLAS DOWD	ME T-20 is [redacted]	ME 100-4165 AL 157-145

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Information set forth in the characterizations of HENRY BRIM BALSER, BURTON IRA WEISS, STEPHEN ROBERT GINS, and MARTIN FRED HALPERN is from Albany file 157-145; Memphis file 157-646-95 (letter dated 7/26/65).

LEADS:

JACKSON AND KNOXVILLE DIVISIONS (INFORMATION)

Information copies are being furnished Knoxville as it covers part of the State of Tennessee; and to Jackson since there may be some fraternization of the West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP) personnel with the Mississippi Summer Project, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and related personnel.

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Will continue to follow and report activity in connection with instant matter occurring in the geographical territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" as it contains information from existing and continuing Security Informants and Racial Sources of continuing value. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could lead to the identity of these sources which could seriously impair the investigative effectiveness of this Bureau.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Third Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - 111th INTC, Region 1, Third Army, Nashville, Tenn. (RM)
1 - OSI, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama. (RM)
1 - ONI, Sixth Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)

Report of: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE Office: MEMPHIS
Date: November 5, 1965

Field Office File No.: ME 100-4070 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTV) continued to operate in rural West Tennessee Negro area during Summer of 1965, controlled and headed by northern white college students who completely dominated same, according to three informants. Among leaders were seven individuals identified as being affiliated with the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA); one has been identified as a Communist Party (CP) member; and another has been identified as having close relatives with history of CP membership. WTVP plans to continue in West Tennessee but its activities will be limited during the school year as most of its volunteers have returned to school and northern employment. Subversive affiliations of key personnel set out.

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(See "Miscellaneous" Section).

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP)

On August 5, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1, a Negro resident of Fayette County, Tennessee, who has for several years been an active worker in the Negro civil rights and Negro voter registration movement in Fayette County, advised representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

The WTVP is an ambiguous group working in four rural and heavily Negro populated counties in West Tennessee, specifically Haywood, Hardeman, Tipton and Fayette Counties. These counties largely have a predominant farm and rural population content, with cotton being the predominant farm commodity. Most of the Negro residents are small landowners, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and domestic-type employees.

The WTVP is an outgrowth of a movement started within the past two years by Northern white college professors and students, primarily led by Professor Charles Haynie, now of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and by Professor Douglas Dowd of Cornell University.

During the past few months, the WTVP which claims to be working for Negro civil rights (voter registration, desegregation of public schools, Negro kindergarten education and adult literacy education, and organization of Negro tenant farmers and farm laborers into a Tennessee Freedom Labor Union (TFLU), which is headed by a local Negro, William Springfield), is now headed by a loose committee of staff leaders in Fayette County, consisting primarily of DEBORAH (DEBBIE) RIB, University of Wisconsin graduate; DANIEL S. BEAGLE, University of Wisconsin graduate student; ROBERT S. GABRINER and VICKI GABRINER, man and wife, both graduate students of the University of Wisconsin; TIM HALL, who is understood to be a Cornell graduate; and assisted primarily by STEPHEN GINS, a college student; MICHAEL TOBIN, a college student; ANN AUSTIN, University of Cornell student; and JUDY ANN EISENSCHER, all whites. The WTVP leader in Haywood County is TRENA TAYLOR, a white female student of the University of Wisconsin, and the leader in Hardeman County is KAREN WOLFF. The leaders in Tipton County are STUART MITCHELL and JUDY MILLER, both white and understood to be Cornell University students.

Source of the WTVP funds is not known. Its leaders claim they come from sympathetic church people and college students and professors throughout the country, largely centered at the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, Cortland State Teachers College, New York, and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The WTVP has a fraternal relationship with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), a young militant civil rights group with national headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia. Many of the WTVP workers wear SNCC buttons. Some wear buttons saying, "End The War In Vietnam Now." The source of these buttons is not known. DANIEL BEAGLE has claimed to be an SNCC staff worker but did not elaborate.

To date none of the WTVP workers have mentioned any of their possible organizational affiliations such as the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Southern Students Organizing Committee (SSOC), and the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

(Characterizations of the DCA and SCEF are set forth in the Appendix section of this communication.)

The group has established a loose working relationship with Reverend JAMES EDWARD SMITH, male Negro, from Memphis, Tennessee. SMITH formerly worked as a Laboratory Technician in one of the Memphis City Hospitals. In recent months, SMITH has been living in Covington, Tennessee, (Tipton County), where he now claims to be a Field Representative of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). SMITH, JUDY MILLER, and STUART MITCHELL organized a Negro boycott of Negro public schools beginning in late July, 1965, to protest a split-term system for Negro county schools, which would permit a fall recess to allow students to participate in the annual fall cotton picking. Cotton is the basic farm commodity in the area.

The WTVP, headed by the GABRINERs, BEAGLE and RIB, aided by HALL, has organized what heretofore has been a successful Negro boycott of Fayette County Negro schools which began a split term on August 2, 1965. Their alleged aim is to gain complete and full racial desegregation of and upgrading of all public education in Fayette County immediately.

The WTVP has hand-picked HERBERT BONNER, male Negro, a farmer of Fayette County, who lives near Collierville, Tennessee, as its "chief administrator." BEAGLE, the GABRINERS, and RIB are using BONNER and most of their Negro followers as tools. There is little if any Negro participating in the discussions, plans, and strategy of the WTVP. participation

A power struggle exists in the Negro community of Fayette County.

MP + ML

Beginning several years ago, the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League (OFCCWL), headed by Negro merchant JOHN MC FERREN; his wife VIOLA MC FERREN; HARPMAN JAMESON, Negro farmer, and his wife MINNIE JAMESON, became the leading group representing Negro interests. The OFCCWL through its efforts and resultant nationwide publicity was largely responsible for winning free and unimpeded Negro voter registration in Fayette County.

TCAN

The MC FERRENs and JAMESON and others, originally cooperated with the WTVP, as did another Negro farmer, ALLEN YANCEY, JR., who is also a Science Instructor at Owen College, Memphis, Tennessee, during the school year.

Gradually in recent months, the WTVP with its Northern university and white-oriented leadership has virtually taken over complete leadership of the nonlandowners and their children in Fayette County. This new leadership is extremely paternalistic in its actions while at the same time professing to be democratic. Its leadership has created distrust, confusion and chaos in the county.

The whites are extremely suspicious of this "outside" leadership, of the lack of cleanliness, unorthodox dress, and behavior of its white workers. The white workers became openly demonstrative, in an amorous fashion, with young Negroes on public roads and in view of the public. This tends to inflame the emotions and sensibilities of the whites and many of the Negroes.

A Negro group headed by ALLEN YANCEY made an appointment to see HOWARD WARF, Tennessee Commissioner of Education, Nashville, Tennessee, on Friday, August 6, 1965, to see if this office could not help to clarify the confused school situation by intervening. A group consisting of BEAGLE, RIB and the GABRINERs insisted in going to Nashville at the same time in order to picket the office of WARF and to demonstrate in an effort to intimidate WARF and State authorities. They even discussed the possibility of engaging in a sit-in in Governor FRANK CLEMENT's office.

T-1 added that WTVP worker KAREN WOLFF has recently been staying with a local Negro TAFT FINNIE and his family two miles southeast of Somerville, Tennessee; that JUDY EISENSCHER, WTVP worker and University of Wisconsin student, has been spending a lot of time in Districts 12 and 13 of Fayette County in the Moscow-LaGrange area; and that TERYL ANN BROWN, also known as Terry Brown, also a WTVP worker, has been staying with various families.

On the night of August 5, 1965, T-1 advised that RIB, GABRINER, and BEAGLE had engaged a charter bus to take 40 to 50 young Fayette County Negroes and WTVP workers to Nashville to picket Commissioner WARF's office on the afternoon of August 6, 1965.

On the night of August 6, 1965, T-1 advised that this group had actually picketed WARF's office in an effort to gain publicity notoriety and to mentally intimidate WARF.

Later, while still in Nashville they learned that 19 or 20 WTVP-sponsored pickets had earlier on August 6, 1965, been arrested for trespassing on the school property of Spring Hill School, then in session in Fayette County.

The WTVP leaders, including ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER and DEBORAH RIB, then tried to organize a group to picket the Fayette County Courthouse protesting the arrests of these pickets.

On the night of August 6, 1965, this information was furnished to C. E. PATTAT, JR., Fayette County Sheriff, who said all of those arrested earlier on August 6, 1965, had been released from jail after making bond. Among the arrestees were JUDY ANN EISENSCHER and VICTORIA ANN NELSON, both white female WTVP workers. EISENSCHER is from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and is a University of Wisconsin student. Later PATTAT advised the group did not picket when they learned on arrival in Somerville, Tennessee, that all arrestees had been released on bond.

On August 7, 1965, T-1 again advised that in the meeting with WARF, the Negro delegation headed by ALLEN YANCEY had emphasized that they were only interested in their children getting a good and uninterrupted education and hoped the Federal Courts would rule that all school facilities in Fayette County be equalized and desegregated. ROBERT GABRINER took the position that picketing should be continued and that demonstrations and picketing be intensified, even to the point of provoking arrests in order to dramatize the issue and to force the Fayette County Board of Education to immediately desegregate its schools.

On August 7, 1965, T-1 said that DOUGLAS DOWD has returned to Fayette County from Cornell University. T-1 added that the bulk of the WTVP-sponsored demonstrators in Brownsville, Tennessee, August 7, 1965, would come from the four West Tennessee rural counties named before; that BEAGLE and RIB had contacted SNCC units in Ashland City and Holly Springs, Mississippi, asking them to send volunteers. He did not know if the SNCC would do this. In the past the SNCC has sent volunteers into these areas to help test public facilities and restaurants.

On August 4, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-2 who is familiar with many phases of Negro desegregation activities in Fayette County, Tennessee, advised that it is incredible as to how rapidly the WTVP has taken over complete control of the Negro desegregation movement in recent months. The new leaders of the movement, DEBORAH RIB, ROBERT GABRINER and wife VICKI GABRINER, DANIEL S. BEAGLE, TIMOTHY HALL and to a certain extent JUDY BUTLER, who may be identical with JUDITH EISENSCHER, and KAREN WOLFF, who are all white and all allegedly from the University of Wisconsin, have completely taken over the leadership of the Negro civil rights movement.

On August 2, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-3 who is familiar with many phases of the desegregation movement in Fayette County and surrounding counties in West Tennessee and familiar with many facets of activity of the WTVP, advised that the apparent leaders of the WTVP are ROBERT GABRINER and wife VICKI GABRINER, graduate students of the University of Wisconsin; DANIEL S. BEAGLE, graduate student of the University of Wisconsin; DEBORAH RIB, graduate of the University of Wisconsin, all of the above being natives of the New York City area; and one TIMOTHY HALL, all of whom are white. They have set up headquarters about one mile south of the city limits of Somerville, Tennessee, on Macon Road just across the road from the Fayette County Training School which is the Negro High School in Fayette County. The headquarters is an old dilapidated concrete building, once the home of a dry-cleaning plant, which has attached to its front a crudely lettered sign which reads, "West Tennessee Voters' Project."

Based primarily on comments made by DEBORAH RIB, DANIEL BEAGLE, and the GABRINERs, the WTVP considers Fayette County to be the fourth poorest county in the United States and they claim that the mission of this group has expanded from a plan originally initiated in 1964 at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, by the "Cornell-Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County," to fair and equal employment, school desegregation, with an end to split sessions and desegregation of all public facilities.

T-3 stated further that this group has set up a young male Negro, WILLIAM SPRINGFIELD, who works for a white farmer, THOMAS H. FOWLER, north of Somerville, as the leader of an incipient group known as the Tennessee Freedom Labor Union (TFLU). The TFLU is to be patterned after the Mississippi Freedom Labor Unions which are currently being organized among migrant day-laborers and tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the Negro race in Mississippi aimed at getting higher wages and better working conditions. SPRINGFIELD is also a staff member of the WTVP.

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T-3 pointed out that HERBERT BONNER, a Negro, a native of Fayette County, Tennessee, has been hand-picked by such people as RIB, BEAGLE and the GABRINERs to be the "Chief Administrator" of the WTVP. They mainly use BONNER to get out among the farm laborers in the area in an effort to stimulate them to participate in WTVP activities; that actually BONNER is merely a "front man" and a "monkey on a string" insofar as the white leaders of the WTVP are concerned; and that they treat him in almost a cruel sarcastic manner and in fact in an effort to gain publicity had him dress up in a broad-brimmed hat and stand with a grin while they hung a crudely made sign on his shirt, which sign read "Chief Administrator, WTVP."

T-3 advised that as of July 29 and 30, 1965, some of the more active workers in the WTVP were DEBORAH RIB, who described herself as 1962 graduate of the University of Wisconsin; Miss ANN AUSTIN, senior at Cornell University; SUSAN MATEO, also known as Susanne Mateo, a student at Cortland Teachers College, New York State; a Mrs. DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, a Wisconsin housewife, whose husband is an attorney allegedly from Madison, Wisconsin; DANIEL S. BEAGLE, popularly known as Danny Beagle, a graduate student, University of Wisconsin; ROBERT GABRINER, also known as Bob Gabriner; and his wife VICKI GABRINER, both graduate students, University of Wisconsin; and Mrs. OLIVE GUTCHESS, a church secretary from Cortland, New York; and one KAREN WOLFF, a sophomore of the University of Wisconsin. The WTVP claims to have some 31 staff members.

T-3 stated that DEBORAH RIB, who described herself as a "Jewish-Quaker," has been in Fayette County off and on since October, 1964. She uses simple terms in talking with Negroes and at a recent meeting at the Liberty Branch Church in the County, a Negro church, where 70 teenagers and adults were present, she used a persuasive manner such as saying, "To Whom do the schools belong? and then encouraged the audience to answer "To use." She kept telling the audience that "Mr. Charley," a term used for white landowners, had been telling Negroes that they did not have the right to representation and then she concluded by saying, "Why keep your children ignorant and put them in the fields to pick 'Mr. Charley's' cotton?" RIB prominently plays on the emotions of the Negroes, with whom she comes into contact, according to T-3, claiming "This fight is not easy because three of my friends gave their lives in Mississippi."

T-3 advised that RIB did not even know the three civil rights workers who were killed near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June of 1964, but nevertheless likes to give people the impression that she was a close associate of theirs.

T-3 pointed out that considerable friction has developed in the Negro community of Fayette County, pointing out that originally the Negro rights movement, which was quite successful in getting a majority of the eligible Negroes to register to vote to the point where the registered Negro voters now outnumber the white voters, was led by such local Negroes as JOHN MCFERREN and his wife VIOLA MCFERREN, along with Mrs. MINNIE JAMESON, wife of HARPMAN JAMESON. These people originally worked through the Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League, Inc., referred to as the "League."

On July 29, 1965, according to T-3, JOHN MC FERREN stated that he was no longer working with the WTVP people, inasmuch as he felt that they were teaching socialism and possibly Marxism to the Negroes, urging them to refuse to cooperate with the white landowners as well as the Negro landowners. He stated the WTVP people are promising the local Negroes "something for nothing," and that this can only lead to dissension and dissatisfaction. T-3 pointed out that Mrs. MINNIE JAMESON stated that the WTVP people no longer were willing to work with the representative local Negro leaders, insisting on running the whole desegregation program themselves, and that the official Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League people now "resent the method by which the WTVP group is doing their work."

Mrs. JAMESON further told T-3 on July 29, 1965, that the WTVP people seem to be "more interested in keeping up an unrest than in solidly solving any of the economic and social problems that exist in Fayette County."

T-3 advised that DEBORAH RIB was well aware of the fact that stories are going around Fayette County, in both the Negro and white communities, about the brazen and open inter-racial sex life being promoted by WTVP leaders. She brazenly admitted to T-3 that inter-racial sex life is rampant but made the statement, "No babies will be born from this project as we have taught the participants the proper method of birth control."

T-3 added that ROBERT GABRINER made the statement that his father was a wealthy department store owner in New York City. GABRINER as well as DEBORAH RIB said that the WTVP recently sent four young Negro students from Fayette County to a workshop in Chicago, Illinois; they did not describe the workshop but stated that among those attending the workshop were HELEN MACKLIN of the Fayette County Training School; JERRY JENKINS, a Negro student of the Training School; and SADIE PUCKETT, also from the Fayette County Training School, which is the Negro high school in Fayette County.

DEBORAH RIB pointed out that the group is pushing the sale of and reading of the book, "Step by Step," written by DOUGLAS DOWD, staff member of the WTVP, who is a Cornell University professor, concerning DOWD's 1964 experiences in working among Negroes in Fayette County. HERBERT BONNER told T-3 that he is prominently mentioned in the book and that the WTVP people want to take him to various cities, including Cleveland, Ohio, to promote the book and raise money for the WTVP. BONNER seems to think that not enough money is coming into the WTVP from the sale of the book, "Step by Step."

T-3 added that DEBORAH RIB, the GABRINERs and BEAGLE on July 30, 1965, stated that the WTVP is not a formal affiliate of the SNCC, although they do have a "fraternal relationship."

T-3 noted that all of the WTVP workers wear SNCC buttons. BEAGLE stated that in the past some of the WTVP workers have gone to SNCC regional meetings in Atlanta, Georgia. DEBORAH RIB stated that the WTVP movement has a

working relationship on a cooperative basis with the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, which is largely controlled by SNCC, and that the WTVP is bitterly opposed to the more conservative leadership as manifested by the NAACP. When asked how long the group would stay in Fayette County on July 29, 1965, ROBERT GABRINER replied that the group would stay in Fayette County until the 1966 elections.

T-3 said that on July 29, 1965, DEBORAH RIB was overheard in the WTVP headquarters, according to T-3, talking to some teen-age Negroes and other project workers. The group was complaining of the fact that Trooper JERRY SIMMONS of the Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) had given a ticket to Mrs. DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, wife of the Wisconsin attorney, for not having a Tennessee tag on her car. RIB stated that a hearing for Mrs. ZEGAROWICZ was to be held at the Fayette County Courthouse later on July 29, 1965, and that if Mrs. ZEGAROWICZ was convicted of this offense the WTVP would picket the Courthouse and demonstrate and she emphasized, "I can assure you it will not be a nonviolent demonstration."

T-3 added later that the charges against Mrs. ZEGAROWICZ had allegedly been dropped and that the picketing did not take place.

Also on July 29, 1965, according to T-3, DEBORAH RIB stated that the head of the WTVP in Haywood County was one TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR, a student at the University of Wisconsin. The group commented that the building in which they operate is owned by ALLEN YANCEY, a local Fayette County Negro who teaches at Owen College in Memphis, Tennessee, and that while YANCEY has worked with them on certain projects, he apparently does not agree with them on all phases of their activities.

On August 19, 1965, T-1 advised that it had been determined that the following WTVP workers will be staying temporarily at least in the Somerville and Fayette County area:

ELEANOR B. DOYLE, also known as Ellie Doyle, TENN. originally of Irvington, New York;

TIM HALL, also known as Timothy Hall; OHIO TENN.

ANN STANLEY, a Negro girl from Waukeegan, Illinois; ANNA V. STANLEY

JIM AMORY, who heretofore has been a business agent for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union from the Eastern Seaboard.

MARTIN FRED HALPERN of [redacted] b6 b7C
Oceanside, New York;

DEBORAH RIB.

T-1 added that SUE MATEO expects to come back to Fayette County in about a month or so and work permanently in this area. DANIEL BEAGLE and the GABRINERs, according to T-1, plan to leave the area to go back to school probably to leave around August 22, 1965. T-1 pointed out that there has been little talk among the Negroes concerning the Vietnam War, although many of the WTVP leaders have worn buttons reading, "End The War In Vietnam."

On August 19, 1965, T-1 added that it definitely appears that the WTVP Northern college students headed by DEBORAH RIB, DANIEL S. BEAGLE, ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER, are trying to build a cadre of young Negro teenagers, such as JERRY JENKINS, [redacted] student of the Fayette County Training School (Negro high school) in Somerville, and ALFRED LEE EVANS, teenage Negro of Haywood County, as well as SADIE PUCKETT, Negro teenager of Fayette County. [redacted] b6 b7C

For example, T-1 added a few days prior to August 19, 1965, DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, Madison, Wisconsin, WTVP volunteer worker, on leaving Fayette County to return to her Madison home, took JERRY JENKINS, also known as "PEPPER" JENKINS, with her. She will drop him off in Chicago, Illinois, where for the next two years he will live with BRUCE and RANDY RAPPAPORT, former WTVP workers, who are understood to currently be students at the University of Chicago. He will live at [redacted] Chicago, which is the last known residence address of the RAPPAPORTs. He said the RAPPAPORTS were last known to have been in Fayette County in April, 1965, to lead a "freedom march" as a memorial to the Selma - Montgomery, Alabama, freedom marchers.

Also on August 19, 1965, T-1 added that the following WTVP leaders will stay in the West Tennessee area through the Winter of 1965-66:

ELEANOR B. (ELLIE) DOYLE of Irvington, New York;

TIM HALL of Cleveland, Ohio;

ANNA STANLEY of Waukegan, Illinois;

JAMES (JIM) AMORY of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who claims to be an organizer of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; TENN.

MARTIN FRED HALPERN of Oceanside, New York;

DEBORAH RIB;

SUSAN MATEO;

and possibly TERRY ANN BROWN. TENN.

T-1 added that on August 18, 1965, the brother of WTVP worker KAREN WOLFF, University of Wisconsin student, who was introduced by KAREN as "RICH" WOLFF, came to Fayette County. He claimed to be a writer and claimed to have just returned to the United States from Vietnam where he claimed he had gone as a reporter. He was strongly opposed to the United States position in Vietnam. He indicated that he had been in Los Angeles, California, immediately prior to coming to Memphis.

KAREN WOLFF was supposed to leave the area on August 22, 1965, preparatory to resuming studies at the University of Wisconsin.

T-1 continued that ROBERT GABRINER later said, "RICH" WOLFF was actually not a writer but that he is a student, allegedly in the East. While in conversation with "RICH" WOLFF on August 19, 1965, ROBERT GABRINER bragged to WOLFF that about two years ago he, GABRINER, had made a trip to Moscow, Russia. He did not elaborate.

On August 25, 1965, T-1 advised that one older white woman had been an active worker in the WTVP during the Summer of 1965. She is OLIVE GUTCHESS, also known as Mrs. KENNETH L. GUTCHESS, former Secretary of the First Methodist Church, Cortland, New York. She has primarily confined herself to doing office work and teaching literacy to adult Negroes in the Somerville area of Fayette County.

On August 25, 1965, T-1 added that another active WTVP worker had been HENRY BRIM BALSER, Cornell University student, together with STEPHEN ROBERT GINS, a Cornell University student; MARTIN FRED HALPERN, a Cornell University student; and BURTON IRA WEISS, Cornell University student.

On August 24, 1965, T-1 advised that the WTVP had earlier in August, 1965, sent a telegram to the United States White House supporting the position of the Washington Summer Action Project, a newly formed group located in Washington, D. C., which had a self-described program of opposition to the war in Vietnam. This group held a series of protests in Washington, D. C., August 6-9, 1965, to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, to be followed by a meeting known as the "Assembly of Unrepresented People."

T-1 added that apparently someone in the White House misinterpreted the meaning of the telegram and thought that the WTVP was supporting the United States position on Vietnam. Accordingly, one PAUL POPPLE of the White House Staff wrote the WTVP thanking it for its support.

T-1 added that in response thereto, someone in the WTVP, unknown to T-1, wrote a letter dated August 23, 1965, to PAUL POPPLE, Assistant to United States President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, informing him that the WTVP was definitely in support of the Congress of Unrepresented People and in definite opposition to the United States "imperialistic" position in Vietnam.

On September 1, 1965, T-1 advised that the WTVP headquarters in Somerville, Tennessee, contains a series of newspaper clippings, posted on the interior walls. Some of these clippings are those reporting heavy United States losses in Vietnam. T-1 added that most of the Project workers wear buttons reading, "End The War in Vietnam," and "Get Out of Vietnam." T-1 did not know the source of these buttons.

T-1 added that DOUGLAS DOWD, a Cornell University professor, is apparently the financial coordinator of the WTVP, that the Project workers always call DOWD when they need money.

On August 23, 1965, T-3 advised that the Summer, 1965, work of the WTVP is about over; that no further demonstrations are planned; that most of the volunteer workers from the University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and Cortland State Teachers College, New York, are returning to school.

For example, T-3 said ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER are returning to the University of Wisconsin graduate school. TRENA TAYLOR allegedly picked up some sort of veneral disease in Haywood County and returned to her home to be hospitalized. She plans to return to the University of Wisconsin. DANIEL S. BEAGLE has left to go to California to visit his brother, PETER BEAGLE, a writer for "Holiday Magazine." BEAGLE plans to resume studies in graduate school at the University of Wisconsin. TIM HALL will stay throughout the coming winter, as will DEBORAH RIB and JAMES AMORY. RIB claimed to be an accomplished secretary and hopes to get employment in Memphis and continue her WTVP work.

T-3 added that on August 18, 1965, ROBERT GABRINER, VICKI GABRINER, and DANIEL S. BEAGLE said that the WTVP will now become a political movement, designed to elect Negro office holders to local positions in Fayette, Tipton, and Haywood Counties in West Tennessee, particularly Magistrates.

On September 15, 1965, T-1 advised that a strike of tenant farmers sponsored by the Tennessee Freedom Labor Union, the parent group of which is the WTVP, had been completely unsuccessful; that only 25 or 30 Negroes in the entire county of Fayette County, Tennessee, had seen fit to strike and most of them were too lazy to work anyway. T-1 added that about a year ago one MICHAEL MUNK, a writer for the "National Guardian," a national weekly newspaper published in New York, New York, had done research work among Negroes in Fayette County, although he did not know the details. T-1 continued that it is interesting to note that during the Summer of 1965 on several occasions T-1 observed multiple copies of various issues of the "National Guardian" at the WTVP office in Fayette County.

(A characterization of the "National Guardian" is set forth in the Appendix section of this communication.)

On September 3, 1965, T-3 advised that the GABRINERs, ROBERT and VICKI, had left Fayette County, ostensibly to return to their New York City home. T-3 observed that during the latter part of the summer of 1965 he had observed that VICKI GABRINER worked closely with one TERYL ANN BROWN, a University of Wisconsin student and native of Newark, New Jersey. T-3 also recalled that in late August, 1965, ROBERT GABRINER mentioned that he was interested in building a power structure for the WTVP in West Tennessee.

T-3, who is extremely sympathetic to the cause of basic, orderly, and lasting racial desegregation, stated that after observing much of the WTVP work that he is of the considered opinion that ROBERT GABRINER, DANIEL BEAGLE and other key WTVP workers are not personally, humanely interested in the plight of WTVP rural Negro people but are actually more interested in engaging in social and economic experiments.

With regard to the following participants in the WTVP, there are set out hereinafter, following each of their names, information setting forth their respective affiliations with subversive organizations, Communist oriented groups, and/or actions indicating that they may be opposed to the best security interests of the United States:

ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER;
VICKI GABRINER, also known as Mrs. ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER;
DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE;
TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR;
JUDITH ANN EISENSCHER;
KAREN SUSAN WOLFF;
TERYL ANN BROWN, also known as Terry Brown;
DONNA ZEGAROWICZ;
OLIVE GUTCHESS;
BRUCE RAPPAPORT;
RANDY RAPPAPORT, also known as Mrs. Bruce Rappaport;
DOUGLAS DOWD;
HENRY BRIM BALSER;
BURTON IRA WEISS;
STEPHEN ROBERT GINS;
MARTIN FRED HALPERN.

STEPHEN GINS - TENN

ME 100-4070

Re: ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER;
VICKI GABRINER, also known as
Mrs. Robert Gabriner

Memphis Confidential Informant T-4 advised on March 3, 1965, that during the period February 20-21, 1965, in connection with a midwest W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, Inc. (DCA) Conference, ROBERT and VICKI GABRINER, then graduate students of the University of Wisconsin, commented that the GABRINERs were involved in a project which is underway in Fayette County, Tennessee. ROBERT GABRINER indicated that he and his wife had first worked for JESSE GRAY in New York. He then worked for CARL and ANNE BRADEN in Louisville, Kentucky, and he and his wife had worked actively in the Fayette County, Tennessee, area in a project to organize sharecroppers. ROBERT GABRINER said that he was very much concerned that any project that he was involved in taught socialism to the field workers; that it was not enough just to conduct a civil rights movement; that it was imperative that a socialist understanding be developed among the people with whom he was working.

Russia

ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Louisville, Kentucky, on December 11 and 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN, husband of ANNE BRADEN, testified that CARL and ANNE BRADEN were known to her as members of the CP in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954, which was during the period of her (AHEARN's) CP membership.

Bob

On February 26, 1965, JAN BIESEK, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised from records that ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER, born [redacted] was admitted to the University of Wisconsin the first semester of the 1964-65 school year starting in September, 1964, and was then registered in the second semester of the 1964-65 school year. He was admitted from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, his original home address being [redacted], New York, New York, and his most recent Madison, Wisconsin, address being [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin.

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The records revealed that VICKI GABRINER, born [redacted] had been attending graduate school at the University of Wisconsin since September, 1964, being admitted from Cornell University with her original home address being [redacted], New York, New York, and her Madison, Wisc. Wisconsin, address being [redacted]

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(A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, Inc.,(DCA) is set forth in the Appendix section of this communication.)

MRS ROBERT STEPHEN GABRINER

ME 100-4070

Re: DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE

On January 8, 1965, JAN BIESEK, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, advised from records that DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE, born [redacted] b6 b7C matriculated at UW as a graduate student September 14, 1964, being admitted from Columbia College, New York, New York. His original home address was [redacted] New York, New York.

On December 26, 1962, in connection with another FBI investigation, CONSTANT VIBERT, Building Superintendent, [redacted] Bronx, New York, advised SA [redacted] that at that time DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE resided in [redacted] at this address with his parents, SIMON and REBECCA BEAGLE, and a brother PETER BEAGLE. This family had lived at this address since about 1941 and SIMON BEAGLE was a retired Principal from the New York City School System and was then a lecturer.

On December 26, 1963, in connection with another FBI investigation, GISELLE NEUNHEUSAR, Clerk, Columbia College, 116th Street and Broadway, New York, New York, advised IC [redacted] that records of this school reflected DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE was then attending Columbia College and had so attended since September, 1960.

Records of the Subversive Activties Control Board reflect that public hearings were held in New York, New York, during 1963 on a petition by the United States Attorney General to the Subversive Activities Control Board for an order requiring the organization "Advance" to register as required by the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. In connection with these hearings, on December 16, 1963, the respondent ("Advance") called as a witness DANIEL S. BEAGLE, then living at [redacted] New York, New York, who testified he was a senior student at Columbia University and was chairman of a political campus group known as "Action." BEAGLE stated that his organization had joined with "Advance" in several protest meetings and that he had sponsored

the appearance of MARVIN MARKMAN on the campus of Columbia as a speaker and that his (BEAGLE's) organization, "Action," had been active in publicizing a protest of the Government's petition against "Advance."

BEAGLE testified under cross-examination by the Government that he, BEAGLE, attended an Executive Board meeting of Advance in January or February, 1963, and had known MARVIN MARKMAN for approximately two years.

On December 18, 1963, BEAGLE was recalled to the stand for additional cross-examination and then testified he had conferred with MARKMAN and another individual concerning what way BEAGLE's organization, "Action," could assist Advance. BEAGLE said that subsequently Action conducted meetings, published leaflets, and sponsored speeches in an attempt to persuade people that the McCarran Act should be repealed. He claimed Action was not a Communist Party (CP) front.

(Information regarding MARVIN MARKMAN is contained in the characterization of Advance which appears in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

During 1944, the United States Office of Censorship, Washington, D. C., now defunct, made available information reflecting that BEAGLE's father corresponded with ROSE BIEGEL ARENAL and that she and RITA BIEGEL SEBORER, also known as Mrs. Max Seborer, were sisters of DANIEL S. BEAGLE's father. ROSE ARENAL was in Mexico City, Mexico, at that time.

On November 30, 1945, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, self-admitted CP courier and former Soviet espionage agent, now deceased, advised that during the latter part of 1939, ROSE ARENAL received mail from LEOPOLDO ARENAL and that she, BENTLEY, picked up this mail and delivered it to her espionage principal. These letters stopped arriving about the time of the murder of LEON TROTSKY.

BENTLEY further stated that she had been informed by her espionage principal that LEOPOLDO ARENAL was a high-ranking CP functionary in Mexico. She stated she received about ten of these letters which she delivered unopened to her espionage principal.

LEOPOLDO ARENAL was the brother-in-law of ROSE ARENAL.

ROSE ARENAL advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 30, 1951, that she received mail from Mexico in 1939 and turned mail over to ELIZABETH BENTLEY but denied involvement in espionage.

She stated that after the attempt on the life of LEON TROTSKY in May, 1940, she felt the letters she turned over to BENTLEY might have concerned the assassination.

On May 16, 1955, OSCAR BRADLEY, Superintendent at [redacted] New York, New York, advised SA JOSEPH F. DIFFLEY that MAX SEBORER advised him his wife, RITA SEBORER, died on May 7, 1955. b6 b7C

On April 25, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-5 identified a photograph of MAX SEBORER as that of a person known to T-5 from 1938 to 1944 as a member of the Communist faction of the Teachers Union of New York.

DANIEL S. BEAGLE

(A characterization of the Teachers Union appears in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

DANIEL BEAGLE DANNY BEAGLE

On May 5, 1965, DANIEL SOYER BEAGLE who was then living in care of SANFORD WRIGHT, Mason, Tennessee, in connection with making a complaint to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he and other individuals, both white and Negro, had been engaged in testing various public facilities in the vicinity of Somerville, Tennessee, to determine if the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Public Accommodations Section, had been complied with. At that time he furnished descriptive data regarding himself as follows:

Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	155-160 pounds
Eyes:	Hazel
Hair:	Light Brown
Build:	Slender.

CUBA

[redacted] 21-

MADISON, WISC

Records of the Student Personnel Office, University of Wisconsin, as of May 17, 1965, reflected that BEAGLE listed his parents as SIMON BEAGLE, [redacted] New York, New York, and that his major at the University of Wisconsin was History, his faculty adviser being Professor J. R. Hollingsworth. The records indicated he did part-time work for the State of Wisconsin Historical Society. His student address was listed as [redacted] which was also listed as the residence of ROBERT S. GABRINER.

On May 19, 1965, in connection with another investigation, Associate History Professor J. R. HOLLINGSWORTH, University of Wisconsin, advised that BEAGLE was then registered at the University of Wisconsin as a graduate student but was not attending classes; however, he was working on this thesis, some of the work being done in the State of Tennessee, where he assumed BEAGLE was then located. He commented that he had received correspondence from BEAGLE on the letterhead of the Tennessee Historical Society.

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The 1964-65 University of Wisconsin Student Directory listed DANIEL S. BEAGLE, a graduate student, residing [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, which according to the December, 1964, Madison Telephone Directory, was also the address of JOHN COATSWORTH.

On June 22, 1964, Memphis Confidential Informant T-6 advised that a group known as the May 2nd Committee for Peace in Vietnam was registered as a temporary student organization at the University of Wisconsin on April 27, 1964, "with a purpose to focus public attention on the need for speedy withdrawal of United States military personnel and aid from Vietnam." JOHN COATSWORTH was listed as Chairman of this organization. T-6 added that since his arrival in Wisconsin in September, 1963, COATSWORTH received a great deal of publicity in college and noncollege newspapers in Wisconsin regarding his travel to Cuba in the Summer of 1963 with a group of youths, said travel being in defiance of a United States State Department prohibition. T-6 added that COATSWORTH had made speeches to various groups in connection with this trip exhibiting a very sympathetic attitude therein to the Castro Government in Cuba and voicing a very critical attitude regarding United States policy in connection with Cuba.

PATRICIA ANN SOPTAK COATSWORTH

The September 23, 1964, issue of the "Milwaukee Journal," a daily newspaper published at Milwaukee, carried an item captioned, "Nine Indicted for Tie With Cuban Trip." This item over a Washington, D. C., date line stated that a Federal Grand Jury indicted two women and seven men on charges of conspiring to organize and promote an illegal trip to Cuba by 84 Americans in July and August. The article further stated that the Attorney General of the United States said the indictment was returned in Federal Court, Brooklyn, New York. One of the females listed as indicted was PATRICIA ANN SOPIAK.

Records of the University of Wisconsin reflect that PATRICIA ANN SOPIAK, an undergraduate student there, is the wife of JOHN COATSWORTH.

The October 22, 1964, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student campus organ of the University of Wisconsin, carried an article by DANIEL S. BEAGLE in which he states that he spent the past summer in Fayette County, Tennessee, as a member of a voter registration -- political education -- project, and that he is now engaged in collecting money, old clothes or cans of food for needy sharecroppers and requested that checks be made payable to the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League and mailed to DANIEL S. BEAGLE, [redacted] Madison. b6
He also listed a telephone number of [redacted] to be called and b7C
stated he would be happy to pick up old clothes and cans of food.

The May 5, 1965, issue of "The Capital Times," a daily newspaper published at Madison, Wisconsin, reported that two University of Wisconsin students, DEBORAH RIB, and DANNY BEAGLE, participated in demonstrations in Somerville, Tennessee, on the previous Saturday. The article identified them as field workers for the WTVP. The article further stated that the purpose of the sit-ins, according to Mr. and Mrs. GABRINER of [redacted] Northern Coordinators of the Project, was to test the facilities in Somerville under the terms of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Most of the 100 persons who participated were served but several, including the two University of Wisconsin students, were treated roughly, the article stated.

The May 6, 1965, issue of the "Daily Cardinal," reported that the West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP), a group sponsored by a campus organization, is recruiting individuals and raising funds for their volunteers. The article stated that already, two University students, DAN BEAGLE and DEBBIE RIB, are in Fayette County in Tennessee registering voters. The summer project will stress voter registration, the head-start program for children under the

War on Poverty Program, and school integration work. The article concluded by stating that those wishing to contribute should make checks payable to the West Tennessee Voters' Project, in care of DEBBIE RIB, and mail to [redacted] Somerville, Tennessee. Also, for further information, calls should be made to [redacted] BOB or VICKI GABRYNER. b6 b7C

At a meeting of the Madison, Wisconsin, chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) held on the night of December 7, 1964, at 440 West Gorham Street, Madison, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed what appeared to be a tall blond male arriving alone, driving an automobile bearing 1964 Tennessee plate [redacted] After the meeting, this automobile was observed parked in front of the address of [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, which was then the residence of TRENA TAYLOR, who during the Fall of 1964, had been observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as in attendance at meetings of the DCA, Madison, Wisconsin, Chapter.

(A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix section of this communication.)

On Feburary 5, 1965, Mrs. JANICE RIDLEY, Motor Vehicle Revenue Division, State of Tennessee, advised that Tennessee License [redacted] is issued to DANIEL S. BEAGLE, [redacted] Nashville, Tennessee, for a 1956 Ford sedan.

ME 100-4070

Re: TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR

On April 24, 1965, T-4 advised that TRENA TAYLOR of Madison, Wisconsin, had recently been in Fayette County, Tennessee, in connection with a program relating to poverty conditions.

On February 18, 1965, T-4 identified TRENA TAYLOR of Madison, Wisconsin, as being as of that time a Co-ordinator for the Regional Meeting of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, Inc. (DCA), to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, February 20 and 21, 1965.

T-4 on January 13, 1965, advised that PEGGY GOLDMAN, then Midwest Coordinator of DCA, commented that TRENA TAYLOR was a Communist Party (CP) member.

(A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

On April 24, 1965, T-4 advised that on April 23, 1965, TRENA TAYLOR and BOB GABRINER had indicated that GABRINER had been in Fayette County, Tennessee, in connection with a program relating to poverty conditions there. TAYLOR mentioned that apparently there is a group known as the May 2nd Movement, comprising of individuals who are splitting away from the labor movement for the purpose of aiding the underprivileged in Fayette County, Tennessee. The "May 2nd Movement" was, according to TAYLOR, using the address of MICHAEL BROWN, [redacted], New York, New York. b6 b7C

On April 27, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-7 advised that MICHAEL BROWN was elected to the National Co-ordinating Committee of the May 2nd Movement on April 18, 1965.

(A characterization of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) is attached hereto in the Appendix Section.)

On September 22, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York (EDNY), Brooklyn, New York, returned a true bill charging nine defendants including MICHAEL BROWN with conspiracy to violate existing United States laws restricting travel to Cuba.

On October 1, 1964, MICHAEL BROWN, together with other defendants, appeared in EDNY, Brooklyn, New York, to answer the indictment handed down against them on September 22, 1964, charging them with conspiracy to violate Title 8, U. S. Code, Section 1185(b), at which time pleadings to the indictment were deferred for thirty days.

On November 2, 1964, BROWN and his co-defendants entered pleas of not guilty before Chief Judge JOSEPH ZAVATT in the EDNY. Upon allegation of defense counsels, Judge ZAVATT stayed the trial in this matter until a decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of ZEMEL versus RUSK, in that the Judge had stated that in his opinion the issues of the ZEMEL case and in BROWN's case were identical.

As of April 27, 1965, MICHAEL BROWN resided in [redacted] New York City, and was unemployed. b6 b7C

ME 100-4070

Re: JUDITH ANN EISENSCHER

The Nashville "Banner," a daily newspaper, Nashville, Tennessee, issue of July 28, 1965, carried a page one story entitled, "'New Left' Student Groups Show Communist Links," by United Press International.

This story reported that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, told Reporter PAUL R. JESCHKE, "We're winning. Fronts are a thing of the past. We've got the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Students for a Democratic Society going for us, but they're not fronts in the usual sense of the word. They're just part of the responsible left--that portion of American youth that realizes society is sick. See you 'round the campus."

The article described EUGENE DENNIS, JR., whose father EUGENE DENNIS, SR. (deceased), was the former National Secretary of the Communist Party, as being the recent Midwest Coordinator of the DuBois Clubs (DCA); that following a secret midwest meeting of the DCA in Chicago, Illinois, May 29, 1965, he was transferred to San Francisco. The article continued that MICHAEL EISENSCHER, 21-year-old University of Wisconsin student, had prior to May 29, 1965, been one of the tenants of a house located at 515 West Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin, operated by DENNIS for sympathetic thinkers; that when DENNIS transferred to San Francisco, EISENSCHER took over as Midwest Coordinator of the DCA. It said that his father is SIGMUND EISENSCHER, member of the Communist Party, State Committee of Wisconsin.

(A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

On June 29, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-8 furnished a list of Fayette County Project workers for the Summer of 1965 which list includes the name JUDY EISENSCHER.

On July 9, 1965, TERI CHRISTIANSEN, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, advised their records reflect JUDITH ANN EISENSCHER, born [redacted] attended the University of Wisconsin from September, 1963, b6 b7C

JUDITH EISENSCHER
JUDY EISENSCHER -27-
JUDY ANN EISENSCHER

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[redacted]

to June, 1964; from September, 1964, to June, 1965. She was admitted from Riverside High School, Milwaukee. Her most recent campus address was [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, and her home address is [redacted] b6 b7C

On March 12, 1956, Memphis Confidential Informant T-9 advised that JUDY EISENSCHER attended a teenage conference of the Labor Youth League (LYL) held in Chicago, Illinois, on February 11 and 12, 1956.

The LYL is an organization which has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JUDITH EISENSCHER is the daughter of SIGMUND and GRACE EISENSCHER, and her brother is MICHAEL EISENSCHER, all of whom reside at [redacted] Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On May 17, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-10 advised that GRACE EISENSCHER was a member of the Communist Party of Wisconsin as of May, 1965.

On February 11, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-11 advised that SIGMUND EISENSCHER was a member of the State Executive Committee, Communist Party of Wisconsin as of February, 1965.

In December, 1964, Memphis Confidential Informant T-12 advised that MICHAEL EISENSCHER was a member of the Communist Party as of December, 1964.

On July 9, 1965, BETTY ZIBOLSKY, Clerk, Records Section, Madison Police Department, Madison, Wisconsin, advised their records contain no information regarding JUDITH EISENSCHER.

ME 100-4070

Re: KAREN SUSAN WOLFF

TENN

Records of the University of Wisconsin Registrar's Office reflect that KAREN SUSAN WOLFF, born [redacted] attended the University of Wisconsin from September, 1964, to June, 1965, as a first-year Bachelor of Arts student, being admitted from New Rochelle High School, New York, New York, home address [redacted] New Rochelle, New York. Her University of Wisconsin address was [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin.

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On July 8, 1965, T-4 identified KAREN WOLFF of [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, as a member of the Madison, Wisconsin, Chapter of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, as of June, 1965.

(A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) appears in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

ME 100-4070

Re: TERYL ANN BROWN

Records of the University of Wisconsin (UW), Registrar's Office, reflect that TERYL ANN BROWN, born December 21, 1945, entered UW in September, 1964, and attended until June, 1965, as a second-year Bachelor of Arts student, being admitted from the University of Illinois. Her home address was [redacted] Newark, New Jersey. Her UW address was [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin.

Memphis Confidential Informant T-13, a representative of another governmental agency who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised during a previous FBI investigation in 1963, that MICHAEL DAVID BROWN, [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, born [redacted] at Newark, New Jersey, had listed as relatives the following:

BERTRAM BROWN, father,
14 Grumman Avenue,
Newark;

TERYL ANN BROWN [redacted]
Newark.

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The files at the Passport Office, U. S. Department of State, reviewed on July 10, 1963, indicate that the parents of MICHAEL DAVID BROWN were listed as follows: BERTRAM R. BROWN, born 1918, New Hampshire, and residing 14 Grumman Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, father; and SELMA MYRNA SORREBEND (illegible), born 1918 in New Jersey, mother.

On May 13, 1949, in connection with another FBI investigation, Memphis Confidential Informant T-14 advised that the following were listed as members of Lodge No. 507, Newark, New Jersey, of the International Workers Order (IWO):

Member	Year of Birth	Date of Entry in IWO
BERTRAM R. BROWN	1917	June, 1948
SELMA M. BROWN	1917	June, 1948

The IWO has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During a previous investigation conducted by the FBI, TERYL BROWN, [redacted], Newark, New Jersey, advised representatives of the FBI that her stepmother's former name is FACHER. b6 b7C

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, Newark City Hall, Newark, New Jersey, reflected on September 23, 1963, that BERTRAM R. BROWN, 44 years of age, was married to GLORIA ROSENBURG FACHER, [redacted] years of age, November 22, 1961.

On May 12, 1949, Memphis Confidential Informant T-15 advised that GLORIA FACHER was at that time a member of the Communist Party of Newark, New Jersey.

The July 16, 1964, edition of the "Newark Evening News," New Jersey daily newspaper, page 15, contained an article entitled, "Marshals Defied in Travel Papers." It stated that MICHAEL DAVID BROWN, formerly of [redacted] Newark, New Jersey, had traveled to Cuba.

The records of the U. S. Department of State revealed on July 10, 1963, that Passport No. [redacted] was issued to MICHAEL DAVID BROWN on May 28, 1963, at Washington, D. C. This passport was not valid for travel to Albania, Cuba, and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under Communist control.

Records of the Hillsboro County Superior Court, Nashua, New Hampshire, and the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Newark, New Jersey, reflect that MOLLY E. BROWN, born October 7, 1897, is the wife of JACK BROWN and the mother of BERTRAM BROWN who was born January 4, 1917, at Manchester, New Hampshire.

On February 28, 1946, T-15 advised that MOLLY BROWN, then residing at 310 Johnson Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, was a registered member of the Clinton Branch of the Communist Party of New Jersey.

On January 10, 1957, Memphis Confidential Informant T-16 advised that a meeting of the State Committee of the New Jersey Communist Party, together with the Communist Party County organizers, was held on January 9, 1957, at the residence of MOLLY and JACK BROWN, Newark, New Jersey.

On April 24, 1965, T-4 advised that TRENA LORRAINE TAYLOR had stated that there was a group known as the May 2nd Movement which would aid the underprivileged in Fayette County, Tennessee, and that this movement was using the address of MICHAEL BROWN, [redacted] New York, New York. b6 b7C

On April 27, 1965, T-7 advised that MICHAEL BROWN, [redacted] was elected to the National Coordinating Committee of the May 2nd Movement on April 18, 1965.

(Characterizations of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) and its affiliate organization, the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) are attached hereto in the Appendix Section.)

ME 100-4070

Re: DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, nee Dugdal, also known as Mrs. Eugene Zegarowicz

Colo
IRW
ILL.

ALICE BAUMAN, Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin, (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, on May 17, 1965, advised that her files show that DONNA DUGDAL ZEGAROWICZ was born [redacted]. She attended the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from September, 1950, to June, 1951; September, 1951, to March 31, 1952; September, 1952, to May 1, 1953; June, 1956, to July 8, 1956; and from February 1960, to June 1960. She was not awarded a degree. She was admitted from West High School, Madison, Wisconsin. Her address in September, 1950, was [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, and her last known address was [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin. b6 b7C

LEVITA O'KEEFE, Credit Bureau of Madison, on May 17, 1965, advised that the ZEGAROWICZ family had been in the files of that Credit Bureau since January, 1954. A written report in file dated October, 1963, shows that EUGENE ZEGAROWICZ graduated from the University of Wisconsin and entered law practice in 1960. He was also a commercial manager of a local radio station. A newspaper item in file dated 1960 shows that he married DONNA DUGDAL, daughter of BRIAN DUGDAL of Platteville, Wisconsin.

On July 13, 1961, Memphis Confidential Informant T-17 advised that an annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) was held July 26-31, 1961, at the Student Center, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota. This source stated that DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, attended the meeting.

On July 22, 1963, T-17 advised that during the period June 23-28, 1963, an annual meeting of the WILPF was held at the YMCA Camp at Estes Park, Colorado, and that DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin, attended this meeting as a delegate.

On April 6, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-18 advised that on March 27, 1965, the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), sponsored a supper and workshop-conference at McGiffert House, 5751 South Woodlawn, Chicago, commencing at 5 p.m. T-18 stated that among those in attendance was Mrs. EUGENE ZEGAROWICZ [redacted] Madison, Wisconsin.

The May 25, 1965, issue of the "Wisconsin State Journal," a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Madison, Wisconsin, area, page one, part two, contains an article which states that a rally to support University of Wisconsin students protesting the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) was held at Madison, Wisconsin, the previous Monday night. It states that a six-member panel discussed the origin of the HUAC's Chicago hearings, its relationship to the Constitution, and its results. It states that all speakers urged the abolition of HUAC, calling the committee's function and methods unconstitutional. One of the panelists was Mrs. DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, Secretary of the Ad-Hoc Committee to Abolish HUAC.

The May 25, 1965, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, student newspaper, contains an article on page one which states that the Madison Chapter of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) sponsored a meeting at the University YMCA the previous Monday to discuss the purpose of the HUAC and its effect on the American community.

The article states that one of the individuals invited to participate in this discussion was DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, an officer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF). It continues that the meeting of over fifty people was called as a pre-rally for protest demonstrations in Chicago, May 25-27, of HUAC's investigation of eleven United States citizens, most of whom are involved in city politics and fair-housing action.

The article states that Mrs. ZEGAROWICZ gave some alleged reasons for the subpoenaing of the eleven citizens. She stated that some citizens of Austin, a suburb of Chicago, created the Austin Community Organization to try to integrate some of Chicago's communities. She stated the organization was church based and extremely effective in desegregating many neighborhoods. She alleged that the "red squad" of Chicago, a very active group, began to write down the names of some of the leaders of the organization, especially those who had dealings with the Committee many years before, and as a result HUAC asked to come in and investigate the Austin Community Organization and the people who were trying to give back the constitutional rights of some of their fellow citizens. As a result, according to Mrs. ZEGAROWICZ, their own rights as citizens are being taken away.

On May 28, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-19 advised that the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) held a meeting on May 22-23, 1965, at the Midland Hotel in the Pershing Room, 172 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. T-19 stated that DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, Madison, Wisconsin, attended the afternoon session of this meeting on May 22, 1965, and the session on May 23, 1965. In addition to DONNA ZEGAROWICZ, there was another individual in attendance from Madison, Wisconsin. At the afternoon session on May 22, 1965, the two from Madison, Wisconsin, were asked to form an Ad Hoc Committee and begin paying $10 or $25 a month to the National Committee.

ME #100-4070

RE: MRS. OLIVE GUTCHESS, nee
Olive Engst, also known as
Mrs. Kenneth B. Gutchess

In an article appearing in the May 24, 1965, issue of the "Cortland Standard," a daily newspaper published at Cortland, New York, reported that Mrs. OLIVE GUTCHESS would be a participant in the West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP) during the Summer of 1965.

On July 19, 1965, PAUL OLSON, Manager, Cortland Credit Service, advised that Mrs. GUTCHESS is a local teacher. He noted that the files of his bureau contained no information of a derogatory nature concerning her.

On July 19, 1965, Chief NORMAN McNAMARA, advised that Mrs. OLIVE GUTCHESS has no record with the Cortland Police Department.

Mrs. GUTCHESS resides at [redacted] Cortland, New York.

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In 1955, Memphis Confidential Informant T-20, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mrs. OLIVE GUTCHESS was a contributor to the "New World Review" sustaining fund.

"New World Review" was formerly known as "Soviet Russia Today." It has been cited as an organization specializing in pro-Soviet propaganda, (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. VOC. 117, April 23, 1956, page 90).

The Communist Party (CP) "is regularly putting out the "New World Review," which is a "monthly propaganda organ on the Soviet Union, Red China, and Communist satellites, published in New York" (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, page 9).

In 1953, Memphis Confidential Informant T-21, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that VERDA

HUNT (the sister of OLIVE GUTCHESS) was then a leader of the CP at Vineland, New Jersey.

In 1955, Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT PRINGLE, Marathon, New York, advised that OLIVE GUTCHESS' brother, ERWIN ENGST, was then a resident of Communist China.

ME #100-4070

RE BRUCE AND RANDY RAPPAPORT,
also known as Mrs. Bruce Rappaport

On March 19, 1965, WARNER A. WICK, Dean of Students, University of Chicago, advised the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that a committee known as the Southern Work Project Committee (SWPC) had formed at the University of Chicago and was on that date to depart for Somerville, Tennessee. It is the intention of this committee, he said, that they participate in the building of a community center for the Fayette County Civic and Welfare League of Somerville. DEAN WICK identified the Co-Chairmen of the newly formed committee as BRUCE and RANDY RAPPAPORT, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, a married couple who are students at the University of Chicago. He stated he was aware only of the proposed summer project and knew nothing of other activity in which the committee might engage.

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On March 19, 1965, RANDY RAPPAPORT advised a representative of the Chicago FBI that the committee was then forming for departure for Somerville and expected to arrive in that city by mid-morning on March 20, 1965. She stated the group would participate on March 21, 1965, in a memorial march in Somerville, Tennessee, on behalf of civil rights workers in Selma, Alabama. Mrs. RAPPAPORT furnished no further information regarding the committee or intended activities.

Concerning BRUCE RAPPAPORT, the "Chicago Maroon," a student newspaper published at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, edition of January 26, 1963, identified BRUCE RAPPAPORT as Chairman of the Community Relations Committee and majority leader of the Student Government.

The "Chicago Sunday Sun-Times," a newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois, issue of January 27, 1963, reported BRUCE RAPPAPORT was one of twelve representatives of the University of Chicago Student Government who were "ousted" from their positions in Student Government because of an assembly-approved condemnation of the Cuban blockade last October.

The assembly (of which RAPPAPORT was a member) approved a statement to President JOHN F. KENNEDY on October 25, 1962, which said in part, "We deplore the actions of the United States in establishing a naval blockade on military weapons shipped to Cuba."

The article further stated that according to a University spokesman a great deal of resentment was shown to the sixteen assembly members because they voted on the blockade without consulting their constituents.

The "Chicago Maroon," issue of April 23, 1963, identified BRUCE RAPPAPORT as Chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) branch at the University of Chicago.

Memphis Confidential Informant T-22, on October 27, 1961, advised that the University National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) group in making application to the University of Chicago for recognition on that campus during the autumn of 1961, identified BRUCE RAPPAPORT as President of the University of Chicago NAACP.

On January 3, 1965, T-18 identified BRUCE and RANDY RAPPAPORT, [redacted] Chicago, as being on the "active list" of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago. Source advised those on this list receive all DuBois mailings. b6 b7C

(A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) is set forth in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

ME 100-4070

RE: DOUGLAS E. DOWD

On June 1, 1965, NEAL STAMP, Chief Counsel, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, advised that Professor DOUGLAS DOWD of the Department of Economics, was the director of the Fayette County Project, also known as the Tompkins County Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Fayette County, Tennessee, and the West Tennessee Voters' Project. Mr. STAMP advised that DOWD would be in Fayette County, Tennessee, during June, 1965, in order to organize the project's work there.

The Cornell University Staff Directory lists Professor DOWD's residence address as [redacted] b6 b7C

Records of the Credit Bureau of Ithaca as made available by MIKE RIGGS, Manager, on July 1, 1965, show that DOWD moved to Ithaca in about 1953 from Berkeley, California, where he had resided at [redacted] and where he had taught for four years at the University of California. His present wife, KATHRYN, is his second wife. His credit file contains no information of a derogatory nature.

On July 1, 1965, Sergeant JOHN MIKULA advised that DOWD has no record with the Ithaca Police Department.

In March, 1956, T-20 advised that DOUGLAS DOWD of Ithaca, New York, was one of the signers of an appeal to suspend hearings on the California Labor School until the United States Supreme Court had passed on the constitutionality of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The California Labor School has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Cornell Daily Sun," a daily student newspaper published at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in its issue of January 13, 1961, reported that at a lecture given by Professor DOUGLAS DOWD the previous night he stated that he supported the Cuban revolution.

The March 3, 1961, issue of the "Cornell Daily Sun," set forth a list of signers of a petition addressed to the 87th Congress of the United States urging the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee. DOUGLAS F. DOWD was listed as one of the signers of this petition.

In a letter to the editor of the "Ithaca Journal," a daily newspaper published at Ithaca, New York, contained in the October 25, 1962, issue of this paper, DOUGLAS F. DOWD in commenting on the Cuban revoluation and the build-up of missile weapons in Cuba stated that the Soviet Union and Cuba are engaged in brinkmanship but that this brinkmanship is in response to our own. He maintained that Cuba's turning to the East was because that country had been made desperate by American hostility, economic warfare and sabotage.

ME 100-4070

RE: HENRY BRIM BALSER

On June 16, 1965, STANLEY DAVIS, Dean of Men, Cornell University, advised that he had ascertained that BALSER, a Cornell student, would be a project participant this summer. BALSER, a member of the Class of 1967, is a student in the Arts College. His home is at [redacted] Hollis, New York.

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BALSERT has no record with the Credit Bureau of Ithaca or the Ithaca Police Department.

According to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University, HENRY BRIM BALSER was one of 72 students who representing the Ad Hoc Committee on Vietnam participated in a sit-down demonstration during the annual Presidential Review of the Cornell ROTC Units at Barton Hall, Cornell Campus, on May 17, 1965. When interviewed by the Proctor after this demonstration, BALSER admitted being an officer of Students for a Democratic Society. BALSER was placed on disciplinary probation as a result of his participation in this demonstration.

> The Ad Hoc Committee on Vietnam is an organization recently formed at Cornell University for the purpose of protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and American foreign policy. It has no national or international affiliation, according to Proctor GEORGE.

ME 100-4070

RE: BURTON IRA WEISS

On June 1, 1965, NEIL STAMP, Chief Counsel, Cornell University, advised that WEISS, a Cornell Student, was a participant in the Fayette County Project last summer and that he had recently represented the project in matters pertaining to assurance for participants this summer and whether or not Cornell could possibly be involved in any litigation resulting from any actions of the participants. Mr. STAMP stated that he believed that WEISS would be a participant this summer. However, he has not been identified as one by any other source.

TENV

WEISS is a member of the Class of 1966 at Cornell University and is attending the Arts College. His home is at [redacted] Forest Hills, New York.

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WEISS has no record with the Credit Bureau of Ithaca or the Ithaca Police Department.

According to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University, BURTON IRA WEISS was one of 72 students who, representing the Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam, participated in a sit-down demonstration during the annual Presidential Review of the Cornell ROTC Units at Barton Hall, Cornell Campus, on May 17, 1965. All of these participants were placed on disciplinary probation as a result of their participation in this demonstration. During hearings held by the University Administration concerning this matter, WEISS acted as a spokesman for the demonstrators.

The Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam is an organization recently formed at Cornell University for the purpose of protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and American foreigh policy. It has no national or international affiliation, according to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University.

ME 100-4070

Re: STEPHEN ROBERT GINS

On June 16, 1965, Dean DAVIS advised that GINS, a Cornell student, would be a project participant this summer. GINS, a member of the Class of 1967, is a student in the Arts College. His home is at [redacted] Island Park, New York. had TEM. b6 b7C

GINS has no record with the Credit Bureau of Ithaca or the Ithaca Police Department.

According to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University, STEPHEN ROBERT GINS was one of the 72 students who, representing the Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam, participated in a sit-down demonstration during the annual Presidential Review of the Cornell ROTC Units at Barton Hall, Cornell Campus, on May 17, 1965. GINS was placed on disciplinary probation as a result of his participation in this demonstration.

The Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam is an organization recently formed at Cornell University for the purpose of protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and American foreign policy. It has no national or international affiliation, according to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University.

ME 100-4070

Re: MARTIN FRED HALPERN

On June 16, 1965, Dean DAVIS advised that HALPERN, a Cornell student, would be a project participant this summer. HALPERN, a member of the Class of 1967, is a student in the Arts College. His home is at [redacted] Oceanside, New York. b6 b7C

HALPERN has no record with the Credit Bureau of Ithaca or the Ithaca Police Department.

According to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, CORNELL University, MARTIN FRED HALPERN, was one of the 72 students who, representing the Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam, participated in a sit-down demonstration during the annual Presidential Review of the Cornell ROTC units at Barton Hall, Cornell Campus, on May 17, 1965. HALPERN was placed on disciplinary probation as a result of his participation in this demonstration.

The Ad-Hoc Committee on Vietnam is an organization recently formed at Cornell University for the purpose of protesting United States intervention in Vietnam and American foreign policy. It has no national or international affiliation, according to LOWELL GEORGE, Proctor, Cornell University.

APPENDIX

1
ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

A source advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, an organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City, on February 13 and 14, 1960.

A second source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CPUSA.

A third source stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) members of Advance held on December 20, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist-Leninist Youth Organization.

The third source furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because Burning Issues (BI), a separate youth organization, organized in New York City in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A fourth source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization.

This source advised further on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve.

APPENDIX

2

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The fourth source stated on August 15, 1963, that A-BI is now known as Advance Youth Organization; and continues to maintain headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City. Principal officers are MIKE STEIN, President, and MARVIN MARKMAN, Vice-President.

The third source advised on January 4, 1963, that MIKE STEIN is a member of the New York State Youth Coordinating Committee, New York District, CPUSA; while MARVIN MARKMAN is a member of the National Youth Commission, CPUSA.

1
MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee APPENDIX

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M) is the name used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium, "Socialism in America," being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and has as its aims and purposes the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university-level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis are taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the current headquarters of the M2M is 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP) APPENDIX
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President; and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice-Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from theCommunist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

TEACHERS UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK APPENDIX

The 1942 report of the New York State Legislative Subcommittee investigating the Public Education System in New York City (Rapp Coudert Committee), page 178, stated in substance the following regarding the Teachers Union of the City of New York (TU):

"The history of the Communist movement in the New York City School System is primarily the history of the so-called Teachers Union of the City of New York, formerly Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and of its subsidiary, the College Teachers Union, formerly Local 547 of the American Federation of Teachers, which was founded by Local 5 in 1938." The Communists began infiltrating Local 5, in the 1920's and by 1953, were in complete control. In 1941, AFT revoked the charters of Locals 5 and 537 on the grounds that these locals were under the "control of the Communist Party and had consistently engaged in practices inimical to democracy."

Dr. ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ of the Teachers Guild, deceased, advised in August, 1955, that after the revocation of the TU's charter, it acted as an independent union until 1943, when it became affiliated with the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO.

According to an article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" of June 11, 1946, the State, County, and Municipal Workers of America and the United Federal Workers, both CIO, consolidated in April, 1946, to form the United Public Workers of America (UPWA).

The "Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States 1955," pages 3 and 4, reflects that UPWA disbanded in February, 1953, after being expelled from the CIO on charges of Communist domination.

The "Daily Worker," a former east coast Communist daily newspaper which suspended publication January 13, 1958, in its issue of February 16, 1953, page 2, column 5, noted that TU had announced it would henceforth be an independent organization of teachers and had ended its affiliation with the UPWA.

JOHN LAUTNER, former National Functionary of the Communist Party, United States of America, until his expulsion

from the Communist Party in 1950, on January 6, 1954, advised that he has known the TU of New York City to have been under the control of the Communist Party since the middle 1930's. He knows the top leaders of the TU, ABRAHAM LEDERMAN, President, and ROSE V. RUSSELL, Legislative Representative, as having been devoted Communist Party members as of the time he left the Communist Party.

The "New York Teachers News," official newspaper of the TU, on October 12, 1963, reported the death of ABRAHAM LEDERMAN on October 3, 1963, and that ROSE RUSSELL continued as a TU official.

The same edition of the newspaper indicated that TU is located at 206 West 15th Street, New York 11, New York.

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals or, if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

The second source advised in April, 1965, the headquarters of the organization continues to be located at 1953½ McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Both sources have advised that at the Fouding Convention two officers were elected: PHILIP CHAPIN DAVIS, President; CARL ELLENGER BLOICE - Publications Chairman.

A third source advised on October 26, 1962, PHILIP DAVIS attended a CP recruiting class held at 1579 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley, California.

A fourth source advised that CARL BLOICE, reporter for the "People's World," was on April 3, 1964, elected to the newly organized San Francisco County Committee of the CP.

The "Peoples World" is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
November 5, 1965

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE, dated November 5, 1965, at Memphis, Tennessee.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ~~Atlanta~~ Memphis ~~Savannah~~ (Your file ~~100-6670~~ ~~100-4070~~ 100-5131) DATE: 11-10-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529) Room No. 808 R.B.

☒ ~~Post-in~~ file ~~and destroy 0-1~~ *(For SOG use only)*

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☒ report (Quarterly)
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo
☐ report
☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter

RECEIVED
SERIALIZED
NOV 11 1965
FBI
MEMPHIS

by

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O - 781-652

See Rpt SA William H Lawrence at Memphis dated 11-5-65

0-1 (Rev. 3-5-64)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, ~~Atlanta~~ ~~Memphis~~ Savannah (Your file ~~100-6670~~ ~~100-4070~~ 100-5131) DATE: 11-10-65

FROM : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. ~~5038 R.B.~~

☐ ~~Post in~~ file ~~and destroy 0-1~~ (*For SOG use only*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☐

☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted

☒ 2. DATE ☒ report (Quarterly)

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 11/16/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal ☐ Inquiry ☒ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo

☐ report

☐ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter by

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 11 1965
Date FBI — SAVANNAH

(*Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file.*)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O - 781-652

DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176) 11/5/65

SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-5589)(C)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), LOS ANGELES DIVISION IS - C

CO: Los Angeles

Rerep of SA [redacted], 11/5/65, at Los Angeles. b6 b7C

Extensive investigation by the Los Angeles Office has established no evidence of any current or recent program on the part of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) to infiltrate or attempt to gain domination of any branch of the NAACP in the Los Angeles Division, and has established no evidence or indication that the SCDCP exerts any influence in any of these branches. Accordingly, this case is being placed in a closed status in Los Angeles and, hereafter, any information developed and pertinent to communist infiltration of the NAACP in the Los Angeles Division will be followed in the case entitled "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, IS-C," (Bufile 100-442529; Los Angeles file 100-66078), UACB.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles
LKD:bjs
(3)

100-442529-1-
NOT RECORDED
16 NOV 10 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/15/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-34

Re New York letter, 10/29/65.

On 11/2/65, Mrs. CHARLES MIRAS was interviewed by SAS [redacted] and EUGENE R. NOBLE at Palisades, New York. Mrs. MIRAS advised of past membership with the Bath Beach Club of the CP. She stated that her membership with the club was such a long time ago that she was most reluctant to recall names because her memory was so poor. She agreed to consider that matter for a few days until 11/5/65. On 11/5/65, she was again recontacted and stated both she and her husband were unable to give any specific information because of poor memory and any misinformation furnished would be most serious.

b6
b7C

100-153735-28

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-437828) (HARRY H. WACHTEL)
1 - New York [redacted] (CHARLES MIRAS) (46)
1 - New York [redacted] (LEAH WECHSLER MIRAS) (46)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY H. WACHTEL) (42)
1 - New York (100-80639) (DEFECTED COMMUNIST) (46)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

b6
b7C

JJK:gmd
(8)

EX-112 REC-34 100-442529-1581

14 NOV 18 1965

1 NOV 19 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1582 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

SAC, Memphis (100-4070) 11/18/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReME quarterly rep SA William H. Lawrence 11/5/65.

The following observations are for the future guidance of your office in the preparation of reports in captioned and similar matters.

The "Location" column in the cover pages failed to contain serial numbers for where original information is located. This, of course, is required.

It was stated on page 2 that an indicated source "advised representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." This is considered excess verbiage as it is assumed that all information in an investigative report was furnished to the Bureau, unless otherwise indicated.

On page 4, paragraph 3, line 5 "participating" changed to read "participation." Correct your copies; no other action necessary.

Rerep, in general, is much too lengthy. Specifics are as follows. The prime substance of the report, setting forth racial activities, comprises 16 pages. A total of 40 additional pages are utilized for the sole purpose of characterizing individuals who participated in the racial activities. These 40 pages consist of 29 pages for characterizations of individuals, plus 11 Appendix pages for characterizations of organizations with which the individuals have been connected. Some of the more gross examples of unjustifiably lengthy characterizations are those on pages 19-24 (6 pages for the characterization of a single individual); pages 30-32 (3 pages for a single characterization); and pages 33-35 (3 pages for a single characterization). Many

REC 40 100-442529-1583

SFP:deh
(5)

MAILED 7
NOV 18 1965
COMM-FBI

3 NOV 18 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

200

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

of the characterizations contain unnecessary lengthy personal history data; checks of credit and police records which were either negative or not pertinent; and it unnecessarily repeated information concerning the individual's participation in racial activities. There were also repetitive statements to the effect that a characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was set forth in the Appendix.

Several of the individuals characterized should not have been included as the information concerning them is not considered subversive. See pages 42-45. On page 35 reference was made to the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. However, the Appendix failed to contain a characterization of this organization. Some of the Appendix characterizations were not up to date. Examples noted on pages 46, 52 and 53.

The foregoing should be brought to the attention of SA Lawrence and the Supervisor who approved rerep. They should be scored with form errors. In addition, their specific attention should be directed to Bulet 8/28/64 to all offices which contained instructions concerning the preparation of CIRM reports. Specific attention should be given to item #10 on page 5 which concerns the preparation of characterizations of individuals and the necessity for keeping them as succinct and pointed as possible.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: NOV 15 1965

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: CIRM
(BUfile 100-442529)
(PHfile 100-47672)

BAYARD RUSTIN
IS - C
(BUfile 100-158790)
(PHfile 100-41741) (P)

0-1 NY 11/24/65
Rebulet 11/12/65 report 10/14/65
Dates lets w/B subm.
S.F.P/KB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-8-87 BY SP4 dekan
#353760

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memo concerning the appearance of BAYARD RUSTIN at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., on 10/14/65. Two copies are being furnished New York and one Atlanta for their information.

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

4 - Bureau (Enc.-10) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - 100-442529
2 - 100-158790
1 - Atlanta (100-BAYARD RUSTIN) (Enc.-1) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc.-2) (RM)
1 - 100-151548 (CIRM)
1 - 100- (BAYARD RUSTIN)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-41741
CJW/gmm
(9)

100-442529

REC-67 14 NOV 16 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~PAO~~
DATE FORW: 11-17-65
HOW FORW: SEP Bag
BY

6 NOV 23 1965

INT SEC.

100-158790-1

UNREC COPY FILED IN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

NOV 15 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE ~~9-1-77~~ 8-1-97 BY SP4EWG
#25716O

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PA.
OCTOBER 14, 1965

The October 19, 1965, issue of "The Brown and White," the official student publication of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., reflects BAYARD RUSTIN, a civil rights leader, appeared before 130 people in the University Center on Thursday, October 14, 1965. RUSTIN was a guest of the civil rights club and Resident Halls Council.

RUSTIN predicted a political alliance between the civil rights and labor movements in the United States to solve the three major civil rights problems - slum housing, employment with dignity, and quality integrated education. Although these problems affect the Negro more severely, they affect more white people than Negroes. Millions and billions of dollars will be required to finance the works project, and only the federal government has enough funds.

RUSTIN stated that various groups must join together and form a strong political alliance to accomplish their goals. The formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the organizing of unions on an industry-wide basis really brought the Negro and unions together. Unionism fought for the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and both liberal and civil rights groups have been fighting for the two dollar minimum wage bill. Federal support of union service to unions would solve the unemployment problem. Negro women, who have traditionally cared for wealthy white children would be hired as assistant teachers. RUSTIN proposed that they care for the children during recess and lunch periods to give teachers more time to teach. He also suggested Negro boys be hired as orderlies in hospitals; however, there must be a redefinition of the job so that he is "not just a dumb nigger that sweeps up white peoples' vomit."

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333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1584

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM,
PA., OCTOBER 14, 1965

RUSTIN also proposed government support to babysitting agencies to provide employment with dignity and to enable mothers to get away from their husbands and children for a day. He defined for young people that their going to school is work, all people should be paid to go to school whose parents cannot afford it. This would include elementary through university education.

The civil rights movement is a moral crusade and can accomplish much more because of this. RUSTIN stated the Declaration of Independence could hardly be called a nobde document since it was signed by many men interested in justice only for themselves. The civil rights movement attempts to restore nobility to the Declaration of Independence. The civil rights movement is how to redeem America.

The civil rights revolution has grown since the Civil War. From 1955 until 1963 civil rights demonstrators worked on integrated public accommodations. By the time the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed, the job was two-thirds done.

RUSTIN, who sponsored a rally on June 8, 1965, in New York City against the United States action in Vietnam, stated he believed Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING erred in announcing his opposition to the United States Vietnam policy from the platform of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Although the Vietnam crisis is a badly damaging one, and Dr. KING, as a Nobel Peace Prize winner should have commented on it, it should have been done in a different time and place.

RUSTIN said he supported the war on poverty but not because it is effective. He felt that if he should attack it he would be helping the reactionaries.

RUSTIN was asked to comment on how the Lehigh University civil rights club was not permitted to officially engage in last year's march in Bethlehem.

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT
LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM,
PA., OCTOBER 14, 1965

RUSTIN stated, "If you are going to act like sheep the administration will continue to treat you like sheep. If you had 300 men, they could and would have done it. Power is everything."

The fiftyfive year old RUSTIN revealed in a joint Brown and White - WLRM Radio interview that he was a member of the Young Communist League from 1938 to 1941. He claims he left the Young Communist League (YCL) when he found out that they were not interested in justice but only in what is good for the Soviet Union.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," on February 11, 1957, page one, column two, reported BAYARD RUSTIN, Secretary, War Resistance League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA held in New York City February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker," was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/16/65

FROM EGI/DY SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet, 11/8/65.

ReBulet instructs Birmingham to submit a quarterly report within 15 days in captioned matter.

Inasmuch as the agent to whom this case is assigned will be absent from headquarters city with a photographing crew, engaged in Voting Registration work, until 11/30/65, Birmingham will submit the requested report as expeditiously as possible after 11/30/65.

COPIED

39

REC-35 100-442529-1585

19 NOV 18 1965

1-cc 808 R.B.

EX 109

2 - Bureau
2 - Birmingham
RSM:rvm
(4)

INTL SEC

6 9 NOV 22 1965

SAC, Memphis (100-4070)

11-19-65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Phillips

O CIRM

A recent news article appearing in a Washington, D. C., newspaper concerning a movie film produced by a Klan group made mention of reports concerning captioned matter which had been made by, among others, the Tennessee Legislature's Committee on Un-American Activities. Should such a report be in existence, please attempt to obtain a copy through any available established reliable source and furnish same to the Bureau for review. If such a report has previously been furnished to the Bureau, advise as to date and caption of submitting communication.

SFP:bp:tef
(4)

REC-79 100-442529-1586

EX-115

8 NOV 19 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 7
NOV 18 1965
COMM-FBI

NOV 24 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: November 16, 1965

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)

REC-70

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Philadelphia airtel to the Bureau dated October 22, 1965, which enclosed a photograph of DEBBIE AMIS.

On November 9, 1965, U.S.A. [redacted] was shown the photograph of DEBBIE AMIS. The informant stated that DEBBIE had attended the CP National Negro Commission meeting held October 7, 1965, and had been present at other CP National Negro Commission meetings in the past two years.

39 b7D

CC-80 RB.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735)
(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (1 - 100-47672 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-DEBBIE AMIS)
(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Baltimore (1 [redacted]
(1 - 100-23443)

b3
b7D
b7E

RCN:kss
(8)

REC-70 100-442529-1587

EX-103

16 NOV 23 1965

28

NOV 23 1965

INT SEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/15/65

FROM : SAC, Savannah (100-5131)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet dated 8/28/64.

In the absence of any information to submit by report for the past quarter, this letter is being submitted by Savannah in lieu of the report.

2 Bureau (RM) 1-Xerox 8 pgs. B
1 - Savannah

WPF/ecm
(3)

0-17 to Savannah
Copy to New York with a copy of 11-15-65 let for info.
Date 11-19-65
By SFP/lef
Remarks Copy of Relet not designated for NYO, originating as required. Same error occured with your 7-28-65 let. Also note delay in submission of your 11-15-65 let. Copy is encl for NYO.

REC-40 100-442529-1588

1 NOV 18 1965

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/17/65

FROM : SAC, New Haven (100-18290)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Rereport of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., dated 10/29/65 at New Haven, and Bulet to New Haven dated 11/10/65.

[redacted] NH T-1 in rerep, requested that his identity be protected; consequently, it is requested that the Bureau add the notation "(Request)." after the address of [redacted] on cover page "A" of rerep.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the "~~Confidential~~" classification of rerep has been reconsidered by New Haven. Although [redacted] is a [redacted] he does furnish valuable information to this office on a continuing basis, [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Since it is not believed, however, that the information furnished by [redacted] as set forth in the characterization of the [redacted] of rerep, would disclose his identity, it is requested that the Bureau remove the "~~Confidential~~" classification from rerep. In view of this, it is further requested that the first administrative paragraph, Cover Page A, be deleted.

New Haven copies have been corrected in keeping with the above. Appropriate notification has been given to recipients of copies previously disseminated.

U 8 08 RB

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New Haven
WCH/lrf
(3)

REC- 16 100-442529-1589

39

EX. 114

12 NOV 22 1965

200

50 NOV 26 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INV SEC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 28
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 51 ~ Duplicate;
Page 52 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 155 ~ Duplicate;
Page 156 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
Page 195 ~ Duplicate;
Page 196 ~ Duplicate;
Page 197 ~ Duplicate;
Page 198 ~ Duplicate;
Page 220 ~ Duplicate;
Page 221 ~ Duplicate;
Page 222 ~ Duplicate;
Page 266 ~ Duplicate;
Page 267 ~ Duplicate;
Page 270 ~ Duplicate;
Page 271 ~ Duplicate;
Page 272 ~ Duplicate;
Page 322 ~ Duplicate;
Page 323 ~ Duplicate;
Page 324 ~ Duplicate;
Page 325 ~ Duplicate;
Page 335 ~ Duplicate;
Page 336 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/4/66

FROM : SAC KANSAS CITY (100-11934) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM

00: New York

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64 and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 10/29/65.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

EX-102

REC-11 100-442529-1611

JAN 8 1966

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:bk
(5)

57 JAN 13 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b7D

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/5/66

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2 TP/RMH
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-5

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)

SUBJECT: CIRM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau dated 11/24/65. (U)

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no information that WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON is a member of or has engaged in any subversive activity other than her connection with Women's Strike for Peace (WISP). As of June, 1962, and as of March, 1964, she was editor of "LA WISP" and although she continued to be active in WISP organization in 1965 she is no longer editor of "LA WISP". (U)

[redacted] who is personally acquainted with Mrs. WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON, advised on 12/14/65 that informant knows of no subversive or organizational affiliation on the part of ALBERTSON other than her connection with WISP. Source did not know what connection, if any, ALBERTSON has with SCLC. (U)

Mrs Jack Albertson

Records of the Registrar-of-Voters, 808 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, when reviewed on 12/14/65, disclosed that Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON, 8948 Rosewood Avenue, Los Angeles, registered as a voter on 2/26/58, listing her occupation as writer, 5'7½", born in Pennsylvania. She listed a prior registration from 1011 North Beverly Glen Boulevard, Los Angeles. JACK ALBERTSON, 8948 Rosewood Avenue, Los Angeles, registered as a voter on 4/10/58, listing himself as an actor, 6', born in Minneapolis, and formerly registered at 1011 North Beverly Glen Boulevard. Both when registering indicated their

CALIF.

(4) - Bureau (RM)
(1 - WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON)
(1 - 100-438794, SCLC)
3 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
(1 - WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON)
(1 - SCLC)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670)(RM)
(1 - 100-5718, SCLC)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-65141, SCLC)
(1 - 100-65614, WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON)

REC-57 100-442529-116

-113

8 JAN 6 1966

RAP/lmt
(13)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR LETTER DATED 8-24-78

50 JAN 17 1966

DECLASSIFIED BY 16178 Tamm/RBH
ON AUG 19 1985

INTERD COPY FILED IN 100-442529-

EX-PLANATION

intention to affiliate with the Democratic Party at the next ensuing primary election. (U)

On 12/14/65 SA R. ANDREW PETERS engaged Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON in a personal pretext interview in front of her residence at 8948 Rosewood Avenue, Los Angeles, and ascertained that she resided there with her husband, JACK ALBERTSON, an actor. The pretext was that of trying to locate someone in the general neighborhood with the last name of ALBERTSON but a different first name from that of her husband. It was noted that Mrs. WALLACE ALBERTSON is rather tall and has light brown hair and is attractive in appearance. (U)

On 12/15/65 it was ascertained by means of a pretext telephone call by SA R. ANDREW PETERS to the office of SCLC, 2400 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles, telephone 731-2456, that WALLACE ALBERTSON is a volunteer worker for SCLC and generally works on Saturday afternoons only at the SCLC office, which is also listed in the phone book as the Western Christian Leadership Conference Office. The pretext was that of having previously been in touch with Mrs. ALBERTSON regarding volunteer work on behalf of SCLC and desired to recontact her concerning this matter. (U)

WALLACE THOMSON ALBERTSON is not on the Security Index nor the Reserve Index of the Los Angeles Office, and no further investigation is contemplated on her at this time UACB. (U)

1/3/66

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bureau file 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

0-1BH 1-5-66
Dept w/ BS1-17-66
mcf

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 12/30/65 captioned as above.

In the assembling of referenced LHM, necessary material to characterize HARRY WACHTEL was inadvertently omitted from the LHM.

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are sufficient copies of necessary characterizations to complete referenced LHM.

Atlanta copies of referenced LHM are being amended accordingly.

One of the enclosures is to be inserted in the amended LHM

4 - Bureau (Enc. 27) (RM)
(3- 100-438794)
(1- 100-442529)
1 - New York (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
(1- 100-5718)
(1- 100-6670)
AGS:cb
(7)

NOT RECORDED
93 JAN 7 1966

6 2 JAN 7 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-12-98 BY SP2 TAP/RMC

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/11/66

FROM : SAC, ST. LOUIS (100-20092) (RUC)

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: CHANGED
WILLIAM F. STEIN, aka
William Schulthess ~~Stein~~
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
CIRM

Title is being marked changed to show subject's name as WILLIAM SCHULTHESS STEIN as shown in the U. S. Army service records.

Re New York letter to the Director, 12/2/65.

A review by IC [redacted] on 1/6/66, of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated WILLIAM SCHULTHESS STEIN, Serial Number [redacted] was inducted into the U. S. Army on 7/21/42, and entered on active duty on 3/8/42 at Denver, Colorado. He was honorably discharged on 11/28/45 as a Private First Class at Camp Beale, California, by reason of demobilization.

He had foreign service in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater and was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal, the Good Conduct Medal [redacted]

His character and efficiency ratings ranged from Satisfactory to Excellent and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

The following descriptive and background information is contained in the records:

Date and place of birth	[redacted] Provo, Utah.
Height	5'10"
Weight	175 lbs.
Race	Caucasian
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Heavy
Blood Group	"O"
Education	11 years

REC-28 100-442529 - 1613

1 - 80 & RB

EX-113

9 JAN 12 1966

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
1 - St. Louis
RCW:klb
(4)

51 JAN 18 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C

SL 100-20092

Civilian Occupation		Dispatcher Clerk
Military Occupation		Clerk Typist
Addresses		[redacted] (7/42); [redacted] (11/45).
Relatives	Father	WILLIAM R. STEIN, 211 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, Calif., (7/42);
	Mother	RUTH STEIN, 2329 West 25th Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., (7/42);
	Wife	BETTY M. STEIN, [redacted] (3/44);
	Mother	RUTH BARBARA STEIN, 3621 Williams Street, Denver, Colorado, (3/44).
Photograph		None available.
Social Security Number		[redacted]
Local Draft Board Number		[redacted] at Los Angeles, Calif.

UTAH

MRS. WILLIAM SCHULTHESS STEIN

RUTH STEIN

MRS. WILLIAM R. STEIN

UTAH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/17/66

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBulet to Albany, 5/13/65, and San Juan letter to Bureau, 10/28/65.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 5/1/66.

EX-PROC

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (Info)
1 - San Juan
CAD:gjk
(4)

REC-52 100-442529-16141

EX-112

9 JAN 18 1966

INTSEC

JAN 26 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-14-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 JAN 31 1966 F-164

File Number 100-442529-✓

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/7/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/19/66

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL NAACP
IS - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Re Chicago airtel, dated 1/12/66.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised 1/13/66 that per instructions by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP leader, he contacted LASKER SMITH in Detroit, Michigan and arrangements were made to meet in Detroit on 1/22/66 to discuss plans in connection with the forthcoming NAACP National Convention to be held sometime in the summer of 1966. LASKER SMITH advised he would arrange to have interested parties in attendance at this meeting. [redacted] added this meeting would be attended by both party and non-party people, and the location of the meeting was not decided upon. (C) (U)

[redacted] plans to depart Chicago [redacted] and will return [redacted] In the event of emergency, [redacted] will contact the Detroit Office using the code name of [redacted] (C) (U)

Upon return of [redacted] details concerning this meeting will be obtained and submitted in form suitable for dissemination. (C) (U)

Classified by: 1268 BT/RC
Declassify on: OADR 4-11-82

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Detroit (100-3348) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
3 - Chicago
[redacted] (C) (U)
(1 - 100-41324)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
200 JAN 24 1966

GPF:rr
(11)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-3344

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/13/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/14/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

January 19, 1966

RA 100-442529-1615

REC-21

ST-102

Honorable William E. Minshall
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of January 17th and a copy of a communication addressed to Honorable Michael Feighan by Mr. William Konjura of Parma Heights, Ohio.

I am enclosing some material which you may wish to make available to Mr. Konjura. Perhaps he will want to refer to my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." These were written to help readers gain an insight into the true nature of communist activities, both in this country and abroad. They may be available at his local library.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 19 3 02 PM '66

Enclosures (5)
"The Faith of Free Men"
LEB Intro 6/65
Counterintelligence Activities
America--Soviet Espionage Target #1
Excerpt from FBI Appropriations Testimony, 3/4/65, on CPUSA
NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Congressman Minshall, and he has been very friendly with the Bureau. Bufiles contain no record of Mr. William Konjura. Five enclosures are sent in view of the request. Congressman Feighan's correct name is as above.
JRP:ejc (5)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
JAN 19 1966
COMM-FBI

JAN 28 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

322

WILLIAM E. MINSHALL
23D DISTRICT, OHIO

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEES:
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 17, 1966

b6
b7C

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is copy of a self-explanatory letter from Mr. William Konjura, [redacted] requesting information on the Communist movement within the Civil Rights movement.

Your comments which may be used as a basis for replying to Mr. Konjura would be most appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Minshall
M.C.

WEM:bb
Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-21 100-442529-1615

ST-102

16 JAN 20 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

b6
b7C

[redacted]illiam Konjura

[redacted]

[redacted]

Honorable Michael Feighan

House of Representative

Washington D.C. 20025

Dear Sir:

Please send me information on the Communist movement in the Civil Rights movement and the Communist Party U.S.A.

Thank You..

Yours truly,

William Konjura

100-442529-1615

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/66

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 10/19/65.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-87 100-442529 1616

EX.-107

12 JAN 20 1966

100-404 RB

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/66

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau 10/26/65.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

EX-107

REC-34 100-442529-1617

15 JAN 20 1966

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville

HDS-njz
(5)

JAN 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/23/66

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter dated 10/28/65.

No data pertinent to instant matter has been developed within this Division during the period 10/28/65 to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Louisville

GWH/mm

(4)

100-442529-1161 8

REC-34

9 JAN 26 1966

9 FEB 1 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/24/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(00: New York)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office relative to any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received concerning this matter will be reported.

REC 12

100-442529-1619

15 JAN 26 1966

ST-108

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (CIRM) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville
TAS/ehc
(5)

INDEXED

FEB 2 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-19-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 JAN 31 1966 F-168

File Number 100-442529-1620

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	1/24/66	10/6/65 - 1/17/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN — TYPED BY: jew

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCES:

Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 11/3/65;
Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 10/29/65 at Little Rock;
San Francisco airtel to Little Rock, 10/27/65;
Little Rock airtel to San Francisco, 10/21/65;
Los Angeles airtel to San Francisco, 10/13/65;
Little Rock airtel to Los Angeles, 10/6/65;

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"SECRET"~~ in accordance with previous Bureau instructions concerning information obtained by [redacted] and [redacted], portions of which information has been included in this report.

Information set forth in this report was previously furnished by referenced airtel of 11/3/65 to the Bureau in

EXPEDITE

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1621 REC-80

28

JAN 27 1966

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
2 - INTC, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, La. (RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)

COPIES DESTROYED
928 SEP 8 1972

Classified by SP-1 AC/2D
Declassify on: OADR 2/4/87

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER; ~~DEPT, ISD, CRD, RAO~~		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	2/15/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	R/S		
By	BY:	KFB/KB		

Notations

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT ~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

54 FEB 21 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. The information was not included in the quarterly report submitted on 10/29/65 since appropriate characterizations which had been requested of Los Angeles and San Francisco were not received in time to include in that report.

INFORMANTS:

b3
b7D
b7E

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted] and [redacted]	SF 100-54076-~~18~~ 17, 13, page 1
LR T-2 is [redacted]	SF 100-54076-70, page 4
LR T-3 is [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in case captioned "Communist Infiltration of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, IS--C."

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by May 1, 1966.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
2 - INTC, Little Rock, Arkansas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN Office: Little Rock
Date: January 24, 1966

Field Office File #: LR 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: LEWIS HINSHAW advised on 10/6/65 he observed copy of "Soul Book," published at P. O. Box 1097, Berkeley, Calif., in the offices of Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) at Little Rock, Ark. P. O. Box 1097, Berkeley, Calif., is also the address of the West Coast Division of the Afro American Student Movement (ASM), reportedly a front organization utilized by the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) for its more open and public activities.

-P

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1 AG/RR
ON 2/4/82

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On October 6, 1965, LEWIS HINSHAW appeared at the Little Rock Office of the FBI and advised that he has spent a considerable amount of time in the offices of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on West Ninth Street in Little Rock, Arkansas, and recently he noted among the reading material located in the office a magazine known as the "Soul Book." He described this as a quarterly magazine and an anti-imperialist type magazine which is published at Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California.

Concerning the address of Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California, supra, the following information is set forth:

The Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) held conferences the weekend of October 30-November 1, 1964, in Nashville, Tennessee. This conference was nominally held under the auspices of the Afro American Student Movement (ASM). Shortly after the conference began, those present were advised that the conference was actually a function of RAM.

A leaflet distributed at this conference was captioned "The Razor." This leaflet stated it was issued by the ASM. It stated the address of the West Coast Division of ASM was Post Office Box 1097, Berkeley, California.

(LR T-1, 11/3/64)

A characterization of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) is contained in the appendix hereto.

As of November 16, 1964, the ASM was a front organization utilized by RAM for its more open and public activities.

(LR T-2, 11/16/64)

LR 100-3564

A conference to form a coalition of militant Negro radicals was held in Washington, D. C., from May 30-31, 1965, in the Hedin House Hotel. Some of the groups composing the National Black Coordinating Committee were, in part, a group which publishes "Soul Book" in California.

(LR T-3, 6/2/65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
January 24, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated January 24, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 2/3/66

To:
☒ Director

FILE # Bufile 100-442520
LR 100-3564

Att.:

☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Made 2/15/66
Correction qtd at 922 PF B/KB

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials ____ to ____
☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

CONSOLIDATION

Re attached Bureau routing slip.

Please add after paragraph 1, page 3, of instant report (LR T-3, 6/2/65) inadvertently left out of instant report.

LR copies corrected.

EFM/jew
cc - Atlanta
cc - Miami

____See reverse side

SAC HERBERT E. HOXIE

Office LITTLE ROCK

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 6-28-65)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

- ☐ Albany
- ☐ Albuquerque
- ☐ Anchorage
- ☐ Atlanta
- ☐ Baltimore
- ☐ Birmingham
- ☐ Boston
- ☐ Buffalo
- ☐ Butte
- ☐ Charlotte
- ☐ Chicago
- ☐ Cincinnati
- ☐ Cleveland
- ☐ Dallas
- ☐ Denver
- ☐ Detroit
- ☐ El Paso
- ☐ Honolulu
- ☐ Houston
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- ☐ Jackson
- ☐ Jacksonville
- ☐ Kansas City
- ☐ Knoxville
- ☐ Las Vegas
- ☒ Little Rock
- ☐ Los Angeles
- ☐ Louisville
- ☐ Memphis
- ☐ Miami
- ☐ Milwaukee
- ☐ Minneapolis
- ☐ Mobile
- ☐ Newark
- ☐ New Haven
- ☐ New Orleans
- ☐ New York City
- ☐ Norfolk
- ☐ Oklahoma City
- ☐ Omaha
- ☐ Philadelphia
- ☐ Phoenix
- ☐ Pittsburgh
- ☐ Portland
- ☐ Richmond
- ☐ St. Louis
- ☐ Salt Lake City
- ☐ San Antonio
- ☐ San Diego
- ☐ San Francisco
- ☐ San Juan
- ☐ Savannah
- ☐ Seattle
- ☐ Springfield
- ☐ Tampa
- ☐ Washington Field
- ☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- ☐ Bern
- ☐ Bonn
- ☐ Buenos Aires
- ☐ London
- ☐ Manila
- ☐ Mexico, D.F.
- ☐ Ottawa
- ☐ Paris
- ☐ Rome
- ☐ Rio de Janeiro
- ☐ Santo Domingo
- ☐ Tokyo

Date 2/2/66

RE:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 1/24/66 at Little Rock.

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Advise if T-3 inadvertantly left out of report. Reply by routing slip. Expedite.

RECEIVED
FBI - LITTLE ROCK

Enc.

Buffile 100-442529
Urfile 100-3564

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/20/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/17/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/19/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/66

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau dated 10/30/65.

There is nothing to report for any of the categories for the quarter 10/1/65 to 1/1/66.

No report is being submitted.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (RM)
1- Norfolk

LWK:cak
(5)

REC-79

100-442529-1622

1 JAN 27 1966

INVESTIGATIVE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-26-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL COMMINIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY_ COMMUNIST

Removed By 65 FEB 3 1966

File Number 100-442529-1623

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/66

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau, 10/29/65; and report of SA ROBERT S. MUGAVIN, at Birmingham, dated 1/8/66.

No information has been received during the period October 1 - December 31, 1965, of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

EX-109

REC-50 100-442529-1162

28 JAN 1966

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(RM)
2-Birmingham
RSM:ela
(5)

INT. SEC.

1966 FEB 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

(113-(1-10)-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/21/66

Wyatt Walker is a former high-ranking official of the Martin Luther King organization, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Clarence Jones is a key advisor to King and has a subversive background. A. Philip Randolph has been active in the civil rights movement. Bayard Rustin has a Communist Party background and is a convicted sex pervert.

Attached will be furnished to the Attorney General and the White House.

TJS:chs;hmm

TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 20 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

9:12 PM EST URGENT 1/20/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI ///12/// (100-442529)

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) 1 PAGE

OTHER Per Court Order

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

CIRM

New York 4092-S*

NY FOUR ZERO NINE TWO - S ASTERISK ON ONE TWENTY SIXTYSIX, ADVISED

REC-15 100-111525-29-16

D.C.
NY

ST-103

66 FEB 4 1966

18 JAN 28 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	1/28/66	1/21 - 25/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	WALTER A. HILGENDORF	rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 10/28/65 at St. Louis.

- P* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 5/1/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1 through SL T-5.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
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2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - AC of S, G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 1626 REC-21

15 FEB 1 1966

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER. 1			
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, DAO			
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2/4/66			
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: [illegible]			
BY	BY: [illegible]			

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

66 FEB 10 1966

1cc + LHM 922 90d + 1

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL 100-19352

b3
b7D
b7E

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - AC of S, G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: January 28, 1966

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CP members participated in picketing Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK of Selma, Ala., when he spoke in St. Louis 11/20/65 under auspices of St. Louis Metropolitan Area Citizens Council. RONALD LANDBERG, a CP member, and IVORY PERRY, member of "ACTION", arrested for peace disturbance when they tried to force way into meeting. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Mo. District CP, advocated Negroes' attempt to start new service car system or fight for lower bus fares, St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis Branch SWP attempting to organize Alexander Defense Committee, St. Louis, Mo.

- p* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a CP meeting in early December, 1965, ORVIL T. LEACH, who has been assigned to work in "ACTION", discussed the efforts of the St. Louis Chapter of the Congress of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Racial Equality (CORE) to boycott Bi-State Transit buses operating on the Wellston, Page, and Hodiamont lines. Bi-State bought out the service car company which operated in these areas and which served primarily Negro travelers. According to LEACH, CORE has decided to promote this boycott and in order to implement this plan, they are operating service cars with volunteer drivers. No fare is charged because the vehicles do not have licenses to operate. However, donations are being accepted. A veteran CP official commented that it appears unlikely such a boycott will succeed because Bi-State employs many Negro bus drivers and that company has simply tried to eliminate competition by buying out a competing service car line. HERSHEL J. WALKER advised LEACH that Negroes should attempt to start another service car line which would secure a license to operate from the City of St. Louis, or, in the alternative, commence an effort to lower bus fares. LEACH was instructed to keep in close touch with the pending boycott, observe how it develops, and advise CP leaders. WALKER is Chairman of the Missouri District CP.

"ACTION" consists of a group of former CORE members who believe the latter organization is not sufficiently militant.

(SL T-1 December 7, 1965)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The Socialist Workers Party and the St. Louis Branch SWP are characterized in the attached appendix.

RICHARD H. CLARKE, Organizer of the St. Louis Branch SWP, in October, 1965, discussed the desirability of supporting the so-called "Alexander Defense Committee", with headquarters Post Office Box 345, Canal Street Station, New York City. CLARKE distributed a brochure which described Dr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER as a Negro scholar who is a political prisoner in South Africa.

(SL T-2 October 7, 1965)

The SWP held its National Convention on September 3 through September 6, 1965, in New York City. There was a workshop involving various "defense cases". One of those discussed was the ALEXANDER case. A SWP official asserted that in the

near future one TOBATA (phonetic), a leader of South Africa, U.S.A. who is fighting against racism, would make a national tour in the United States on behalf of the Alexander Defense Committee.

(SL T-2 September 13, 1965)

RICHARD H. CLARKE promoted a meeting on November 11, 1965, at 5880 Delmar Avenue. Its purpose was to organize a St. Louis Chapter of the Alexander Defense Committee and he, CLARKE, was the principal speaker. He said that this meeting marked the beginning of such a group in St. Louis. He then discussed alleged inequities in the treatment of non-whites in South Africa. He declared they are cruelly treated and Dr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER is one of three who were imprisoned for their efforts to improve the status of non-whites in that country. CLARKE announced that TOBATA (phonetic) is touring the United States in behalf of Dr. ALEXANDER. CLARKE concluded his talk by saying that he hoped a chapter could be started soon. Approximately eleven were present.

(SL T-2 November 14, 1965)

CLARKE spoke at another meeting December 16, 1965, at 5880 Delmar Avenue. Approximately eight were present and again CLARKE urged the formation of an Alexander Defense Committee. He asked for the opinion of those present and was told they do not believe it feasible because of the many other activities in various areas.

During his comments, CLARKE announced that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) would hold seminars over the Christmas holidays for those interested in hearing "radical speakers".

RONALD LANDBERG was present at instant meeting and proceeded to argue with CLARKE. He said he recently attended an anti-war convention and the YSA tried to take over the meeting and subvert its direction in its own favor.

(SL T-2 December 17, 1965)

RONALD LANDBERG is a member of the CP.

(SL T-1 November, 1965)

YSA is characterized in the attached appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On November 19, 1965, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, endeavored to get support for a picket line to be operated the following evening. WALKER said that a program was scheduled under the sponsorship of a "White Citizens Council".

(SL T-3 November 30, 1965)

On November 20, 1965, Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK of Selma, Alabama, spoke at a meeting held at the St. Louis Baptist Temple, 4249 Gibson Avenue. HERSHEL J. WALKER drove a car full of individuals, some of them CP members, to the church and they all participated in the picketing. There were a number of Washington University students in the line, as well as members of "ACTION".

Pamphlets issued by the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference" were given to the pickets for distribution to passers-by. The pamphlets described some parts of the south as "the land where murder is respectable".

(SL T-4 November 29, 1965)

The speech by Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK, November 20, 1965, was under the sponsorship of the "St. Louis Metropolitan Area Citizens Council". Approximately 150 persons attended the speech while about 175 picketed outside. LEWIS HOLLIS, Mo. an official of the White Citizens Councils of America, was among those who participated in the meeting.

(SL T-5 November 20, 1965)

An article appeared in the "St. Louis Globe Democrat", November 22, 1965, which stated that Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK was introduced at the meeting November 20, 1965, by LEWIS HOLLIS; that in his speech, CLARK charged the civil rights movement is inspired by Communists. He defended his handling of civil rights demonstrators in Selma. He said they were beatniks and misfits who were trying to produce a coffee colored nation. CLARK added he has considered running for Governor of the State of Alabama.

ROBERT MC CULLOUGH, Detective, St. Louis Police Department, on November 27, 1965, advised that RONALD LANDBERG, local head of the St. Louis Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), and IVORY PERRY, [redacted] who has often been arrested as a civil rights demonstrator and who is a member of "ACTION", tried to force their way into the meeting addressed by Sheriff CLARK. They were arrested for peace disturbance.

DCA is characterized in the attached appendix.

On January 10, 1966, Mr. CLIFTON JAMIESON, stockbroker, [redacted] stated he formerly was treasurer of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area Citizens Council. He resigned in the summer of 1965. He asserted that it was organized in the fall of 1964 following enactment of the Civil Rights Act. Its purpose is to band white people together to defend their civil rights. He stated the organization lost momentum and Rev. WILLIAM BARLOW became Chairman in the fall of 1965. He has been trying to rebuild the group and it was he who brought Sheriff CLARK to St. Louis.

An article in the "St. Louis Post Dispatch", a St. Louis daily newspaper, on November 19, 1965, stated that the talk by Sheriff CLARK was scheduled to be held in Kiel Auditorium in downtown St. Louis, but was cancelled when Rev. W. C. BARLOW, President of the local "White Citizens Council", said no Negroes would be allowed at the meeting. The article further stated that civil rights groups, including "ACTION", indicated they planned a protest and picket line.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information was developed.

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman Hugh Sterling Fowler, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity Carl Ellenger Bloice (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director Matthew "Dynamite" Hallinan (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary Terence "Kayo" Hallinan (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer Susan Phyllis Borenstein (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

1

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
ST. LOUIS CLUB

A source has advised that a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Missouri attended a conference in Chicago, Illinois, on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization, and plan for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964. The expenses for this trip, as well as the expenses of two delegates to the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) held from June 19th to 21st, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco, California, were paid for by the CP of Missouri.

A second source has advised that the organizing of a DCA Club in St. Louis was done at the direction and financial assistance of the CP of Missouri. Mike Zagarell, National CP Youth Director; Mortimer Daniel Rubin, National CP Organizational Director; and Claude Lightfoot, member of the National CP Committee, while in St. Louis have met with members of the St. Louis DCA Club to discuss its status and activities.

The second source also advised that approximately twelve young people met on March 7, 1965, in St. Louis, and organized the DCA St. Louis Club. They elected officers and executed an application for a charter and membership in the National DCA. Two of the elected officers of the St. Louis Club are members of the CP of Missouri.

Since its inception, the St. Louis Club DCA has been under the complete influence, domination and control of the Missouri CP.

CONFIDENTIAL

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A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("YS"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS."

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

January 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated January 28, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	1/27/66	1/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 10/28/65 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS

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- A -
COVER PAGE

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2-San Antonio (100-9845)

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100-442529-1627

REC-23

12 FEB 1 1966

ST-108

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
Request Recd.		DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	2/18/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RC
By	69 FEB 21 1966	RLS. CP.

Notations: INT. SEC.

1401 cc ltr 922 9+D

SA 100-9845

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-2: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN STANFORD
SA T-3: NY 694-S*	

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b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ as it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-2, and SA T-3, who are informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1-OSI, 10th District (RM)
1-ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY Office: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Date: January 27, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At CP club meeting, San Antonio, Texas, 12/14/65, JOHN STANFORD stated they should take some positive steps to see that the City Council in San Antonio passes a resolution regarding National Negro History Week.

- P -

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (12/15/65)

At a Communist Party (CP) club meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, on December 14, 1965, JOHN STANFORD stated that they should take some positive steps to see that the City Council in San Antonio passes a resolution regarding National Negro History Week.

SA T-2 (12/22/65)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time.

SA T-3 (1/7/60)

Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

SA 100-9845

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

January 27, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/24/66

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122)

SUBJECT: OCIRM [redacted]

Re Bulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 10/20/65.

No information has been received by this office relative to Communist influence in Racial Matters during past quarter and consequently no report is being submitted.

39

EX 109

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-New Orleans
ECW/cac
(5)

REC- 87 100-442529-1628

28

3 JAN 27 1966

[redacted]

1 cc 4 KB

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	1/28/66	1/5-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: W. RULON PAXMAN — TYPED BY: MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 10/29/65 at Salt Lake City.

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ~~classification~~ DATE 2/27/78 JJP/ms

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~~Exempt from GDS Category~~ 2
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

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2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC SER.;		
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/4/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]		
By	BY: RFB/NKB		

Notations

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of ROBERT ARCHULETA, WAYNE HOLLEY, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, MARCUS PARR, ETHEL C. HALE, UDA HANSON
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

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PSL [redacted] (U)

LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN Office: SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 1/28/66

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Reported members of Communist Party (CP) of Utah attended a Bahai United Nations Day Music Festival in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Organizational Secretary of W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America attempted to bring about organizing activities among Negroes and Mexican-Americans in Salt Lake City area. National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, attempts to discourage participation of communists in its activities. Some reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City, but hold no office.

- P* -

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Date of Declassification Indefinite
2/9/78

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information was developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Bahai group of Salt Lake City, Utah, sponsored a United Nations Day Music Festival in Salt Lake City on October 24, 1965. Among those present were ROBERT ARCHULETA, WAYNE HOLLEY, MARCUS PARR, and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI.

(SU T-1, 10/27/65)

In July, 1963, the following held the noted positions in the Communist Party (CP) of Utah:

WAYNE HOLLEY, Chairman
ROBERT ARCHULETA, Secretary-Treasurer
JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, Member, Utah State Board.
MARCUS PARR, Member, Utah State Board.

(SU T-2)

TERENCE HALLINAN, Organizational Secretary, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), was at a meeting in Salt Lake City on the evening of November 11, 1965. He sought to obtain a person to work among the Negroes in organizing DCA and asked ROBERT ARCHULETA to do the same among the Mexican-Americans. This was to be done in the Salt Lake City area. He stated the Youth Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) could be used as a means of getting the DCA started in the Salt Lake City area.

(SU T-3, 11/18/65)

A characterization of DCA is included in the appendix hereto.

A characterization of TERENCE HALLINAN is included in the characterization of DCA.

Nothing has been done to bring about the organizing of DCA among the Negroes in the Salt Lake City area. ARCHULETA has done nothing to bring about such an organization among the Mexican-Americans.

(SU T-3, 1/7/66)

There are now about 350 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. This group has sponsored no demonstrations during the past three months, nor does it contemplate any demonstrations in the immediate future.

JOHNIE M. DRIVER continues to be the President of the NAACP in Salt Lake City, UTAH. He is employed as an Engineer by Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City.

Nothing has occurred during the past three months which has caused DRIVER to consider that the CP in Utah or persons associated with it have attempted to use the NAACP or influence its activities. DRIVER tries to keep in mind the fact that the NAACP is a logical target for the CP and wishes there were some way to completely discourage CP members from seeking affiliation or association with the NAACP, either as members or on any other basis. He periodically cautions members of the Board with respect to the fact that communists could ruin the influence of the NAACP in the civil rights field. He does not personally know that any member of the NAACP in Salt Lake City is or has been a member of the CP, although he suspects such membership on the part of some inactive members.

Membership records of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP in the possession of DRIVER reflect that WAYNE HOLLEY is not a member of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Among the current members are the following:

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SU 100-9845

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]; membership expires May 31, 1966.
JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, [redacted] membership expires January 24, 19[redacted]
ETHEL HALE, [redacted] membership expires April 30, 1966.
UDA HANSON, [redacted]; membership expires June 30, 1966.

(JOHNIE M. DRIVER, [redacted] 1/18/66)

ETHEL HALE and UDA HANSON were members of the CP in Utah in July, 1963.

(SU T-2)

There are about 360 members of the NAACP in the Salt Lake City Branch at the present time. This group continues to seek methods for furthering the civil rights of Negroes and other minorities and regularly considers the usefulness of demonstrations. No demonstrations have been sponsored during the past three months and none are presently planned. The officers of the NAACP in Salt Lake City appear to be opposed to communism and to be cognizant of the fact that communism can hurt the civil rights movement. No specific actions have been taken to eliminate communists from NAACP meetings or other activities, but the organization attempts to remain alert to the possibility of such participation and hopes to be able to avoid communist influence. The President of the NAACP continues to be JOHNIE M. DRIVER. Among the members are ROBERT ARCHULETA, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ETHEL HALE, and UDA HANSON. These members do not attend meetings; they are not officers and have no apparent influence on the policies of the NAACP.

(SU T-1, 1/5/66)

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates to this meeting were cautioned against the germ of anti-Soviet and anti-CP ideologies. These delegates were also told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself. (U)

A second conference of over 20 persons met in Chicago on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization and planning for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the Constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people. As young people in the forces struggling for democracy, we shall actively strive to

CONFIDENTIAL

defeat these reactionary and neo-fascist elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The Constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project); and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
January 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated January 28, 1966, at Salt Lake City

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	1/28/66	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 1/15 - 21/66

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	sal
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN, at Detroit, dated 10/29/65.

- p* -

~~Classified by~~ 10-7-83
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-11 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 2/7/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
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2 - Detroit (100-32457)

REC-10
EX-112
14 FEB 1 1966

922-960

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INT. NUF.

55 FEB 23 1966

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966 O—344750

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Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Division since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational cases involved.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is DE 851-S*	
DE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-3 is [redacted]	
Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF	
DE T-4 is CG 5824-S*	
Characterization of THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, Jr.	
DE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-6 is [redacted]	
Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN	[redacted]
DE T-7 is [redacted]	
(Source of Information)	
Characterization of GEORGE W. CROCKETT, Jr.	
DE T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-9 is [redacted]	
Characterization of ARTHUR MC PHAUL	
DE T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: January 28, 1966

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~Classified by 5P2 TAPLC~~ 10283
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Michigan District, CP (MDCP) educational class held Oct., 1965, regarding "Struggle for Negro Rights", at Detroit. Discussion at some MDCP club meetings Nov. and Dec., 1965, concerned outcome of local city election with regard to Negro candidates, CP support for Negro leadership in UAW, and possible Party participation in "War on Poverty" program. Some members of News and Letters Committees (Johnson-Forest Group) participated in Congress of Racial Equality party and raffle held 12/17/65, at Detroit. (U)

- P* -

DETAILS: AT DETROIT

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period October 15, 1965, to January 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

On October 15, 1965, DE T-1 and on October 18, 1965, DE T-2 both advised that on October 15, 1965, a Michigan District, CP (MDCP) educational class was held at the William McKie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC), 4835 Woodward Avenue, Detroit. (U)

This meeting was commenced by HERBERT KRANSDORF, who introduced the topic of the session as being "Struggle for Negro Rights" and the instructor was introduced as being THOMAS DENNIS. DENNIS commenced the discussion by asking questions from the persons in attendance and following a short question and answer session stated that the current Negro struggle has just now appeared to become an organized struggle but it actually had its start when Negro slaves first arrived in the colony of Virginia. He stated that the newspapers of today imply that this is an anti-white struggle which is not true as an attempt is being made to get the white population to support this struggle. He stated that as far as unity in this movement is concerned, it is one of the few movements in which the entire population from ages five through eighty are involved. (U)

DENNIS further stated that this struggle must bring about some great changes before full equality is attained and that there is a movement afoot in this country to stop the current Negro struggle. He said that to stop this struggle would necessitate a take-over by Fascism and tragic "blood baths" in the South. (U)

No reading assignments were given for subsequent classes and no literature or written material was passed out for study by the class. (U)

A characterization of the WMMLEC is contained in the appendix hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DE T-3 advised on December 30, 1965, that HERBERT KRANSDORF was, as of that date, Chairman of the MDCP. (U)

DE T-4 advised on July 19, 1965, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, Jr. was, as of that date, a member of the National Board, CP, USA. (U)

On November 10, 1965, DE T-5 advised that on November 3, 1965, a meeting of "The Volunteers" was held at 5301 Montclair, Detroit. At this meeting, WILLIAM ALLAN discussed the results of the November 2, 1965, Detroit City election. He stated that it was good that the "liberals" had won the election and the "conservatives" had lost. ALLAN said he was pleased that one Negro had been elected to the Detroit City Council but was disturbed because the other three Negro candidates had lost. ALLAN stated that he was particularly disturbed because GEORGE CROCKETT had lost in his campaign because of "Red baiting" through being attacked with "dirty leaflets". (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 10, 1965, DE T-6 advised that WILLIAM ALLAN is currently a member of the Ford Club, MDCP, and is the Michigan correspondent for "The Worker". (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-7 advised on January 15, 1965, that a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) letter dated October 28, 1964, listed GEORGE W. CROCKETT, Jr. as Vice-President of this organization. (U)

CROCKETT is a Detroit lawyer who was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of eleven national CP leaders in New York during 1949 and during the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders, in Detroit in 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial and as a result served a four month prison sentence.

CONFIDENTIAL

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 17, 1965, DE T-8 advised that at a meeting of the MDCP, East Side Club, held November 9, 1965, at 6298 May Street, Detroit, ARTHUR MC PHAUL, in commenting on the recent local election, said that the election was successful since a Negro had been elected to the Common Council and a white man, who is opposed to the Negroes in Detroit, had been defeated. He also said "Yet, there is a lot more that could have been done toward electing more Negroes if we all had worked". (U)

DE T-9 advised on May 26, 1965, that as of that date, ARTHUR MC PHAUL was a member of the Ford Club, MDCP, and of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. (U)

On December 2, 1965, DE T-6 advised that on November 27, 1965, at a meeting of the MDCP Ford Club at the home of WILLIAM ALLAN, [redacted] one of the individuals present reported that he and some others in the leadership group of the CP are starting a demand to obtain a Negro regional director in the UAW, probably on the West Coast. It was stated that this will be a real battle at the UAW convention in May, 1966, and that this stand should win all the Negro delegates for the CP. (U)

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On December 8, 1965, DE T-10 advised that on November 30, 1965, a meeting of the Trade Unionist and Industrial Workers Club, MDCP, was held at 5763 Linwood, Detroit. WILLIAM ALLAN announced that the Party has taken a position that the trade unionists should become active in the local effort to aid the poor and should try to participate in the local "War on Poverty" program. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(B) JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (U)

On December 22, 1965, DE T-11 advised that on December 17, 1965, a meeting of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of the JFG was held at 8751 Grand River, Detroit. It was announced at this meeting that as many as possible should attend the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) party and raffle to be held during the evening of this same date at 8901 12th Street, Detroit.

A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (U)

DE T-11 advised on December 22, 1965, that the Detroit Chapter of CORE held a Christmas party and raffle at 8901 12th Street on December 17, 1965, commencing at approximately 8:00 PM. There were about 100 persons who came to this affair and among those participating were three individuals, who are currently members of the NLC and several others who have attended NLC meetings in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

WILLIAM MC KIE MEMORIAL LIBRARY
AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER, also known as
William Mc Kie Memorial Library,
Mc Kie Memorial Library

A source advised during October, 1960, that the late WILLIAM MC KIE had given his personal library to the Communist Party, USA (CP), Michigan District.

BERENIECE BALDWIN, an admitted CP member 1943-1951, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities at Detroit, Michigan, February 9, 1952, that WILLIAM MC KIE was a Charter Member of the CP. WILLIAM MC KIE died at Detroit February 9, 1959.

A second source advised on March 24, 1961, that Room 207, Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit, was rented to CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, March 15, 1961, to house the William Mc Kie Memorial Library and Educational Center (WMMLEC).

A third source advised on December 10, 1962, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish Club, CP, Michigan District.

A fourth source advised on February 14, 1963, that the WMMLEC is supervised by HELEN WINTER. This source reported that the aim and purpose of the library is to make available Communist and pro-Communist literature for CP members and sympathizers and for anyone else interested in it.

A fifth source advised on June 24, 1964, that HELEN WINTER, as of that date, was Educational Director of the CP, Michigan District.

The fourth source advised on May 11, 1965, that the WMMLEC continues to be located at 207 Hayward Building, 4835 Woodward, Detroit.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
January 28, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report made at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-268 (5-12-55)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	2/17/59	1/14/59 - 2/11/59

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
NAOMI KOLOROWSKI, aka	SA [redacted]	end

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~SYNOPSIS~~

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] at Detroit, dated August 13, 1958.

- P* -

LEAD

~~Classified by 10-12-83 SP2 TAW/cc~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

DETROIT OFFICE

At Detroit, Michigan

Will follow and report Subject's activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Pretext made on February 10, 1959, was that of a credit bureau check and was made by Stenographer-Secretary [redacted]

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		

4 - Bureau (100-368441) (REGISTERED)

3 - Detroit (100-20883)

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE 100-20883

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
DE T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
Characterization of TOMMY DENNIS	[redacted]
Characterization of CARL WINTER	[redacted]
Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN (U)	[redacted]
DE T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
FISUR	100-2050-1B17-12
DE T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DE 100-20883

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
DE T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
FISUR	100-2050-1B17-16
DE T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-9 [redacted]	100-20883-331
DE T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]

(U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DE 100-20883

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
DE T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-12 OG 5824-S*	Characterization of HY LUMER

CHARACTERIZATIONS ON APPENDIX

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

DE 615-S*; [redacted]

Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB) (U)

Stanley Nowak Defense Committee (SNDC)

Stella Brown Defense Committee (SBDC)

"The Volunteers," aka "Volunteer Press Committee"

~~SECRET~~

FD-305 (1-29-58)

DE 100-20883

1. [X] Subject's name is included in the Security Index.
2. [X] The data appearing on the Security Index card are current.
3. [ ] Changes on the Security Index card are necessary and Form FD-122 has been submitted to the Bureau.
4. [X] A suitable photograph [X] is [ ] is not available.
5. [X] Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.
6. [ ] Subject is employed in a key facility and _____ is charged with security responsibility. Interested agencies are _____.
7. [X] This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ _____ because (state reason) data reported by DE T-1 through DE T-12 could reasonably result in identification of these confidential informants and compromise effectiveness thereof.

8. [ ] Subject was not reinterviewed because (state reason)

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9. [ ] This case no longer meets the Security Index criteria and a letter has been directed to the Bureau recommending cancellation of the Security Index card.
10. [X] This case has been re-evaluated in the light of the Security Index criteria and it continues to fall within such criteria because (state reason)

[ ] advised on 9/9/58 that Subject was currently a member of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee and Chairman of the West Side Community Council.

(U)

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: DETROIT
Date: February 17, 1959

File Number: Bureau file 100-368441
Detroit file 100-20833

Title: NAOMI KOMOROWSKI

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Subject resides 2632 Glendale, Detroit, Michigan, and employed Jewish Community Center, 9999 Broadstreet, Detroit. Subject member Michigan District, CP, State Committee and Chairman West Side Community Council, Michigan District, CP. Subject's attendance at CP meetings set out. Subject had subscription to "The Worker," which expired in 6/58, and attended affairs sponsored by "The Worker." Attended function sponsored by MCPFB 6/20/58. Attended affair sponsored by Michigan Smith Act defenders. (U)

- P* -

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

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16-74625-1 GPO

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DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Residence

The Subject was observed at her residence, 2632 Glendale, Detroit, Michigan, by SA [redacted] on February 10, 1959.

B. Employment

A suitable pretext conducted on February 10, 1959, revealed Subject is currently employed as a bookkeeper at the Jewish Community Center, 9999 Broadstreet, Detroit.

II. SUBJECT'S ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP), AND RELATED GROUPS

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-1 advised on September 19, 1958, that Subject is currently a member of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee and is Chairman of the West Side Community Council, Michigan District, CP. (U)

DE T-2 advised on July 23, 1958, that on July 18, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee held at 2950 W. Grand, Detroit. Informant advised that Subject was elected to act as Secretary at this meeting. (U)

DE T-1 advised on August 4, 1958, that on July 18, 1958, the Subject, a member of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee, attended a meeting of that committee held at 2950 W. Grand, Detroit. The Informant advised that TOMMY DENNIS made a report on the current National Committee meeting during the course of this meeting. (U)

DE T-1 advised on June 24, 1958, that TOMMY DENNIS was currently a member of the National Committee, CP, and Executive Secretary of the Michigan District, CP. (U)

DE T-1 advised on August 4, 1958, that on July 21, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee held at 9011 N. Clarendon, Detroit. (U)

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Subject enter 9011 N. Clarendon, Detroit, at 8:08 p.m. on July 21, 1958.

DE T-1 advised on October 17, 1958, that on October 11, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee, which was held at 3028 Ewald Circle, Detroit. Informant advised that CARL WINTER led the discussion regarding a recent National Executive Committee meeting of the CP. (U)

DE T-1 advised on June 24, 1958, that CARL WINTER was currently a member of the National Committee, CP, and Chairman of the Michigan District, CP. (U)

DE T-1 advised on October 17, 1958, that on October 12, 1958, the Subject attended a Michigan District, CP, State Committee meeting held at 1775 W. Forest, Detroit. (U)

DE T-3 advised on July 22, 1958, that on July 15, 1958, it was learned that Subject was currently Chairman of the West Side Community Council, CP, which is represented by six different groups on the West Side of Detroit. (U)

DE T-4 advised on August 7, 1958, that on July 22, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of the West Side Community Council, CP, which was held at 2950 W. Grand, Detroit. The Informant advised a report on dues was given regarding various clubs within the Council and that Subject stated the CP had organized the opposition to DE GAULLE. (U)

DE T-3 advised on November 12, 1958, that on November 4, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of the Michigan District, CP, Coordinating Committee. (U)

DE T-3 advised on June 23, 1958, that on June 3, 1958, the Subject attended a Marxist class held at the Subject's home. (U)

DE T-4 advised on June 23, 1958, that on June 13, 1958, the Subject attended a symposium-type meeting held at 1775 W. Forest, Detroit, which was sponsored by the Michigan District, CP. Informant advised that this meeting was limited to CP members only. (U)

DE T-3 advised on July 3, 1958, that on June 19, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting made up of members of various CP clubs in Detroit for the purpose of determining what the CP can do about problems existing in the schools in Detroit. Informant advised this meeting was held on the West Side of Detroit. (U)

DE T-5 advised on December 1, 1958, that the Subject attended the CP Midwest Youth Conference held at Milda Hall, Chicago, Illinois, on November 15, 16, 1958. (U)

DE T-6 advised on November 26, 1958, that on November 16, 1958, the Subject attended the CP Midwest Youth Conference held at Milda Hall, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

DE T-7 advised on December 1, 1958, that on November 30, 1958, the Subject attended a Michigan District, CP, Builders Conference held at Nowak Hall, Detroit. Informant advised that a discussion took place regarding more efficient methods of operation of the CP in Michigan, the rebuilding of the CP, and regaining new members. (U)

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Subject enter Nowak Hall, Detroit, at 11:25 a.m. on November 30, 1958.

DE T-8 advised on July 15, 1958, that on July 4, 1958, the Subject attended a picnic sponsored by the "National Edition - The Worker" which was held at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road, near Detroit. (U)

The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958, and the edition of "The Worker" distributed in Michigan became the "National Edition - The Worker," with a Michigan Page.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

DE T-4 advised on July 18, 1958, that on July 4, 1958, the Subject attended the annual picnic sponsored by "The Worker," which was held at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road, near Detroit. (U)

DE T-9 advised on August 25, 1958, that Subject had a one-year subscription to "The Worker," which was to expire in June, 1958. (U)

DE T-10 advised on September 15, 1958, that on September 1, 1958, the Subject attended the annual Labor Day picnic held at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road, near Detroit. Informant advised that this picnic was sponsored by "The Worker." (U)

DE T-2 advised on September 3, 1958, that on September 1, 1958, the Subject attended the picnic sponsored by "The Worker," which was held at Beechnut Grove on Middlebelt Road, near Detroit. (U)

DE T-10 advised on November 20, 1958, that the Subject had taken an ad in the Press Bazaar Year Book sponsored by "The Worker." (U)

DE T-8 advised on October 8, 1958, that on September 27, 1958, the Subject attended a banquet at 5703 Chene, Detroit, sponsored by "The Volunteers," a characterization of which is contained on the appendix hereto. (U)

DE T-11 advised on October 3, 1958, that on September 27, 1958, the Subject attended a meeting of "The Volunteers" held at 5703 Chene, Detroit. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE T-1 advised on June 24, 1958, that on June 20, 1958, the Subject attended a victory celebration for STANLEY NOWAK, a characterization of which is contained on the appendix hereto, which was sponsored by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB), a characterization of which is contained on the appendix hereto, and held at 3119 Fenkell, Detroit. (U)

DE T-8 advised on July 7, 1958, that on June 28, 1958, the Subject attended an affair held to celebrate the fact that WILLIAM ALLAN's deportation case was dropped by the Department of Justice. This affair was held at 9011 N. Clarendon, Detroit. (U)

DE T-1 advised on June 24, 1958, that WILLIAM ALLAN was currently a member of the Michigan District, CP, State Committee. (U)

DE T-11 advised on July 2, 1958, that on June 29, 1958, the Subject attended a party held in honor of STELLA BROWN, a characterization of which is contained on the appendix hereto, which was held at 5031 Vinewood, Detroit. (U)

DE T-8 advised on July 7, 1958, that on June 29, 1958, the Subject attended the party honoring STELLA BROWN held at 5031 Vinewood, Detroit. (U)

DE T-4 advised on July 18, 1958, that on June 6, 1958, the Subject attended an affair held at 13722 Linwood, Detroit, at which HY LUMER spoke, stating in substance that the only road to peace, full employment, and security will be the road to socialism. (U)

DE T-12 advised on April 29, 1957, that HY LUMER was currently a member of the National Committee of the CP. (U)

DE T-11 advised on November 6, 1958, that on November 1, 1958, the Subject attended a banquet held at 5221 Oakman Boulevard, Dearborn, Michigan. Informant advised that this banquet was held for GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., and ERNEST GOODMAN sponsored by the Michigan Smith Act defenders. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The Informant advised that TOMMY DENNIS made a speech, in which he said this affair was not only to honor the lawyers (CROCKETT and GOODMAN) but to also honor the people and audiences who have contributed the time and money to make this legal victory possible. (U)

DE T-2 advised on November 6, 1958, that on November 1, 1958, the Subject attended a supper and musical program to honor GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR., and ERNEST GOODMAN held at 5221 Oakman Boulevard, Dearborn. This affair was held to celebrate the CP victory and constitutional liberties for the Michigan Smith Act defenders. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

MICHIGAN COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN (MCPFB)

A Source on December 5, 1956, advised that the MCPFB is the Michigan affiliate of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The ACPFB has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

STANLEY NOWAK DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SNDC)

A Source advised on May 21, 1957, that the SNDC was organized on January 26, 1953, at Detroit, Michigan, by members of the Communist Party, USA (CP), District 7, in order to defend STANLEY NOWAK against the United States Government's attempt to revoke his citizenship forconcealing Communist affiliations at the time of his naturalization.

The above Source stated on May 1, 1958, that Stanley Nowak Defense Committees had been set up as temporary committees in various locations for the same purpose but had become inactive after the purpose had been completed.

The Source stated on August 14, 1958, that the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the denaturalization order pertaining to STANLEY NOWAK on May 26, 1958.

The Source stated on September 18, 1958, that at a meeting of the SNDC held August 17, 1958, it was announced by STANLEY NOWAK that inasmuch as the committee had accomplished its purpose, it was being discontinued as of that date.

The CP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

DE 100-20883

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STELLA BROWN DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SBDC)

A Source on March 14, 1955, advised that deportation proceedings are outstanding against STELLA BROWN and that the SBDC operates within the framework of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (MCPFB).

A Source on January 14, 1957, advised that STELLA BROWN was presently a member of the McGraw Communist Party Club, Detroit, Michigan.

A Source on December 5, 1956, advised that the MCPFB is the Michigan affiliate of the American Committee for protection of Foreign Born (ACPFB).

The ACPFB and CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE 100-20683

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"THE VOLUNTEERS"
Also Known As
"Volunteer Press Committee"

On August 11, 1958, a Source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker," stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958) the new "Volunteers" Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a Source advised that the Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition - The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper, had established the "Press Committee," which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers." This is a public group open to both Party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. The Source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

The Source further stated on December 17, 1958, that "The Volunteers," also known as the "Volunteer Press Committee," continues to be active.

The CP, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958 and the edition of "The Worker" distributed in Michigan became the "National Edition - The Worker," with a Michigan Page.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. DE 100-20883

Detroit, Michigan
February 17, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NAOMI KOMOROWSKI
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted], at Detroit, dated and captioned as above. b6 b7C

All Informants and Sources utilized in referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~[redacted]~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DN 100-8997

T-2: [redacted]

[redacted]

T-3: [redacted]

[redacted]

T-4: [redacted]

157-41

[redacted]

(who requested her identity be concealed)

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b7C
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ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from T-1, T-2 and T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration at the Federal Office Building on 1/12/66 were [redacted], LOUIS D. NELAN and [redacted].

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Limited Classification Review Conducted See Top Serial Form 4-774

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	1/28/66	1/24-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

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b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/29/65 at Denver

- P* -

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter prior to May 1, 1966.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]

EXP. PROC. 3-4

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

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1 - INTC, Denver (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
5 - Denver (2 - 100-8997)
(1 - 100-1800) (1 - 100-2650)

100-442529-1631

REC-70

FEB 1 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/7/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations

INTSEC.

67 FEB 24 1966

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Limited Classification~~
~~Review Conducted~~
~~See Top Serial~~
~~Form 4-774~~

1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM)
Copy to: 1 - INTC, Denver (RM)

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Report of: [redacted]
Office: DENVER
Date: January 28, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-8997
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, Organizational Secretary, CP, USA, in Denver 11/10/65 and advised Denver CP group that "Today the climate was good for CP members working within other groups." Denver Branch, SWP, members aided in organizing opposition to the appearance of Sheriff JIM CLARK, Selma, Ala., before Denver Citizens' Council 11/18/65. Denver SWP organized appearance of ISAAC BANGANI TABATA, President, Unity Movement of South Africa, in Denver 11/27/65. TABATA was seeking aid for Negroes suffering from South African racism. SWP and CP members, along with group known as "Denver Area Friends of SNCC," participated in demonstrations at Denver FBI Office 1/6/66 and Denver Federal Bldg. 1/12 and 1/15/66. Action Committee for Equality is completely defunct in Denver.

- P* -

Details:

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~~GROUP 1~~
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~~downgrading and~~
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DN 100-8997

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, Organizational Secretary, Communist Party (CP), USA, was in Denver, Colorado, on November 10, 1965, and attended a meeting of the Denver CP group held at the home of ROBERT TRUJILLO, chairman of the Denver CP group, 4030 Tejon Street, Denver.

At this meeting, Mr. RUBIN gave a report on the condition of the CP and among other things stated, "Today the climate was good for CP members working within other groups because although there is red baiting, the groups have become open minded enough to say 'so what if there are communists working with us.'"

DN T-1 11/15/65

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP (DBSWP), appears as an appendix hereto.

A meeting was held November 30, 1965, at the residence of Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS, [redacted] Mrs. PHILLIPS is the leader of an organization known as "Denver Area Friends of SNCC." This group is associated with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

Together with JAN PHILLIPS were HARRY NIER, Denver attorney and chairman of the extinct Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC), and SWP members HOWARD WALLACE, BILL CROSBY, NELLE GARCIA and BILL PERDUE.

The meeting was called for the purpose of attempting to plan some activity involving the youth who had been contacted by these individuals. No definite plans were made at this meeting.

DN T-1 12/3/65

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, appears as an appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION OPPOSING APPEARANCE OF SHERIFF JIM CLARK, SELMA, ALABAMA, IN DENVER, NOVEMBER 18, 1965

The October 28, 1965, issue of the "Denver Post" reported that the Denver Citizens' Council had scheduled Sheriff JIM CLARK of Selma, Alabama, as a speaker at an open meeting to be held at Denver November 18, 1965.

In the same newspaper article Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS, Secretary of the Denver chapter of the SNCC, reported that local citizens were invited to join in a protest of the appearance of Sheriff CLARK in Denver.

On November 12, 1965, several members of various civil rights groups met at Mt. Zion Church, 29th and Ogden Street, Denver, to plan a demonstration on November 18, 1965, opposing CLARK's appearance in Denver. Included in this group of individuals who participated in this meeting were SWP members NORMAN HODGETT, MARY JANE HODGETT, HOWARD WALLACE, NELLE GARCIA and BILL CROSBY.

Plans were made to distribute leaflets at various churches on November 14, 1965, urging that churchgoers assist in the demonstration against Sheriff CLARK.

DN T-1 11/15/65

During the seven days preceding November 15, 1965, members of the DBSWP were busy in calling their contacts and friends and urging them to participate in the JAMES CLARK demonstration to be held on November 18, 1965.

DN T-1 11/15/65

Officials of the DBSWP instructed its members to participate in the picketing of the meeting sponsored by the Denver Citizens' Council on November 18, 1965. These instructions were relayed to the members during the week preceding November 17, 1965.

DN T-2 11/17/65

DN 100-8997

The November 19, 1965, issue of the "Rocky Mountain News," Denver newspaper, reported that Sheriff JIM CLARK of Alabama spoke in Denver during the evening of November 18, 1965, at Lake Junior High School. The meeting was sponsored by the Denver Citizens' Council. It was reported that approximately 1,000 people attended the meeting and that approximately 500 people picketed the meeting opposing the appearance of CLARK in Denver.

Re: Denver Citizens' Council

During the months of July and early August, 1965, Denver newspapers reported on the plans of a group of individuals who were planning to organize the Denver Citizens' Council. Literature was mailed by one LYMAN E. STEELE, temporary Chairman of the Denver Citizens' Council. A portion of this literature is set forth below for the purpose of indicating the aims and purposes of the Denver Citizens' Council:

"A group of civic leaders in our area is concerned about the destruction of individual freedom by the increasing erosion of States' Rights and the adoption of civil rights laws. These forced integration measures will bring government coercion into every local community and will destroy property rights and freedom of choice....."

B. SWP's SPONSORSHIP OF ISAAC BANGANI TABATA APPEARANCE IN DENVER, NOVEMBER 27-28, 1965

At a meeting of the DBSWP held November 7, 1965, at 1105 South Gaylord Street, Denver, NORMAN HODGETT said that I. B. TABATA, President of the Unity Movement of South Africa, would be in Denver November 27 and 28, 1965. HODGETT stated that the members should read background information regarding TABATA which appeared in the Summer, 1965, issue of the "International Socialist Review."

DN T-2 11/17/65

A characterization of the "International Socialist Review" appears as an appendix hereto.

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DN 100-8997

At the DBSWP meeting held November 14, 1965, at 1105 South Gaylord Street, Denver, NORMAN HODGETT made available a pamphlet which he urged members to pass out to their friends which advertised the appearance of I. B. TABATA at the Macedonia Baptist Church, 32nd and Adams Street, Denver, on November 27, 1965. The leaflet is entitled "Freedom Struggle in South Africa" - "Apartheid regime in South Africa continues arbitrary arrests and illegal jailings of freedom fighters."

DN T-2 11/17/65

ISAAC BANGANI TABATA spoke before approximately 100 individuals at the Macedonia Baptist Church, 32nd and Adams Street, Denver, November 27, 1965. TABATA described himself as the President of the Unity Movement of South Africa and he stated that the Negroes in South Africa were suffering from the racism of the government of South Africa. He requested financial assistance for those individuals, including "Dr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER, a brilliant young Coloured scholar and his comrades who are now serving sentences ranging from five to ten years on Robben Island, South Africa." A collection was taken up and approximately $136.92 was collected.

DN T-3 12/7/65

At a meeting of the DBSWP held November 28, 1965, at 1111 South Gaylord Street, Denver, there was discussion regarding the appearance of TABATA in Denver. Many of the SWP members had attended a reception that evening, November 28, 1965, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. BARRY MILLER, [redacted]

NORMAN HODGETT reported that $60.00 was raised for TABATA at the reception and that $136.00 was raised at the meeting November 27, 1965, at the Macedonia Church. HODGETT reported that the TABATA appearance in Denver could be considered a success.

DN T-1 12/3/65

C. DEMONSTRATIONS AT DENVER FBI OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING, JANUARY 6, 12 AND 15, 1966, RE MURDER OF SNCC WORKER, SAMUEL YOUNGE, IN ALABAMA

On January 4, 1966, JAN PHILLIPS advised she was interested in obtaining information concerning the "layout of the Department of Justice office at 19th and Stout Streets, Denver." PHILLIPS stated that this information was necessary as SNCC desired to have a demonstration at the Department of Justice on January 6, 1966. PHILLIPS said that the purpose of the demonstration was to protest the killing of a "civil rights worker in the south who had a connection with SNCC."

On January 5, 1966, JAN PHILLIPS stated that the demonstration would take place on January 6, 1966, between 11:00 and 11:30 A.M. and would last all day.

DN T-4 1/5/66

On January 5, 1966, JAN PHILLIPS of SNCC was in contact with WILLIAM CROSBY, Organizer, DBSWP. PHILLIPS furnished CROSBY with a list of ten names whom PHILLIPS wanted CROSBY to contact to participate in an SNCC demonstration at the Denver Office of the FBI on January 6, 1966. PHILLIPS stated that the demonstration would start at 11:00 A.M. and would continue to 5:00 P.M. or until the demonstration "petered out."

DN T-2 1/5/66

At 12:20 P.M. on January 6, 1966, a group of individuals appeared at the Denver Office of the FBI and identified themselves as representing the Denver Area Friends of SNCC. The spokesman identified himself as JOHN PERDEW. Colo. PERDEW stated that they were at the FBI office to protest the murder of SAMUEL YOUNGE. This group was advised by SAC SCOTT J. WERNER of the jurisdiction of the FBI and they were specifically advised that there was nothing he could do about the slaying of YOUNGE. WERNER explained to the group the FBI responsibility and the FBI policy pertaining to the investigation of any violations of Federal law which occur within investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. JOHN PERDEW furnished a leaflet entitled "WHO IS TO BLAME FOR SAM YOUNG'S MURDER?"

A copy of the above leaflet appears as an appendix hereto.

After the discussion ceased, the group was asked if they had any further requests to make of the FBI and they replied that they did not but that they intended to remain in the FBI office and they were then asked to leave the FBI office. They indicated by their actions that they were making themselves comfortable for an extended stay. Captain TOM COOPER, General Services Administration building guard, and U. S. Marshal WILLIAM H. TERRILL physically removed the people from the FBI office at 1:00 P.M.

U. S. Marshal TERRILL advised on January 6, 1966, that after the demonstrators were requested to leave the Federal Office Building, six of the individuals returned and were then arrested by the Marshal. On January 6, 1966, U.S. Marshal TERRILL signed a complaint at the Denver Police Department charging the following individuals with disturbance: JOHN PERDEW, Mrs. AMANDA PERDEW, Mrs. ROBERTA DELUXE, WILLIAM PERDUE, MARY JO OSGOOD and Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS.

Captain JOHN R. HINDES, Denver Police Department, advised on January 7, 1966, that the individuals were arrested by the Denver Police Department after the disturbance complaint was signed by Marshal TERRILL.

The "Rocky Mountain News" reported on January 7, 1966, that Mrs. REGINA TERRY also participated in the sit-in at the Denver FBI Office but when asked to leave she did so and was, therefore, not arrested.

REGINA TERRY is a member of the Denver CP group.

DN T-1 1/7/66

The "Denver Post" reported on January 7, 1966, that the six individuals arrested pleaded innocent on that date in Denver County Court to disturbance charges stemming from a sit-in demonstration at the Denver Federal Office Building.

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DN 100-8997

The "Denver Post" article quotes JOHN PERDEW as saying, "We've come up here to make a point. We hold the Justice Department and the FBI partially responsible for the slaying in Tuskegee, Alabama, of SAMUEL L. YOUNGE, JR."

A meeting was held January 8, 1966, at the home of JAN PHILLIPS, [redacted] Money was collected from those in attendance for JOHN and AMANDA PERDEW.

JOHN PERDEW told of his work with SNCC in the south and gave a brief account of his experience at the sit-in at the Denver FBI Office.

At this meeting HARRY NIER, an attorney, announced that there would be another protest meeting on January 12, 1966, in front of the new Federal Building at 5:00 P.M. NIER also announced that there would be another picket line in front of the Federal Building between 3:00 and 4:30 P.M. on January 15, 1966. NIER urged everyone to attend.

DN T-2 1/18/66

Approximately thirteen adults and three children participated in a demonstration which took place on the mall of the Federal Office Building, Denver, between 5:00 and 5:55 P.M., January 12, 1966. Included in this picket line were those individuals who had been arrested previously on January 6, 1966, WILLIAM PERDUE, JAN PHILLIPS, ROBERTA DELUXE and MARY JO OSGOOD. Also included were MARY JANE HODGETT, NORMAN HODGETT and HARRY NIER.

Special Agents, FBI

Approximately thirty individuals participated in a demonstration on the mall in front of the Federal Office Building, Denver, from 3:00 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., January 15, 1966. In attendance at this demonstration were DENNIS ATKINS, CAROL ATKINS, NORMAN HODGETT, MARY JANE HODGETT, BOB LYONS and WILLIAM PERDUE, all members of the DBSWP, together with ROBERTA DELUXE and JAN PHILLIPS, who had been arrested on January 6, 1966, as well as HARRY NIER and other individuals.

Denver - Branch
Socialist Workers Party

DN T-2 1/18/66

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The organization which was formerly known as Action Committee for Equality (ACE) is completely defunct and if it is reactivated again by the SWP, it will probably come up under another name with different officers and membership.

DN T-1 11/2/65

A characterization of ACE appears as an appendix hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Denver, Colorado

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

APPENDIX

1

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EQUALITY

A source advised that at a meeting of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), held in Denver, Colorado, on November 3, 1963, it was announced that a meeting of a Negro discussion group was held on October 30, 1963, in Denver, which was attended by ten persons, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This group was started by the Denver Branch, SWP, as a means of establishing the SWP in the Negro community in Denver, with Howard Wallace, Norman Hodgett and Nelle Garcia, all members of the Denver Branch, SWP, designated by the SWP to control and direct its activities.

The purpose of the group, other than to further the aims and purposes of the SWP, was to function as a permanent civil rights organization, to participate in picketing and other demonstrations to further the cause of Negro rights.

Until August 9, 1964, the group had no officers or official name but on this date temporary officers were elected which included Nelle Garcia as Secretary-Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Denver Branch, SWP, held August 23, 1964, in Denver, it was announced that the name of this organization would be the Action Committee for Equality, (ACE).

The organization was not incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado or any other state and no official headquarters were maintained.

Since the inception of this group, no official membership list was compiled and meetings were open to anyone wishing to attend.

As of December 1, 1964, the group had held no further meetings, engaged in no demonstrations of any type, or elected permanent officers.

A meeting was held March 28, 1965, attended by fifteen individuals, including three members of the Denver Branch, SWP. This meeting was an attempt by the SWP to reactivate ACT.

This source advises as of November 2, 1965, the Action Committee for Equality was completely defunct and in the event it is reactivated will probably come out under another name with different officers and membership.

WHO IS TO BLAME FOR SAM YOUNGE'S MURDER?

Racists have murdered another civil rights worker in Alabama: Sam Younge, jr., a student at Tuskegee Institute working with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK). On the day he was murdered Younge was helping to register voters in Huskegee, and during the previous week he had helped to erect tents in nearby Lowndes County to house evicted sharecroppers who had registered to vote.

Who is to blame for hhis murder? The recists, of course; but the federal government is just as responsible. Lyndon Johnson, the FBI and the Justice Department have lied to the people of this country again and again. Their fine words should not hide the fact that racists can murddr anyone they choose without fear of stern punishment. Johnson speaks grandly of the Great Society and themi sends "poverty" money and handouts to middle class professionals and Southern mayors. The Justice Department will not prosecute murderers because "Southern juries won*t convict" and then wants to be congratulated because public pressure finally forced them to get a conviction in the Liuzzo case last fall. The fact is the a federal law passed in 1875 prohibits anyone (including the Justice Department) from excluding Negroes from juries. In other words the Justice Department is using its own violation of this law as an excuse for not enforcing other laws.

The FBI repeats the old lie that "we don't make arrests--we are simply an investigative agency" and then continues to arrest draft card burners, along with bank robbers and auto thieves.

These lies are what protect the murderers Johnson so piously condemns. It has taken tremendous public pressure to get the federal govenmment to do anything. What will happen when the pressure is off?

Sam Younge's death is one of hundreds of murders committed to terrorize Negroes since the federal troops left the South in 1877. Most terrorist murders haven't even rated news coverage. How long can Americans expect the 22 million Negroes of this country to be non-violent as they attempt to gain the rights which most people take for granted? Should we be satisfied merely with fine words? and no action?

We demand, along with national SNCC chairman John Lewis, that President Johnson send federal marshals to the Black Belts of Alabama and Mississippi to protect civil rights workers and the general population from murder, legal terrorism and economic exile.

We demand that the Justice Department honestly prosecute the murderers of Sam Younge, Mickey Schwerner, Andy Goodman, James Chaney, Jimmy Lee Jackson, Freddie Lee Griffin, Col. Lemuel Penn, Rev. James Reeb, Malcolm X, and the dozens more who have died for a more just and democratic America.

We demand that President Johnson stop trying to fool the public with more high-sounding laws and begin to enforce the ones already on the books.

WHAT DOES FEDERAL LAW SAY ABOUT THE SAM YOUNGE CASE?

SECTION 242 of the U.S. Code says that anyone who intimidates a person in the the exercise of his right to vote or register is guilty of a misdemeanor.

THE 1965 VOTONG RIGHTS ACT prohibits the intimidation of an individual in the exercise of his right to vote or register, and outlaws the intimidation of a person helping another to exercise that right to register and vote.

The day Sam Younge was murdered he was helping another Tuskegee Institute student, Jimmy Rogers of SNCC, to bring people to the county courthouse in Tuskegee so that they could register to vote. The registrar told Rogers and Younge that if they didn*t leave the courthouse he would "Spill your guts on the floor".

In other words, the Justice Department is legally obligated to prosecute not only Younge's murderer but also lthe voting registear in Tuskegee for violating Johnson's celebrated Voting Rights Act.

For information call 377-7308

Denver Friends of SNCC

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
January 28, 1966

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 28, 1966, at Denver

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b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	1/27/66	1/7,10,11,12,17/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	LEWIS H. JOHNSON	kah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRANK S. PERRONE dated 10/29/65 at San Francisco.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as it is the office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in connection with this type of report.

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-6 could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and ~~compromise future effectiveness thereof.~~

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529 1632 REC. 48

3 FEB 1966

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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/2/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S (X)
By	BY: (X)

55 FEB 23 1966

Notations

1 cc & Mem
922-9610

INT/SEC.

SF 100-53902
LHJ:kah

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]	Characterization of ARLENE SLAUGHTER in SWP and ILS
SF T-6 is Security Unit, Chicago Police Department	Characterization of SAUL ALINSKY, ALINSKY COMMITTEE TO INTEGRATE OAKLAND NOW, AND IAF

1-Honolulu (Info) (RM)
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3-San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
LHJ:kah

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than May 1, 1966.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-DIO, 12th ND, San Francisco (RM)
2-G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1-OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

Report of: LEWIS H. JOHNSON
Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 1/21/66

Field Office File #: 100-53902
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At meetings of the East Bay CP Industrial Club in November, 1965, strategy and tactics were discussed and planned for integration of Negroes in the Iron Workers Union. CP of Northern California in October, 1965 printed and distributed a four-page pamphlet entitled "ELECTION ISSUES - A COMMUNIST VIEWPOINT" which sets out CP position on Negro employment, desegregation, Negro civil rights, housing, and representation on government commissions and boards. CP of Northern California also distributed as a "public service" a four-page printed leaflet entitled "An Open Letter to the President From GUS HALL." This leaflet was distributed to CP members in clubs for distribution to the public. Leaflet criticizes JOHNSON Administration in its "War on Poverty and Stand in Vietnam" as detrimental to rights and welfare of Negroes. At Fillmore CP Club discussion held denying CP was involved in Watts riots in Los Angeles. Reported that ODAC, SDS, PLP, CP, W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, YFJ, and VDC participated in picketing home of COP EDWARD TOOTHMAN of Oakland, California, demanding Oakland PD fill 45 police vacancies with Negroes and the establishment of a civilian police review board.

- P -

DETAILS: AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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SF 100-53902
LHJ:kah

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like.

The CP of San Francisco in October, 1965, published a four-page leaflet entitled "Election Issues - A Communist Viewpoint". The leaflet on page 4 states that it was issued by the CP of San Francisco, 942 Market Street.

The leaflet purports to set out the CP position in the November elections of 1965 in San Francisco, California. It sets out the history of the CP endorsing candidates for the Board of Supervisors in 1959 and 1961 and of Communist Party participation in the 1963 and 1964 elections that developed the Negro community and other minority groups to work with young people and liberals to elect liberal and minority candidates to office and win [redacted] from the City's power structure.

As a result of this activity, the leaflet states, minority groups, especially Negroes, had gained representation on the Economic Opportunities Board which is to administer the Anti-Poverty Program and force the Board of Education to recognize de facto segregation of Negroes. The leaflet announces that Negro leaders such as Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, GA, Calif. among others, have called for an end to the war in Vietnam so that the Anti-Poverty Program to help minorities and the Negro can be developed and it is because of the war in Vietnam the power structure is able to confuse and divide the people and undermine the struggle for civil rights on the part of the Negro people and other minorities.

The leaflet continues that poverty exists because there are not enough jobs for Negroes and if there are jobs for Negroes the wages are too low and the Negroes are discriminated against.

The leaflet states that through the activity of the CP with other groups, the San Francisco Board of Education has

finally admitted that San Francisco schools are segregated, but the Board attempts to lay the blame upon ghettos. The document states that the Board of Education is responsible for the way school district lines are drawn and is to blame for the neglect of good schools in the poor and Negro districts. The leaflet sets out the following demands to be made upon candidates for public office:

"1. Demand minority representation on all levels of City administration, which includes the need to elect Negroes to the Board of Supervisors.

2. Demand that labor and minorities be represented on all expanded commissions.

3. Demand a civilian police review board.

4. Demand jobs for the unemployed, particularly Negro youth.

5. Demand an end to de facto segregation in the schools."

SF T-1 on 10/26/65

There was published by the CP, USA a printed four-page pamphlet entitled "An Open Letter to the President -- From Gus Hall". GUS HALL is the National Secretary of the CP, USA.

Printed on page 4 of the pamphlet was the following:

"Issued as a public service, Communist Party of Northern California, 942 Market Street, Room 410, San Francisco 2, California."

The pamphlet is directed to President JOHNSON and quotes him as stating recently, "The Los Angeles riots were not an isolated incident". HALL states that the President correctly observed that what happened in Watts, California could happen in other cities in the U. S. unless the Negro minority feel that they are getting"a fair shake".

The leaflet accuses the President of lip service and the Federal Government of not doing anything to rid the cities of rural slums and ghettos. The leaflet charges that every slum and every ghetto in every city of America, and especially the South, is like a smouldering volcano ready to erupt. Unless the Government recognizes this, what happened in Harlem, Rochester and Philadelphia last year and in Los Angeles are all forerunners of greater things to come.

The leaflet states that what happened in Los Angeles was not a race riot but the explosion of pent-up feelings against unbearable conditions, police brutality and mass unemployment and every form of discrimination and degradation.

The leaflet charges that the President aggravated the situation by holding the Negroes of Los Angeles responsible for the violence and preached to them to respect law and order. The leaflet asks, "How can there be respect for law and order when the men sworn to uphold it have no respect for it themselves and when the law and order they preach is an acceptance of unbearable and humiliating conditions of life"?

The President is charged with doing nothing to halt the coldblooded murders of civil rights workers and Negroes in the South. The leaflet charges that the Government has done nothing to stop police brutality in Negro communities. It is charged that the Negroes in Watts were shot down like troops in Vietnam.

The leaflet further charges that the President has done nothing against the War on Poverty, but rather the money has been diverted to fight the war in Vietnam. The pamphlet charges that the conditions in slums and ghettos continue to deteriorate and that Negroes and other minorities are worse off today than when the "so-called Anti-Poverty Program" started. It is charged that this is the reason for the sorry condition of capitalism.

The pamphlet states that at the time of the Harlem upheavals the CP put forth an emergency program to really end ghettos and to fight poverty. The pamphlet charges that when it comes to armaments and war there is plenty of money, but when it comes to fighting poverty the economy is starved.

The leaflet continues that the Federal Government had declared the Watts community of Los Angeles a disaster area to receive immediate emergency funds for reconstructions and jobs, but it charges this is not enough since every slum and every ghetto must be declared a disaster area.

The pamphlet states that firm measures must be taken by the Federal Government to end the terror and violence directed against the Negro people in the South and that a Federal investigation of police brutality and of racial influence in law enforcement agencies be conducted.

SF T-1 on 10/26/65

It was reported that at a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP held in San Francisco on October 13, 1965 the two leaflets mentioned above were distributed to club members by CP member PRESTON STALLINGER to be distributed in the Fillmore section of the City of San Francisco, which is nearly 100 per cent Negro.

Calif.

SF T-2 on 11/12/65

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

A meeting of the East Bay Communist Party Industrial Club was held on November 8, 1965 in Oakland, California. At this meeting ROSCOE PROCTOR, a publicly admitted member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, gave a report on trade union activities of the CP in Oakland, California. PROCTOR said "This report is based on discrimination tactics used on Negroes who are discriminated against in the Iron Workers Union. Some friend of mine who is in the Iron Workers Union started a school to teach Negro workers how to tie bundles. Thursday morning November 11, 1965 we are going to integrate into the Iron Workers Union. The Rapid Transit System in Oakland is creating new jobs and the Iron Workers Union is having difficulty in getting men to fill all of the jobs with contractors that they have contracts with and the Iron Workers Union is

hiring people from out of state. The gimmick that the contractors use and the Iron Workers Union business representative is when a Negro applies for help they charge they have not got enough experience, but when a White worker from another state comes in to be hired with no iron workers experience they hire him, but no Negro worker inexperienced. Our strategy is to have a couple of White experienced iron workers who are also progressives lead the line where they are hiring iron workers or even inexperienced white iron workers to see if they hire them in preference to inexperienced Negro workers. The new Rapid Transit contracts being let out to various contractors here in the Bay Area will create about 8,000 jobs for various trades. Therefore, the unemployed Negro should be hired for this work. Of course there are two courses of action we can take if this discrimination practice continues. We can have the NAACP lawyers fight this discrimination. Also on projects where Federeal money is involved, there is a non-discrimination clause in their contracts. Therefore, we will eventually win out in our campaign."

SF T-3 on 11/23/65

A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held in Oakland, California on November 22, 1965. At this meeting CP Club member TERRY GREENE said, "This information report is a carry over from our last meeting of which ROSCOE PROCTOR talked about discrimination in the Iron Workers Union and I am giving this report briefly for the benefit of LEON WATSON because he did not attend our last meeting and I will tell LEON WATSON briefly of what occurred at the last meeting. Well, LEON, ROSCOE and some of his friends are forming a school so the Iron Workers Union will hire unemployed Negro workers who, in turn, will integrate into the Iron Workers Union if they do not have difficulty getting in. Therefore, ROSCOE PROCTOR's strategy is to have some White workers lead the way into the union hiring hall, and have several Negroes follow behind them to see if they will hire Negroes as well as hiring the White workers. Do you know any unemployed Negroes LEON? If you do, contact ROSCOE PROCTOR. This is all I have to say on this subject".

Calif.

LEON WATSON said, "This is a very good idea TERRY. I do know a few unemployed Negro workers who I will contact and I will tell them contact ROSCOE PROCTOR."

LEON WATSON is reported to be a member of the East Bay Industrial Club of the CP.

SF T-3 on 12/7/65

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Information concerning CP direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

1. Watts Rioting, Los Angeles, California, August, 1965.

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held October 13, 1965 in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. At this meeting Club member PRESTON STALLINGER passed out a leaflet on the Anti-Poverty Program and he gave a report on the Anti-Poverty Program held by the CP of San Francisco on a previous date at California Hall, Turk and Polk Streets, San Francisco, California. STALLINGER stated at this meeting, "Someone from Watts said that statements that the CP was involved in the Watts rioting were untrue because the CP had no information there was to be a riot and, therefore, had nothing to do with instigating the riot. This person also said that the problem of the Negro with Chief of Police PARKER of Los Angeles was old. Also since the Watts riots, police brutality has been increased."

SF T-2 on 11/12/65

2. Picketing of the home of Oakland Chief of Police EDWARD TOOTHMAN, September 25-26, 1965.

It was reported that on September 25 and 26, 1965 a newly-formed group in Oakland, California, known as the Alinsky Committee to Integrate Oakland Now, also known as ACTION, was behind the picketing of Chief of Police of Oakland, California EDWARD TOOTHMAN's home. It was reported that the following organizations participated in the picketing:

The Oakland Direct Action Committee.

Students for a Democratic Society.

Progressive Labor Party.

Communist Party

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

Youth For Jobs.

Vietnam Day Committee.

The demonstration consisted of a picket line with individuals singing freedom-type songs, carrying signs and chanting slogans. Two of the signs were noted to contain the following: "Watts Happening Here Baby?" and "Freedom Now -- Control the Police". Members of the picket line also passed out stickers with the following words, "Burn Baby Burn -- Support the Revolution in Los Angeles." This was the demonstration in front of the home of Chief of Police TOOTHMAN on September 25, 1965. The leaders at the scene of the picketing were identified as EUGENE ARTHUR STOVALL, III and SAUL KALINSKY. There were approximately 180 people in this demonstration. Literature passed out at the demonstration contained the following allegations by ACTION:

1. Over 1/3 of Oakland's population, but 3 per cent of its Police Department, is composed of Negroes.

2. 60 per cent of the City's policemen live outside of the City.

3. Oakland recruits for its Police Department outside the state and has hired white Southerners, but has failed to recruit from within its own Negro minority community.

4. Oakland's minority unemployment rate is higher than any other large city in the West.

5. ACTION demanded that the Oakland Police Department immediately hire 45 minority Negro policemen to fill the present 45 openings in the Oakland Police Department.

6. ACTION also protested the action of the City Council against the establishment of a civilian police review board.

Part of the same group also picketed the home of Chief of Police EDWARD TOOTHMAN of the Oakland Police Department on September 26, 1965. There was a maximum of 57 persons participating in this picket line chanting freedom songs and carrying signs, two of which read, "It's Watts Happening Baby" and "We're Back Chief-ACTION". b6 b7C

There were no arrests made at either of these demonstrations.

EUGENE ARTHUR STOVALL, III was described as a li[redacted] insurance salesman residing at [redacted] He is a graduate of Bishop O'Doud High School in Oakland a[redacted] attended St. Mary's College at Moraga, California, and reportedly spent four years in the U. S. Air Force. STOVALL gave as temporary headquarters for ACTION the following:

ARLENE SLAUGHTER at the Central Realty Company, 3563 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California.

SF T-4 on 9/27/65

The "Militant" newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) of May 4, 1946 identified ARLENE SLAUGHTER, then known as ARLENE PHILLIPS, as an SWP candidate for Congress for the 13th District of New Jersey in 1946 and described her as an SWP member for many years.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SF 100-53902
LHJ:kah

On June 12, 1958 it was reported that ARLENE SLAUGHTER was present at an Independent Socialist League (ISL) meeting in Oakland, California, on June 11, 1958.

SF T-5 on 6/12/58

See appendix for a characterization of the ISL.

The Vietnam Day Committee (VDC) has been identified in its literature and in the public press as having originated as an ad hoc-type organization which staged the Vietnam Days Community Meeting on May 21-22, 1965, at the University of California, Berkeley. A press conference was held by the VDC on May 20, 1965, at the Durant Hotel, Berkeley. There it was announced that the community meeting was to inform the community about Vietnam and was not intended to be a balanced program.

As reported in the press, the theme of the entire program of the May 21-22, 1965, community meeting was "Get Out of Vietnam." UC Professor ROBERT SCALAPINO, as quoted in the "San Francisco Examiner," denounced the affair as a travesty whose objective was propaganda. UC Professor AARON WILDAVSKY was said to have described it as unbalanced, unfair, and uneducational.

Subsequent VDC literature has described the VDC as having been organized formally after the May 21-22, 1965, meeting and to now maintain headquarters at 2407 Fulton Street, Berkeley. Its efforts include door-to-door propagandizing, passing petitions urging the President of the United States to change U. S. policy in Vietnam, holding rallies and demonstrations, all directed toward ending U. S. intervention in Vietnam.

SF 100-53902
LHJ:kah

"Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements, both of communism and the domestic right."

Preamble, Students for a Democratic Society Constitution

The following is a characterization of the Alinsky Committee to Integrate Oakland Now, known as ACTION, formed by SAUL ALINSKY of Chicago, Illinois:

It was reported on January 11, 1965 that information concerning the Industrial Areas Foundation (IAF) reflects that captioned organization maintains offices at 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. SAUL ALINSKY had been employed by the IAF since its founding in January, 1940. The purpose of the organization is to study the causes of the problems in American industrial areas and to aid in the development of programs for the solution of these problems.

The IAF is to act as a consultant in guiding staff development of the training of personnel in community organizations. The IAF is supported by voluntary contributions and it promotes the development of indigenous community organizations.

SAUL ALINSKY is Executive Secretary of the IAF. This organization was an instrument used in the organization of more than 30 per cent of Chicago, Illinois for social action. One such organization formed by the IAF was The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), a group formed on the South Side of Chicago in 1961 and which is used primarily for promoting racial integration in

the local areas. Since 1941, ALINSKY has started approximately 44 power based organizations throughout the country and has supplied organizing tools and organizers for many communities which have asked for them. ALINSKY has been described as a radical but not a revolutionist. He is further described as an opportunist who would use any friendship or contacts to advance his own aims. When civil rights questions such as housing, job opportunities, and neighborhoods became the prime objects of various racial and religious groups in the Chicago area, ALINSKY entered this field of endeavor and has assisted in the formation of various neighborhood organizations.

On April 7, 1962, the "Chicago Daily News," a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago, Illinois, area, carried an article concerning The Woodlawn Organization (TWO) and ALINSKY. This article was captioned "Object: Aid the Negro", and further "Woodlawn Unit Has Big Goals", "New TWO Fights Race Problems, Methods Rouse Controversy."

This article stated that "Chicago, Illinois, could become half Negro in twelve years according to University of Chicago sociologists. Chicago could be ringed by mammoth white suburbs. A controversial group in the south side of Chicago contends that Chicago can be 'the first big, solid Negro community organization in the U. S.' Through a powerful citizens organization, its leaders assert, the Negro can solve his own problems. SAUL D. ALINSKY, a self-described 'agitator', who admits to 'rubbing raw the sores of discontent', says his goal is the peaceful integration of the entire area - city and suburbs."

✓SF T-6 on 1/11/66

See appendix for a characterization of the Oakland Direct Action Committee.

See appendix for a characterization of the Progressive Labor Party.

See appendix for a characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

See appendix for a characterization of Youth For Jobs.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

SF 100-53902

1

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka
Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement,
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P.O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley.... page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle", a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised on May 6, 1965, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. MORTIMER SCHEER, organizer for BAPLP operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL), FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action", then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp.

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party.

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action", an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy."

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised on May 21, 1958, that the San Francisco Bay Area Branch, Independent Socialist League, was an adjunct of the National Organization. The Branch had representation on the National Committee of the Independent Socialist League; it participated in the campaigns of the Independent Socialist League, and contributed financially to the support of the National Organization.

The source advised on August 11, 1958, that the San Francisco Bay Area Branch, Independent Socialist League, had dissolved itself and the members had joined the Local Branch of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

SF 100-53902
1.

OAKLAND DIRECT ACTION COMMITTEE, aka
Oakland Direct Action for Freedom Now

On February 9, 1965, a source advised that at 11:00 a.m. that date at Oakland Direct Action Committee (ODAC) Headquarters, aka Freedom Now Headquarters, 8512 East 14th Street, Oakland, California, MARK EVERETT COMFORT, Chairman of ODAC, held a press conference. COMFORT stated that the objective of ODAC was to organize the Negro community, particularly in the eastern section of Oakland commonly known as East Oakland. He said that ODAC would make demands for equal housing, equal job opportunities and living conditions, and would educate the Negro community to realize that "things are not as good as they seem." COMFORT said that ODAC in contrast to existing civil rights organizations would strongly emphasize police brutality.

The January 25, 1964, issue of the "People's World" (PW), page 3, columns 1-3, contains an invitation to the 26th Anniversary celebration of the PW, to be held on February 1, 1964, in San Francisco, California. This invitation lists MARK COMFORT as one of four special guests to be honored at this celebration.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper. b6 b7C

On February 4, 1965, a second source advised that MARK EVERETT COMFORT, [redacted], had been separated from Youth For Jobs reportedly because of his insistence on engaging in acts of civil disobedience which have resulted in arrests, and his refusal to abide by the passive resistance policies of Youth For Jobs in connection with racial matters.

A third source advised that in February, March, and April, 1965, MARK COMFORT has been in frequent contact with MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for the Bay Area Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), concerning plans and activities of COMFORT in the civil rights movement. This source advised that MARK COMFORT departed for New York City on April 8, 1965, with SCHEER to attend a PLM Convention to be held in New York City beginning April 15, 1965. COMFORT was to be a guest of SCHEER at the convention.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

January 21, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON dated and captioned as above at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 03-27-2018 BY [redacted]

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FD-263 (Rev. 3-12-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	1/28/66	1/14 - 26/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: FRED G. COOK — TYPED BY: cmh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

39

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, 10/29/65, Seattle; Bureau letter to Seattle, 11/8/65.

- p* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by May 1, 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI;SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 2/2/66
HOW FORW: 3-5
BY: R F Riddel

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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55 FEB 23 1966

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterizations of MILFORD SUTHERLAND, VIVIAN GEORGE, MIKE RUBICZ, [redacted] DAVE KING and CAYAC.

SE T-2 is NY 694-S*

Characterizations of MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN and GUS HALL

SE T-3 is [redacted]

SE T-4 is [redacted]

SE T-5 is [redacted]

Characterization of CAL HARRIS

SE T-6 is [redacted]

SE T-7 is [redacted]

Characterizations of JO HUGHES and PAUL EMERSON

SE T-8 is [redacted]

SE T-9 is [redacted]

SE T-10 is SE 785-S

Characterization of MARY GIBSON

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

SE 100-27267

Identity of Source	Location
SE T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-12 is [redacted]	

Characterization of ANN CARLSON

SE T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-14 is [redacted]	100-27267-442
SE T-15 is [redacted]	

Characterization of WEBBER D. CLARK

SE T-16 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-17 is [redacted]	[redacted]

The Special Agent of the FBI who observed a demonstration at Spokane, Washington on November 11, 1965, as described under section II of the details was SA [redacted].

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by confidential informants SE T-1 through SE T-11, SE T-13, SE T-16 and SE T-17, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof, as well as adversely affect national security.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th ND, Seattle (REG)
1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Seattle (REG)
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Report of: FRED G. COOK Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: January 28, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-27267 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During Marxist-Leninist class for CP youth conducted by DANNY RUBIN, National Organizational Secretary, CP, USA, 11/1-7/65, at Seattle, RUBIN declared that in the civil rights struggle the working class is becoming more dominant. At District Committee meeting, NWDCP, 10/3/65, MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Organizational Secretary, NWDCP, outlined CP work program which included participation in the civil rights struggle. North Central CP Section Committee, on 10/20/65, urged to figure out how each area in Seattle might be utilized in attacking Vietnam policy and perhaps linking to this opposition the matter of civil rights. Central Area of Seattle named as focal point of Longshore - East Madison CP Club mass work. NWDCP interest in Anti-Poverty program reported. Central Area Youth Action Council dissolved. At CP organizational conference in Seattle, 12/5/65, members urged to develop discussions in the industrial areas and in the Negro communities in King County. Seattle Branch SWP - YSA stated on 1/23/66, to be withdrawing from national SWP. Seattle SWP - YSA plans to take more militant stand in current affairs and to become more active in the Seattle civil rights struggle. Participation of limited number of CP members in CORE and NAACP activities described.

- P* -

DETAILS:

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans and Strategy on National Level

A Marxist-Leninist school for CP youth was conducted by DANNY RUBIN at Seattle, November 1 - 7, 1965. There was distributed to the students a discussion outline which was utilized in connection with the classes. During the November 1, 1965 session, those in attendance studied the following material from the question outline: "3. Analyze the following quotation from the standpoint of dialectical materialism: 'SNCC's cardinal principle is that an individual is free only when he can effectively control and carry out all of the decisions affecting the way he lives his life.' (Studies on the Left, Vol. 5, #1, p. 76) . . . (we) believe that history of American exploitation of poor Negroes and poor whites indicates that these groups will not be able to guarantee their economic, social and political freedom unless they exist within a participatory democracy in which property is communal, decision making is communal, standards are public and communally defined, and responsibilities are universally accorded and accepted."

SE T-1 (11/24/65)

DANNY RUBIN WASHINGTON

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN is the National Organizational Secretary of the CP,USA and formerly was National Youth Director of the CP.

SE T-2 (10/14/64)

The topic of the educational for the second session of the Marxist-Leninist classes for CP youth, November 2, 1965, was "Classes and the Class Struggle". Question 2 was as follows: "What class or social force is the decisive force today in practice for social progress in the United States? Will this be so in the future?"

The group indicated that they feel the decisive class or social force at present was the civil rights movement and youth. RUBIN corrected them by saying the decisive force is now the working class and will be the working class in the future. He said that, although the leading personalities in all movements at present are the middle strata, this is not the crucial

question. He said that Marx does not make personalities the crucial test. In the civil rights struggle, the working class is becoming more dominant. In the peace movement, on the other hand, the middle strata is still dominant.

SE T-1 (11/24/65)

The sixth session of the Marxist-Leninist classes conducted by DANNY RUBIN was held at Seattle November 6, 1965. Question 2 at this session read as follows: "In the U.S. today among both the Negro and Jewish peoples there are various trends to develop further distinct cultural traditions and also trends towards the disappearance of these cultural features. Which trends do you consider progressive and which reactionary?"

Question 3 was as follows: "There is a view that demands of the Negro people for equality and against discrimination are either divisive of Negro-white unity or unimportant. The only important demands are economic - for the creation of jobs for both Negro and white worker, etc. From the standpoint of an understanding of the national question, how do you estimate this view?"

Questions under the topic of civil rights were also assigned. These were as follows: "1. How does the struggle for full equality relate to: A. The class struggle; B. The fight against the ultra-right; C. Anti-monopoly coalition; D. Socialism. 2. The CPUSA has defined the goal of Negro freedom as full equality in economic, political and social life. Is this goal adequate any longer? How can we go from where we are to Negro freedom? What are the main features of the path?" 3. What do you consider to be the main strengths and weaknesses in the movement for full equality today."

SE T-1 (11/24/65)

2. CP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

A meeting of the Northwest District CP (NWDCP) Committee was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, on October 3, 1965. At the conclusion of the meeting, MILFORD SUTHERLAND, outlined and summarized the actions of the District Committee. Item four was as follows: "General agreement reached on seven

specifics of work, which include full mobilization in opposition to U.S. foreign policy, the distribution of the GUS HALL document, participation in the civil rights struggle, and support of the Party building drive quota." With regard to the civil rights struggle, it was noted that they were specifically in need of immediate discussion with individuals in the Central Area.

SE T-3 (10/4/65)

MILFORD SUTHERLAND was identified by source as Organizational Secretary, NWDCP.

SE T-1 (10/65)

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CP, USA.

SE T-2 (7/12/65)

A meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held on October 20, 1965 at 6717 Sycamore Avenue Northwest, Seattle. TAIMI HALONEN, a committee member, reported that demonstrations all over the nation during the recent past had clearly shown opposition to U.S. policy in Vietnam. She called for support of all organized meetings or demonstrations where opposition to the U.S. policy relating to Vietnam could be expressed. It was pointed out that in Seattle, a serious weakness had been shown due to the absence of non campus youth and members of the Negro community in public expressions of opposition to the war in Vietnam. Those present were urged to find ways and means to reach each community and figure out how each area in Seattle might be utilized in attacking Vietnam policy and perhaps linking to this opposition the matter of civil rights.

SE T-4 (10/26/65)

A meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held at Seattle, on November 10, 1965. BURT NELSON, District Chairman, NWDCP, brought out the fact that the GUS HALL letter (An Open Letter to the President) was available for distribution. NELSON said it was planned to saturate the University of Washington with the letter and that he and MILFORD SUTHERLAND would join in the distribution.

NELSON announced that a Conference on War, Racism, and the Right to Dissent was to be held at Portland State College, Saturday, November 13, 1965. NELSON urged that as many people that could from this area should attend the conference.

SE T-5 (11/18/65)

The GUS HALL letter, noted above, is further described hereinafter in this report.

A meeting of the South Central Section CP was held at Seattle, November 17, 1965. JO HUGHES commented on the above noted conference at Portland, November 13, 1965, stating she wished the same group would come up to Seattle and work with the Negro people there. It was then brought out that a much more liberal spirit prevailed in Portland than in Seattle due to the Boeing (Company) influence.

SE T-6 (12/3/65)

JO HUGHES was described by source as Washington Treasurer of the South Central Section, King County CP.

SE T-7 (11/30/64)

A meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held at Seattle, November 24, 1965. CALVIN HARRIS read a document prepared by himself and VIVIAN GEORGE which brought out the role of different club members in mass work. In the report mention was made of one of the members working in different organizations, including the NAACP. It was shown that the wife of this member was also engaged in mass work in the NAACP. It was stated that a Negro club member was doing his mass work in CORE. These members were not named in the report.

CALVIN HARRIS read further from the report and said that in the future the Central Area will be the central focal point in the clubs mass work as most of the club members live in the Central Area.

During the meeting BURT NELSON suggested caution in preparation of the report, noting that should it fall into the

wrong hands, various club members could be associated with the organizations noted.

SE T-5 (11/30/65)

Source identified CALVIN HARRIS as a member of the CP in Seattle, Washington.

SE T-5 (11/30/65)

Source identified VIVIAN GEORGE as a member of the North Central CP Section Committee, NWDCP.

SE T-1 (12/65)

A meeting of the Seattle Downtown CP Club was held in Seattle, November 30, 1965. PAUL EMERSON, discussed the Anti-Poverty Program. He noted there was a Negro woman working on the board at Rainier Vista (housing project) and felt the (Communist) Party should be more involved in this particular kind of mass struggle. PAUL EMERSON said he would have an article on the Anti-Poverty Bill in the December 3 edition of the "People's World" (PW) and that he was anxious to have the paper put in the hands of the people working on the poverty program and also those people living in Yesler Terrace (housing project) or Rainier Vista.

SE T-6 (12/3/65)

Source identified PAUL EMERSON as a member of the Seattle Downtown CP Club.

SE T-7 (12/65)

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly at San Francisco, California.

On December 1, 1965, a meeting of the King County Youth Club of the CP (KCYC), was held at the home of club member KAE NORTON in Seattle.

Following discussion of trade union activity, the members heard a report from MIKE RUBICZ concerning dissolution of the Central Area Youth Action Council (CAYAC). RUBICZ advised those present that a number of former CAYAC members had left the area and he further expressed doubts that an organization like CAYAC could be really effective in the

Central Area. He expressed the opinion that a W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America unit (DCA) would be better suited for the area, whereupon club member KAE NORTON expressed the view that there could probably be two Central Area organizations - one in the civil rights area and another with a broad multi-issue basis, which would deal with many immediate problems of all members of the community.

SE T-1 (12/10/65)

The DCA is characterized in appendix section. MIKE RUBICZ was identified by source as a member of KCYC of CP.

SE T-1 (11/65)

SE T-1 advised in May, 1965 thatMIKE RUBICZ has stated that CAYAC is a club involving Central Area youth (Seattle) and that its goal was to represent all of the Central Area youth and to belong to all Central Area youth. RUBICZ said that there were about 25 members with a ratio of 3 to 1, Negro over white. He described CAYAC as a multi-issue organization which grew out of interest in the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and as having been also somewhat involved in the demonstrations around the Vietnam issue.

Source advised that two white males had been observed passing out pamphlets in the vicinity of the 40th and 15th Avenue Northeast gate, University of Washington, for about a hour or an hour and one-half prior to 1:15 p.m. on December 2, 1965. Source furnished a copy of the pamphlet being distributed by the above individuals. This pamphlet is entitled, "An Open Letter to the President" from GUS HALL. This letter contains a notation at the end that it is issued as a public service by the Communist Party of Northern California, 942 Market Street, Room 410, San Francisco 2, California, and the CP of Washington State, P. O. Box 1802, Seattle, Washington. The letter makes note of the riots which occurred in Los Angeles and warns of similiar disturbances unless measures are taken by the federal government.

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[redacted]

(12/2/65)

The University of Washington Daily of December 3, 1965, carried an article with photographs and satirical captions on Communists whowere handing out leaflets the day before. Shown in the photographs are BURT NELSON and MILFORD SUTHERLAND. The leaflet being handed out is identified in the article as "An Open Letter to the President," from GUS HALL.

University of Washington Daily
(12/3/65)

On December 5, 1965, a CP organizational conference was held at Washington Hall, Seattle, for district leaders, section officials and club leaders of the CP. MILFORD SUTHERLAND directed discussion at this meeting dealing with organizational perspectives. He listed several points as being a way of achieving a break through in Party work. Among these was item 3, "Develop discussions in the industrial areas and in the Negro communities in King County."

With regard to plans for the 1966 elections, various approaches were suggested including: "3. Stimulate the search for youth, labor, Negro and peace candidates from the ranks of those already in motion."

SE T-6 (12/9/65)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The Seattle Branch, SWP, is characterized in the appendix section.

1. SWP Plans and Strategy at District and Lower Levels

Source furnished a statement of policy of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) which was received in the mail November 7, 1965. This statement, issued by the Seattle Young Socialist Alliance, 3815 5th Avenue Northeast (Seattle) and captioned "Where We Stand" contains the following, in part:

"The Young Socialist Alliance is a nation-wide socialist youth organization working toward the establishment of full political, social and economic democracy. Our goal is the establishment of a socially owned and planned economy

managed by the working class as the only answer to the poverty, racism and war inherent in capitalism. We support the following perspectives in attaining these objectives:

"1.) We support the mass and direct-action struggles that are now taking place in the fight for Negro equality: the rent strikes, school boycotts, mass demonstrations, struggles against policy brutality, and the sit-ins and voter-registration in the South.

"2.) We support the continuing and deepening struggle of the Negro people in the South. These struggles are coming into collision with the entire racist structure in the South which is backed by the Johnson Administration.

"3.) We call for electoral opposition to the two capitalist parties through independent socialist and independent Negro candidates; the formation of a Freedom Now Party based in the Negro community and representing its demands; the formation of a Labor Party based on the trade-union movement; and ultimately an alliance of such movements based on the working class as a whole. In line with this policy, we supported the national candidates of the Socialist Workers Party, DeBerry and Shaw, in the recent election, and support the Freedom Socialist Party of Washington.

"4.) We support the struggle for full civil liberties and defend all those whose civil liberties are attacked; the YSA in Bloomington, Indiana, the students who visited Cuba, the SNCC field workers in the South, the Communist Party, Advance, Progressive Labor, the Nation of Islam ('Black Muslims'), Malcolm X's Afro-American Unity Organization, and the Freedom Now Party in New York."

SE T-8 (11/8/65)

The YSA is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

Source advised a party was being arranged by persons connected with the Seattle Branch, SWP, in honor of MARY GIBSON. It was stated MARY GIBSON had just returned from the south where she worked during the summer months as a legal secretary for lawyers in the civil rights movement.

SE T-9 (11/15/65)

Source advised that MARY GIBSON attended an open forum of the Seattle Branch, SWP, on January 9, 1965.

SE T-10 (1/65)

Source furnished a flyer announcing a talk by I.B. TABATA under the auspices of the Alexander Defense Committee, Sunday, December 12 (1965) at the People's Institutional Baptist Church, 24th and East Fir (Seattle). The flyer named WAYMON WARE as Seattle acting chairman of the Alexander Defense Committee.

SE T-3 (12/7/65)

A meeting scheduled to feature I.B. TABATA as the main speaker was sponsored by the Alexander Defense Committee at the People's Institutional Baptist Church, Seattle, December 12, 1965. TABATA was unable to appear, according to ANN CARLSON, who acted as master of ceremonies. A program distributed at the affair contained the following information regarding I.B. TABATA and the Alexander Defense Committee:

"Mr. I.B. Tabata, President of the Unity Movement of South Africa, is touring the United States to report on conditions in South Africa and the great social movements little known to the world, and to raise funds to support the legal defense of persecuted opponents of apartheid, to aid their destitute families, and to help the exiled.

"Mr. Tabata's tour is under the auspices of the Alexander Defense Committee, which was formed in response to the case of Dr. Neville Alexander, a young South African scholar serving a ten-year sentence."

SE T-11 (12/16/65)

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ANN CARLSON attended CP meetings during 1957 and 1958 and resigned for temporary personal reasons.

SE T-12 (10/13/65)

A closed Tendency meeting of the SWP - YSA was held at Seattle Branch, SWP headquarters, January 23, 1966. The topic of the meeting was the withdrawal from the national SWP. It was stated at the meeting that the Seattle Branch, SWP - YSA has such wide disagreements with the national SWP - YSA that they could better work towards their goals without the restraining influence of the national organization.

The immediate plans of action of the Seattle SWP - YSA are to take a more militant stand in current affairs, as they feel the national organization is becoming too respectable and middle class. They (the national organization) are waiting for developments to the point of no longer being leaders. They are not aware of the Negro question, and they have missed the point of the Vietnam and China question.

It was stated that starting now, Seattle will act independently on these issues. Among things they will change are: documents are being passed out to the Southern movement, as they feel it is important that those involved in this start receiving education in this direction now. They also planned to become more active in the Seattle civil rights struggle.

SE T-13 (1/25/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Demonstration by NAACP, Spokane, Washington, November 11, 1965

On November 11, 1965, a Special Agent of the FBI observed that about 95 individuals marched in front of the Masonic Hall, Spokane, Washington, where Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK, Sheriff of Dallas County, Alabama, presented a speech commencing at 8 p.m., entitled "The Selma Story". There were no incidents and there was no violence.

Source advised WEBBER D. CLARK and DAVID HENRY KING indicated they would participate in the demonstration protesting Sheriff CLARK's appearance in Spokane.

SE T-14 (11/11/65)

Source advised that WEBBER D. CLARK attended CP meetings in Spokane, Washington, February 11, 1959 and March 29, 1959.

SE T-15 (2/16/59 and 4/9/59)

Source identified DAVID HENRY KING as a member of the Youth Commission, NWDCP.

SE T-1 (5/20/64)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Seattle Chapter

A meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at 6717 Sycamore Northwest, Seattle, September 30, 1965. CAL HARRIS reported during the meeting there was a good posibility that he would be nominated for officer in CORE in November. He stated he would like some thinking on the advisability of his accepting such a nomination in the near future.

SE T-4 (10/26/65) WASHINGTON

A meeting of the Seattle Branch, CORE, for the nomination of officers, was held at the East Side YWCA, October 28, 1965. LYLE MERCER and CAL HARRIS were among those present. CAL HARRIS and another person gave a report on behalf of the restaurant committee. There was discussed the picketing of restaurants which excluded Negroes from employment. Among those nominated for the position of Vice Chairman of the Seattle Chapter of CORE was CAL HARRIS. HARRIS at first declined the nomination. He was not elected.

SE T-16 (11/1/65)

DOUGLAS HURLBUT CHRISTENSON, Mercer Island, Washington, who joined the CP on behalf of the FBI in 1947 and appeared as a witness for the government in the Smith Act trial in Seattle, 1953, advised LYLE MERCER attended a meeting of the Union Bay Village Club of the CP held in Seattle on August 1, 1947. Mr. CHRISTENSON also stated that LYLE MERCER was present at a rally in honor of WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, former National Chairman, CP, USA, held at the Civic Auditorium, Seattle, September 24, 1947. WASHINGTON

On October 19, 1960, KENNETH N. GILBERT, Deputy Secretary of State, State of Washington, Capitol Building, Olympia, Washington, furnished a copy of public documents filed with this office in connection with the Nominating Convention of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Included in the documents was a certificate of nomination which read as follows:

"All the undersigned, having attended in person the Nominating Convention of the Socialist Workers Party held on the 13th day of September, 1960 at 1412 18th Avenue, Seattle, Wash. have affixed their signature and voting address to this certificate of nomination of the Socialist Workers Party, pursuant to the provisions of Section 29.24, Revised Code of Washington."

The name of LYLE MERCER at the address of 747 21st North, Seattle, Washington, appeared on this document.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Source advised the NAACP area board election was held in Portland, Oregon, October 2, 1965. VIVIAN GEORGE, a member of the CP, was among those present.

SE T-17 (10/4/65)

A meeting of the Tacoma Branch, NAACP, was held in Tacoma, October 25, 1965. Members of the CP noted in

attendance were MARY SUTHERLAND, MARJORIE RADER, and ALICE HAWKINS. It was not shown that these individuals took any active part in the meeting.

SE T-17 (11/5/65)

A meeting of the Downtown Club, Tacoma, was held at the residence of MARJORIE RADER in Tacoma, on October 26, 1965. Among the items on the agenda was the NAACP. There was much discussion about the NAACP voting to boycott a coming election in regard to the school issues. The discussion involved de-facto segregation alleged to exist in the Tacoma schools.

MARY SUTHERLAND said she could not understand why the NAACP wanted to boycott the vote, but since they did she felt the group should go along with them.

SE T-17 (11/5/65)

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,
SEATTLE BRANCH

In September, 1960, a source advised that in July, 1960, the Seattle Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized and received official recognition as a branch from the National office of the YSA in New York, New York.

A second source reported in November, 1960, that recently DANNY FREEMAN, a Socialist Workers Party member from New York, reported to the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party that he was sent to Seattle to help organize the YSA, that he would be the spokesman for the Seattle Branch, YSA, and that he would take charge of YSA activity. He further stated the Seattle Branch, YSA, had ten members.

On May 24, 1965, a second source advised that the Seattle Branch, YSA, which is affiliated with the National YSA, continues to be active and operates mainly in the vicinity of the University of Washington district. According to the source, the Seattle Branch, YSA, is directed and controlled by the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party. The Seattle Branch, YSA, has its headquarters on the second floor of the headquarters of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party, at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("Y"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS."

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
January 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27267

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of FRED G. COOK dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 03-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	1/31/66	1/17/66 - 1/28/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	lmg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES dated 10/20/65, at Cleveland.

- P* -

0-17 to CV, 2/7/66 on Pg. D mark T-19 as not utilized as it is same as T-29 but T-19 not used in details of report.

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO):

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices, since

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REC-65

ST-105

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CV 100-27056

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LEADS, Cont.

portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted] Liaison Racial Source (by request)	100-10712-1801
CV T-4 is [redacted] (by request)	100-15792

CV 100-27056

b3
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INFORMANTS, Cont.

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify MAX SCHOENFELD	
CV T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON, EDWARD DURDEN, RICHARD PEREZ	
CV T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify PAUL LODICO, ERIC REINTHALER	
CV T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify WALTER HOGAN	
CV T-13 is [redacted]	
Used to identify ANTHONY KRCHMAREK	
CV T-14 is CV 935-S*	

CV 100-27056

INFORMANTS, Cont.

Identity of Source		Location in File
CV T-15 is [redacted] (joint report)	Used to identify NATHANIEL LEE	b6 b7C b7D
CV T-16 is [redacted]	Used to identify DOROTHY BURCH	
CV T-17 is [redacted]	Used to identify DOROTHY BURCH	
CV T-18 is [redacted] (by request)	Used to identify ELDRIDGE T. SHARPP	
CV T-19 is [redacted]	Used to identify MARTIN ROBBINS	
CV T-20 is [redacted]	Used to identify TED DOSTAL and MAE MALLORY	
CV T-21 is [redacted]	Used in characterizing the CCR	
CV T-22 is [redacted]	Used to identify ART EVANS, JAMES RUSSELL, WILLIAM REED, EDWARD DURDEN, BONNIE HOLT	

CV 100-27056

INFORMANTS, Cont.

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-23 is CV 1005-S*	
CV T-24 is [redacted]	Used to identify DON GUREWITZ
CV T-25 is [redacted]	Used to identify DON GUREWITZ
CV T-26 is [redacted]	Used to identify DON GUREWITZ
CV T-27 is [redacted]	Used to identify PHILIP PASSEN
CV T-28 is [redacted]	Used to identify PHILIP PASSEN
CV T-29 is [redacted]	Used to identify MARTIN ROBBINS

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

There is no new information to report in the cases of ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON and NORMAN EMERSON PEERY, who were arrested on April 7, 1964, in connection with their participation in a racial demonstration.

CORE - There is no change in the identity of the CORE officers for the Toledo, Ohio area. There are no CORE chapters in the territory of the Cleveland Resident Agencies at Mansfield, Ashtabula, Canton, Sandusky, Lima and Akron. There is one CORE chapter in the area of the Youngstown Resident Agency, being at Warren, Ohio, but Cleveland Office indices do not show any Communist affiliation on the part of any of these officers.

NAACP - Officers of the NAACP chapters in Mansfield and Toledo, Ohio, were elected for two year terms - 1965 and 1966, and information pertaining to these officers, where pertinent, has previously been reported. There is no information in the Cleveland files of a subversive nature concerning the NAACP officers, or chapters, in the areas of Canton, Lima, Sandusky, Ashtabula or Kent, Ohio. There is no new information concerning the Cleveland NAACP officers to report at this time.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information which could reasonably result in the identification of the informants who furnished that information. They are informants of continuing value, and this would compromise their future effectiveness, e.g., CV T-1, CV T-2, CV T-5, CV T-6, CV T-7, etc.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U. S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
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2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 1/31/66

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 15, 1965 THROUGH JANUARY 15, 1966

Ohio CP leader stated that Communists are not the leaders or instigators of civil rights demonstrations, but the CP does support these movements. SWP member stated SWP and YSA should get into civil rights groups, not for the purpose of attempting to run them, but to keep things moving. No racial demonstrations in Cleveland area in which Communists were involved during period of this report. Communist affiliation of persons active in NAACP, CORE, Freedom Fighters, and SNCC set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

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GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on November 24, 1965, that ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN C.P. OHIO ANTHONY KRCHMAREK recently participated in a debate at Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio. On November 23, 1965, KRCHMAREK commented that during the course of this debate he was asked whether Communists were the instigators and leaders of the civil rights demonstrations and the Vietnam demonstrations. KRCHMAREK stated that he answered the question by pointing out that the Communists were not the leaders or instigators, but the CP did support these movements and individual Communists have participated in the demonstrations.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-13 advised on March 30, 1965, that at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that PHILIP BART was the new Chairman of the Ohio CP and that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was his assistant. KRCHMAREK had formerly been Chairman of the Ohio CP.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-2 advised on September 27, 1965, that at an SWP meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 23, 1965, PAUL LODICO stated that one can break the laws as long as he does not get arrested. LODICO stated that the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) should get into all of the civil rights groups, not for the purpose of attempting to

OHIO

MEMBER OF S.W.P. CLEVELAND, OHIO

run them, but to keep things moving, because the SWP has more experience.

A characterization of the YSA appears in the Appendix hereto.

PAUL LODICO

CV T-9 advised on April 2, 1965, that as of that date LODICO was a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There were no racial demonstrations during the period of this report in which Communists were involved.

III. COMMUNIST PENETATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

1. Ohio NAACP Officers

AEV OHIO

The "Toledo Blade", newspaper of general daily circulation in the Toledo, Ohio area, issue of September 18, 1965, carried an article stating that NATHANIEL LEE had been re-elected President of the Ohio Conference of the NAACP at the session which was held the previous evening. This article also identified all of the officers of the Ohio NAACP, among them being Dr. N. K. CHRISTOPHER, who was a candidate for treasurer of Ohio NAACP, and Mrs. DOROTHY BURCH, who was elected a member of the Executive Board of the Ohio NAACP. Dr. CHRISTOPHER's race to become treasurer ended in a tie with the opposing candidate.

NATHANIEL LEE

CV T-14 advised on March 9, 1947, that NATHANIEL LEE attended the National Convention of

the SWP held in Cleveland, Ohio, that date, and that he was appointed as a representative from the Youngstown Branch on the nominating committee of the convention.

When interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI on February 1, 1962, LEE stated that he had attended many meetings of the SWP during the period 1941 to 1946 or 1947, but had not considered himself to be a member of the group. He stated that he discontinued attending meetings because he disagreed with certain economic beliefs of the SWP and that his main interest was in the SWP's program in connection with Negroes in this country.

CV T-15 advised on April 28, 1954, that NATHANIEL LEE had been present at a meeting of the Youngstown, Ohio Branch of the SWP, held on April 23, 1954, which meeting was open only to SWP members and sympathizers.

DR. NATHAN K. CHRISTOPHER

The June 22, 1948 edition of the "Cleveland Press", a newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland, Ohio area, contained an article entitled "Civil Rights Group Makes 6 Points." This article identifies the subscribers to the Ohio Civil Rights Congress, and includes the name of Dr. NATHAN K. CHRISTOPHER.

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DOROTHY BURCH

CV T-16 advised on December 1, 1952, that the Second Annual Convention of the

National Negro Labor Council was held in Cleveland on November 21-23, 1952.

The National Negro Labor Council Convention registration cards were furnished by CV T-17, one of which was for DOROTHY BURCH, 213 E. Fremont Street, Fostoria, Ohio, she being a delegate from UERMWA Local 732.

The National Negro Labor Council has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

2. Akron NAACP Officers

Mr. WILLIAM BERGER, Promotion Department of the Akron "Beacon-Journal", a daily newspaper in the Akron area, furnished the identity of the current officers of the Akron NAACP. One of these officers is Dr. ELDRIDGE T. SHARPP, who is chairman of the Civil Rights Committee.

ELDRIDGE T. SHARPP

On January 31, 1955, CV T-18 observed a Negro man arrive at the residence of MARTIN and JEAN ROBBINS, [redacted] driving an auto bearing 1954 Ohio license A 1685 E. This man remained at the ROBBINS residence for approximately one hour. b6 b7C

Records of the Traffic Bureau of the Akron Police Department show this license was listed to ELDRIDGE T. SHARPP, Jr., and the Akron City Directory lists SHARPP as being a dentist.

MARTIN ROBBINS

CV T-29 advised on February 5, 1957, that MARTIN ROBBINS was among those attending the Ohio State CP Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 27, 1957.

JEAN ROBBINS

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the U. S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP, whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. She advised on July 1, 1959, that JEAN ROBBINS attended a meeting of the entire membership of the Cedar-Glenville Section of the CP, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 29, 1959.

3. Youngstown NAACP Officers

CV T-3, on January 4, 1966, identified the current officers of the Youngstown NAACP, there being a total of 14 officers, including NATHANIEL LEE as President and WALTER HOGAN as a member of the Board of Directors.

WALTER HOGAN 011 0

On May 27, 1963, CV T-12 furnished a throwaway entitled "JOIN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM - SAVE MAE MALLORY - PICKET GOVERNOR RHODES." It announced a picket line protesting the proposed extradition of MAE MALLORY to North Carolina, suggested letters of protest to the President, and suggested joining the local committee to plan more activities for MAE MALLORY. It concluded: "For more information please call WALTER HOGAN - President or TED DOSTAL - Secretary of the Youngstown Friends of MAE MALLORY." 011 0

THEODORE DOSTAL 0110

CV T-20 advised on September 2, 1963, that the Workers World Party Labor Day Conference convened at Workers World Party (WWP) Headquarters in New York City on August 31, 1963. The convening of the conference was preceded by a meeting of the presidium composed of the WWP National Committee members, which group included THEODORE DOSTAL.

A characterization of the WWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

0111 0 WILLIE MAE MALLORY

CV T-20 advised on February 9, 1965, that WILLIE MAE MALLORY was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in 1961, following which she was indicted and convicted for kidnapping. The North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the conviction in January, 1965, on the grounds that Negroes were excluded from the Grand Jury in North Carolina. For approximately the past two years MALLORY has been active and influential in the WWP, which organization rendered propagandistic and financial support to her during her court fight.

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

CV T-4 on January 14, 1966, identified the current officers of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE, among them being MAX SCHOENFELD, Secretary of Cleveland CORE.

0111 0 MAX SCHOENFELD

On September 15, 1959, CV T-7 advised that SCHOENFELD was the organizer of the Cleveland Branch of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) since prior to 1952. After the dissolution of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL (in 1958), SCHOENFELD met with the former ISL members regularly until they all joined the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF) in mid-December, 1958. On September 13 and 27, 1963, this source advised that SCHOENFELD had become a member of the SP-SDF when the ISL members joined that group and had been identified in attendance at meetings of the SP-SDF within the past year.

Characterizations of the Cleveland Branch of the ISL, and the ISL are contained in the Appendix hereto.

Association of CORE with Communist Groups

CV T-5 advised on October 4, 1965, that on September 25, 1965, the Cleveland DuBois Club sponsored a demonstration in Cleveland for peace in Vietnam, and flyers were distributed during the course of this demonstration. These flyers were printed for the DuBois Club by Cleveland CORE.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix hereto.

CV T-6 advised on October 28, 1965, that a meeting of the Cleveland DuBois Club was held on October 9, 1965, at which it was announced that CORE has made available its electric typewriter and its mimeograph machine to any group, providing 24 hours notice is given.

CV T-7 advised on October 26, 1965, that he knows GERALDINE ROBERTS to be very active in CORE in Cleveland. ROBERTS is known to have attended at least one or two of the meetings of Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR), and she is trying to secure the help of FRIEDA HARRIS in the formation of a Domestic Workers Organization, the purpose of which will be to raise hourly wages of domestic help.

CCR

C.P. MEMBER

VIRGINIA HARDIN advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR, which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of

the CCR are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith and McCarran Acts.

EDNA KAUFMAN

CV T-21 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended a CP State Conference held at Cleveland, ~~Ohio,~~ on March 28, 1965, and during this conference KAUFMAN was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA, which was a "Party assignment."

NOTE: EDNA KAUFMAN DIED MAY 4, 1965.

FRIEDA HARRIS

On February 17, 1961, VIRGINIA HARDIN reported that in April, 1960, FRIEDA HARRIS was a member of the Heights Club of the CP in Cleveland, and at that time collected dues from another member of that CP club.

OHIO

CV T-8 advised on November 10, 1965, that ARTHUR EVANS was heard to announce on November 7, 1965, that he is a member of the Cleveland Branch of CORE and that he is also one of the organizers, together with DON FREEMAN, of the Cleveland Afro-American Society.

ART EVANS OHIO

CV T-22 advised on April 29, 1965, that a Militant Forum was held in Cleveland on April 25, 1965, at which the April 17, 1965 March on Washington in protest against U. S. Action in Vietnam was discussed and U. S. foreign policy was denounced. ART EVANS was present and announced a demonstration to be held on behalf of DON FREEMAN of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). CV T-22 advised that the Militant Forum is a public forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party.

DON FREEMAN

A characterization of RAM is contained in the Appendix hereto, and DON FREEMAN is identified therein.

CV T-6, on November 15, 1965, furnished a program of a "speak out on Vietnam" presented by the Vietnam Day Committee on October 15, 1965. The program lists the organizations sponsoring this "speak out on Vietnam", among them being CORE, YSA, DuBois Club, etc.

CV T-9 advised on November 24, 1965, that an SWP business meeting was held on November 18, 1965, in Cleveland at which there was discussion concerning an SWP social which had been held on November 13, 1965, and which was raided by Cleveland Police. JEAN TUSSEY, a current SWP member, spoke of the support being furnished the SWP as a result of this raid, this support coming from various groups, including CORE and Freedom Fighters.

C. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

CV T-10 advised on December 10, 1965, that Freedom Fighters, Inc. is a small local civil rights group, and he identified the officers as: President - JAMES RUSSELL; Vice-President - MANIE HARRIS; Treasurer - EDWARD DURDEN; and Secretary - BONNIE HOLT.

He advised that an election of new officers would soon be held, and the candidates for office are as follows:

President:	JAMES RUSSELL and LEWIS ROBINSON
Vice-President:	WILLIAM REED and MANIE HARRIS
Treasurer:	EDWARD DURDEN GLENN SIMPSON ERIC REINTHALER
Secretary:	BONNIE HOLT LEILA TURNER GLORIA HARRIS

JAMES MONROE RUSSELL

CV T-22 advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public

meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP), but he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

CV T-23 advised in May, 1965, that although he has no information indicating that JAMES RUSSELL is affiliated with RAM, RUSSELL is a close friend of DON FREEMAN.

A characterization of the CBSWP is contained in the Appendix hereto.

LEWIS G. ROBINSON

LEWIS G. ROBINSON, in his application for a position with the U. S. Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question, "Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party, USA, or any Communist or Fascist organization?", stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950."

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-8 advised on November 22, 1965, that a SWP sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current national SWP fund drive. LEWIS G. ROBINSON was present.

WILLIAM REED

CV T-22 advised in November, 1965, and again on December 1, 1965, that WILLIAM REED was present at meetings of the Militant Forum held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 24, 1965; November 14, 1965; and November 21, 1965.

EDWARD DURDEN

CV T-22 advised in August, 1965, that on August 8 and 15, 1965, ED DURDEN attended meetings of the Militant Forum held in the SWP hall in Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-8 advised on November 22, 1965, that an SWP sponsored social was held at the SWP hall in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, purpose being to raise funds for the current national SWP fund drive. ED DURDEN was present.

ERIC JEROME REINTHALER

REINTHALER was convicted in U. S. District Court, Cleveland, Ohio, on January 29, 1958, on the charge of conspiring to violate the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, through the filing of false non-Communist union officer affidavits. On February 19, 1958, he was sentenced to 18 months in prison and fined $2,500.

CV T-9 advised on December 3, 1965, that the SWP, Cleveland, held a business meeting in Cleveland on December 2, 1965, and that REINTHALER, who is an active member in the SWP, was present.

BONNIE L. HOLT

CV T-22 advised on January 14, 1966, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on

January 6, 1966. BONNIE HOLT, who is active in the SWP and who is a member of the SWP, was present.

CV T-9 advised on November 24, 1965, that at an SWP business meeting held in Cleveland on November 18, 1965, there was discussion of the SWP social which was raided by police on November 13, 1965. JEAN TUSSEY, current SWP member, spoke of the support being given to the SWP by the various groups as a result of this raid, one of these groups being Freedom Fighters.

D.--STUDENT-NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Participation of SNCC Members with W.E.B. DuBois Club of America and the YSA

CV T-5 advised on October 4, 1965, that on September 25, 1965, the Cleveland DuBois Club sponsored a demonstration at Public Square, Cleveland, for peace in Vietnam. At this demonstration RICHARD PEREZ spoke on behalf of the SNCC.

RICHARD PEREZ 011.0

CV T-8 advised on August 23, 1965, that at a social function of the Cleveland SWP, held on August 21, 1965, in Cleveland, it was stated by one of the SWP members that RICHARD PEREZ was no longer a member of the YSA as he had to drop out because of "personal reasons."

CV T-5 advised on October 11, 1965, that on October 1, 1965, a farewell party was held at the Cleveland DuBois Clubhouse for RON LUCAS, one of the DuBois members and also a member of the CP in Cleveland, Ohio. The party was to celebrate the fact that LUCAS was going to Indonesia as a DuBois delegate, to attend a peace conference in Indonesia. Among those present at this party were two members of SNCC, being MIKE REISS and LIZ MUFFSON, otherwise unknown to source. 011.0

CV T-2 advised on October 25, 1965, that a forum sponsored by the SWP was held on October 24, 1965, in Cleveland,

the subject matter discussed being "Young Radicals View Social Change." Four speakers participated, representing the DuBois Club, the YSA, Students for a Democratic Society, and SNCC. DON GUREWITZ spoke for SNCC.

DON GUREWITZ

CV T-24 advised on October 8, 1965, that DON GUREWITZ, son of HELEN and CASEY GUREWITZ, of Silver Springs, Maryland, has been active in demonstrations in Cleveland, Ohio, against U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam.

CV T-25 advised on February 20, 1964, that HELEN GUREWITZ was a CP member at that time.

CV T-26 advised on June 19, 1963, that CASEY GUREWITZ was a CP member as of that date.

CV T-5 advised on November 4, 1965, that an area conference of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 30, 1965, with DuBois Club representatives being present from Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Also present were some members of the YSA, and also PHIL PASSEN of the local SNCC.

PHILIP PASSEN

CV T-27 advised on May 12, 1965, that at a meeting of the SWP held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 6, 1965, it was reported that PHILIP PASSEN, a student at Western Reserve University, had applied for membership in the YSA.

CV T-28 advised on July 19, 1965, that PASSEN attended a meeting of the Cleveland YSA, held in Cleveland on July 18, 1965.

CV T-11 advised on December 17, 1965, that an SWP membership meeting was held on December 16, 1965, at which one of the SWP members spoke on anti-war activity. He

01110

commented that RONALD LUCAS of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, PHIL PASSEN of SNCC, and himself are organizers of the Student Activist League in the local high schools.

E. DEACONS FOR DEFENSE AND JUSTICE

CV T-12 advised on November 29, 1965, that a meeting was held at Youngstown, Ohio, on November 18, 1965, at which HENRY AUSTIN spoke, being introduced as a member of the Deacons for Defense and Justice. AUSTIN advised that there was no chapter of the Deacons for Defense and Justice in the North, and that no chapter would be established in the North unless there is a need for it.

(1)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of Robert F. Williams, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding Williams, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, Williams fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of Don Freeman, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." Freeman served as RAM Chairman, with Maxwell Stanford, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

APPENDIX

CV-100-27056

(1)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND BRANCH

A source in April, 1943, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized about 1938 or 1939, and was affiliated with the National SWP and followed its policies and directives.

A second source, on June 14, 1965, advised that the Cleveland Branch SWP, with approximately sixteen members, is affiliated with the National SWP, and is currently active in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

APPENDIX

19

(1)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A source, on June 9, 1965, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and it is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as the majority of its members are members of the SWP. Source related that its activities are aimed toward youth on college campuses and that it claims to be independent of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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CV-100-27056

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

(1)

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" ("YS"), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated this organization was formed by the Nationwide supporter clubs of the publication "YS".

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of YSA. This declaration stated YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the "YS" have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 7, 1965, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left-socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 7, 1965, YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC) and through an official SWP representative at all YSA NEC meetings. The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section of the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA is located in Room 631, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A P P E N D I X

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
January 31, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Exception is CV T-17, who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information in the past.

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DATE 03-27-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	1-28-66	12/27/65 - 1/21/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: DARWIN E. THORNTON — TYPED BY: mes

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON dated 10/28/65 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-5, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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Notations

66 MAR 1 1966

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through indices of the Chicago Division, and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

CG 100-41324

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

Source	Location
CG T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterization of EUGENE TOURNOUR
CG T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-4 [redacted]	Characterization of JACK BURCH
CG T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-7 CG 5824-S	Characterization of JACK BURCH

COVER PAGE

CG 100-41324

b3
b7D
b7E

Source	Location
CG T-8	[redacted]
CG T-9	[redacted]

- D* -

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - OSI, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region I, 113th IMIC Group, Chicago (RM)
Copy to: 1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA DARWIN E. THORNTON
Date: 1-28-66

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois activity in Negro civil rights struggle now directed toward influencing the programs and activities of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) - Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). CP of Illinois has directed CP members to participate in the formation of civil rights collectives to consist of CP and non-CP people, particularly around the CCCO-SCLC complex. Objective is to control collectives and influence direction of civil rights struggle as well as to form a base whereby non-CP Negroes will be recruited into the CP so CP can reorganize a more substantial CP of Illinois Negro Commission. CP of Illinois and CP nationally also pursuing program whereby a relationship will be established between civil rights and peace issue growing out of war in Viet Nam. CP of Illinois also planning to organize support for Negro political candidates who will oppose Mayor DALEY's Democratic Party candidates in 1966 elections. CP efforts particularly directed toward defeat of Congressman WILLIAM DAWSON of First Congressional District. Newly formed Independent Labor Committee, also known as Labor Committee of CCCO, target for CP infiltration and CP of Illinois members formerly active in Negro American Labor Council (NALC) now active in Labor Committee, Identity of CP members in civil rights organizations such as the CCCO, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NALC and SCLC noted where pertinent. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party inactive in civil rights struggle during last three months due to preoccupation with protest against war in Viet Nam.

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CG 100-41324

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CG 100-41324
DET:csm
1.

DETAILS:

The following organization mentioned in this report has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)

CG 100-41324

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at CP of Illinois meetings, including expressions by CP of Illinois leaders and rank and file members

a. General

On October 21, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois staff was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting, EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the inactive CP of Illinois Negro Commission, introduced GENE TOURNOUR and stated that he and TOURNOUR had been working together in the civil rights field for over one year. DURHAM stated that through this relationship, DURHAM had become impressed with the political insight and dedication to "the struggle" that TOURNOUR represented. It was stated that due to TOURNOUR's efforts, certain advantages had been made in establishing within the civil rights movement, more Negro leadership and the beginning of a labor union base.

DURHAM next reported that he would attempt to explain developments which had occurred around the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) on the West Side and if time permitted he would examine some of the problems of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO).

DURHAM then stated that in his opinion, the political power structure of Chicago was very much concerned with the developments taking place in the civil rights movement. For the first time this power structure had come to realize that the civil rights movement represented a threat to their existence. Therefore, the power structure was taking all types of actions to try and neutralize the civil rights movement. One of the steps taken was that the power structure was trying to develop an organization headed by Alderman RALPH METCALF and to develop this organization into a force in the civil rights movement which could be controlled by the political machine in Chicago.

DURHAM reported that the other aspect utilized by the power structure was to try and subvert the civil rights movement through this incorrect leadership.

DURHAM noted, however, that none of the political machine's efforts need to be successful if there can be developed a real grass roots movement on civil rights issues in the community.

DURHAM further reported that there were rumors that the DALEY political machine was trying to meet with the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING individually and arrange some type of deal with KING, however, DURHAM indicated that he personally did not place much stock in this development.

TOURNOUR next spoke and referred to DURHAM's suggestion that some form of grass roots movement and/or collective be formed. He stated that he had been thinking about this question for some time and whether it was necessary or advantageous from his standpoint to meet with such a CP group. TOURNOUR stated that based on his experiences, he had not felt the weight of the CP as a force in the civil rights struggle and that his convictions of the importance of the Party were only through intellectual convictions, through his reading and discussions with individuals.

TOURNOUR stated that his concern has been that the political machine has not played any significant role in the civil rights struggle. He stated that as a matter of fact, some of the ex-CP people he had worked with had played negative roles. TOURNOUR stated that what should be discussed, in addition to the over-all problems of the civil rights movement, is how the ideological question can be clarified among the leftists.

TOURNOUR next presented a picture of some of the activities of the SCLC on the West Side of Chicago. During this report he indicated that the Rev. JAMES BEVEL, head of the SCLC forces in Chicago, has developed an amazing skill in organizing people and developing mass educational approaches.

According to TOURNOUR, the Rev. BEVEL had formed a fairly effective collective on the West Side of Chicago but he stated that it was unfortunate that this collective only meets during the day.

TOURNOUR stated that in the civil rights movement today, and particularly in Chicago, all types of national and local religious and civil organizations were vying for leadership of the civil rights movement and TOURNOUR had been unable to determine BEVEL's opinion on this competition.

TOURNOUR also reported that in his opinion there were problems of developing an organizational structure into which the activities of the current mass action program could be channeled after the SCLC pulls its staff personnel out of Chicago.

TOURNOUR also commented at the present time there were weaknesses within the CCCO in that as yet the CCCO had not formulated a tight organizational structure that would assist the organization and give it an ability to produce at the level which the SCLC is producing on the West Side.

TOURNOUR noted that AL RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, was just beginning to work to staff his sector of the movement and as of the current time only had one young person working in the CCCO office who was trying to establish office routine.

Following TOURNOUR's comments, JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois staff member, spoke and indicated that the information furnished by DURHAM and TOURNOUR had been extremely valuable and that in his opinion the CP of Illinois should direct an appeal to the National Office of the CP, USA, requesting the National Office to arrange for a discussion leaning toward the designation of Chicago as a point of concentration in both the youth and adult fields.

WEST also commented on the necessity for developing issues in the Negro community and the necessity of establishing the recommended collectives so as to assist in the guidance of CP work in the civil rights area. WEST also noted that at the present time it is necessary to begin to think of how plans could be established to implement political activity in the Negro civil rights field for the coming local and national elections.

Also, during this meeting, TED PEARSON, CP of Illinois youth leader, indicated that he wished to discuss the relationship of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago to the SCLC activities. He indicated that the Du Bois Clubs in Chicago had been trying to participate with the Rev. BEVEL in his SCLC organization and that BEVEL had opened the doors to them and had even held a rally at the Du Bois Club Freedom Center on the West Side. However, PEARSON indicated that the Du Bois Clubs had been attempting to organize 200 delegates for a peace march to be held in Washington, D.C. on November 27, 1965, and that the CP of Illinois staff should discuss a plan whereby the attempts to organize the delegation for this peace march would not alienate the Du Bois Clubs from the West Side SCLC activities.

DURHAM then spoke and noted that the problems confronting the left in Chicago relative to the civil rights movement were extremely complicated, particularly when it came to attempts by the left to act as a force in mobilizing the civil rights forces. DURHAM stated that the CP was restricted by lack of a physical force, as well as a lack of ideological forces in the struggle.

DURHAM then suggested that the CP attempt to establish a "top committee of the Party" which would consist of both CP and non-CP people. He recommended that this committee meet regularly to discuss the city-wide problem of the civil rights movement and that, if possible, he would try to serve on such a committee.

DURHAM stated that it would be difficult to establish this committee because the work of this committee would involve its membership knee deep in work.

DURHAM also stated that it was necessary to attempt to form a collective around the CCCO itself and that this collective should not duplicate the work of the "top committee." DURHAM also recommended that a CP collective be formed around the West Side activity of the SCLC, as well as a collective to work on the near North Side of Chicago. He also recommended the formation of a collective around a labor committee which has been formed by various union representatives in the Chicago area to work in the civil rights field.

DURHAM continued and noted that anyone of the collectives, if formed, would be ineffectual if it were comprised of the present CP of Illinois membership because at the present time there are no CP of Illinois members in any deep involvement in the areas where these collectives would be formed. DURHAM stated, therefore, that the CP of Illinois outlook must be to try and influence Party and non-Party collectives.

DURHAM stated that he was not making any hard and fast proposals but that he would like to consult individually with GENE TOURNOUR and others in the civil rights movement and present a final version of his recommendations for approval at either a CP of Illinois Staff or CP of Illinois State Board meeting.

(CG T- 1, 10/22/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:mmc

On October 31, 1965, GENE TOURNOUR and AL RABY met with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting the newly organized "Labor Committee" of the CCCO was discussed. RABY and TOURNOUR were apprised by the CP of Illinois Negro Commission leadership that the commission was disappointed in the progress being made in the civil rights field by the Labor Committee mainly because of the distractions which were being introduced into the work of the committee by some of its members particularly distractions which prevented the organization from being a functioning committee that could play a more active role in the political activity in Chicago.

During the discussion certain suggestions were made by CP of Illinois representatives whereby these representatives would try to develop a functioning committee that could act as a base for AL RABY's civil rights activities in the Chicago area. In response, RABY indicated that he felt such a base would make things easier; however, he did not personally wish to become involved in organizing it. RABY noted that he had been functioning more closely with Negro businessmen and as a result he had been successful in obtaining some help on the financial problem. He also noted that he needed to concentrate more effort in the religious area and that much of his time would be taken up in accomplishing this objective.

The CP of Illinois representatives at this meeting indicated that they were merely furnishing RABY with information and were not suggesting that RABY shift his interests.

GENE TOURNOUR suggested that a citywide collective of various civil rights representatives be formed and that if formed such a collective would be helpful in all of the civil rights projects now underway. He stated that this collective would serve the purpose of coordinating all projects such as the recent developments in labor, in housing projects and other

actions. TOURNOUR noted that such a collective if formed could best be built around AL RABY.

Those at this meeting were in general agreement that the formation of such a collective would be useful and it was generally agreed that TOURNOUR should contact some individuals who the group felt were possibilities for this collective and obtain from these individuals their ideas. It was suggested further that once TOURNOUR had made such a survey a subsequent meeting be held to discuss the formation of this collective.

(CG T-1, 11/1/65)

On November 7, 1965, a meeting was held on the south side of Chicago with some 15 to 18 individuals present. This meeting was called by AL RABY, convenor of the CCCO, and those present represented a gathering of the leadership of various elements of the civil rights movement in Chicago, chiefly however individuals connected with either the CCCO or the SCLC.

During this meeting on November 7, 1965, AL RABY explained to the gathering that the purpose of the meeting was to hold a discussion of the various activities taking place in Chicago within the civil rights movement and further to exchange information among various organizations and possibly to form a base to offer mutual assistance to each other.

RABY indicated that the discussion at this meeting was to be the beginning of a series of such discussions to help correlate the civil rights movement in Chicago.

Among those attending this meeting was EUGENE TOURNOUR and it was also understood that another individual and member of the CP of Illinois was in attendance as well as an individual known to be active in the west side unit of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC).

(CG T-1, 11/3/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:mmc

Relative to EUGENE TOURNOUR it is to be noted that TOURNOUR has been considered for some time by the leadership of the CP of Illinois as a CP member for all practical purposes and that representatives of the CP of Illinois had worked closely with TOURNOUR as they would with any other CP member.

TOURNOUR was the CORE midwest regional secretary in charge of the CORE task force in Chicago from the summer of 1964 until he was fired by the CORE National Office in January, 1965.

TOURNOUR then arranged for a group of midwest CORE representatives to finance his employment as a staff CORE member of the midwest area. As such, TOURNOUR had continued as head of the CORE task force from January until June, 1965, when the "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, ran an article regarding his activities which resulted in a public statement by the CORE National Director that TOURNOUR had been fired.

(CG T-1, 9/65)

The CP of Illinois continues to plan to establish a CP of Illinois club consisting of CP of Illinois members who are active in Negro civil rights mass organizations.

In the meantime, however, until this plan is realized, the CP of Illinois is relying upon EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the inactive CP of Illinois Negro Commission. It is understood that DURHAM works individually with some leaders of some of the Negro mass organizations such as the CCCO, and in addition, has the responsibility for establishing contact with other Negro leaders of community organizations. The long-range objective of the CP in Chicago is to try to form a collective of both CP and non-CP Negroes who are active in the civil rights struggle, and who will function under CP of Illinois leadership. It is hoped that it will be possible for the CP to control this group without it being known as a CP organizational unit, and it is further hoped that some of these non-CP Negroes will be recruited into the CP to form the base for a more substantial and re-organized CP of Illinois Negro Commission.

Based upon a discussion by the State Board of the CP of Illinois in October, 1965, it was decided that EARL DURHAM would attempt to establish the aforementioned collective of CP and non-CP people active in the civil rights movement. As a followup to this discussion, it is understood that DURHAM has been able to affiliate himself as a representative from a neighborhood community organization with a group of individuals active in the civil rights movement and this group is scheduled to meet regularly every Sunday evening. Most of these individuals or at least five or six of them are people connected with the SCLC-CCCO operation.

Notwithstanding the proposals based upon the discussion of the State Board in October, 1965, there has not been a substantive discussion at CP of Illinois State Board meetings on the civil rights issue since the fall of 1965. There has been no request for such a discussion, and at the present time there does not appear to be a necessity for it.

The peace issues such as the protest against the war in Viet Nam have occupied most of the discussions at the CP of Illinois State Board meetings. This Viet Nam issue at the current time has taken precedence over any other topic on the agenda in one form or another.

The CP of Illinois and the CP nationally is trying to establish a relationship between the civil rights issue and the peace issue, and so far has been relatively unsuccessful. There is a current proposal for some form of mass demonstration in February, 1966, trying in the peace and civil rights issues; that is, that these demonstrations will be pursued as a direct attempt to try to involve leaders of the civil rights movement in conjunction with the activities of the leaders of the peace movement.

JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member and member of the CP of Illinois Staff, has instructed that attempts be undertaken to get AL RABY Convener of the CCCO, to speak at a rally that will be sponsored by the CP of Illinois in February; however, it is understood that RABY has refused to accept this invitation. In view of RABY's refusal, WEST has instructed that attempts be made to get the Reverend JAMES BEVEL or some other SCLC staff member to act as a speaker at that rally. As a parallel effort to this issue of joining the civil rights issue and the peace issue, the CP of Illinois is organizing efforts to influence the Chicago Committee to End the War in View Nam, and it is understood that this committee generally is accepting CP of Illinois advice.

(CG T 1, 1/4/66)

CG 100-41324
DET:csm
1.

On December 11, 1965, JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member and a member of the CP of Illinois Staff, indicated that he had proposed to the Chicago peace movement that a peace and freedom demonstration be organized on the south side of Chicago for February 12, 1966.

WEST indicated that his proposal was enthusiastically received although there had been some opposition to the idea from the Trotskyites.

In connection with this proposed peace and freedom demonstration, it is understood that WEST issued instructions to the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission to attempt to contact forces in the civil rights movement in Chicago and obtain their participation and support of this proposed demonstration. WEST indicated that this CP of Illinois Negro Commission leadership should convince leadership of the civil rights movement in Chicago to organize a separate committee for this purpose.

It is understood that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission leadership is not too enthusiastic about its ability to move the leadership of the civil rights movement into action. It is understood that AL RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, was one of the leaders of the civil rights movement to be contacted on this issue.

Also it is understood that JAMES WEST on December 11, 1965, raised with the CP of Illinois Negro Commission leadership the question of the political action issue among the Negroes in Chicago.

WEST issued instructions that various Negro candidates who announced themselves as candidates against Congressman WILLIAM DAWSON should somehow be encouraged to call a conference with the idea of attempting to coordinate their limited resources and with the view of uniting around one candidate.

It is understood that the CP of Illinois Negro Commission leadership expressed the doubt as to whether the individual candidates would see eye to eye on such a proposal and it was suggested that if anyone of the candidates could pull the group together it would be DICK GREGORY, the Negro comedian.

It is understood that the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission indicated that an attempt would be made to convince the candidates to hold the conference as proposed by WEST.

(CG T-1, 12/13/65)

On December 19, 1965, EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, met with a group of individuals active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting were AL RABY and EUGENE TOURNOUR.

The purpose of this meeting was to have EARL DURHAM brief AL RABY on the attempts to formalize the organization of the Independent Labor Committee, also known as the Labor Committee of the CCCO.

During the course of this meeting DURHAM advised RABY that the Labor Committee was organizing an office and was attempting to set a date for a "retreat" to discuss a long-range program.

Also during the discussion, DURHAM indicated that in the First Congressional District, attempts had been made to interest Reverend ARTHUR M. BRAZIER in running for Congress, and at this point there were some doubts as to whether BRAZIER could be convinced to run for office. It was further indicated that AL RABY should have something to say about who did run in the First Congressional District and it was therefore suggested that an attempt be made to convene a conference in the First Congressional District of all the interested parties to discuss this question. It was further suggested that DICK GREGORY, the Negro comedian, be approached as the one to issue the call for this conference so that an attempt could be made to unify a position as to one candidate.

During the discussion AL RABY indicated that he was not convinced that such a campaign effort would have positive results but he agreed to meet with DICK GREGORY and discuss the possibilities with him.

Also during this meeting, EARL DURHAM proposed that consideration be given to launching a campaign to hold rents in the Negro slum areas at their present levels. DURHAM proposed that the Reverend BEVEL of the SCLC be approached concerning this rent campaign and that BEVEL be convinced of the need for such a campaign because it would relate to Mayor DALEY's proposed 1966 budget and also relate to the fight for a better education and the fight against slums.

AL RABY indicated that the idea had merit but had no idea as to how it could be initiated.

In the subsequent period of discussion AL RABY did not seem too enthusiastic over the rent proposal and consequently the subject was dropped.

(CG T-1, 12/20/65)

b. CP of Illinois State Board

On October 19, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this State Board meeting, EARL DURHAM, member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission, and a State Board member, reported to the Board that there was a need for a full discussion on the relationship of the civil rights movement and the peace movement in the Chicago area.

DURHAM noted that in the peace demonstrations that had taken place in the Chicago area against the war in Viet Nam, there was a weakness in these demonstrations due to a lack of Negro participation. DURHAM pointed out that there is a growing tendency in leading circles of the civil rights movement to recognize the inseparableness of the peace and civil rights struggle.

DURHAM noted that the Party should alert itself to the possibility of a struggle against sectarianism in the peace movement and gave as an example the fact that in the civil rights movement in Chicago the forces around LAWRENCE LANDRY in ACT have carried on an extremely sectarian struggle. DURHAM noted that this approach, if carried out, would have made it impossible to develop the civil rights movement to the level it now enjoys. DURHAM noted that the idea proposed by LANDRY's group had to be ideologically combated and defeated.

DURHAM stated that in reference to the current peace struggle the same situation was true. DURHAM stated that there is the necessity at the present time for broadening the pace of the peace movement. He noted that this broadening could not be accomplished if the left position of the draft card burners, the troop train stoppers, etc. is the dominant action within the peace movement.

DURHAM closed his remarks by noting that the CP of Illinois must give full support to the coalition that had been built around the march in Washington protesting the war in South Viet Nam because this coalition represents the type of movement that will be necessary to change United States foreign policy.

(CG T-1, 10/20/65)
(CG T-2, 10/28/65)

On November 2, 1965, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

The agenda for this meeting was a discussion on two points. One point was the peace movement against the war in Viet Nam and the other was on the civil rights movement in Chicago.

During the discussion on the peace movement, the CP of Illinois' efforts to support the march on Washington protesting the war in Viet Nam scheduled for November 27, 1965, was discussed. During this discussion TED PEARSON, who was in attendance, mentioned that there was a problem in mobilizing support for this peace effort in the civil rights movement because of the fact that the SCLC under the leadership of the Reverend JAMES BEVEL was holding a "retreat" for some of the west side Negro youth on the same weekend that the march on Washington was scheduled.

In response to PEARSON's announcement, JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member, indicated that if possible attempts should be made to try to influence the Reverend BEVEL to either postpone his scheduled retreat or allow some of the young people to attend the Washington mobilization.

EARL DURHAM, who was present, indicated in response to WEST's suggestion that it would be most difficult to attempt

to cancel the SCLC retreat because this retreat represented almost four months of work by the SCLC on the west side of Chicago.

Following the aforementioned discussion, DURHAM then reported to the board that he desired to comment on the civil rights movement in Chicago and rather than give a full evaluation of the movement he would instead discuss the Party estimate of this movement which had recently been discussed by the CP of Illinois leadership.

DURHAM then reported that a potential now exists within the Chicago area in connection with the Negro civil rights movement for upsetting Mayor DALEY's Democratic machine. DURHAM indicated that this possibility was created as a result of the unity and the struggle which had been developed by the cooperation of the SCLC and the CCCO. DURHAM noted that the main area of activity for these two organizations had been the west side, the near north side, and the north Kenwood area of Chicago.

DURHAM stated that there are still tremendous problems because of the character of the leadership of the civil rights movement; that is, that much of the leadership was still relegated to staff personnel of the various participating organizations and there was still the problem of rank and file participation.

DURHAM also noted that within the civil rights struggle itself serious competition was being developed by some of the participating organizations.

DURHAM noted that the CP of Illinois had discussed the possibility of stimulating the organization of a collective and/or collectives within the various areas of work. DURHAM stated that these collectives were envisioned as incorporating both Party and non-Party individuals and in most instances would not be under the leadership of the CP. DURHAM reported that at recent meetings he had participated in with some of

the top leaders of the civil rights movement agreement had been reached to establish at a top level a unity or collective of people who are active in the various fields of work within the civil rights movement.

Subsequent to the aforementioned CP of Illinois State Board meeting EUGENE TOURNOUR met separately with some of the State Board members and reported that he had held a series of discussions with AL RABY of the CCCO and with some SCLC leaders and that they had concluded that they should form a citywide body of about 15 individuals active in the civil rights movement and that this citywide body would be the same type of collective which had previously been suggested by EARL DURHAM. It was indicated during the discussion with TOURNOUR that this collective would be the collective that would discuss political organization and estimates looking toward the defeat of the DALEY political machine in Chicago.

It was decided during this later meeting that EARL DURHAM would participate as a member of this collective ostensibly as a delegate from a civil rights organization in Chicago.

(CG T-1, 11/3/65)
(CG T-2, 11/3/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:csm
1.

On December 7, 1965, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During this State Board meeting JACK KLING, CP of Illinois State Board member, reported to the board the fact that on recent dates fires, which were believed to be the result of arson, had destroyed the farm of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, and also destroyed the W.E.B. Du Bois Club Headquarters on the west side of Chicago. KLING indicated that these two acts, in his opinion, gave evidence of some type of conspiracy to destroy these places. KLING proposed that the CP of Illinois work out some type of "fight back" and public expression of indignation over these incidents.

JAMES WEST, who was present indicated that he approved of the "fight back" campaign relative to these acts because they indicated there was a concerted effort to commit acts of violence against the CP because some individuals are fearful of the new prestige and relationships the CP is accomplishing.

It was proposed during this meeting that the Du Bois Club leadership in Chicago should begin the "fight back" by attempting to organize a united committee of representatives of civil rights organizations who would join the Du Bois Club in a protest statement.

(CG T-1, 12/8/65)

On December 14, 1965, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago.

On the agenda for this meeting was a report by JAMES WEST concerning the organization of party program relative to the 1966 elections.

During his report WEST indicated that the main direction of the CP program is to develop a program relative to the civil rights struggle in 1966 particularly around the proposed Negro candidates who would run in the 1966 elections. WEST pointed out that the highlights of such a program should be related to the peace and civil rights demonstrations which were being proposed in the Chicago area and which were designed to tie together the peace question and the civil rights question.

WEST also indicated that the Party's position and program should also be related to the tremendous dissatisfaction among Negro voters throughout the country. He noted that this dissatisfaction was particularly demonstrated in the Chicago area by the announced candidacy of DICK GREGORY whereby GREGORY proposed to run against Mayor DALEY.

WEST reported that in his view the GREGORY campaign should not be taken lightly because it could mushroom into a very serious campaign.

WEST also pointed out there was a posibility that the DALEY machine could be hurt at one of its strongest points, that being the attempt in the First Congressional District to overturn Congressman WILLIAM DAWSON. WEST noted that the CP would exert effort to organize a conference among the various candidates in the First Congressional District in an attempt to rally behind one candidate and to pool their resources to defeat DAWSON. WEST also proposed that the Party attempt to initiate a conference along the same lines in the Second Congressional District in an attempt to defeat Congressman O'HARA. WEST proposed that in connection with the initiation of such a conference the Party also attempted to organize delegations who would issue demands that O'HARA resign. WEST also proposed that during the conferences, if they are organized, the Party should try to develop an approach to challenge the non-Communist affidavits for political candidates in the State of Illinois.

c. CP of Illinois Clubs

On September 22, 1965, the Rogers Park East CP of Illinois Club held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting MARTIN JOFFE addressed those present and stated that the Rogers Park East CP Club should take steps to involve its membership actively in the civil rights movement in Chicago. It was suggested that this could be accomplished by having the members affiliate themselves with the CCCO headed by AL RABY or have the members support the activities of this organization.

In response to JOFFE's suggestion, HARRY CANTER, who was present, asked to know just what the CCCO was as an organization.

JOFFE then briefly described the activities of the CCCO in the civil rights field and noted that he had been told by the CCCO leadership that they greatly needed help as well as funds. JOFFE noted that membership in the CCCO costs $50 and he suggested that the club designate someone as a representative from the club to join the CCCO with the understanding that the club pay this membership fee.

After some brief discussion, the majority of the club membership present indicated that they were not in favor of JOFFE's proposal. It was generally indicated that the club membership wanted more information about the CCCO before they would give approval to such a proposal.

(CG T-3, 9/29/65)

On October 13, 1965, the Rogers Park East CP of Illinois Club held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The entire meeting was devoted exclusively to a talk by TED PEARSON, who spoke on the CP youth activity to which he belonged as well as the work of the Du Bois Clubs of Chicago.

CG 100-41324
DET:mmc

In discussing the Du Bois Club activity in Chicago, PEARSON noted that the Du Bois Clubs had been active in the civil rights movement on the west side of Chicago and had been successful in forcing businesses on the west side to hire more Negro employees. He reported that the method utilized was one whereby the club representatives contacted various businessmen and factory management and told the management that they would set up picket lines at these establishments should they fail to hire more Negro employees.

(CG T-3, 10/15/65)

On October 12, 1965, the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE reported to the group that he was in the process of obtaining more information concerning the CCCO. He stated that he desired to find out what the CCCO plans to do in the future relative to their activities demanding the ouster of Chicago superintendent of schools BENJAMIN C. WILLIS.

TERNIPSEDE advised that he and several other individuals were supposed to meet a week ago to discuss the various programs of the CCCO but only a couple of persons appeared for the meeting and consequently little was accomplished.

TERNIPSEDE noted that what discussion was held related mostly to the peace movement and the only thing decided was that the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee should give more support to the groups who are calling for the United States to get out of Viet Nam.

TERNIPSEDE advised that the CCCO's program was discussed to a limited extent and it was agreed that new methods will have to be found to cause the ouster of Superintendent WILLIS because the CCCO marches against WILLIS held in the downtown Chicago area have dwindled away to nothing.

(CG T-4, 10/15/65)
(CG T-5, 10/15/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:csm
1.

On December 2, 1965, the Social Workers Club, Professional Section, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 5427 South Dorchester Avenue, Chicago.

During the course of this meeting the mass organizational activity of the individual club members was discussed. During this discussion, it was brought out that the following individuals are active in the Chicago Civil Rights Movement through an organization called Social Workers For Human Rights. The members active in this group from the club were as follows:

PEARL ROSENZWEIG
GOLDIE SHAPIRO
CHARLOTTE HOLENIA
DOROTHY HAYES

All of the above were also present at this meeting.

During the discussion on mass organizations and the civil rights issues, it was brought out that PEARL ROSENZWEIG and CHARLOTTE HOLENIA had met with the Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC in connection with the war on poverty program on the west side of Chicago. It was stated that during the meeting where the Reverend BEVEL appeared, many of the individuals who attended this meeting expressed hostility against public welfare social workers. It was stated that the social workers who attended the meeting believed that this feeling had been agitated by LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT; however, those attending the meeting as social workers were gratified that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL soothed the critics, noting that it was not the time for rash actions.

It was also stated during this meeting that BEVEL, during his remarks, indicated that there had been no picketing or demonstrations on the poverty program because it was too cold now to take to the streets and that Negroes should wait until spring before they take such actions.

(CG T-8, 12/8/65)

d. CP of Illinois Caucus Within the Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

On September 27, 1965, CP of Illinois members active within the Chicago Chapter NALC held a meeting at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

Among those present for this meeting was EARL DURHAM, who reported on a meeting of a leading National Committee of the CP. DURHAM announced that it was the decision of this CP USA National Committee that every effort should be made to maintain the NALC as an organization. DURHAM, however, noted that it was questionable in his mind as to whether or not the NALC could be maintained in Chicago. He noted that if the organization was to be maintained some way must be found to get the organization back on its feet.

DURHAM noted that if the NALC could not be maintained this situation raises the question as to where those CP members active in the NALC at the present time could go. DURHAM noted that the Illinois CP State Board was going to discuss this question at a future meeting.

DURHAM closed the meeting with the suggestion that the CP members active in the NALC contact members of the Executive Board of Chicago Chapter NALC with a view toward discussing the question of the revision of the Chicago Chapter NALC.

(CG T-6, 10/6/65)

On November 3, 1965, CP of Illinois members active in the Chicago Chapter NALC held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting EARL DURHAM, who was present, informed those in attendance that from all indications the NALC is a dead issue and because of this the CP of Illinois wanted

its CP members active in the NALC to become active in the "Labor Committee" which had been recently formed in connection with the CCCO movement. DURHAM noted that the CP members would be responsible for developing Party influence within this new "Labor Committee."

(CG T-6, 11/19/65)

CG 100-41324
DET:csm
1.

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Chicago Branch Socialist Worker Party (CBSWP)

During the past three months the CBSWP has had no program regarding the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois. There have been no reports given at CBSWP meetings concerning the civil rights movement or organizations and members of the CBSWP have not engaged in any demonstrations.

The explanation for this is that the main concentration of the CBSWP during the past several months in addition to the usual SWP activity has been in connection with the peace issue relative to ending the war in Viet Nam.

(CG T-9, 1/17/66)

CG 100-41324
DET:pma
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II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES

A. United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers (UPFAW) "Labor's Rally for Civil Rights" 10/28/65, Chicago, Illinois

On October 28, 1965, a number of UPFAW locals in the Chicago area sponsored a "Labor's Rally for Civil Rights" meeting which was held at the United Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It originally was anticipated that at the minimum 500 to 600 people, mainly from the UPFAW, would be in attendance, however, it was estimated that only approximately 180 were present.

The Reverend JAMES BEVEL from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was the main speaker and advised the group that the purpose of this meeting was to gain the support and assistance of labor in the civil rights struggle in the Chicago area.

The Reverend BEVEL stated that in the struggle five points of interest are being explored, namely, political action, housing, education, jobs and poverty. He stated that the political action area has been assigned to the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) Labor Committee, and that the CCCO Labor Committee plans to develop techniques of political education, stressing the advantages of independent political action, exposing the exploitations of the Negro community by the "DALEY Machine" in Chicago and selecting independent candidates with the objective of exposing Negro politicians.

BEVEL stated that all activities will be channelized through the CCCO. He further pointed out that in an attempt to build broad forces in each of the five areas, it will take at least six months. He pointed out that in order to get the political action program moving in Chicago, it must be accomplished by the lower echelon from the labor unions.

BEVEL brought out that in these five areas explored, they are anticipating support from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), rank and file labor and a number of community organizations. He stated that SCLC will assist in developing and guiding a civil rights program for Chicago through the CCCO.

BEVEL projected no definite program, and did not seem as impressive as was expected, since after his speech it was observed that 40 to 50 individuals left the meeting.

JACK BURCH, an official of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA) in Chicago also spoke and mentioned labor's duty to support a political action program in the civil rights struggle in Chicago, both from a financial and manpower standpoint. BURCH also mentioned the necessity of having a coordinator between labor, the CCCO and the SCLC, and recommended that the CCCO Labor Committee finance such a person.

BURCH projected no definite program. No followup meeting was scheduled by this group, and it appeared that this meeting was held mainly for the purpose of "feeling out" certain labor unions or groups in the Chicago area for the purpose of determining what support the CCCO can muster from labor.

Observed attending this meeting were HERBERT WRIGHT and NATE SHARPE, both of whom are current members of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 10/29/65)

Concerning JACK BURCH, it is to be noted that CG T-4 on August 13, 1965, advised that BURCH is employed as the Secretary-Treasurer of District 11, UERMWA, and as the Assistant Business Manager of Local 1114, UERMWA, both located in Chicago, Illinois.

On August 12, 1954, CG T-7 advised that as of that time JACK BURCH was a member of the CP unit within the UE and within the Farm Equipment Section.

On January 31, 1955, CG T-7 advised that on January 26, 1955, JACK BURCH attended a CP trade union meeting held in Chicago, Illinois.

On June 14, 1956, CG T-7 reported that as of that time JACK BURCH was a member and employee of the UE and regularly attended meetings of the CP.

On August 28, 1957, CG T-7 advised that the CP group composed of JACK BURCH and others as of August, 1957, was inactive. CG T-7 further advised that BURCH then was not known to have paid any CP dues since prior to the National Convention, CP, USA, held in February, 1957.

Concerning the UERMWA, the "UE Shop Steward Guide," United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA), Publication Number 212, Sixth Edition, 1952, discloses on pages 32-34, "UE - United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America was established in 1936 at a convention in Buffalo, New York. At that time the organization was called the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America. Shortly thereafter, a large group of American Federation of Labor Machinists' locals joined the UE and the full name became the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE).

"The UE is known as 'International Union,' because companies of both the United States and Canada are under contract."

The document, "One Hundred Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor," prepared and released by the Committee on UnAmerican Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 1951, relates the following information:

In 1944 the Committee on UnAmerican Activities found the "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (CIO)" to be one of the unions which was described as having "communist leadership...strongly entrenched." The "United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America" was listed as one of the unions which was expelled from the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950 because of its communist domination.

The "Internal Security Annual Report for 1957, report of the subcommittee to investigate the administration of the Internal Security Act

and other Internal Security laws of the committee on the judiciary, United States Senate," on page 61 refers to the UE as "One of the strongest communist-controlled unions in America."

The International Headquarters of the UE is located at 11 East 51st Street, New York, New York, according to the April 19, 1965, edition of the "UE News," official organ of the UE.

On October 28, 1965, a meeting of the "Labor Committee" was held at 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 150 people attended this affair and the following CP of Illinois members were observed:

HERBERT WRIGHT
SARAH JONES
IJULA SAFFOLD
ANNIE ALEXANDER
BILL TURNIPSEDE
NATE SHARPE
LLOYD CRUMLEY

CG T-6, 11/1/65)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

In connection with the coordinated civil rights activities in Chicago, Illinois, between the CCCO and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), it is to be noted that the CP of Illinois influence is exercised within this complex as follows:

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois Commission, meets with a collective made up of representatives of the CCCO and the SCLC. Also, within this collective is EUGENE TOURNOUR. Of the group that forms this collective, DURHAM's CP affiliation is only known to AL RABY, Convener of the CCCO, and EUGENE TOURNOUR. DURHAM ostensibly is a participant in this collective as a representative from a community civil rights organization. This group was brought together by AL RABY, who continues to act as the leader of the group. The meetings of this collective are civil rights meetings and not CP meetings, and this collective is in keeping with the current line of the CP of Illinois that such community organization groupings are the best possible means of influencing the civil rights struggle in Chicago under existing conditions. DURHAM is the only active CP of Illinois member included in this collective; however, the prospectives are that DURHAM, through his work in this collective, will try and recruit other CP members into this collective.

In regard to EUGENE TOURNOUR, he is considered to be a "known Party Communist" as defined by Marxism. A "known Party communist"is an individual who will carry out most of

the CP's program, but will not join the CP because this type of individual feels for one reason or another the CP discipline would not be to his liking. Relative to program and ideology, there would be no separation between the CP and TOURNOUR. TOURNOUR is, however, not working in the civil rights movement as a CP assignment, and is strictly working on his own.

In a more limited way, additional CP of Illinois members are still active in the CCCO. These CP of Illinois members are Doctor QUENTIN YOUNG and FOSTER STOCKWELL. Also, ANN PROSTEN, a former member of the CP of Illinois, has been active in the affairs of the CCCO. PROSTEN, however, has not met with the CP in a number of years, but the CP of Illinois still considers her friendly, but not always cooperative. FOSTER STOCKWELL is still meeting with the CP, and Doctor QUENTIN YOUNG is a member of the Doctors Club of the CP of Illinois; however, it is not known whether this Doctors Club is meeting at the present time.

(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

1. Independent Labor Committee, aka Labor Committee of the CCCO

The Independent Labor Committee was not created by the CP, but was independently created by a group of trade unionists. The influence of the CCCO and the intervention of the CP through EARL DURHAM helped set the stage for the emergence of this Labor Committee. There is, however, no direct control or direct influence by the CP of Illinois as yet. The Independent Labor Committee is, however, one of the CP of Illinois' main concentrations at this time.

Among CP of Illinois members active in the civil rights movement, the following individuals are to be active in the Independent Labor Committee:

CG 100-41324
DET:mec
8

HERBERT WRIGHT
NATE SHARPE
EARL DURHAM
CHARLES WILSON

The main points of CP of Illinois concentration, as indicated, will be directed toward the Independent Labor Committee and toward the CCCO-SCLC groupings. The CP would like to make an attempt to move the civil rights organizations in Chicago in the direction of the economic issues confronting the Negro community in Chicago. So far, this proposal is still in the planning stage. There have been discussions with certain leaders of the civil rights movement on problems of rent increases, but so far, this has not been accepted as an issue.
(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

On November 30, 1965, a meeting of the Labor Committee of the CCCO was held at 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Approximately 75 to 80 persons were present for this meeting and it was called to discuss the organization of the Labor Committee and the future election of officers for the committee.

During the discussion of the organization of the Labor Committee at this meeting, it was decided that a finance committee and a nominating committee be established. After some consultation, four individuals were nominated to serve on the finance committee by the chairman of the committee and among these individuals were JACK BURCH and NATE SHARPE.

Chairman of the meeting next appointed the nominating committee and among those appointed to this committee were EARL DURHAM and HERB WRIGHT. HERBERT WRIGHT

Also in attendance at this meeting was the Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC who spoke on the general civil rights movement in Chicago and emphasized the need to organize a program to combat slum conditions in the Negro community.

Among those attending this committee were the following members of the CP of Illinois:

CG 100-41324
DET:mec
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CHARLES WILSON
DUTCH WAGNER
EARL DURHAM
HERB WRIGHT
RALPH TURNER
NATE SHARPE

(CG T-6, 12/2/65)

The CP of Illinois members active in the affairs of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO held a meeting on December 8, 1965, in Chicago, Illinois. During this meeting it was brought out that the nominating committee of the labor committee seems to be favoring among other officers, JACK BURCH, for the position of vice president of the Labor Committee. It was also brought out that the nominating committee would probably nominate HERB WRIGHT for the office of treasurer of the Labor Committee.

(CG T-2, 12/9/65)

B. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

As previously indicated, EARL DURHAM and EUGENE TOURNOUR are active in participating in the affairs of what is termed the CCCO-SCLC complex. In addition, RICHARD CRILEY is active with the SCLC on the west side of Chicago, where the main points of concentration in civil rights affairs are being carried on by the SCLC. CRILEY does not currently meet with the CP, however, he is still considered a member as far as is known, and is friendly to the CP, but is not always cooperative.

(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

LESTER DAVIS and BRENETTA HOWELL, who are considered to be current members of the CP of Illinois, are still members of the Executive Board of the NAACP, Chicago Branch; however, these two individuals have not met as a CP collective for some time. As a matter of fact, HOWELL has not been in contact with the CP on the civil rights issue since late summer, 1965.

(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

D. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

SNCC, according to information, is no longer in existence as a civil rights force in the Chicago area.

(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

The NALC is no longer considered an effective force in the civil rights struggle in the Chicago area. The NALC continues to exist only on paper, and there is still a relationship between the officers of this organization and HERBERT WRIGHT, a current CP of Illinois member. The only expectation, since the NALC theoretically still exists is that the organization will, from time to time, issue statements on civil rights issues.

(CG T-1, 1/4/66)

CG 100-41324
DET:pma
IU

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

(No pertinent information developed.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
Nov. 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Darwin E. Thornton dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/27/66

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 10/29/65.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

FEB 1 1966

② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC:esd
(5)

REC-52
100-442529-1136

2 FEB 1 1966

INT. SEC.

57 FEB 9 1966

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW HAVEN	NEW YORK	1/31/66	1/11 - 27/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. | TYPED BY: acg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Reference: Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., 10/29/65.

P*

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report reflects investigation conducted by SAs W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. and STEPHEN J. SLIFKA, JR.

b6
b7C
b7D

39

INFORMANTS

Informant	Location
NH T-1 is [redacted] (request)	100-18050-41
NH T-2 is [redacted] (request)	

Characterization of Student League for Human Rights

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1637 REC-72

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2 - New Haven (100-18290)

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How Fwd.	HOW FORW: L/S
By	BY: RLS/KB

66 FEB 18 1966

Notations

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DATE 11-07-2011 BY 60322 UC BAW/STP/MJT

NH T-3 is [redacted] (request) 100-18050-41 b6 b7C b7D

NH T-4 is [redacted] (request) 100-18050-41

LEADS:

BOSTON - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Boston Office for information since that office maintains liaison with OSI and CIC Offices covering the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

One copy of this report is being furnished to New York for information pursuant to Bureau instructions, as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64.

NEW HAVEN:

At New Haven, Connecticut

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

B.*

COVER PAGE

(Rev. 8-8-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- G-2, New York (RM)
1- OSI, New York (RM)
1- ONI, New York (RM)
1- OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1- CIC, Boston (RM)

Report of: SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. Office: NEW HAVEN
Date: January 31, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-18290 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: HERBERT APTHEKER appeared at University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, on 10/27/65, under sponsorship of Student League for Human Rights. In address to approximately 150 to 200 persons present, APTHEKER stated that socialism will come to the United States, a racist country which ranks second only to South Africa in the repression of other races.

- P* -

Details: This is a report of pertinent activities of Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut, during the period November 1, 1965, through January 31, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On October 27, 1965, NH T-1 advised that on that date, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at Dana Hall, University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut, at which time he was introduced as a representative of the American Institute for Marxist Studies. APTHEKER's topic concerned, "Communism - Promise or Menace."

During his remarks, APTHEKER stated that Communism is not a foreign controlled conspiracy; that socialism will come to the United States since the people want this to happen; and that the American government is exploiting its people economically.

APTHEKER said that the United States is a "parasite" to the undeveloped nations and is a racist country which ranks second only to South Africa in the repression of other races. He stated that as a racist and culturally deprived country, the United States will eventually go communistic since the people desire a social revolution.

Informant said that APTHEKER's appearance was sponsored by the Student League for Human Rights; that approximately 150 to 200 persons attended the affair; and that most of those in attendance were students and faculty members from the University of Bridgeport.

A characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER is included with that of the American Institute for Marxist Studies, in the Appendix Section of this report.

On September 28, 1965, NH T-2 advised that the Student League for Human Rights is a large organization on the campus of the University of Bridgeport, Bridgeport, Connecticut. This organization's membership is composed largely of liberal-minded students; however, approximately five of the members of this organization are also members of the Connecticut Chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America.

A characterization of the Connecticut Chapter, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

On October 27, 1965, NH T-3 and NH T-4 made available substantially the same information as that furnished by NH T-2, above.

APPENDIX

CHARACTERIZATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS

1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the New England District Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on history, science, physics, archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised that as of May 7, 1965, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

APPENDIX

1.

CONNECTICUT CHAPTER OF THE
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

On May 13, 1965, a source advised that the Connecticut Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America was founded November 8, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut. This organization is an affiliate of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America. The aims and purposes of this organization are identical with those of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

The W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Haven 10, Connecticut

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NH 100-18290

January 31, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR. dated and captioned as above at New Haven, Connecticut.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	2/1/66	10/1/65 - 1/21/66

TITLE OF CASE

(C)CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES J. WYLAND — TYPED BY: KOJ

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 10/29/65 at Philadelphia.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

100-442529-1036
REC 47
ST-107
12 FEB 23 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
Request Recd.		DEPT: ISD, CRD
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	2/4/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	ltr
By	BY:	RLS:(1)

Notations

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 21 1966 cc mjt 922 94D

PH 100-47672

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1

[redacted]

PH T-2

[redacted]

PH T-3

[redacted]

PH T-4

[redacted]

100-47672-214
Characterization of JARVIS TYNER
Characterization of SANDY PATRINOS

[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
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Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: February 1, 1966
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period 10/1/65 - 12/31/65. Confidential informants reported MARION METELITS, member of the CPEPD, traveled to New York City on several occasions in September and October to report on her attendance at the SCLC convention in Birmingham, Ala. Philadelphia Fighters for Freedom and Justice feel the admission of Negroes to Girard College would not benefit the conditions of the oppressed Negro minority. DCA claims credit for integrating dances at St. Joseph's Home for Homeless Industrial Boys. BAYARD RUSTIN appeared at Lehigh University 10/14/65. MARTIN LUTHER KING spoke at WILPF affair on 10/15/65.

- P -

DETAILS:

COMMUNIST TACTICS

(COMMUNIST DIRECT INFLUENCE AND PARTICIPATION IN RACIAL DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, DRIVES AND SIMILAR ACTIVITIES WITH RACIAL OVERTONES)

SCLC CONVENTION
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

On August 24, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-1 advised MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD),

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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attended the convention of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) held in Birmingham, Ala., from August 7-12, 1965.

On October 5, 1965, this same source reported that METELITS had traveled to New York City on September 24, 1965, to give a report on this convention to GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). Since GUS HALL was not in New York City at the time, METELITS met with HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman, CPUSA, and although she intended to give a report on the SCLC convention, she was very critical of the CP activities within the CPEPD. Source reported METELITS had also traveled to New York on October 4, 1965, at which time she met with GUS HALL, HENRY WINSTON and ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA. METELITS reported on her attendance at the SCLC convention.

PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On October 21, 1965, PH T-2 advised the regular bimonthly meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 7, 1965, at which time a report was given concerning Girard College and the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to integrate this institution. It was stated that the entry of one or more Negroes to the College would not basically benefit the conditions of the oppressed Negro minority in Philadelphia who are the victims of greedy landlords, unemployment and discrimination.

CECIL MOORE, President of the Philadelphia Chapter of the NAACP, was only diverting the Negroes from the real struggle, which is to fight for changes that would change the status of these oppressed Negroes.

A characterization of the PFLJ appears in the Appendix section of this report.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR HOMELESS
INDUSTRIAL BOYS, 16TH STREET
AND ALLEGHENY AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA

On October 4, 1965, PH T-3 advised the Philadelphia Branch of the W. E. [illegible]is Clubs of America (DCA) has claimed credit for integ[illegible]ting the weekly dances held at the St. Joseph's Home fo[illegible]omeless Industrial Boys, 16th Street and Allegheny Avenue. On one occasion the DCA had sent a Negro couple to the dance and they were admitted with no disturbances. Based on this incident, the DCA has claimed credit for integrating these dances. Later, two of the leaders of the DCA talked to the priest in charge of the orphanage, attempting to o[illegible]tain permission to advertise these dances in the neighborhood. The priest refused to grant them permission to do so and ma[illegible]le it clear to them he did not desire to be associated with the [illegible]CA, whom he referred to as "trouble makers." He also indicate[illegible] he was well aware of the DCA's communist affiliations.

A characteriza[illegible]n of the DCA is included in the Appendi[illegible]ection of this report.

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA

The October 19, 1965, issue of "The Brown and White," the official student publ[illegible]ation of Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., reflects BAYARD RUSTIN, a civil rights leader, spoke before 130 people in the U[illegible]iversity Center on Thursday, October 14, 1965. RUSTIN [illegible]as a guest of the Civil Rights Club and Resident Halls Co[illegible]ncil.

RUSTIN predicted political alliance between the civil rights and labor mov[illegible]ments in the United States to solve the three major civil righ[illegible]s problems--slum housing, employment with dignity and qual[illegible].ty integrated education. Although these problems affect the [illegible]egro more severely, they do affect more white people than Neg[illegible]oes inasmuch as millions and millions of dollars will b[illegible] required to finance the works project and only the Feder[illegible]l Government has enough funds.

RUSTIN stated va[illegible]ious groups must join together and form a strong politica[illegible] alliance to accomplish their goals.

He proposed that Negro women care for children during recess and lunch periods at school to give teachers more time to teach. He also suggested Negro boys be hired as orderlies in hospitals. In addition, he proposed Government support to babysitting agencies to provide employment with dignity and to enable mothers to get away from their husbands and children for a day. He also stated that going to school is work and all people should be paid to go to school where parents cannot afford it. This included the elementary through university education.

RUSTIN, who sponsored a rally on June 8, 1965, in New York City against the U. S. action in Vietnam, stated he believed MARTIN LUTHER KING erred in announcing his opposition to the U. S. Vietnam policy from the platform of the SCLC conference. Although the Vietnam crisis is a damaging one and Dr. KING, as a Nobel Peace Prize winner should have commented on it, it should have been done at a different time and place.

RUSTIN revealed in an interview with officials of this student publication that he was a member of the Young Communist League from 1938 to 1941.

> The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
>
> The "Daily Worker," an east coast communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958, on February 11, 1957, reflected BAYARD RUSTIN was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CPUSA held in New York City February 9-12, 1957.

MARTIN LUTHER KING's
VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA

On page 3 of the October 16, 1965, issue of the "Evening Bulletin," a daily Philadelphia newspaper, appeared an article which reflects the Reverend Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING spoke at the 50th Anniversary Banquet of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) held at the

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on October 15, 1965, before more than 1,000 people. KING cited narrow national self-interest as a barrier to peace throughout the world.

KING accused the U. S. of talking about peace while burgeoning a defense budget that already bulges, enlarging an already awesome Army and devising even more devastating weapons. Most other nations are no less guilty than we.

An hour before KING arrived at the Hotel, 30 pickets carrying signs that read "King's Rights Equal Anarchy," "Reds and Peace Don't Mix" and "WILPF Means Red Slavery" paraded in front of the main entrance to the Hotel. Two of these pickets spotted KING entering the Hotel and called him "coward" and "yellow belly" but KING ignored them. The pickets were representatives of the Delaware Valley Citizens for Victory over Communism. There were no incidents.

MILITANT LABOR FORUM
DECEMBER 12, 1965

On December 17, 1965, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised that on December 12, 1965, a Militant Labor Forum sponsored by the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was held at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The Chairman of this Forum was MORRIS CHERTOV, leader of the Philadelphia Branch of the SWP. The main speaker was CHARLES SIMMS, leader of the Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ), Bogalusa, La., and WILLIAM MATHEWS of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in Philadelphia. SIMMS stated the DDJ was formed in January 1965 to protect two white civil rights workers who were threatened by members of the Ku Klux Klan. SIMMS and others took these two workers into the Negro section for protection.

This idea of self-protection and organization into a group was the beginning of this organization. Since its formation, not one civil rights worker has been injured in Bogalusa.

MATHEW stated there is no necessity for violence in Philadelphia and that CORE could solve problems in Philadelphia

better than a group like the DDJ. If the Negroes in the city work in harmony they could put pressure on the local government and solve their grievances.

Among those in attendance at this Forum were MORRIS and PEARL CHERTOV, members of the Philadelphia Branch of the SWP, JARVIS TYNER and SANDY PATRINOS. Socialist Workers Party

On December 22, 1965, PHT-1 advised JARVIS TYNER and SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS were members of the CP Youth Club, CPEPD, and leaders of the Philadelphia Chapter of the DCA. W.E.B. DuBois Club of America

A collection was taken and SIMMS was given $100 to take back to Bogalusa with him.

A characterization of the Philadelphia Branch of the SWP is included in the Appendix Section of this report.

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(1)

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on April 28, 1965 that the Philadelphia Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (PBSWP) is an affiliate of the National SWP, which maintains headquarters at 116 University Place, New York, N. Y., and, as such, follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP. The source advised that the PBSWP which has been an active organization in Philadelphia since 1940, does not have a headquarters at the present time, but utilizes residences of various members for meetings and functions. The source added that the PBSWP utilizes the name "Militant Labor Forum" for public affairs and "Workers Party" as a ballot name when running candidates for public office.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

10*

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 1, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND at Philadelphia dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEWARK	1/31/66	

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX — TYPED BY: lmd

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA ELDRED W. COX, 10/29/65, at Newark.

P*

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is disseminated to intelligence agencies listed pursuant to Bureau instructions.

No characterization is available for NAACP.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
NK T-1 [redacted]	Characterizations of NICK XOURAMBIS and DAVE BERKOWITZ

b7D

APPROVED RWB for — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1-DIO, Philadelphia (RM)
3-Newark (100-43052)

100+LHM 92+D 922

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100-442529-1639 REC-24

9 FEB 3 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;~~ DEPT: ~~ISD, CRD, RAO~~
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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/18/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: RLS/ICB

FEB 21 1966

Notations

BA 100-442529 INT. (SDS)

NK 100-43052

NK T-2 [redacted] [redacted]

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LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J. Will follow communist influence in racial matters and submit report by 5/1/36.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by NK T-1 and NK T-2 could result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-G-2, New York (RM)
1-DIO, New York (RM)
1-CSI, New York (RM)
1-DIO, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX
Date: 1/31/66

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #: 100-43052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist strategy: no information developed. Communist tactics: no information developed. Communist penetration in organizations: An article on page of of "The Record", Hackensack, N.J., stated ROY WILKINS, Exec. Secretary, NAACP, spoke at Bergen County, N.J. NAACP dinner, Paramus, N.J., on 12/10/65. Pictured with WILKINS was NICK KOURAMBIS of Leonia, Vice-President, Bergen County, NAACP. KOURAMBIS attended meeting of NJCP State Board, 8/2/64. Informant advised DAVE BERKOWITZ SI a member of NAACP at Rutgers, Newark, N.J., in 1965. BERKOWITZ attended NJCP State Board meetings in early 1963.

P*

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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NK 10C-43052

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

An article, with protograph, on page one of the December 11, 1965 issue of "The Record", a Hackensack, New Jersey newspaper stated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) spoke at a Bergen County, New Jersey NAACP event, the 23rd Annual Founders Dinner, held at the Suburban Restaurant, Paramus, New Jersey, on the evening of December 10, 1965. Pictured with WILKINS in the photograph above the article was NICOLAS KOURAMBIS of Leonia, New Jersey, Vice-President of the Bergen County NAACP.

NICK KOURAMBIS attended a meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey Communist Party (CP) on August 2, 1964.

(NK T-1, August 4, 1964)

NICK KOURAMBIS, as of March 9, 1965, was considered to be a member of the New Jersey CP by the New Jersey CP State Board because of comments made about his activities by the Board Chairman and other Board members.

(NK T-1, March 9, 1965)

DAVE BERKOWITZ is a member of the NAACP at Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey.

(NK T-2, November 18, 1965)

DAVE BERKOWITZ was not included on the New Jersey CP State Board as re-organized at a meeting of the New Jersey CP on March 22, 1964.

NK T-1, March 24, 1964)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
January 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **Bufile 100-442529 NKfile 100-48052**

Title	**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**
Character	**INTERNAL SECURITY - C**
Reference	**Report of Special Agent Oliver A. Chalifoux dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PORTLAND	NEW YORK	1/31/66	11/1/65 - 1/28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEONARD E. FRANK — TYPED BY: rcf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE Report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK at Portland, 10/29/65.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from PD T-1 through PD T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

SA LEONARD E. FRANK observed the demonstration on 11/20/65 mentioned herein. Other demonstrations were observed by SA [redacted] as mentioned herein.

b6
b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
PD T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3-Portland (100-10580)

100-442529-5294-1640 REC 58

10 FEB 1966

Brother

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/8/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: hand
By	BY: [redacted]

54 FEB 10 1966

Notations

INTD/SEC.

PD 100-10580

PD T-2
[redacted]
(former)

[redacted]

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PD T-3
[redacted]
Former potential
panel source

Characterization of MELVIN SPENCER

LEAD

PORTLAND

AT PORTLAND, OREGON. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in Oregon by 5/1/66.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - ONI, Seattle, Washington (RM)
1 - OSI, Tacoma, Washington (RM)
2 - INTC, Portland, Oregon (RM)

Report of: LEONARD E. FRANK Office: Portland, Oregon
Date: 1/31/66

Field Office File #: 100-10580 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist participation in Action for Rights demonstration, Portland, Oregon, November, 1965, reported. Demonstration was a protest against alleged police brutality toward Negroes.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT PORTLAND, OREGON

I - COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II - COMMUNIST TACTICS

(A) DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY ACTION FOR RIGHTS, PORTLAND, OREGON, NOVEMBER 20, 1965

Action for Rights

Formation

The "Oregonian" and the "Oregon Journal", Portland daily newspapers, on September 15, 1965, contained articles about a meeting, the preceding evening, in the Albina area, promoted by a new group calling itself "Action for Rights." The meeting was

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
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composed of about one hundred Negroes and whites and was led by one MEL SPENCER who stated that his group hopes to initiate mass protest among Negroes that would start investigation into charges of alleged police harrassment of Negroes.

MEL SPENCER is described on page three below.

On November 20, 1965, a group of approximately sixty persons participated in a march on the Portland City Hall. The march was advertised as being under the sponsorship of Action for Rights. Upon arrival at City Hall, speeches were made by the leaders in which they stated they would continue to demonstrate until such time as they were afforded a hearing before the mayor. Some of the marchers carried signs reading, "Don't shoot to kill" and "We want a public hearing on police conduct and equal protection of the laws." When the group first began forming for the march, at Dawson Park in the Albina Negro section of Portland, one DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, Jr. was observed to be a leader in forming the marchers. He passed out signs to be carried and issued instructions to marchers. Among the marchers in addition to HAMERQUIST were LAURENCE WADLEIGH, RAY RAPHAEL and THEODORE JORDAN.

Special Agent of the FBI, Portland

DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST during the year 1965 served as Oregon State Communist Party (CP) Executive Secretary.

PD T-1, 1/12/66

At a meeting of Action for Rights, held September 28, 1965, and attended by about 25 persons, held for the purpose of electing permanent officers, DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST declined to accept an elective office, however, he has been in attendance at practically all the meetings held by this group from its inception to the present time.

PD T-1, 1/21/66

THEODORE JORDAN, according to the records of the Oregon State Penitentiary, was convicted of murder and received at the Oregon State Penitentiary December 13, 1932, condemned to be executed but was committed to a life sentence on July 13, 1934. He was paroled on May 24, 1954, but the parole was revoked after he was convicted

for burglary on June 24, 1963. He was granted a discharge from the Oregon State Penitentiary on June 25, 1965.

THEODORE JORDAN during 1965 was, and is presently a member of the Labor Club, CP, Portland.

PD T-1, 1/12/66

RAY VALINCOURT RAPHAEL was present at a meeting of the Political Affairs Club (PAC) held April 14, 1963, at 3721 SE 22nd Avenue, Portland.

PD T-2, 4/18/63

A characterization of the PAC appears in the appendix under the caption Progressive Youth Organizing Committee.

RAY RAPHAEL during the year 1965 was observed by a Special Agent of the FBI participating in Portland on six different occasions in demonstrations opposed to U.S. policy in Vietnam. On the occasion of one demonstration, February 20, 1965, RAPHAEL was one of fifty persons arrested by the U.S. Marshal and charged with trespassing on Federal property.

LAURENCE WADLEIGH was present at a meeting of the CP Youth Club Portland, on May 10, 1965, which meeting was presided over by GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA.

PD T-1, 5/10/65

MELVIN BRUCE SPENCER, also known as MEL SPENCER and DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST, Jr. were very friendly and close associates during 1964-65.

PD T-1, 1/12/66

MELVIN SPENCER in 1964-65 regularly attended meetings of the Portland W.E.B. DuBois Club (PDC), and took an active part in its projects, including efforts to arouse concern in the Negro community of allegations of police brutality toward Negroes.

PD T-2, 1/65
PD T-3, 5/65

The PDC and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America are described in the appendix attached hereto.

III - COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed except as reported under section II above.

IV - MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

- APPENDIX -

PROGRESSIVE YOUTH ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (PYOC), known in Portland, Oregon as POLITICAL AFFAIRS CLUB (PAC)

A source advised on May 20, 1963, that the Political Affairs Club (PAC) was formed during November, 1962, in Portland, Oregon, as a discussion group for youths of college and high school age and young working people to hold discussions along "leftist lines"; PAC seeks to provide discussion of a radical sort about radical problems and issues. DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST is the leader and controls the policy of PAC, and ALLEN SILVERSTONE, JOHN TALBOT, both Reed College students, and JASON SMITH, a Portland State College student, all of whom claim membership in the Portland Communist Party (CP) Youth Club, have taken an active part in PAC meetings. At a PAC meeting on May 19, 1963, those in attendance, mostly students, voted to officially affiliate with the Progressive Youth Organizing Committee. PAC usually schedules meetings at various off-campus homes every other week and is open to all interested parties. As of June, 1963, PAC continues in existence, has no official headquarters, and has approximately fifty people on its mailing list.

A second source advised on June 3, 1963, that DONALD LEE HAMERQUIST is currently an active member of the OREGON CP state board, as well as a member of the Portland CP Youth Club.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Portland, Oregon

January 31, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK, dated and captioned as above at Portland, Oregon

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	FEB 1 1966	10/27/65 - 1/18/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON M. SIM

TYPED BY: cmr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN, dated 11/3/65 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from LA T-1 through LA T-32, tends to identify confidential informants of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

APPROVED: W6Gregg SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE: JS

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REC-161

8 FEB 3 1966

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Date Fwd.	DEPT.: ED, CRD, ~~RAO~~
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	BY: RLS/KB

Notations

55 FEB 18 1966

LA 100-66078

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1	[redacted]
LA T-2	Characterization of ROSE CHERNIN, JOAN JAMES and BEN DOBBS [redacted]
LA T-3	[redacted]
LA T-4	Characterization of FPF [redacted]
LA T-5	[redacted]
LA T-6	100-66078-499,500
LA T-7	[redacted]
LA T-8	[redacted]
LA T-9	[redacted]
LA T-10	[redacted]

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LA 100-66078

LA T-11 [redacted]
PSI [redacted]

LA T-12 [redacted]

Characterization of
CHARLENE MITCHELL
[redacted]

LA T-13 [redacted]

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LA T-14 [redacted]

LA T-15 [redacted]

Characterization of
HURSEL ALEXANDER
[redacted]

LA T-16 [redacted]

LA T-17 [redacted]

LA T-18 [redacted]

LA T-19 [redacted]

LA T-20 [redacted]

LA T-21 [redacted]

Characterization of
WILLIAM TAYLOR
[redacted]

LA 100-66078

LA T-22 [redacted]

LA T-23 [redacted]

LA T-24 [redacted]

LA T-25 [redacted]

LA T-26 [redacted]

LA T-27 [redacted]

LA T-28 [redacted]

LA T-29 [redacted]

LA T-30 [redacted]

LA T-31 [redacted]

LA T-32 [redacted]

[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

This report, orally
to SA SAMUEL W. NORTH, JR.

Page 12

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II (G-2), Pasadena (RM)
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1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: GORDON M. SIM
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: FEB 1 1966

Field Office File #: 100-66078
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party's (SCDCP) efforts in the Watts area of Los Angeles, through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee, (SSCDC) and the SCDCP's position, plans and tactics in Negro community set forth. The Los Angeles cell of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity regarding racial matters. Prospects of the Communist Party moving into the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), being discussed.

- P* -

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LA 100-66078

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II.	COMMUNIST TACTICS	13
III.	COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS	18
	(A) Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)	18

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

DETAILS

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA)

(1) Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (9/23/65)

On September 10, 1965, a special meeting of the Negro members of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, was held, at which meeting the members had been asked to invite a few of the non-party friends to discuss just what could be done in the Watts area of Los Angeles. Everyone seemed to be of the opinion that there should be an office or headquarters of some sort in the Watts community where the average rank and file citizen could feel free to come for information or assistance in ways to solve their problems. It was decided to compile various ideas in an effort to come up with a program that would benefit the people in Watts.

LA T-2 (10/1/65)

A Lucy Parsons Club, Echo Park-Silver Lake Section, SCDCP, meeting was held on September 14, 1965 at which time a discussion on the question of removing the Los Angeles Police Chief WILLIAM H. PARKER from office. It was decided that the campaign for the removal of PARKER must continue, and it was stated that the Communist Party's main responsibility was to build support for the Negro people in the white community and to build discussion groups within the various neighborhoods of those present.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-3 (10/18/65)

A meeting of the Free Press Forum (FPF) was held on September 24, 1965. One of the speakers for this affair was WILLIAM TAYLOR, identified by the above source as a spokesman for the SCDCP, who began his presentation on the recent riots that took place in South Los Angeles. TAYLOR gave an interpretation of the offical Communist Party (CP) line and its evaluation of events leading up to and during the riots.

In summation TAYLOR stated that if the citizens of the Los Angeles City and Los Angeles County and citizens of the State of California and the Federal Government wished to head off any recurrence of the Watts riots the following changes must be made:

(1) Chief PARKER should be fired.

(2) Mayor SAMUEL YORTY should be forced into submitting to the War on Poverty and to get the money to the neighborhood as soon as possible.

(3) The Federal, State, County, and City Governments should, with all possible speed, find as many jobs in the quickest time for those unemployed in the South Los Angeles area.

(4) Unscrupulous businessmen who charge high prices for low quality goods should be put out of business.

TAYLOR concluded by asking all those present to take his message to their friends, neighbors, and relatives, and try to do the best they could for the Negro in South Los Angeles.

LA T-4 (1/6/66)

The FPF is an activity sponsored solely by the MSS, SCDCP. It is controled and directed by the MSS, SCDCP, FPF Committee, which is a committee composed of selected members of the MSS, SCDCP.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-5 (10/18/65)

On October 2, 1965 a conference of the Northern California CP was held in San Francisco, California, at which meeting a report was given by a young lady from Los Angeles who reported on the situation in Watts. She said that the Watts riot was not, as many people called it, a social revolution or a revolution to overthrow the government, or any of the other different things that it had been named. She said it was an upsurge of people who had reached a point of no return, most of them unemployed for more than one year and without food for their families. She said they just exploded. She stated that the Chief of Police and the Mayor saying that the left was involved in it was ridiculous and she critizied the left for not knowing the condition of these people and not being in touch with them, and therefore, unable to give them any sort of leadership. She said the real reason for the problem was that most people in the left were working and did not live in the ghettos and consequently were not in touch with the people. She said it was up to the party to find a way for its people to keep in touch and to work very closely with the people in the ghettos. She said that when situations like these arose the party should give the proper leadership.

She went on to say that since the riot many of the party leaders and workers had moved into the Watts area to help. She said the party had organized a Watts Labor Committee which went around to labor units in an effort to get them to open their doors and give these people priorty on jobs.

LA T-6 (10/12/65)

On October 7, 1965, a meeting of the CP National Negro Commission took place in New York City, New York, at which meeting DOROTHY HEALEY, publicly identified as the chairman of the SCDCP, was present and made a report on the Negro riot which had taken place in the Watts section of Los Angeles. This report was lengthy and followed the newspaper accounts. She stated that this riot indicated that the party should have an excellent opportunity to work among the Negroes who continue to be exploited.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-7 (10/18/65)
LA T-8 (10/20/65)

On October 12, 1965 a meeting of the Long Beach and Lakewood CP Club, SCDCP, was held in Long Beach, California. There was a discussion concerning the upsurge in Watts as well as the poverty program and it was stated that under the capitalist system there would always be poverty and unemployment and that the only way it would be straightened out would be under the socialist system. It was also stated at this meeting that the CP's interest in the poverty program was that all party members attempt to help in any way possible.

LA T-9 (11/16/65)

A meeting of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP, was held on October 26, 1965, at which meeting one of the points on the agenda was a discussion of an outline to be submitted to the National Committee of the CP for discussion at the national convention. During this discussion, it was pointed out that it was necessary for the CP to take a new look at the Mexican people of the Southwest and commence to do some organizing of these people.

LA T-1 (11/22/65)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission of the SCDCP held on November 10, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR projected the need for the Negro Commission to revamp itself and become more adapted to a role that would be in keeping with the demands and needs of the Negro community. One of the others present gave a rundown of the activities of other organizations in the community and it was decided that the commission should keep informed and help to push the programs of any of the groups that would help to advance the Negro community. The commission members agreed that the most important need in the Negro community was "jobs" and that every effort must be explored to see if jobs could be created; that apprenticeship and re-training programs must be implemented among Negro youths and the older men who had lost their jobs due to automation.

(2) CP Youth Matters

LA T-10 (11/22/65)

At a meeting of the CP Youth Club, SCDCP, on November 21, 1965, at 1953 Kemper Circle, an educational was given on the recent Negro riots in the Watts section of Los Angeles. The speaker stated that the CP will have to change its position on the Negro question at the forthcoming CP convention if it is to stay a vanguard party.

(3) W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

LA T-10 (11/30/65)

At a meeting of the Central Los Angeles Du Bois Club on November 26, 1965, at 1733 West Temple Street, the statement was made by one of these in attendance that when the Negro riots broke out in the Watts area of Los Angeles, the Du Bois Clubs and other radicals should have started burning in the white communities as a show of sympathy to the Negro; that this would have thrown the police off and spread them throughout the city, thereby putting less pressure on Watts.

LA T-11 (12/8/65)

This source furnished pamphlet published by the W.E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Los Angeles entitled "The Fire This Time." This pamphlet sets forth the position of the Du Bois Clubs regarding the Negro riots in Los Angeles, and alleges police brutality.

(4) Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC)

LA T-1 (9/23/65)

At a meeting of the staff members of the MSS, SCDCP, held on September 9, 1965, ROSE CHERNIN and CHARLENE MITCHELL asked JOAN JAMES to consider the job of Coordinator of the work that could be done through the SSCDC and what it could mean to her as an individual, to the Watts area of Los Angeles as a community, and to the CP as an organization.

LA T-1 (12/27/65)

As of December, 1965, ROSE CHERNIN was a member of the SCDCP and Executive Director, Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB).

As of December, 1965, JOAN JAMES was a member of SCDCP and up until about October, 1965, was Section Organizer for the MSS, SCDCP.

LA T-12 (11/12/65)

CHARLENE MITCHELL is a member of the National Committee CPUSA and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

LA T-13 (9/23/65)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on September 10, 1965, which meeting was held specifically for Negro people who were either CP or ex-CP members, CHARLENE MITCHELL stated that the purpose of the meeting was to set up the SSCDC which had already opened an office at 10203½ Compton Avenue. She said that everyone at the meeting could start working from this office.

LA T-14 (11/9/65)

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

On September 13, 1965, the Van Nuys Club, SCDCP, held a meeting at Van Nuys, California. A member stated that the LACDBRPFB had started a defense committee to raise funds for the Watts rioters who were in jail, and that this committee would operate under the name of the SSCDC.

LA T-15 (9/16/65)

The Aaron Johnson Club, SCDCP, held a meeting on September 15, 1965. During the meeting it was stated that the Negro members of the CP recently held a meeting and made plans to better organize the restless Negroes in Watts; that they had an office at 102nd Street and Compton Avenue under the direction of the SSCDC.

LA T-16 (9/29/65)

The section organizers of the SCDCP met on September 15, 1965 at which time BEN DOBBS outlined the history of the shift in the work of the LACDBRPFB into an "umbrella" type of defense organization, and the reluctance of several "old timers" in the organization to accept this new role. He stated that after the Los Angeles riot, efforts were required to set up a defense apparatus and it was necessary to obtain quarters and establish the SSCDC to meet this need.

LA T-1 (12/27/65)

As of December, 1965, BEN DOBBS was executive secretary, SCDCP.

LA T-17 (10/1/65)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, held on September 20, 1965, ROSE CHERNIN, who was the acting chairman, suggested that the topic of discussion be centered around the Watts riot and the SSCDC which the CP had organized.

LA T-18(9/23/65)

The Jewish Commission, SCDCP, met on September 20, 1965. At this meeting BEN DOBBS stated that they must support the SSCDC as it was a major initiative of the left, and if the

SSCDC was successful, a great many things could come of it.

LA T-19 (10/6/65)

At a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, SCDCP, held on September 15, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to become a front organization for the CP in the Watts area. No white members were to work in the office they were opening in Watts at the present time because of the suspicion of the Negroes. The SSCDC is to be operated by the MSS, SCDCP.

LA T-20 (10/11/65)

The Watts Club, SCDCP, met on October 5, 1965, and during this meeting ORTIS DIXON, a member of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, stated he was very busy with the SSCDC and had been unable to make a recent meeting of the Watts Club because of it. CHARLENE MITCHELL said arrangements would be made to relieve DIXON of some of the responsibilities of the SSCDC.

LA T-12 (10/14/65)

On October 11, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR stated the SSCDC looked like it might be the CP's first good method of infiltrating the Negro community.

LA T-21 (12/17/65)

WILLIAM TAYLOR, as of December, 1965, was Vice Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-21 (10/22/65)

JOAN JAMES, who is in charge of the SSCDC in Watts, sends her reports to HURSEL ALEXANDER at the downtown office.

LA T-15 (6/7/65)

As of June, 1965, HURSEL ALEXANDER was a member of the SCDCP.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-1 (11/5/65)

The Negro Commission met on October 23, 1965. JOAN JAMES, who previously was very active in the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was asked to again become active in view of the new leadership role she would play as head of the mass organization known as SSCDC, which had been organized in South Los Angeles recently.

LA T-12 (10/27/65)
LA T-13 (11/3/65)

The MSS, SCDCP, held a committee meeting on October 25, 1965. One point on the agenda was a discussion on a new section organizer for the MSS to replace JOAN JAMES, who the CP had placed as a full time functionary for the SSCDC.

LA T-12 (11/12/65)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission held on November 10, 1965, JOAN JAMES gave a report on the SSCDC. She said that she, ROSE CHERNIN, and HURSEL ALEXANDER were all going on speaking engagements for the SSCDC.

LA T-20 (11/24/65)

At the present time the SSCDC is not a membership organization but plans are being discussed to make it such.

(5) Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection of the Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB)

LA T-22 (10/8/65)

At a meeting of the LACDBRPFB held on October 2, 1965, ROSE CHERNIN stated thtt the SSCDC had been organized to see that the Negroes in Watts were treated justly and the LACDBRPFB was affiliated with the SSCDC and would help all they could. She said the LACDBRPFB gave the SSCDC the use of their legal panel of lawyers and the "know-how" to organize.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-23 (10/26/65)

On October 4, 1965, JOAN JAMES said she and ROSE CHERNIN were working together in the SSCDC, JAMES in the Watts Office and CHERNIN in the Downtown Office of the LACDBRPFB.

LA T-22 (10/22/65)
LA T-13 (10/27/65)
LA T-23 (10/26/65)
LA T-24 (10/27/65)

On October 9, 1965, the LACDBRPFB sponsored a workshop concerning the defense of the victims of the Watts social upsurge and of continuing police brutality. JOAN JAMES gave a report on the SSCDC and said that she would make daily reports to the LACDBRPFB Office through HURSEL ALEXANDER.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

LA T-32 (1/18/66)

The Los Angeles Cell of the CP, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP,USA,M-L) has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity regarding racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-25 (9/22/65)

The Negro Leadership Conference held its annual conference from August 20 to August 22, 1965 on the campus of the University of California at Los Angeles, Westwood, California. Many organizations were represented including the CP which was not represented openly. The main purpose of people from the CP being present was to observe as many different facets as possible and whenever feasible, to support or to make certain proposals.

LA T-26 (9/10/65)

On September 1, 1965 a meeting of the Gomez Club, Echo Park-Silver Lake Section, SCDCP, was held. It was reported by one of those present that considerable time had been spent by party members in the Negro districts distributing the "People's World" (PW) and that it was well received.

"The PW is a west coast communist newspaper."

LA T-24 (9/24/65)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held on September 1, 1965, during which meeting the main issue on the agenda consisted of the concentration area in the Watts district. A report was given wherein it was stated that the CP's role was to mobilize, organize, and educate the people in the ways of civil government and in so doing, introduce the Marxist doctrine as a common way of life which could only be done by the Communists.

LA T-27 (9/24/65)

A Southern California CP Educational Workshop was held on September 10, 1965 which was chaired by BEN DOBBS, identified by source as the Executive Secretary of the SCDCP. DOBBS said that the discussion would be based on questions from the comrades

present relative to the Negro uprising in Watts. One of the questions asked was whether the removal of Chief of Police PARKER would solve the problems in the Negro community. DOBBS stated that on the question of the Police Department he favored the civilian review board which could deal in specifics. He said that in the states coming elections many Negroes would come to the forefront and that this would have a far reaching effect due to the Negro uprising.

LA T-28 (9/13/65)

A meeting of the 23rd CP Club, SCDCP, was held in Norwalk, California, on September 13, 1965. One of the individuals present stated that 50 copies of the PW, dated August 28, 1965, regarding the riot in Watts had been mailed to various organizations in the Compton, California area.

LA T-26 (9/21/65)

A meeting of the Juan Gomez Club, SCDCP, was held on September 15, 1965, at which meeting it was stated that the SCDCP was getting out a leaflet under its name regarding the Watts and Central Avenue riots, and that these leaflets would be ready on September 16, 1965.

LA T-4 (9/23/65)

On September 15, 1965 a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP was held. A report was given on the recall movement of Los Angeles City Councilman BILLIE MILLS. This report revealed that there had been some special meetings in MILLS' district recently where it was pointed out that a recall movement would cost over $10,000, and that inasmuch as he would be up for re-election the next year, the time was right to begin looking around for another Negro who could defeat MILLS in the next election. This individual stated that she would attend a Democratic meeting that week, at which meeting MILLS and a successor to him would be the major topic of discussion.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T- 13 (9/23/65)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held on September 15, 1965. The distribution of the PW was discussed and it was pointed out that the Echo Park Section, SCDCP, had been distributing the PW in Watts for a long period of time and had been doing an excellent job there. It was felt by those present that the Echo Park Section should continue to work in Watts and that the MSS should concentrate more in the South Central area and around the Teamster Labor Union Hall which was located in that area.

LA T- 23 (10/5/65)

A regular meeting of the West Adams Club, SCDCP, was held on September 20, 1965 and inasmuch as there was no scheduled agenda one of those present was asked to report on what was going on in Watts as far as the CP was concerned. This individual stated that an office was being opened on Central Avenue but that for the time being only Negroes would be able to work there. Those present were asked to attend some of the trials being held for the people who had been arrested in Watts.

LA T-16 (9/29/65)

A meeting of the Southside Section, SCDCP, was held on September 21, 1965 in Compton, California. One of the points on the agenda was a report on the Watts Labor Commmittee. The history of this committee was outlined and it was stated that in the early days of the CP District Board, the development of this committee was the key to party work in the Watts area. All comrades present were urged to press their units to participate in the work of the Watts Labor Committee.

LA T-4 (10/6/65)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held on September 29, 1965, during which meeting WILLIAM TAYLOR identified by source as Vice Chairman of the SCDCP, gave a talk on the CP pamphlets entitled "Watts Upsurge", and urged that each comrade present take a few to pass out and mail to

important individuals, organizations, and church ministers.

LA T-29 (10/5/65)

On October 4, 1965 a meeting of the Culver Club Western Section, SCDCP, was held , at which time the Watts situation was discussed. It was pointed out at this meeting that WILLIAM TAYLOR's pamphlet about the Watts riot was an excellent appraisal of the problem. It was decided that the club would do a mailing of this pamphlet.

LA T-30 (10/6/65)

Source advised that BILL TAYLOR recently stated that the PW was asking all available lawyers to aid the Negroes who had been arrested during the Watts riots. He also stated that some of them had lost their jobs and had been unable to make bail.

LA T-25 (10/15/65)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on September 27, 1965, BILL TAYLOR commented that he felt if any meaningful gains were to be made by the CP in the field of civil rights, it would certainly have to be projected through the professional leaders of the Negro community.

LA T-31 (10/20/65)

A monthly meeting of the Electrical Club, SCDCP, was held on October 11, 1965, the first point on the agenda being a continued discussion from the last monthly meeting on ways of talking to individuals in the various trade units and attempting to put pressure on the union leaders in employing more Negroes in the Watts area. This situation was discussed and analzyed and it was decided that it was almost impossible to put pressure on these individuals. It was also decided that each person present would do his part in the best possible way.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

LA T-13 (12/6/65)

The MSS, SCDCP, held a section committee meeting on November 22, 1965. BILL TAYLOR, who was in attendance at this committee meeting, stated that the CP must begin to tackle the problems now that were coming up in the 1966 elections. He said the CP must began to develop a program on issues of the California District Council of the California Democratic Party in terms of jobs, housing, and higher education for Negroes.

LA 100-66078
GMS:ced

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-12 (10/14/65)

During the middle of October, 1965, WILLIAM TAYLOR, Vice Chairman, SCDCP, discussed the prospects of the CP within CORE. He said he was going to meet with the chairman of CORE and feel him out on conditions in CORE. He suggested that a number of former CORE people should be invited to a social get-together, complete with drinks; that possibly something could develop from such an invitation.

"College Times", campus newspaper for California State College at Los Angeles, issue of 11/17/65

Article stated in part,

"Herbert Aptheker, member of the Communist Party, will speak on 'The Negro Movement; Reform or Revolution' from noon-2 PM today in the theater. His appearance is sponsored by CORE".

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES AREA-COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST
(LAA-CPUSA,M-L)

On September 9, 1965, a confidential source advised that the LAA-CPUSA, M-L was organized at CPUSA, M-L meetings held on September 7 and 8, 1965, in Los Angeles, California. At those meetings, one cell of the LAA-CPUSA, M-L, named the Watts Cell of the LAA-CPUSA, M-L, was set up with provisions made for the establishment of future LAA-CPUSA, M-L cells as needed. Aims and purposes of the LAA-CPUSA, M-L and the Watts Cell of the LAA-CPUSA, M-L are identical to those of the CPUSA, M-L as will be the aims and purposes of any future LAA-CPUSA, M-L cells.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
February 1, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA GORDON M. SIM dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/27/66

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 10/29/65.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC-21

100-442529-1642

2 FEB 1 1966

69 FEB 4 1966

INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/66

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 11/2/65.

No information has been received by the Richmond Office under this category for the last quarter period of 1965.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Richmond

RET/mrs
(4)

REC-21 100-442529 1643

14 FEB 21 1966

9 FEB 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/26/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
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CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/26/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-25-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL COMMUNIST INFLUENCE ON RACIAL MATTERS

Removed By

File Number 100-442529-

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-2[illegible]-64)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1-25-66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3176)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

CINAL

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NAACP
IS - C

Re Chicago airtels dated 1/12 and 1/19/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies, Detroit 4 copies and New York 2 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning a Communist Party (CP) faction meeting within the NAACP held 1/22/66.

Source used in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted].

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information from [redacted], if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
4 - Detroit (Enc. 4) (RM)
[redacted]
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM) (100-7629)
5 - Chicago
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-32207)
GPF:mmc
(16)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
87 FEB 1 1966

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

/ ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 FEB 7 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-8261

The attached letterhead memorandum is being reflected as emanating from Detroit, Michigan, so as to protect the identity of this source.

The identities of the individuals participating in this meeting were omitted from the letterhead memorandum to further protect the identity of this source.

For the information of the Bureau and interested offices, the following individuals participated in this meeting:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
JAN. 25, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past on January 25, 1966, advised that per instructions of Claude Lightfoot, a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, a CP faction within the NAACP held a meeting at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel in Detroit, Michigan, on January 22, 1966. There were [redacted] individuals in attendance at this meeting, some of whom were not known to the source as CP members.

b7D

This meeting was held to discuss strategy and plans in connection with the forthcoming NAACP National Convention to be held sometime during the summer of 1966. The meeting was quite informal and there was no prepared agenda.

Individuals in attendance at this meeting held discussions concerning the following matters:

1. Ways and means of developing a caucus that will be able to function at the forthcoming NAACP National Convention. In order to develop this caucus it was felt that the recently approved decentralization of some branches must be ironed out in order that all branches may become decentralized. It was felt that the CP would be able to function more efficiently under the decentralization plan. It was pointed out that while the Detroit branch did not vote for decentralization it was felt that should there be changes effected in the structure of decentralization the Detroit branch would go along with such a plan and in this way there would be unity throughout all NAACP branches.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2. Concerning the peace issue, it was stated that the Party could not approach this issue from a foreign policy aspect; however, this issue should be approached in relation to anti-poverty programs and educational programs pointing out the need for expenditure of additional funds for these purposes and withdraw funds earmarked for foreign policy to accomplish this.

3. Concerning the resolutions committees, it was also decided that where possible the Party should compromise and give up membership on other committees in order to obtain delegates on the resolutions committee. It was hoped to capture the four regional delegates to the resolutions committee in the Midwest area even if it meant losing membership in other committees.

It was also stated that every effort should be made to place acceptable members on the NAACP Board located in New York since under New York laws the Board is solely responsible for running the organization.

It was also decided at this meeting that if possible all individuals present would attempt to attend similar meeting tentatively scheduled for sometime in February, 1966, in New York City.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
JAN. 25, 1962

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/19/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/25/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/28/66

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 10/28/65.

No info has been developed during the period 11/1/65, through 1/31/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter. No report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/car
(5)

REC-21 100-442529 1644

1 FEB 2 1966

INTSEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C
OO: New York

Remylet to Bureau, 10/25/65.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

1922 9th & D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JEMc/jep
(5)

REC-4 100-442529-1645

25 FEB 3 1966

INT. SEC.

9 FEB 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1/31/66

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
CIRM
~~IS-C~~

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 1/20/66, captioned as above.

New York letter to Bureau, with copies to Atlanta, dated 10/12/65, captioned, "COMINFIL, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, IS-C", contains information pertaining to BILLY ROWE.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
198 FEB 7 1966

4 - Bureau (100-106670) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
3 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-6670A)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

JCS:gmd
(10)

57 FEB 11 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (100-18520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☐ Post and destroy
☑ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: Quarterly report due 2/1/66

Reason for the delinquency: BuAp recruiting

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: By 2/15/66

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☒ No administrative action necessary.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

1/27/66

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-8077)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-17517)

GUS HALL
IS-C; ISA OF 1950
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated 1/26/66 containing information orally furnished on 1/26/66 by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on 1/27/66 and the original report is maintained in CGfile A)134-46-9494.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
162 FEB 4 1966

4-Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3-Mobile (RM)
(1 - 100- (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Public Appearance of CP, USA Leaders)
3-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Public Appearance of CP, USA Leaders)
2-Chicago
(1 - A)134-46-9494)
RWH:MDW
(12)

66 FEB 10 1966

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

In addition, there are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned, "GUS HALL; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" relating to the matter set forth in the enclosed informant's statement since the Bureau may desire to disseminate this information to the Department of Justice.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ inasmuch as it sets forth information from a source whose continuing future effectiveness could be jeopardized if such information was disclosed.

In order to further protect the identity of this source, the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been shown as having been prepared at Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

January 26, 1966

It has been learned that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), is now scheduled to make a public appearance at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, on February 11, 1966. HALL has twice postponed this appearance and actually would like to have "backed out" completely from the commitment. However, HALL received a telephone call on this matter from Tuskegee and the caller threatened to charge him with "cold feet" unless he appeared.

Also, it has been learned that there is consideration being given to advising the Attorney General of HALL's pending trip to Tuskegee together with a demand that it is expected protection will be given him because of all the murders in the South without solution to one of these crimes. As of the early part of the week of January 23, 1966, the thinking among the leadership of the CP, USA was that an official letter should be sent to the United States Department of Justice, however, it would not be made public.

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply Please Refer to File No

Washington, D. C.

January 27, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GUS HALL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, during late January, 1966, advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), had a speaking engagement at the Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama, on February 11, 1966 In connection with this speaking engagement on the part of Hall, the CP, USA is considering the transmission of an official letter, which would not be made public, to the Attorney General, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., demanding protection for Hall on this trip in view of the "murders in the South without solution to one of these crimes."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	JAN 31 1966	10/27/65 - 1/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	sll

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 7/30/65 at Miami.
Miami letter to Bureau dated 10/27/65.

- P* -

- LEAD -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1646
REC-93
ST-107

COPIES MADE:

- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- ONI, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
- G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
- OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
- New York (Info) (RM)
- Miami (100-15058)

COPIES DESTROYED
928 SEP 8 1972

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: AGSI, 6TH ND, OSI; SEC. SER.; CSD, [redacted]
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE F[redacted] 2/18/66
How Fwd.	HOW F[redacted] RCS
By	BY [redacted]

Notations

INT. SEC.

54 FEB 24 1966 cc sept 922 9+D.

MM 100-15058

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" as MM T-1 is an informant of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

MM T-1 is [redacted]

The CP USA National Committee member who indicated the CP position in support of Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE was GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland, District Chairman of the Southern Region, CP USA, [redacted] b7D

requested the advice of CP National Headquarters, New York City, in this matter. However, no information yet received as to its position.

In order to protect [redacted] more fully, [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - Office of Naval Intelligence, 6th Naval District, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - G-2, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
Office: Miami, Florida
Date: JAN 31 1966

Field Office File #: 100-15058
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In December, 1965, a dispute arose within Miami Communist Party (CP) over support of Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE, a Negro businesswoman seeking election as a Miami City Commissioner. Minority of CP members said that because Mrs. RANGE was a rich banker and not a "progressive," she should not be supported just because she was a Negro. Majority of members said that according to a correct Party understanding of the Negro question and the role of the Negro in today's movements, Mrs. RANGE should be supported, even though not a "progressive." CP USA National Committee member has indicated proper Party position would have been to support the election of Mrs. RANGE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

It was learned that in December, 1965, a dispute took place within the Communist Party (CP) of Miami over whether to support a Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE, a Negro businesswoman, who was seeking election to the Miami, Florida City Commission.

~~Group 1~~
Excluded ~~from automatic~~ downgrading ~~and~~ declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A minority group of CP members stated that because Mrs. RANGE was a rich banker, owner of several businesses, and not a "progressive," she should not be supported just because she was a Negro. This group claimed that because Mrs. RANGE campaigned on a platform stating she would represent all the people in Miami, she was not really concerned with the problems of the Negro.

It was learned that several of this group, acting individually, allegedly induced the Senior Citizens Council of Dade County, Florida, and others to support Mrs. RANGE's opponent.

The majority of the Miami CP members were very critical of this position, stating that Mrs. RANGE had an imposing community status, was active in community and Negro organizations, and was certainly in favor of Negro rights, a position about which her white opponent remained silent. They argued that just because Mrs. RANGE was a banker and wealthy should not be held against her, otherwise "progressives" could not have supported Miami Mayor ROBERT KING HIGH or Miami Beach Mayor ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT, or other similar candidates for that reason. They argued that the good points of Mrs. RANGE far outweighed any objections to her not being a "progressive" and that her election would have been an inspiration for Negroes to register and vote throughout the South. They said the minority group furnished reasons for not supporting Mrs. RANGE which were contrary to a proper Party understanding of the Negro question and the role of the Negro in today's movements.

The Miami CP members could come to no agreement on the correct Marxist position in this matter and will seek advice from leaders of the CP USA.

MM T-1 12/65

It was learned that a CP USA National Committee member has indicated agreement with the position of the majority of the Miami CP members that the proper Party position would have been to support Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE.

MM T-1 1/66

MM 100-15058

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

JAN 31 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter 10/29/65.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

cc: 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Albany
ETB:ad
(4)

38

100-442529-1647

3

1 FEB 2 1966

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539)(P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Remylet 10/26/65.

Quarterly Report of Cincinnati Division in this matter is due at the Bureau 2/1/66. Review of file shows that no information has been received during the period regarding CIRM in the territory of this Division.

In view of this, no report is being submitted for this period. Cincinnati will continue to alert sources for pertinent information concerning CIRM.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
1 - Cincinnati

RTL:mak
(4)

REC- 68

100-442529-1648

3

14 FEB 2 1966

cc 922 9th + D

FEB 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2-Bureau (RAM)
1-New York (Info)(RAM)
1-Honolulu

LSB:mbd
(4)

100-[illegible]-1649

REC-68

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

55 FEB 9 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1-31-66

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8-28-64 and mylet 10-29-65

Contacts with informants, confidential sources and liaison sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent in the above captioned matter.

REC-68

100-442529-1650

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
VTH:vr
(4)

8 FEB 2 1966

FEB 9 1966

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/31/66

FROM SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 10/29/65.

No information has been developed or received through any sources, file review or other investigation which indicates any communist influence in racial matters, either by the Communist Party, USA, or other organizations or individuals in the Las Vegas Division.

Las Vegas will remain alert for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:ksm
(4)

REC-56 / 67 442529-16

3 FEB 2 1966

4 FEB 7 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1652 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100-442529-1652

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
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Page 36 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
Page 52 ~ Duplicate;
Page 79 ~ Duplicate;
Page 80 ~ Duplicate;
Page 81 ~ Duplicate;
Page 91 ~ Duplicate;
Page 92 ~ Duplicate;
Page 93 ~ Duplicate;
Page 174 ~ Duplicate;
Page 175 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	1/31/66	12/22/65 - 1/25/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
W. JAMES WOOD	pm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.
Report of SA W. JAMES WOOD dated 10/25/65 at Dallas.

- P* -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 and DL T-2 could reasonably result in their identities becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-[redacted]-1653

REC 1

14 FEB 4 1966

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
3 - INTC, Dallas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-11053)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;		
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]		
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2/8/66		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: LS		
BY	BY: RLS:rsb		

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

69 FEB 21 1966 ICC Dept 922 WD

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DL T-2 is [redacted]	
DL T-3 is [redacted]	

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b7E

B*
Cover Page

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: Dallas, Texas
Date: January 31, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party member, is member of Congress of Racial Equality and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, but exercises no influence and holds no position. In October, 1965, HARRY and GRACE KOGER, former Communist Party members, spoke to Negro groups in east Texas area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL T-1 (January 4, 1966)

JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, is a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. He holds no position in this organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of the NAACP in Dallas.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DL T-1 (January 4, 1966)

JOE LANDIN is also a member of the CORE chapter in Dallas, but holds no position and exercises no influence in this chapter. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of, or active in, CORE in Dallas.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in CORE of CP or former CP members.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

DL T-2 (October 25, 1965)

On October 11, 1965, HARRY and GRACE KOGER, both white, of San Antonio, Texas, who lived in the east Texas area several years ago, visited the Mayflower School at Tatum, Texas, a Negro school, and spoke to Negroes gathered there about Social Security and old-age assistance.

On October 12, 1965, they met with 20 or 25 Negro residents of the Easton, Texas, area, at the Easton Community Center. HARRY KOGER stated the people in that area needed an organization of some kind to help them get all they had coming to them in connection with the Government anti-poverty program. The KOGERs recommended the formation of a chapter of the NAACP there, but were unsuccessful in getting anyone to volunteer to be chairman of such chapter.

DL 100-11053

DL T-3 (May 9, 1963)

Informant advised that HARRY and GRACE KOGER were known to be CP members during the 1940's. They were not known to be CP members during the early 1950's, but were again known to be members of the CP during the mid-1950's.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 31, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD dated January 31, 1966, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-21-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 65 FEB 9 1966

File Number 100-442529-1654

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/2/66

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS C

Re Albuquerque letter dated 11/1/65.

Albuquerque's report for the period November 1, 1965 through January 31, 1966, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

The Albuquerque Office has again reviewed all available information and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the period November 1, 1965 through January 31, 1966 and/or any other period.

The review of available information to the Albuquerque Office reflects that the state of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problem matters and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

Informants of the Albuquerque Office continue to report that there is no CP, USA organization currently functioning in the state of New Mexico. In July, 1965, [redacted] furnished information reflecting there was, as of that time, no CP, USA club or organization functioning in the state of New Mexico. b7D

100-442529-1655

EX-102 REC-51 FEB 4 1966

Pertinent sources and informants have been again realerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating communist influence in racial

2 - Bureau (RAM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(5)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

movements.

The review conducted by Albuquerque of captioned matter for the period November 1, 1965 through January 31, 1966, is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12c of the Manual of Instructions.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	2/1/66	1/25 - 1/28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: EDWIN F. DOOLEY — TYPED BY: edg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

KNOWN REFERENCE: Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated 11/1/65, at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in communist activities in Southern California.

SAN DIEGO

Will follow communist infiltration and racial matters and submit report to reach the Bureau by 5/1/66.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE F*

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1656

REC 11

15 FEB 4 1966

Bureau

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, CSI; SEC. SER.; NAVY: ISD, CRD, [redacted]

DATE FORW: 2/8/66

HOW FORW: RLS

RLS:cd

INT. STD

PROPERTY OF FBI — This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

55 FEB 21 1966

Bureau 922940

SD 100-13295

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SD T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-2 is	
SD T-3 is	
SD T-4 is	
SD T-5 is	
SD T-6 is	
SD T-7 is	

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of ARTHUR STEVENS

Characterization of WILLIAM BEARD [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

Classified ~~Confidential~~ because information obtained from SD T-1, [redacted], T-3, T-4 and T-7, if revealed, could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(REGISTERED)
1 - DIO, 11th Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - INTC, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - OSI, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - OSI, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:
1 - [illegible] Intelligence Office
[illegible] Naval District, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - ISCO, GROUP II, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - [illegible] of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - [illegible] of Special Investigations [illegible]wood, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: [illegible] E. DOOLEY
Date: February 4, 1966

Office: SAN DIEGO

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

On 11/7/65, CHARLENE MITCHELL described Watts riot in Los Angeles claiming area problem not solved and Communist Party (CP) interested in helping [illegible] students. On 10/16/65, SWP member from Los Angeles predicted additional race riots in Los Angeles because of feeling of Negroes against Police Department. SWP Branch voted to allow member to join CORE. [illegible] member and SWP sympathizer among pickets at [illegible] JAMES CLARK meeting 11/16/65.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

CALIF

On November 7, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL, described by the informant as Southern California District Communist Party representative to the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), spoke at a [illegible] public meeting in San Diego. She talked about

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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the Watts riot in Los Angeles which she claimed was not a black against white riot. She said that there was considerable damage to white owned businesses because the white owners had been taking advantage of the Negro people. She added that the Watts problem has not been solved and could explode at any time. She said the C.I.A. was involved in moving in and helping the Negro people.

(SD T-1, November 10, 1965)

F. Socialist Workers Party

At a meeting held at Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Headquarters, [redacted] Irving Avenue, San Diego, on October 16, 1965, GEORGE DAVIS, described by the informant as an SWP member from Los Angeles, was the featured speaker. DAVIS spoke on the Watts riot in Los Angeles in August, 1965. He said that feelings have not changed in the area and predicted more riots growing out of the unrest. He stated that whether Police Chief PARKER is retained or [redacted] immaterial as the feeling among the Negroes is running high against the entire police force. He added that if the [redacted] investigation of the riot turned out to be a "whitewash" [redacted] could be expected.

(SD T-2, October 20, 1965)

[redacted] has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At an SWP meeting on November 26, 1965, LUDWIG GARTNER, described by the informant as Chairman of the San Diego SWP Branch, said that [redacted] described by the informant as an active SWP member had been [redacted] to join the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE) in San Diego. GARTNER said he told ROBBINS he could not stop him from joining but warned him of what could happen if CORE learned that he [redacted]. Those present at the meeting voted approval for ROBBINS to join CORE.

(SD T-3, November 30, 1965,)
(SD T-4, December 6, 1965)

SD 100-13295

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Sheriff Clark Meeting

On November 16, 1965, Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK, Dallas County, Alabama, spoke at the Horace Mann Junior High School under the auspices of the San Diego County Citizens Council. In his speech CLARK attacked the civil rights movement which he described as immoral and communist inspired. Approximately 400 protestors representing various civil rights groups picketed the meeting. Included among the pickets were ARTHUR STEVENS, LUDWIG GARTNER and WILLIAM BEARD.

(SD T-2, November 17, 1965)

On November 15, 1965, SD T-5 advised that ARTHUR STEVENS was a current member of the San Diego CP.

On November 17, 1965, SD T-6 advised that WILLIAM BEARD was a former member of the San Diego Branch SWP and is currently considered an SWP sympathizer.

At a CP club meeting on November 23, 1965, BEVERLY MAJOR, described by the informant as Chariman of the San Diego CP Club, said she had called ARTHUR STEVENS and told him to cover the Sheriff CLARK meeting at Horace Mann Junior High School and send a report to the "Peoples World."

(SD T-7, November 29, 1965)

The "Peoples World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

FD-323 (Rev. 1-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California
February 1, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SD 100-[illegible]

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY at San Diego, California, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/3/66

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO - NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis report of SA C. LEE SNOEYENBOS dated 8/2/65 and Minneapolis letter dated 10/26/65.

The Minneapolis Office has no information to report at this time in regard to Communist influence in racial matters in this Division.

Contact with established sources and informants has indicated no change in the over-all situation in this Division as regards captioned subject.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:lcv
(5)

REC-52 1657

11 FEB 7 1966

1cc Rm 922

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	2/3/66	10/31/65 - 1/31/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD — TYPED BY: skm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ERNEST M. COCHRANE dated 10/31/65.

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON:

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in Racial Matters in Miss.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-ONI, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1-INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
2-Jackson (100-57)

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100-442529 1958 REC-19

8 FEB 7 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;			
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/18/66			
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]			
By	BY: [redacted]			

Notations

INT. SEC.

69 FEB 21 1966 CC copy 9229*0

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY	LOCATION
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-2 is NY 425-S	Characterization of MONICA KLEIN
JN T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-4 is [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM KUNSTLER
JN T-5 is [redacted]	100-57-235
JN T-6 is [redacted]	Characterization of ARTHUR KINOY
JN T-7 is [redacted]	157-452-606
JN T-8 is [redacted]	157-452-606
JN T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-10 is CG-5824-S*	Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS
JN T-11 is [redacted]	100-607-6
JN T-12 is [redacted]	Characterization of IRA GRUPPER
JN T-13 is [redacted]	Characterization of PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

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JN T-14 is WFO-997-S*

JN T-15 is [redacted] Characterization of CLARENCE GUREWITZ

JN T-16 is [redacted] Characterization of HELEN GUREWITZ

b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as that office is office of origin.

Any reports concerning pertinent activities occurring during the period of 10/31/65 through 1/31/66 and received subsequent to the preparation of this report will be included in the next quarterly report.

This report is being classified confidential because data reported from JN T-1 through JN T-16 could reasonably result in the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: ONI, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA (RM)
OSI, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA (RM)
INTC, FT. MC PHERSON, GEORGIA (RM)

Report of: SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD Office: JACKSON
Date: 2/3/66

Field Office File No.: 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. MFDP statewide convention held 1/2/66 at Jackson, Miss.; it was announced that the organization plans to concentrate on voter registration workshops and political education among Negroes. Subversive affiliations of persons participating in MFDP activities set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

This report covers the period October 31, 1965, through January 31, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP)

On January 4, 1966, confidential informant JN T-1 advised that the MFDP statewide convention was held on January 2, 1966 at 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. This convention was attended by approximately 375 persons. LAWRENCE GUYOT advised those present that demonstrations were a thing of the past; and the MFDP would have to concentrate on voter registration workshops and political education among Negroes. He wants more door to door contact with Negroes urging them to vote. GUYOT is chairman of the MFDP.

GUYOT announced that he would run for United States Congress in the Fifth District of Mississippi, and he would not resign his chairmanship with the MFDP.

GUYOT stated that CHARLES EVERS, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is losing his appeal and EVERS must get a well-known personality involved in the Civil Rights movement in Mississippi to revive the people. GUYOT claimed that at the recent picketing in Natchez, Mississippi, EVERS made a fool of himself and if he continues his current policies, the MFDP will step in and take over.

On December 15, 1965, JN T-1 advised that MONICA KLEIN had undertaken the task of attempting to arrange for 180 students from all over the United States to come to Mississippi during the Christmas holidays. KLEIN, who is an assistant in the MFDP did not have an issue but felt the MFDP could interest these students in voter registration and they would hold orientations in Jackson, Mississippi, starting just before Christmas.

On December 22, 1965, JN T-1 advised that about 40 out-of-state students arrived in Jackson, Mississippi over the Christmas holidays. The majority had arrived on December 21, 1965 and was far below the 180 expected. JN T-1 advised that no list would be maintained of the out-of-state students of their names or addresses. Almost all the students were from New York, Pennsylvania, or Michigan.

Orientation was made at the Morning Star Baptist Church, Kane Street, Jackson, Mississippi, under the direction of MONICA KLEIN, being assisted by six volunteers of the MFDP.

The group was instructed on how to register Negro citizens to vote and were to work door to door on urging people to vote. They were to be in Mississippi for about ten days and most of the workers were sent to DeSoto County, Mississippi.

On February 6, 1956, confidential source JN T-2 advised that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). JN T-2 advised three to four months previously KLEIN was club education director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to executive order 10450.

On October 28, 1965, JN T-1 advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT, Chairman of the MFDP, has become power mad and very overbearing to the rank and file of the MFDP.

JN T-1 added that the MFDP representatives in Bolivar County, Mississippi, had registered 200 Negroes during the week of October 24, 1965.

On January 6 and 7, 1966, confidential informant JN T-2 advised that JESSIE HARRIS and BARBARA BRANDT are both volunteer workers for the MFDP, Jackson, Mississippi, and have identified themselves as working for SNCC.

HARRIS, as Field Secretary of the SNCC, is currently attempting to get a workshop started on federal programs involving the poverty program. The workshop dates have not yet been scheduled but will probably be held in Edwards County, Mississippi. HARRIS has advised the informant that the workshop will be divided into three parts: (1) General information on poverty program with emphasis on community action program, (2) Protest procedures, and (3) Resources, with personnel of Economic Opportunities as instructors.

On October 19, 1965, JN T-1 advised that from his experience with the MFDP in Mississippi and Washington, D. C. ARTHUR KINOY, WILLIAM KUNSTLER, and WILLIAM HIGGS, are attorneys having great influence on the functions of the MFDP. These three attorneys represented the MFDP in their challenge of the Mississippi Congressional delegation in 1964.

On October 29, 1962, confidential informant JN T-4 advised that a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, was held on October 24, 1962. WILLIAM KUNSTLER spoke at the rally and told the audience that the HCUA interferes with the social program and the brotherhood of man. KUNSTLER called for the abolishment of the HCUA.

A characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities appears in the appendix of this report.

On November 3, 1962, confidential informant JN T-5 advised that KUNSTLER had had the "Daily Worker" delivered to his home in Port Chester, New York.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication that suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On August 30, 1960, confidential informant JN T-6 advised that ARTHUR KINOY had attempted to set up a Communist Party Club of professionals following the National Communist Party Convention in 1957.

On February 1, 1964, Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE (National Academy), Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, furnished the following information:

WILLIAM L. HIGGS was arrested by detectives of the Jackson Police Department on the night of February 1, 1963, at the office of the "Mississippi Free Press," a weekly newspaper at Jackson, Mississippi. He was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor which is a misdemeanor.

On February 19, 1963, Chief of Detectives M. B. PIERCE, (NA), Jackson, Mississippi, Police Department, advised that on January 15, 1963, WILLIAM L. HIGGS was found guilty by a jury in Hinds County Court, Jackson, on a charge of Contributing to the Delinquency of a Minor. He was sentenced the same date by Hinds County Judge RUSSELL MOORE to six months in jail and fined $500. HIGGS was not present in court.

On February 18, 1963, Judge RUSSELL MOORE heard arguments on a motion for new trial by HIGGS' court-appointed attorneys. Their motion was denied by Judge MOORE

On December 16, 1965, JN T-1 advised that recently a discussion was held at MFDP headquarters, 507½ Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, concerning a southwide protest for the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Informant stated states have not been designated but feels it will be southwide with the majority of activities in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana.

On December 22, 1965, JN T-1 advised that THOMAS COTTEN, Volunteer worker, MFDP, advised that the MFDP should begin their organization for the southwide protest for the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

On December 3, 1965, confidential informant JN T-7 advised that the National Anti War Convention was held in Washington, D. C. from November 25-28, 1965. This convention was held to protest the United States involvement in the war in Vietnam. A Mississippi Delegation composed of Negroes and whites were in attendance at this convention.

JN T-7 and JN T-8 on December 5, 1965, described the Mississippi Delegation as "politically naive" and completely confused when the "Communist" oriented groups would use political descriptions or terms with which the Mississippi Delegation was not familiar. The general consensus of the "Communist" oriented individual was that the Mississippi delegates were immature, foolish, and for the most part, no one at the convention took them seriously.

On December 5, 1965, JN T-8 stated this convention was controlled by Communist Party Youth, W. E. B. Du Bois Club and Progressive Labor. Informant stated these groups planned agenda, led the discussion, chaired the meeting, and selected illegal delegates.

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club and Progressive Labor appears in the appendix of this report.

TRAVEL OF GEORGE MEYERS, COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

On November 15, 1965, confidential informant JN T-9 advised that GEORGE MEYERS had returned to Richmond, Virginia, on November 11, 1965. MEYERS stated that he had been on a trip down south to Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. MEYERS took this trip primarily to gather material in his travels for some articles for publication.

On April 6, 1964, confidential informant JN T-10 advised that GEORGE MEYERS as of April 5, 1964, was district organizer of the Southern Region Communist Party United States of America.

MEMBERS OF FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS

IRA GRUPPER

On January 4, 1966, JN T-3 advised that GRUPPER was at the MFDP convention on January 2, 1966, at Jackson, Mississippi. GRUPPER at that time was looking for a ride to New York City as he wants to return to that city. He is presently working for the MFDP in Columbia, Mississippi.

On September 25, 1965, confidential informant JN T-11 advised that IRA GRUPPER arrived in Hattiesburg, Mississippi on or about September 18, 1965, and was

residing with JOHNNY MAE WALKER, head of the MFDP, Hattiesburg.

JN T-11 stated that GRUPPER claimed he had been away in New York City on a fund-raising drive, making specifications to raise money.

On May 4, 1965, confidential informant JN T-12 advised that IRA GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club in recent months.

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club appears in the appendix of this report.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

On January 4, 1966, MIKE HIGSON, Assistant Office Manager, MFDP, advised that PHILLIP LAPSANSKY continues to work for the MFDP.

On April 4, 1965, confidential informant JN T-13 advised that PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY as of that date was a member of the Seattle Branch of the Socialists Workers Party.

A characterization of the Seattle Branch of the Socialists Workers Party appears in the appendix of this report.

PAUL GUREWITZ

On November 29, 1965, confidential informant JN T-14 advised that PAUL GUREWITZ, the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ was contacted by an unidentified male advising GUREWITZ that a project for "Northern kids" over the Christmas holidays was being prepared. This project

would be in Mississippi. PAUL GUREWITZ agreed to go on the project and to get $40 for bus fare.

On January 27, 1966, JN T-14, advised that CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ currently reside at [redacted] Silver Spring, Maryland. b6 b7C

On December 22, 1965, JN T-1 advised that from his knowledge of MFDP activities, the reason for GUREWITZ coming to Mississippi over the Christmas holidays was to participate in MFDP Negro voter registration project. JN T-1 added about forty out-of-state students participated in this project.

On July 19, 1963, confidential informant JN T-15 identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current Communist Party member.

On February 20, 1964, confidential informant JN T-16 described HELEN GUREWITZ as a current Communist Party member.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
February 1, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD, dated February 1, 1966, at Jackson, Mississippi

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64;
EP letter to Director, dated 10/27/65.

On 12/30/65, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the contacting Agent that no information has come to his attention during the last quarter of 1965 which would indicate any communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. He indicated that there have been no racial disturbances whatever, and no talk of any such activity.

b7D

Contact with liaison sources in the NAACP, the El Paso Council for Human Relations, and the El Paso Community Assn. shows no information indicating any communist influence in these organizations or on their activities.

In addition, no information regarding the captioned matter has come to the attention of the El Paso Office from any source whatever and, in accordance with current Bureau instruction, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

2 - Bureau (REG.AM)
1 - New York (Info)(REG.AM)
1 - El Paso

FJP/sc
(4)

REC- 69 100-442529-1659

10 FEB 3 1966

EX-103

INT/SEC

10 FEB 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/66

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending January 31, 1966.

REC-50 100-442529-1663

12 FEB 3 1966

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:dh
(4)

53 FEB 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/31/66

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CRIM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64 and Oklahoma City letter to Director 11/2/65.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office since submission of referenced Oklahoma City letter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City

JAG:dc
(4)

100-442521-1661

REC-50

8 FEB 3 1966

1cc 922.9th +D

63 FEB 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/66

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Mobile letter to Bureau 10/28/65.

During the quarter ending 12/31/65, Mobile received no pertinent information concerning captioned matter.

As the Bureau has been advised previously, there is no known active CP group in this division, the only known CP member being an elderly Negro male at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted for this quarter.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)(100-153735)
1 - Mobile
JTB-iwd
(4)

REC-50 100-442529-1662

15 FEB 8 1966

100-422 9th +D

53 FEB 8 1966

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	2/1/66	1/24/66 - 1/31/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: EF

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 10/29/65, at Milwaukee.

- p* -

LEADS

THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-4, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1663 REC 58

12 FEB 17 1966

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
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1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - ONI, Milwaukee (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; INT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	2/18/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RM
By	BY:	[redacted]

Notations

INT. SEC.

69 FEB 21 1966

Enc. ref 922 9*p

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E MI 157-252-4,5
MI T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to characterize JOHN GILMAN This report, page 5
MI T-3 is [redacted]	Used to characterize BETSY and ALBERT STERGAR [redacted] This report, page 5, 6
MI T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to characterize JAMES BOULTON

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - ONI, Milwaukee (RM)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: MILWAUKEE b6 b7C
Date: 2/1/66

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At meeting of Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), October, 1965, member of Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) and two members of Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), made motion that students of one high school picket another high school where students had been punished for taking part in recent school boycott. Motion not seconded. SWP has set up "Civil Rights Committee." In November, 1965, SWP members asked to report on contacts made with members of civil rights organizations to draw them into SWP. No such contacts had been made. During January, 1966, SWP passed motion to attempt to infiltrate, reorganize and take over leadership of Milwaukee Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Suggestions made that SWP do same in Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), but it was decided branch did not have enough Negro members. A member of SWP took part in march sponsored by CORE, November, 1965, advocating federal legislation to protect civil rights workers in south. Only five adults took part. This SWP member sold copies of SWP newspaper, "The Militant." CPW has made no concerted effort to place members in racial organizations. SJOHN GILMAN, member of State Board, CWP, has been very active in MUSIC, and he and other CPW members have participated in demonstrations on individual basis. Members, Milwaukee Branch, SWP, are members of various civil rights groups, have been urged to support programs of these groups and have taken part in most of demonstrations. Most active are SMYRTLE KASTNER, ALBERT SSTERGAR and BETSY STERGAR. SMYRTLE KASTNER elected delegate in CORE, December, 1965.

P*

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), held on October 23, 1965, it was mentioned that students of East Division High School, Milwaukee, who had participated in a recent school boycott, were being punished by being made to stay after school to make up the lost time. JOHN GILMAN, who was present, and two others, mentioned below, made a motion that the students of North Division High School picket the East Division High School because of this action. This motion was not seconded.

(Source: MI T-1, 11/2/65)

As of August, 1965, JOHN GILMAN was a member of the State Board of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW).

(Source: MI T-2, 8/29/65)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is contained in the appendix hereto.

At the meeting of MUSIC on October 23, 1965, mentioned above, the two individuals who, with JOHN GILMAN, made a motion that the students of North Division High School picket the East Division High School were BETSY and ALBERT STERGAR.

(Source: MI T-1, 11/2/65)

As of August, 1965, BETSY STERGAR and ALBERT STERGAR were members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP.

(Source: MI T-3, 8/31/65)

The Milwaukee Branch of the SWP has set up a "Civil Rights Committee" made up of members of that branch, under the chairmanship of MYRTLE KASTNER. Other members of the committee are BETSY STERGAR, RUBEN HALE, FLORENCE KIRKLAND and JUAN GONZALEZ.

(Source: MI T-3, 11/2/65)

SI
WISCONSIN

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on November 7, 1965, JAMES BOULTON asked all of the members present to report on the progress they had made in making contacts with members of the various civil rights organizations for the purpose of drawing them into the SWP. No one had made any such contacts. MYRTLE KASTNER said she had talked to two or three people who seemed to be interested in the SWP. BOULTON said that the female members of the SWP should be able to interest some of the Negro male members of the civil rights organizations in the SWP. MYRTLE KASTNER then stated that she had met some Negro males, but they were interested in dates with her, and not interested in the SWP.

(Source: MI T-4, 12/1/65)

On September 26, 1965, JAMES BOULTON was named as organizer for the Milwaukee Branch, SWP.

(Source: MI T-4, 9/29/65)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP held on December 5, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER reported on the civil rights movement. She reported that the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC) would start one day boycotts of various schools in Milwaukee during January, 1966, protesting de facto segregation.

(Source: MI T-3, 12/7/65)

The January 26, 1966, edition of the "Milwaukee Sentinel," a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Milwaukee area, contains an article captioned "MUSIC Cancels School Boycotts," which states that the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC) announced that it will postpone its previously announced school boycotts. It states that MUSIC had previously announced that it would sponsor a one-day boycott of North Division High School on January 31, 1966, the first regular school day of the second semester. It continues that the North Division boycott in protest against alleged de facto segregation policies of the Milwaukee School System originally had been announced for January 3rd, but had been postponed until January 31st. MUSIC, according to the article, had also planned to boycott Lincoln High School after North Division High School. The article states that a MUSIC spokesman said the boycotts have merely been deferred, not called off, but that no future date has been set.

At a regular closed meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, held on January 16, 1966, a motion was made and passed, that the branch attempt to infiltrate, reorganize and take over the leadership of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which is regarded by the SWP as lacking leadership at the present time.

During the discussion concerning this matter, suggestions were made that the SWP attempt to do the same thing in the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), but it was decided that the branch did not have enough Negro members to take over the NALC.

(Source: MI T-3, 1/20/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

MARCH, NOVEMBER 6, 1965, SPONSORED BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

On November 6, 1965, the Milwaukee Chapter of CORE sponsored a march for the purpose of advocating legislation which would make it a federal crime to murder, injure or intimidate civil rights workers in the South. The march started at North 12th and West Clarke Streets, Milwaukee, and proceeded to the Milwaukee County Court House where the participants held a short rally.

Only five adults participated in the march, one of whom was ALBERT STERGAR, a member of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP. Most of the participants were juveniles, and less than twenty-three persons took part in the march.

The demonstration was orderly and without incident.

(Source: MI T-1, 11/8/65)

On November 6, 1965, ALBERT STERGAR, a member of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, assisted the Milwaukee Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), in a rally to obtain signatures for a petition demanding a law to make it a crime to attack civil rights workers. During this rally STERGAR sold copies of the SWP newspaper, "The Militant."

(Source: MI T-3, 11/10/65)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of January, 1966, the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had made no concerted effort to place members in any racial organizations. JOHN GILMAN, a member of the State Board of the CPW, has been very active in MUSIC, and he and other members of the CPW have participated in various demonstrations by some of these groups, and have assisted in some of the preparations for such demonstrations. Such participation has been on an individual basis, and not as a group effort.

(Source: MI T-2, 1/26/66)

The following members of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP were, as of January, 1966, members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):

MYRTLE KASTNER and FLORENCE KIRKLAND
In December, 1965, MYRTLE KASTNER was elected as a delegate in CORE.

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC):

MYRTLE KASTNER, FLORENCE KIRKLAND, WAYNE LEVERENZ and JAMES BOULTON

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC):

ALBERT STERGAR, BETSY STERGAR, FLORENCE KIRKLAND and MYRTLE KASTNER.
The STERGARs and MYRTLE KASTNER have attended meetings of MUSIC regularly and have been very active in this organization.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):

Most members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, belong to this organization.

The members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, have been constantly urged to support the programs of the various civil rights organizations and have taken part in most of the demonstrations. Of the members,

MYRTLE KASTNER has been most active in civil rights groups, and ALBERT and BETSY STERGAR, husband and wife, have devoted a considerable amount of time to MUSIC.

(Source: MI T-3, 1/20/66)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Chapter of CORE held on December 12, 1965, an election of officers was held. MYRTLE KASTNER was elected as a delegate.

(Source: MI T-1, 12/15/65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 1, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C Milwaukee, dated and captioned as above.

All sources whose identities are concealed in referenced communications have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/2/66

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-50

Relet Bureau to Memphis 11/19/65 re recent news article appearing in Washington, D. C., newspaper concerning a movie film produced by a Klan group which mentioned, among other things, reports re alleged Communist influence in Racial Matters which had been made by the Tennessee Legislature's Committee on Un-American Activities.

Bureau requested a copy of such a report, if it in fact exists.

Memphis indices contain no reference to such a committee.

The following investigation at Nashville, Tenn., was conducted by SA [redacted]: b6 b7C

On 1/20/66 the Honorable MILTON RICE, Assistant Attorney General for the State of Tennessee, Nashville, advised that the Tennessee Legislature which convenes every two years has no Committee on Un-American Activities or subcommittee of a similar nature. The Legislature did authorize two investigations which might be considered as falling under this vein. In 1953, then Senator ROBERTS conducted an investigation and produced a report on the possible subversive influences on the text books used in the State of Tennessee. Of more pertinence to captioned matter, the 1959 Legislature conducted an investigation of the Highlander Folk School of Monteagle, Tennessee, and produced some sort of report concerning same. More information concerning this and copies of the report may be obtained from the Legislative Research Council, Tennessee State Capital.

100-442529-1664

REC-50 ENCL. BEHIND FILE

FEB 8 1966

(2) - Bureau (Encs.3) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070)
1 - Memphis (61-34)(Highlander Folk School)
WHL:gmh
)4)

FEB 9 1966

INVESTIGATED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

On 1/20/66 Mrs. BARBARA LANGLEY, Secretary, Tennessee Legislative Research Council, State of Tennessee, advised the 1959 Legislature did have a Committee known as the Highlander Folk School Investigating Committee. Results of this Committee's inquiry were placed in the Senate Journal of 1959, and numerous copies of this section of the Senate Journal of 1959 have been reproduced and furnished to various individuals and groups of all nature throughout the Country on request. Mrs. LANGLEY made available the attached copy of this report, as well as copies of Opinions by the Tennessee Supreme Court regarding the Highlander Folk School.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of the 1959 (Tennessee) Senate Journal, pages 786 through 801, together with one Xerox copy of "On Petition To Rehear" in case "State of Tennessee ex rel A. F. SLOAN, District Attorney General v. Highlander Folk School," and one Xerox copy of "Opinion of Tennessee Supreme Court Justice C. J. PREWITT" in case "State of Tennessee ex rel A. F. SLOAN, District Attorney General, v. Highlander Folk School."

This constitutes all the printed material made available by BARBARA LANGLEY. Copies of this same material are retained as an exhibit in instant Memphis file.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	2/1/66	11/1/65 - 1/27/66

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. | TYPED BY: flm

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated 11/1/65, at Washington, D. C.

- P* -

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
WF T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
WF T-2 WF 997-S*	
WF T-3 [redacted]	To describe C. GUREWITZ

b3
b7D
b7E

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APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - DIO, PRNC, Naval Weapons Plant (By Hand)
3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

100-442529-16-65
REC 5
14 FEB 8 1966
ST-107

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: ~~ACSI, CNI, CSI, SEC. SERV.~~ [illegible]		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE F[illegible]	2/8/66	
How Fwd.	HOW F[illegible]	RLS	
By	BY: FEB 25 1966	RLS [illegible]	

Notations: [illegible]

57 FEB 25 1966

ICC ext 9229+D

WFO 100-43710

Copy Count Continued

1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
WF T-4 [redacted]	To describe H. GUREWITZ
WF T-5 [redacted]	To describe ROY WELLS and RUTH WELLS.
WF T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
WF T-7 WF 1722-S*	
WF T-8 WF 1302-S*	To describe MARCUS GOLDMAN and ELIZABETH GOLDMAN

b3
b7D
b7E

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from WF T-1, WF T-2, WF T-4, WF T-6, WF T-7 and WF T-8 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to G-2, ONI and OSI.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (INFORMATION)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since these offices cover the CP district of which the CP of Maryland is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - MDW, Washington, D.C.
1 - OSI, 4th District (BAFB)
1 - DIO, PRNC, Naval Weapons Plant

Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. Office: Washington, D. C.
Date: 2/1/66

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman, visited SNCC office in Washington, D.C., on 1/7/66, to get information for an article in "Political Affairs." PAUL GUREWITZ planned to attend COFO project in Mississippi over the Christmas 1965 holidays. LYNN WELLS organized sending telegrams to Civil Rights leaders in Natchez, Mississippi, to show support of Negro boycott there. Following the death of MARCUS I. GOLDMAN, a request was made to those who wished, to contribute money to SNCC. Two thousand dollars was raised for SNCC. ELIZABETH GOLDMAN promised to raise enough additional money to buy a car for SNCC. ELIZABETH GOLDMAN gave a number of MARCUS GOLDMAN's books to Howard University.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GEORGE MEYERS, District Chairman of the Communist Party (CP), visited Washington on January 7, 1966. His main purpose in coming to Washington was to visit the office of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He was to visit the SNCC office to get information for an article in "Political Affairs."

WF T-1 1/10/66

"Political Affairs" is self described as the theoretical organ of the CP.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Council of Federated Organizations Project over Christmas Holidays, 1965, at Greenville, Mississippi.

PAUL GUREWITZ, the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ, was contacted by an unidentified person who had talked to BEN PERKINS at the COFO (phonetic - probably the Council of Federated Organizations), in Greenville, Mississippi, on November 29, 1965. They were getting up a project for "Northern Kids" over the Christmas holidays. PAUL GUREWITZ agreed to go on the project and to get the $40 for bus fare. The unidentified male was to tell LYNN WELLS who, on November 29, 1965, was in Atlanta, Georgia, for a conference which was not identified during the conversation. LYNN WELLS was to call PERKINS.

WF T-2 11/29/65

On July 19, 1963, WF T-3 identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current CP member.

On February 20, 1964, WF T-4 described HELEN GUREWITZ as a current CP member.

LYNN WELLS, although not otherwise identified, is probably the daughter of ROY HUDSON WELLS and RUTH WELLS. LYNN WELLS, according to WF T-2,

is a friend of PAUL GUREWITZ and has been active in the High School Friends of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee with PAUL GUREWITZ.

On August 26, 1954, WF T-5 advised that ROY HUDSON WELLS had been a CP member for the past 18 years.

On June 25, 1954, WF T-5 identified RUTH WELLS as a current CP member.

B. Negro Boycott in Natchez, Mississippi, November, 1965

LYNN WELLS contacted HELEN GUREWITZ in early November, 1965, and said that "they" had the idea of sending telegrams to the Civil Rights leaders in Natchez, Mississippi, to show support for the Negro boycott being conducted in Natchez. HELEN GUREWITZ agreed to send a telegram and agreed to try an get someone else to send a telegram too.

WF T-2 11/5/65

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

GEORGE MEYERS' interest in SNCC is reported in Section 1 of this report.

On November 7, 1965, there was a memorial meeting for MARCUS I. GOLDMAN, who died on October 2, 1965, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. At the meeting a request was made, for those who wished, to contribute money to the SNCC.

WF T-6 11/8/65

ELIZABETH GOLDMAN, the wife of MARCUS GOLDMAN, gave MARCUS GOLDMAN's desk and file cabinets to SNCC, but the SNCC people did not take the desk because they could not carry it. ELIZABETH GOLDMAN raised $2,000 for SNCC and hoped to get more. She wanted to give SNCC enough to buy a car. One hundred and fifty-five dollars of the amount raised was raised at the memorial service for MARCUS GOLDMAN at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Then MARCUS GOLDMAN's sister gave $600 and other contributions kept rolling in. ELIZABETH GOLDMAN felt that some people might feel that she and her husband were "way out" for raising the money for SNCC, but that was what she and her husband wanted to do. When MARCUS GOLDMAN died and people wanted to know where to send remembrances, they were told to contribute to SNCC. As a result the $2000 was raised. ELIZABETH GOLDMAN promised SNCC to raise enough money for a car, so she planned to raise more money in New York when she moved there.

WF T-7 12/24/65, 12/26/65

Following the death of MARCUS GOLDMAN, his wife, ELIZABETH GOLDMAN, gave a lot of his books to Howard University in Washington, D.C. When the men from Howard University came to GOLDMAN's home to get the books, ELIZABETH GOLDMAN told them that she and her husband had always been interested in the Civil Rights of Negroes. She told them that MARCUS GOLDMAN worked for 30 years in the United States Government and it gave them a lot of satisfaction to give some of MARCUS' earnings to the various Civil Rights causes. She gave Howard University books on Negro history in Africa; Soviet Philosophy; Peoples of the USSR; A Political History of the Americas; Communism and the People; Bolshevism; and some articles and Supreme Court decisions.

Mrs Marcus D Goldman WF T-7 12/26/65

WF T-8 advised on June 25, 1964, that MARCUS GOLDMAN had recently referred to himself and his wife, ELIZABETH GOLDMAN, as being communists.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-43710

Washington, D. C. 20535

FEB 1 1966

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated and captioned as above.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/1/66

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re: Houston letter to the Bureau dated 11/1/65.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Houston

ED:mb
(4)

REC- 14 100-442529-1666

12 FEB 4 1966

EX 109

INT. SEC.

FEB 14 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/2/66

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau, 11/2/65.

PERIOD: 11/1/65 - 1/31/66

During the pertinent period, no information has been received reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Charlotte (100-10028)

GHC:sls
(4)

REC- 14 100-442529-1667

FEB 3 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

10 FEB 14 1966

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE:

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (100-18520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☐ Post and destroy
☑ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: Report promised by 2/15

Reason for the delinquency: Busy Recruiting plus Bank Larceny Invest.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: By 2/21

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.) 100-442529

☑ No administrative action necessary.

NOT RECORDED
16 FEB 16 1966

INT. SEC.

FEB 15 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 2/1/66

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class.
DATE 7-16-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bureau file 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 12/3/65, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] X(4)

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re: "NLG; IS-C." X(4)

On 1/27/66, informant furnished autostatic copy of the summary referred to in the enclosed LHM. This was captioned [redacted]

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-438794) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted] X(4)
(1 - [redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)
AGS:cmp
(11)

ENCLOSURE

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b7D
b7E
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b7C

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
FEB 9 1966

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 - 1/n 6-18-85
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-86

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

100-438794 - 1

b6
b7C
b7D

AT 100-5718
AGS:cmp

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted] These procedural matters were not considered pertinent to the enclosed LHM and, therefore, have not been included therein. The autostatic copy furnished by informant is being retained as an exhibit to Atlanta file 100-5718. (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential because [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 1, 1966

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

PROPRIATE AGENCIES
D FIELD OFFICES
DVISED BY ROUTING
TP (S) OF Class. 7-16-80 vc
ATE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678RFP/cH
ON AUG 26 1985

A confidential source on January 27, 1966 advised that as of [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 JM 6-16-80
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-1-86

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded ~~from Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE 100-443

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 1, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	8/5/66	1/25-2/1/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH — TYPED BY: ers

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, dated 7/29/66, at Baltimore.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from Confidential Sources BA T- 1 through BA T-7 could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

39

- A -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: COPIES DESTROYED 383DEC 28 1970

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) REGIS.MAIL
1 - New York (100-153735) REGIS. MAIL
1 - 109th INTC-GP, Baltimore REGIS.MAIL
1 - ONI, Baltimore REGIS.MAIL
1 - OSI, Ft. Holabird, Md. REGIS.MAIL
2 - Baltimore (100-23443)

100-442529 1668

REC-10

9 FEB 7 1966

EX-10

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER; DUPL: ISD, CRD, [redacted]		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 2/8/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RLS	
By	BY:	RLS. (J.	

Notations

69 FEB 21 1966 Ccmpt 922 94D

INT. SEC.

BA 100-23443

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
BA T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] 100-23443-223 and instant report
BA T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BA T-3 is [redacted]	
BA T-4 is [redacted]	
BA T-5 is [redacted]	
BA T-6 is [redacted]	
BA T-7 is [redacted]	157-1014-36 -73

b3
b7D
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LEAD:

BALTIMORE OFFICE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received concerning captioned matter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 109th INTC-GP, Baltimore REGIS. MAIL
1 - ONI, Baltimore REGIS. MAIL
1 - OSI, Ft. Holabird, Md. REGIS. MAIL

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH Office: Baltimore, Md.
Date: February 2, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

At Communist Party (CP) national organizational meeting in December, 1965, a CP official stated that the anti-poverty program should be the concentration point of the CP in Baltimore. Another official stated that the CP in Baltimore had members in civil rights activities, and that a picture of "ghetto living" could be a focus of attention of the Maryland CP. The Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR) discussed plans to back a proposed Open Occupancy Law. An informant advised that despite statements of CP officials, the CP in Maryland has exerted no influence in racial matters. Some persons who were associated with the Spartacist Group in Baltimore participated in two demonstrations protesting segregated housing in the Baltimore area.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

At a national organizational meeting of the CP held in New York, New York, on December 12, 1965, JACOB

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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BA 100-23442

JAKE GREEN

JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, gave a report which included reference to racial problems in the City of Baltimore. This portion of the report dealt with White Citizens Councils in Southern Maryland, and it was said that Negroes in Maryland were having problems insofar as job opportunities and housing were concerned.

HENRY WINSTON, a national CP official, asked GREEN what point of concentration the Party should have in Baltimore, and GREEN replied that one of the points of concentration should be the anti-poverty program. He said he intended to make a drive in connection with this and would like to make another report to the national leadership in February, 1966.

At this meeting, DANNY RUBIN made the statement that the CP in Baltimore had members active in both trade union work and civil rights activity. He said that East Baltimore presented a picture of "ghetto living" which could be a focus of attention for the CP in Maryland.

(BA T-1 on 1/6/66)

On October 8, 1965, the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR) sponsored an affair held at 601 W. 40th St., Baltimore, Md. BA T-1 identified twelve of the 35-40 persons present as current CP members. At this meeting, ROY WOOD, Chairman of the MCDR, who was one of the persons identified as a current CP member, introduced CARL JAMES BRADEN as the main speaker of the evening. He described him as a courageous newspaper man who is presently editor-in-chief of the "Southern Patriot", and an organizer for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated.

At the beginning of his talk, BRADEN stated he had been convicted of sedition and had served eight months on a fifteen year sentence and had been fined $5000.00 because he had bought a house in Louisville, Kentucky, and transferred it to a Negro family who was unable to buy a home because of prejudice. He also announced that his only topic would be civil rights. He discussed the Southern Conference Educational Fund and said that it has long been active in promoting integration in the south.

He said that a decision had been made that the best way to reach the goal of integration was to organize the poor people, both white and Negro, in a common goal.

(BA T-1 on 10/12/65
BA T-2 on 10/12-13/65
BA T-3 on 10/12-13/65
BA T-4 on 10/12-13/65
BA T-5 on 10/12-13/65)

Characterizations of the MCDR, and the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated, are appended hereto.

On October 21, 1965, at a regular meeting of the MCDR, held at 7400 Rockridge Rd., Baltimore County, Maryland, ROY WOOD said that the MCDR must try to help to get a fair housing act passed in the Baltimore City Council. JAKE GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, who was present, also said that pressure must be put on the Baltimore City Council to get the proposed Open Occupancy Law passed. He said that both state and federal governments should help to combat housing discrimination.

(BA T-2 on 10/25/65
BA T-3 on 10/25/65
BA T-4 on 10/28/65)

An MCDR meeting was held November 4, 1965, for the purpose of discussing the need for an Open Occupancy Law in the Baltimore area. ROY WOOD said that every member of the Committee should think about how they could help the sources who are trying to push the Open Occupancy Law through the Baltimore City Council.

(BA T-6 on 11/17/65)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. CP, USA

On October 26, 1965, and January 25, 1966, informant advised that despite statements made by officials of the CP to the effect that CP should participate in civil rights activities in the Maryland area, the CP in Maryland has exerted no significant influence in racial matters for more than six months.

(BA T-1 on 10/26/65,
1/25/66)

B. MARCH AGAINST SEGREGATED HOUSING IN THE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AREA SEPTEMBER 11-12, 1965

On September 11, 1965, Lieutenant GEORGE WALDHAUSER, Northern District, Baltimore City Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that approximately 40 individuals participated in a sit-in demonstration sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), at the Colmar Apartments, 4417 Colmar Drive, Baltimore, Maryland, to protest segregated housing. Fifteen of the individuals participating in the demonstration conducted a "sit-in" in a sample apartment.

Lieutenant ROBERT HEWES, Northern District, Baltimore City Police Department, advised that four of the individuals sitting-in were arrested on trespassing charges in the late evening of September 11, 1965. The other individuals continued their demonstration until 9:40 p.m. of that day.

On September 12, 1965, Lieutenant HEWES, advised that the picketing and sit-in demonstration by CORE at the Colmar Apartments was resumed at 3:10 p.m., September 12, 1965.

Lieutenant CORTEZZI, Northern District, Baltimore City Police Department, on September 12, 1965, advised that at 5:30 p.m. that date, five individuals who had been sitting-in were arrested for trespassing. One of these individuals arrested on September 12, 1965, was MARIAN LUMMIS.

BA T-7 on May 12, 1965, advised that MARIAN LUMMIS had been a member of the Spartacist Group in Baltimore but had dropped out of that Group. On July 20, 1965, BA T-7 advised that although MARIAN LUMMIS resigned from the Spartacist Group under the persuasion of her boy friend, she still works for them and permits the Group to use her printing equipment. Md.

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International, also known as the Spartacist Group, is appended hereto.

C. MARCH AGAINST SEGREGATED HOUSING IN THE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AREA NOVEMBER 14, 1965

News sources in the Baltimore, Maryland, area on November 16, 1965, carried a story reflecting that 17 demonstrators, who are members of CORE, demonstrated against segregated housing at the Carlyle Apartments in the 500 block of West University Parkway, Baltimore, Maryland, on November 14, 1965, by conducting a sit-in at the Apartments. On November 16, 1965, the records of the Municipal Court of Baltimore City reflected that these 17 persons were arrested at the Carlyle Apartments on November 14, 1965, and charged with violation of the trespass law. The records reflected that one of the persons arrested was RALPH LEO WILKENS, [redacted] Baltimore, Maryland. b6 b7C

On November 16, 1965, BA T-7 advised that RALPH LEO WILKENS was one of the original members of the Spartacist Group in Baltimore, Maryland, which was organized in April, 1965; however, WILKENS resigned from the Spartacist Group early in May, 1965.

BA 100-23443

MARYLAND COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

A source on August 15, 16, and 28, 1961, advised that following a meeting of the Communist Party National Committee at New York City, August 12, 1961, GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Maryland - D. C., instructed CP members at Baltimore that a committee should be set up to mobilize opposition to the June 5, 1961, decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court concerning the Smith and McCarran Acts. MEYERS instructed that this committee which should be set up at a meeting August 26, 1961, should be composed of non-Party as well as CP members and that the Chairman should be "non-Party but close to the Communist Party." On August 26, 1961, the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights was set up at Baltimore with the stated purpose of making the public aware of the Supreme Court decisions which in effect would outlaw the CP and what these decisions meant. On May 4, 1965, this same source advised that the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights continues to remain an active organization at Baltimore.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

February 2, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, at Baltimore, dated February 12, 1966.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/3/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

ReBulet dated 8/28/64.

In the absence of any information to submit by report for the past quarter, this letter is submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Savannah

WPF:bag
(5)

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EXEC. SEC.

REC 8 100-442529 1669

8 FEB 17 1966

EX-117

lcc 922 9th & D

FEB 14 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/3/66

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-67298) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN, aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

Re New York letter to Bureau, dated 12/2/65.

DATE: DECEMBER 15, 1965, JANUARY 25, 1966

AT: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA and ORANGE, CALIFORNIA

NAMES: IC [redacted]
IC
SA LEON J. MEYER

On 12/15/65, MARY RHINEHART, Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, California, advised IC [redacted] that that agency contains no record identifiable with the subject.

On 12/15/65, FLORENCE STEINER, Los Angeles Police Department, 150 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California, advised IC [redacted] that that department contained no record concerning the subject.

On 12/15/65, HELEN MC CREEDY, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, 211 Temple Street, Los Angeles, California, advised IC [redacted] that that agency contained no record identifiable with the subject.

On 1/25/66, DOROTHY B. FERRIN, Secretary to the Registrar, Chapman College, Orange, California, made subject's school records available to SA LEON J. MEYER. These records indicate the following background information concerning STEIN:

1922 9 x D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-155214) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles

REC-4 100-442529-1670

11 FEB 1966

RNT/jt
(5)

54 FEB 10 1966

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b7C

LA 100-67298

WILLIAM SCHULTHESS STEIN, born [redacted] Provo, Utah, attended Chapman College September, 1946 - June, 1947. While attending he listed his home address as [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted], Los Angeles, California. On 4/7/48, a transcript of his record was sent to Denver University, Denver, Colorado. In January, 1951, a transcript of his record was sent to Ridgewood YMCA, Brooklyn, New York.

William Stein

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: FEB 3 1966

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058)(P*)

CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies, for New York 10 copies, for Chicago one copy, and for Cleveland 2 copies of an LHM concerning a meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission held 1/19/66 at New York City.

b7D

The source utilized is [redacted]

(4) - Bureau (Enc-6)(RM)
(1 - 100-3-69, CPUSA Organization)
10 - New York (Enc-10)(RM)
(1 - 100-153735, CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641, CPUSA Organization)
(1 - 100-131666, CPUSA Southern Region)
(1 - 100-84994, GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-269, HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-16785, JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100- WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-27539, CARL WINTER)
(1 - 100-128255, DANNY RUBIN)
(1 - 100- "POLITICAL AFFAIRS")
1 - Chicago (61-867, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)(Enc-1)(RM)
2 - Cleveland (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100- CIRM)
(1 - 100- CPUSA Organization)
4 - Miami
(1 - 100-15058, CIRM)
(1 - 100-800, CPUSA Organization)
(1 - 100-15181, PAT TOOHEY)
(1 - [redacted]
RLO:s11
(20)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
DATE FORW: 2/4/66
HOW FORW: RJS
BY: REB/KB

REC-83 100-442529-1671
S1-104
20 FEB 15 1965

ENCLOSURE

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INT./SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-69-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 FEB

This LHM has been classified "confidential" as it contains information from the above source the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the U. S.

The LHM has been written as though emanating from the New York Office in order to more adequately protect this valuable source.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

FEB 3 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on January 31, 1966, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) was held at Communist Party headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on January 19, 1966. Among those in attendance were HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON, WILLIAM PATTERSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, PAT TOOHEY, CARL WINTER and GUS HALL.

The subject matter under discussion was the problem of the increase of white chauvinist expressions within and without the Communist Party and in certain electoral activities.

HENRY WINSTON introduced the subject by stating that in the recent period, a number of such manifestations had appeared and that today they reflect greater damage on the Party because the movements and struggles are larger and there are a greater number of Negroes engaged in these movements. WINSTON said he has heard of a number of instances within the Party where certain white comrades are manifesting chauvinist objections to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades. However, the most glaring example was the role of certain Party members in the city elections recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, and Miami, Florida.

In the Cleveland mayoralty election, where the Negro candidate lost the election by a narrow margin of 2,000 votes, WINSTON called attention to the activity of several prominent and influential white Communists and "progressives" who opposed the Negro candidate and supported his unacceptable opponent, the present Mayor of Cleveland. WINSTON said he was convinced that the activities of these persons were sufficiently influential as to make the difference between defeat and victory for the Negro candidate.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

XEROX
FEB 10 1966

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-167

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

WINSTON said that an even graver situation was exhibited during the recent City Commission election at Miami. There the activities and role of several influential Party members who broke from Party decisions can be charged with the responsibility for making the difference in the defeat of a Negro woman candidate for the City Commission. There were nearly 40,000 votes cast in this election and the Negro candidade lost by only 1400 votes. These several comrades were sufficiently influential in various organizations that their unpermissible support for the opponent was responsible for this margin of votes.

WINSTON said that these various examples, all arising together or in the same period of time, would demonstrate that they are not isolated happenings but omens of what may be happening elsewhere. He believed that these instances will occur again and again in varied localities and therefore, the Party should move at once against any more such situations developing.

WINSTON commended PAT TOOHEY and the Miami Communist Party for directing the attention of the national leadership to this situation by submitting a memorandum for action by the national leadership. He said that the Secretariat and the Negro Commission had already discussed the memorandum and agreed with its content and proposal.

Concerning the Miami, Florida situation, it appears that a dispute arose within the Miami Communist Party over support of a Mrs. RANGE, a Negro businesswoman who was allegedly wealthy and not a "progressive." Some of the Miami Party members held the view that because Mrs. RANGE was a rich banker and not a "progressive," she should not be supported just because she is a Negro. However, the majority of Party members held that according to Party policy, she should have been supported even though not a "progressive." FLA

JAMES JACKSON was highly in favor of the position of the majority of Miami Communist Party members and urged that this position be strongly upheld.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was especially bitter about the reported cases of objecting to working under Negro leaders and called for a most penetrating treatment of the entire situation.

WILLIAM PATTERSON gave examples of the rise of the existing forms of white chauvinism in Party and outside ranks and said it was noteworthy that this chauvinism came not from the new people but in most cases from old, long-term Party members and the people in the progressive ranks who had been around a long time.

It was decided after a two-hour discussion that the National Secretariat should prepare an answer to the memorandum from the Miami Communist Party; that DANNY RUBIN would deliver this answer when he visits Miami on February 10, 1966, and that the memorandum would be written as a political document for use throughout the Party. Also, HENRY WINSTON was directed to prepare a basic article on this subject for publication in "Political Affairs." This article is intended as a directive for the Party and its supporters concerning this problem. Finally, the Secretariat letter and the WINSTON article will be made the object of a special discussion by the Cleveland District Committee and the Miami City Committee.

"Political Affairs" is self-identified as the theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323.(Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-153735

FEB 3 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York, New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OMAHA	NEW YORK	2/10/66	2/3/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY asm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] Omaha, 10/21/65.

b6
b7C
b7D

-RUC-

30

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
OM T-1: [redacted]	Instant report
OM T-2: CG 5824-S*	

MISCELLANEOUS

This report is classified "Confidential" because it contains information from OM T-2, page, 2, who is a highly placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

A*
Cover Page

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - ONI, Chicago, Ill. (Registered)
1 - New York (Registered Mail)
2 - Omaha (100-6837)

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100-442529 - 1672

REC- 3

15 FEB 14 1966

EX-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD. 2/18/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD. RLS
By	BY: RLS

Notations

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 23 1966

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-Office of Special Investigations, Offutt AFB, Nebr. (RM)
1-INTELLIGENCE CORPS GROUP, Omaha, Nebr. (RM)
1-Office of Naval Intelligence, Chicago, Ill. (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Omaha, Nebraska b6 b7C
Date: 2/10/66

Field Office File #: 100-6837 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, former CP member, Des Moines, Iowa, is Chairman of Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, which chapter small in numbers and regarded as ineffective and not representative of Negro aims and goals in Des Moines. GRIFFIN has been inactive in CP for many years.

-RUC-

Details:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, [redacted] Des Moines, Iowa, b6 b7C remains the chairman of the Des Moines Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Des Moines chapter of CORE continues to be an ineffective racial group in Des Moines with a membership of less than 12 persons. There has been little or no activity on the part of CORE in Des Moines during the past several months. Leaders of the Des Moines Negro community do not regard this group as representative of Negro aims or goals.

There has been no use or distribution of Communist propaganda by the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE, nor is EDNA MAY GRIFFIN known to use her position as chairman of the group to espouse communist causes or to discuss communist philosophy.

(OM T-1, February 3, 1966)

In February, 1957, EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

(OM T-2, February, 1957)

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN has not been known to be active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

(OM T-1, February 3, 1966)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Omaha dated February 10, 1966 b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/3/66

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(OO: New York)

Re report of SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE at Memphis, 11/5/65.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

During the past three-month period, no information has been received by the Memphis Division relative to Communist influence in racial matters. The West Tennessee Voters' Project (WTVP) operating in rural West Tennessee is inactive during the winter, with only three known project workers now in the area. None of these three have any known subversive backgrounds.

All sources have been alerted for any information relating to subversive influences or infiltration into racial matters.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3520) (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(5)

REC- 3 100-442529-1673

8 FEB 14 1966

FEB 17 1966

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/11/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(00: NEW YORK)

Re Boston report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 11/1/65.

Inasmuch as Boston has no pertinent information to report, a quarterly report is not being submitted at this time.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Boston
FMC:maj
(4)

REC 7 100-442529-1674

EX-113

14 FEB 14 1966

FEB 24 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach b6
Mohr b7C
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

2:00PM EST URGENT 2-10-66 MRB

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 101657

CIRM. 3-29-78 TWB:gls RE: JAMES ALLEN HARRISON 3-17-78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/6/77 RSS

RE NYTEL FEBRUARY 9 LAST CAPTIONED MARTIN LUTHER KING;

SM - C.

ON THE EVENING OF FEBRUARY 9 LAST, [redacted] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[redacted]

b7D

b7D

ENCODED COPY

1675

MR. DECOY ... DIRECTOR

FEB 16 1966

Confidential

Declassification Review 11/4/77

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO ATLANTA 101657

b7D

[redacted] WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE AFOREMENTIONED MEETING ON [redacted] IN VIEW OF THIS AND TO MAINTAIN INFORMANT'S SECURITY, [redacted]

[redacted]

Confidential

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE ATLANTA 101657

Confidential

(U)

b7D

[redacted] ARRANGEMENTS

HAVE BEEN MADE TO CONTACT INFORMANT EVENING [redacted]

AT WHICH TIME HIS COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF [redacted]

MEETING WILL BE OBTAINED.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted]

SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BECAUSE THIS SOURCE

[redacted] AND DISSEMINATION

OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED

INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS

SECURITY.

RECEIVED: 2:17PM DLH

(U)

Confidential

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1676 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1677 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 1/26/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York
Rerep of SA [redacted] dated 1/24/66 at Little Rock.

b6
b7C

Captioned report was inadvertently not stamped "SECRET" after it was run off on multilith.

Little Rock copies and copies furnished to OSI, INTC, and ONI have been corrected and appropriate "SECRET" classification has been added to each of these reports.

The Bureau, New York, and Atlanta are requested to add appropriate "SECRET," "Group 1, Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification" stamp to all copies of rerep.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Info) (RM)
2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)
EFM/jew
(7)

NOT RECORDED

C C Wise

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-7-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69) DATE: FEB 7 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (100-800)(P)

2-24-86 SP7MAC/LAT
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

SUBJECT: CPUSA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

On January 26, 1966, [redacted] advised of the following information obtained at the National Committee meeting, CPUSA, January 15-17, 1966, New York City, and from [redacted] GUS HALL, DANNY RUBIN, HENRY WINSTON and other CPUSA leaders: (U)

b7D

Contrary to former National Committee meetings, there existed evidence that the Party has grown and is (U)

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-3-68)(CPUSA MEMBERSHIP)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
7 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-80641)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-131666)(CPUSA SOUTHERN REGION)
(1 - 100-)(BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-153735)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-21)(MORNING FREIHEIT)
(1 - 100-128255)(DANNY RUBIN)
(1 - 100-84994)(GUS HALL)
1 - San Francisco (RM)
[redacted])(MICKEY LIMA)
6 - Chicago (RM)
(1 - 100-33741)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - [redacted])(JIM WEST)
(1 - 100-)(JACK KLING)
(1 - 100-)(LOU DISKIN)
(1 - 100-16219)(MORNING FREIHEIT)
(1 - 100-)(FRANCES GABOW)
1 - Cleveland (100-)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)(RM)
1 - Newark (100-)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (RM)
(1 - 100-28841)(FRANCES GABOW)
(1 - 100-31723)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
2 - Seattle (RM)
(1 - 100-)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-127)(BURT NELSON)
1 - Boston (100-20779)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)(RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)(RM)
1 - Birmingham (100-)(CPUSA ORGANIZATION)(RM)
2 - Miami (1 [redacted]) (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

RLO:sll
(28)

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
78 FEB 11 1966

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-10-17

growing in the recent period. This was reflected in a number of speeches from Districts as to their activities and experiences. It was also shown in the quality of attendance. Of the approximately 100 people attending this meeting, roughly one-third could be judged as being under thirty years of age, most in their mid-twenties. Formerly, if five of the 100 were under fifty years old, it would have been exceptional. Also, in and around Party gatherings, offices and areas of activity, there was observable an ever-growing number of much younger people than the Party has been accustomed to seeing. (U)

While some of this growth has taken place as a result of consistent and planned work in certain areas, a great deal of it has occurred where people just start out looking for the Party. MICKEY LIMA, in his speech to the National Committee, said he now has four applications in his pocket but does not know what to do with them. He does not want to place them in existing clubs where they will be soured and disillusioned but he has no new appropriate setup to accommodate an influx of new fresh people. (U)

According to GUS HALL, the National Office continues to receive a large number of inquiries and requests for information and literature through the mail. He also said that many people are now speaking to him about joining the Party. He vaguely referred to an "important national mass leader in the civil rights movement, once with us but who left, but who has worked with us cooperatively in some national struggles, who has now asked about the advisability of his joining the Party." According to informant, a pure speculation on his part suggests that BAYARD RUSTIN might be the person HALL was speaking of as RUSTIN fits this category. (U)

Some organizational advance may be expected also as for the first time in some years, there were held a number of specific organizational meetings and discussions and district quotas were firmly allocated and accepted. (U)

In addition, some definite points of concentration have been selected. In Chicago, Illinois, which has limped along for so long with the ill, overburdened JIM WEST, plans are now under way to withdraw JACK KLING from his Freiheit-Jewish work to become an open district functionary. Also, (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

LOU DISKIN, while continuing to operate the Party book store, will become an active Party district functionary. Also, FRANCES GABOW of Philadelphia is being transferred to Chicago to probably function as organizational secretary. (U)

Discussion was heard of plans to create several open Party headquarters in cities where they were long abandoned, and to have as many districts as possible have an "open communist spokesman." The cities of Chicago, Cleveland, Newark and Philadelphia were suggested as being among the first for this project. (U)

According to Organizational Secretary DANNY RUBIN, the Party has need of a great amount of people for many responsible positions in districts but cannot as yet find them. He mentioned that Seattle will now need an open spokesman as BURT NELSON is returning to work as a longshoreman to take advantage of a favorable communist ruling recently by the Supreme Court, that an open leader is needed in Boston, and particularly in Atlanta and Birmingham, which are the two southern concentration points. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-11-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	2/16/66	2/4 - 15/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON J. LACEY

TYPED BY: ;mas

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 7/21/65, at Buffalo.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as office of origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau R/S dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach Bureau by 5/1/66.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd ND, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

100- 442529- 1678

REC 25

8 FEB 17 1966

EX-113

1cc + Ltrhd Room 922 9&D

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	~~AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER.;~~ DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~FAO~~
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 3/7/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: 9/6
By	BY: RFB:M

Notations

0-7 - Bu
2/25/66, requesting FD302
RFB:dell

55 MAR 8 1966 COPIES DESTROYED

336DEC 28 1970

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
BU T-1	[redacted]
BU T-2	
BU T-3	
BU T-4	

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of JAMES TORMEY

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "Confidential" because the information provided by BU T-1, BU T-2 and BU T-4 reflects information provided by informants of present value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the national defense.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York, New York (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District, New York, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: GORDON J. LACEY Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 2/16/66

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) in November, 1965, formed club to work in Negro community of Buffalo.

-P*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On October 27, 1965, a meeting sponsored by the Buffalo Labor Forum was held at Buffalo Branch, Workers World Party (BB, WWP) headquarters, 831 Main Street, Buffalo, New York. CHARLES R. SIMS, identified as founder of Deacons for Defense and Justice and

ALA.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

President of the Bogalusa, Alabama chapter of the organization, spoke. He discussed work of his organization, stating the organization was formed to prevent certain groups from interfering with people engaged in civil rights work in the southern part of the United States. He said his group acts as bodyguards for people engaged in civil rights work.

Source: BU T-1
October 29, 1965

BU T-1 has previously advised that Buffalo Labor Forum is a name used by the BB, WWP to sponsor public meetings.

Characterizations of the WWP and the ~~BB~~, WWP appear in the appendix section of this report.

On November 24, 1965, a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) was held in North Tonawanda, New York. JOHN MC KENZIE, a member of this club, said that it had recently been formed at the direction of JAMES TORMEY of the New York State Communist Party (CP) headquarters and that the assignment of this club would be to work in the Negro community of Buffalo and also in North Tonawanda, New York.

Source: BU T-2
November 26, 1965

In May of 1965, JAMES TORMEY was then the Labor Organizer of the New York District CP.

Source: BU T-3
May, 1965

On November 27, 1965, a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the ECCP took place in Buffalo, New York. Those who comprised the club attended the meeting and they are JOHN MC KENZIE, Chairman, IVORY MC KENZIE, TONY MASSA, and GLORIA MASSA. JOHN MC KENZIE described the nature of the Negro community of Buffalo. He cautioned about the danger

of Party people who permit their CP connections to become publicly known. JOHN MC KENZIE stressed that Party people can do better work in the Negro community if they keep their CP connections hidden.

Source: BU T-4
November 29, 1965

On December 2, 1965, at a meeting of the Cold Springs Club held at the home of the MASSAs in North Tonawanda, New York, TONY MASSA described what he might be able to do regarding Negro work among certain people of his community in North Tonawanda. It was agreed that this new formed group would meet each week until the members learned each other's manner of operating, until a program was mapped out, after which the members could start branching out on their Party assignments.

JOHN MC KENZIE stressed that they should not mention the CP to people with whom they came in contact.

Source: BU T-2
December 10, 1965

At a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the ECCP held December 10, 1965, JOHN MC KENZIE emphasized that members of this club in their work in the Negro community should not act as leaders, but should try to influence the masses and try to get them to do things for the CP. MC KENZIE stated that efforts should be centered around the Negro's needs for jobs and housing. He also mentioned that there may be times when members of this club will have to deny that they are Communists because to admit it would result in their isolation from the Negroes of the Cold Springs area, whom he described as principally members of the middle class.

Source: BU T-4
December 17, 1965

On December 19, 1965, TONY MASSA had an inter-racial get together at his home in North Tonawanda, New York, for the purpose of carrying out his assignment in the Cold Springs

Club of the ECCP, whereby he is to work in the Negro community. Present were a number of people who had no connections with the CP. The gathering was strictly social in nature and its purpose was to foster Negro-white unity. At no time was there any reference to Communism.

Source: BU T-4
December 26, 1965

At a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the ECCP held January 6, 1966, JOHN MC KENZIE said that this club would work as a vanguard among the Negro people, but will make no reference to the CP or anything on the left. The members of this club will not act as spokesmen for the Negro people, but instead will try to plant ideas quietly in the Negro community, hoping that these ideas may some day grow.

Source: BU T-2
January 8, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocates unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 3, 1965, a second source advised the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BU 100-18520

APPENDIX

BUFFALO BRANCH
WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A source advised in May, 1965, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party established during May, 1959, is a part of the National Workers World Party which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
February 16, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BD-323

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Buffalo file 100-18520)

Reference Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendation nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 3/1/66

To:

☒ Director (RM)

File # Buffalo 100-18520

Att.:

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Correction 3/4/66 FEB.

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials ____ to ____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Type

INTERNAL SECURITY

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re Bureau R/S dated 2/25/66 and rep SA GORDON J. LACEY dated 2/16/66, captioned as above.

Attached are appropriate copies FD-323. Appropriate offices and recipients advised.

ENCLOSURE

SAC VICTOR TURYN

See reverse side

Office Buffalo

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 1-27-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By FEB 23 1966

File Number 100-442529-1679

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 2-8-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Crim

Removed By 65 FEB 25 1966

File Number 100-442529-1680

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATE MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/17/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated February 13, 1966, containing information orally furnished on February 13, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on February 17, 1966, and the original report is maintained in CGfile A [redacted]

[redacted]

1922 7+D

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9-16-96 BY 9803 #330,594

b3
b7D
b7E

2-Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
3-Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100- (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
4-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1-San Francisco (Info)(RM)
(1 - 100- (W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America)
5-Chicago
(1 - A [redacted]
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)
(1 - 100- (W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America)

RWH:MDW
(15)

1681

REC- 47

EX 109

8 FEB 23 1966

6 FEB 21 1966

February 13, 1966

During the course of discussion at the State Board, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, meeting held on February 13, 1966, in Chicago, Illinois, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, and Chairman of the Negro Commission, CP, USA, indicated he would be going to Cleveland, Ohio, sometime in the future on Negro Commission work and would meet there with HENRY WINSTON and others. The purpose of their meetings in Cleveland would be to discuss various aspects of and developments relating to the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in Chicago and to prepare for a possible similar drive by the KING forces in Cleveland on the question of civil rights, equality, and slums.

GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, who was also present at this Board meeting, stated that maybe the Party should do as Dr. KING has done and get an apartment in Chicago and move the Negro Commission into it, here, in Chicago. If the Party did this, then the Negro Commission could get behind the KING drive. He reminded those present that they should not forget that the Party has not as yet given up the thought of moving the National Office out of New York to Chicago in order to be near the center of the working class. At the same time, HALL also made it known that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) would definitely be moving to Chicago and some of the national leadership are scheduled to be in the city during June, 1966. He stated that he personally could see no reason why these leaders who were coming here could not move up their arrival date in order to "pitch in here on the KING movement" and give it all the help possible.

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/8/66

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P)*

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

In absence of any information to submit by report for past quarter, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

REC-9

100-442529-1682

EX-103

FEB 23 1966

2 - Bureau
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - Columbia

MBM:bac
(4)

1 cc Rem 9:22 9th + D

FEB 28 1966

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-65)

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL Date: 2/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

6-21-84
Classified by 8973 TDK/KH
Declassify on: OADR
GAT/DW/SCLC
7/21/89 SP4 EW/TC
#25532

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPICH

OO: NEW YORK

On 2/16/66, [redacted] b7D advised the following [redacted] from GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CPUSA, who is from Baltimore, Md. (U)

MEYERS stated that he had recently returned home after accompanying GUS HALL to Tuskegee College in Alabama where HALL had given a speech. (U)

5 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-438794 - SCLC)
(1 - 100-3-69 - CPUSA ORGANIZATION)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
(1 - 100-12076 - GEORGE MEYERS)
3 - Atlanta (RM)
(1 - 100-5718 - SCLC)
2 - Mobile (RM)
3 - Jacksonville (RM)
(1 - 100- SCLC)
3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641 - CP ORG.)
(1 - 100-84994 - GUS HALL)
5 - Miami
(1 - 100-800 - CP)
(1 [redacted] (U) b3 (b7D b7E
(1 - 157-489 - SCLC)
(1 - 157-1336 - RACIAL SITUATION)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
C-C-WFO DATE 12-1-71
Classified by 6093
Exempt from [illegible]
Declassification Schedule
12-1-71
REC-87 100-438794-1683
4 FEB 21 1966
INTRODUCED COPY FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

INT. SEC.

69 MAR 3

RLO:fs
(23)

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

[redacted] learned that the [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

In view of the manner of receipt of this information and the possibility informant could be compromised, an LHM was not prepared at this time.

Investigation by Jacksonville should be most circumspect concerning the alleged new Chapters unless information is already available from other sources of their existence.

[redacted] advised that GEORGE MEYERS is known to "stretch the truth" and even lie to "play up" activity in the Southern Region in order to impress the CPUSA with his work.

[redacted] under CIRM caption.

SECRET

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: FEB 3 1966

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-800) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

CARBON COPY

Re Miami airtel to Bureau and New York 1/28/66, concerning the 1/15-17/66, CPUSA National Committee meeting, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and New York two copies of an LHM concerning this meeting containing information furnished by [redacted] b7D

This LHM has been classified CONFIDENTIAL as it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CPUSA and have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the United States.

9 - Bureau (Encs-9) (RM)
(1 - 100-3-69)
(1 - 100-3-81)(CPUSA - International Relations)
(1 - 100-3-68)(CPUSA - Membership)
(1 - 100-3-86)(CPUSA - Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-83)(CPUSA - Domestic Administration Issues)
(1 - 100-3-76)(CPUSA - Youth Matters)
(1 - 100-3-72)(CPUSA - Political Activities)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-63)(CPUSA - Funds)
2 - New York (Encs-2) (100-80641) (RM)
2 - Miami
(1 - 100-800)
(1 - [redacted]) b3 b7D b7E

RLO:ggr
(13)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
165 FEB 24 1966

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: 70 MAR 1 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] furnished this information in 16 reports on [redacted] totaling some 65 pages, however, for purpose of the LHM and security of informant the information was shown as received only on [redacted] b7D

Informant advised he desired to "collect his thoughts" and submit a report by mail on the HERBERT APTHEKER speech to the National Committee, however, to date this report not received. A separate LHM will be submitted on this information when received.

The LHM has been written as though emanating [redacted]

Appropriate dissemination to offices concerned is being made of information contained in informant's reports by separate communication.

A separate LHM has also been prepared on the 1/19/66 meeting of the CPUSA National Negro Commission.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bureau 100-3-69

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ORGANIZATION; INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529 -

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York

Bureau 100-3-69

FEB 3 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source advised on January 26, 1966, that beginning on January 15, 1966, and continuing through January 17, 1966, an enlarged meeting of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), and invited guests, was held in the Laurelton Room of the Hotel Wellington, located at 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

Although this was a meeting of the National Committee, CPUSA, it was designated as a "Political Perspectives Conference."

The meeting was attended by approximately 100 people with representatives from every State and District where the Party has any kind of organization, with the exception of the State of Missouri.

Of the approximately 100 attending, about one third gave the appearance of being under 30 years of age and most of these in their mid twenties. This was a greater proportion of young people than at such meetings in past years.

Only the approximately 35 National Committee members present were allowed to vote on policy matters.

At the beginning of the opening session on January 15, 1966, HENRY WINSTON made an announcement that JOHN ABT, General Counsel of the Party, was invited to sit with the "Conference" during its duration for the purpose of rendering legal advice whenever it might be needed during the discussions.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CLOSURE 100-441

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REPORT OF GUS HALL

The report by GUS HALL was of three hours duration given with infrequent reference to notes and with a fourth hour devoted to summarizing main points and answering questions. HALL advised as follows:

This National Committee meeting faces the primary task of issuing and authorizing the new Draft Program and of setting the date and sending out the Call for the 18th National Convention. The National Committee meeting also serves to open up the many points of discussion which will play a big part in the National Convention discussions in such a manner as the Party has never had before for depth and understanding.

Issuing the Party program and calling the convention is a reflection of the new political reality facing the Party, that is, it is time to step out and get into things, or as the youths say, to "dig the situation and shake to it."

These times and this reality is also a challenge to the leadership and cadre and whether it can grasp the meaning of this situation and rise to the demands of the reality or be content with frittering away all the great opportunities which the new historical situation presents.

The beginning of all Party thinking and conceptions is that Viet Nam is now the focal point of all world relationships. Viet Nam represents a dialectical confrontation to the two opposing world systems. It is a situation where the forces of world anti-imperialism is in the ascendancy and a great decline and weakening of the world imperialistic system. The very nature of the present situation makes the anti-imperialist forces superior and supreme.

Despite such relationship of forces, there is the contradiction that there exists the ever-present and great danger of war due to the aggressive drive of imperialists for colonial profits and domination.

It is not a situation where the irresistible forces meets an immovable object; the danger of a great disaster is very real. There can be no reliance on atomic parity to prevent it nor on the sanity of the imperialists to desist from it.

The forms of struggle in light of this situation is determined by the relationship of forcesin each given country.

The total United States policy is based on a history of miscalculations. It miscalculated present history and the great social force propelling it and the quality and content of the force of national liberation. It miscalculated the great power and world influence of the socialist world, its ties with anti-imperialist and liberational movements and forces, of the qualitative power resulting from their merger and unity. It miscalculated on how the people of the United States would react to the policies of aggression despite the resounding expression the people dealt to BARRY GOLDWATER. The people have a "crisis of confidence" in the policy and good intentions of the United States Government. Its menagerie of traveling diplomats is another miscalculation, and while giving no sign that it is ready to change course has, by a diplomatic circus masked as "peace", attempted to get what it cannot obtain by outright aggressive war.

The Communist Party should not over simplify and misjudge the quality and depth of the opposition to United States war policies. Many forces are moved into action because of the nature of their own self interest or for self preservation such as the Vatican, United

Nations, the Mansfield Report, the SNIC statement, JULIAN BOND in Georgia and others. According to HALL, the Party must look below all current events and see the possibility of very bad developments occurring.

Under cover of the "peace" offensive there is clear evidence of escalation of the war, of bombing Hanoi and even use of poison gas. If further escalated, the use of atomic weapons can be expected. Due to this, the Party must maintain a very flexible policy to assure the greatest flexible ability. The Party may face the need of mobilizing support for all those forces who are for peace and support of Viet Nam, regardless of their type or possible self interest.

The Party should anticipate a strong effort by the ultraright to try and utilize the many frustrations for a vicious jingoistic pro-war drive.

The Party must not take on an oppositional professional role or be negativists on "principle." To do so would find the Party very often not merely occupying parallel positions with the ultraright but many times actually allied on given negative questions. HALL said that the Party cannot have what LENIN called the "itch of youth" to go all out on everything at all times.

The bombing respite in Viet Nam is an example of the danger of the Party not being flexible. He asked whether or not the Party silence on this was such that it may have benumbed itself and the people to the possibility of treachery. He said that the Party did not fully explain to the people why the United States ceased the bombing which many interpret as from the goodness of heart and desire for peace when it was actually for an opposite reason.

The Party must work so as to give the peace forces the deep feeling of victory and be sensitive to things which may cause pessimism or frustrations of people in time of difficulty.

International Communism and anti-imperialist unity is strengthening and consolidating.

Tashkent was a milestone in assuring peace and casting the Soviet Union in a new world role, the effect of which was not lost on millions of people.

He pointed out the many processes of unity which were developing. He said the Tri-Continental Anti-Imperialist Conference in Havana is a major example; the effect and influence of this conference will be spread and deeply felt in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

On the domestic front military aggression is casting a black shadow, bringing forth huge war budgets, inflation, war conditions, high prices and profits and reducing the necessary public works and social services. This is the scene and ground for the 1966 elections where already a massive campaign is under way to condition the people to the "need of sacrifice." Among these "sacrifices" will be the right to protest, to picket, to strike, to demand higher wages, the Anti-Poverty Program and aid to Appalachia.

The Demagogues are using the slogan of "guns and butter" and trying to condition the people to the idea that they cannot afford butter but just the guns. They use threats of inflation to head off demands for higher wages and devise a new and unacceptable role for government where it becomes the arbiter of wages by dictums of "guidelines" and 3½% levels beyond which is unpermissible.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Party must be oriented to give the fullest attention to this struggle, and it will need initiative and organization to do it. New York has the highest sales tax in the nation of 5% and is still threatening additional taxes. While the people are agitated, they have no specific leadership. This is a job for every Party member and other progressive organizations.

President JOHNSON's blast against trade unions must not go unanswered and the entire labor policy of the Administration must come under heavy challenge and fire.

President JOHNSON spoke of east-west trade but has done nothing to implement it. In the meantime, all kinds of harassments and limitations have been placed against such arrangements which could become one of the best channels to ease tensions and create a basis for peace.

The proposal for a four year term for congressmen is a sign of efforts to create bureaucratic centralization and an issue which people seem the least concerned.

Concerning the Peace Movement, it must be noted that contrary to what has happened in the past when many said a "curse on both houses" or many who solely blamed the Soviet Union for the tenseness and danger to peace, there is today a universal recognition that it is the United States who is the source of aggression, threats and danger. This attests to the correct efforts of the USSR and peace forces.

The vast youth movement is still the spearhead of the present wave of protest.. New segments become involved with a stream of full page advertisements and the formation of Ad Hoc and other committees by scientists, teachers and Catholics. The Women's Strike for Peace continues to expand its activity. A great debate opened up

within the Catholic Church and the visit of the Pope to the United States and United Nations is still being felt in igniting the vast Catholic peace sentiment.

A greater number of important Jewish religious figures are also becoming active and vocal.

There is now excellent developments that after so long when all of these varied groups operated alone or singly that major steps have taken place to unify and coordinate their work and struggles into a single central direction.

HALL then discussed the Conference of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam held in October, 1965, in Washington, D. C., and the anti-war demonstrations during one of its meeting days.

There is now an obvious need for a definite anti-imperialist center of agitation, propaganda and peace efforts. Ad Hoc Committees or efforts in this direction are not enough. The movement has substantially developed to where more is needed than just the existing pacifists, religious and one-issue groupings and such a center can be a most decisive factor in combatting the aggressive direction of United States foreign policy.

HALL said there is also good news in that a movement is under way to establish a strong Veterans Peace Committee and Movement which is headed, he thought, by retired General HUGH HESTER. The Party must fully support this effort.

The peace movement has lacked any trade union and labor base. Everything must be done to see that this is changed. In New York there is in formation a Trade Union Peace Committee. This problem must be explored everywhere with the eventual goal of possible labor unification of such

trade union committees into one labor center for peace and against imperialist aggression.

Every Party member must be a fighter for peace, active somehow and somewhere. This condition does not exist at the present time. HALL said that ARNOLD JOHNSON would speak more specifically on this problem.

HALL then went into an extensive talk on the labor and trade union situation, the essence being that the New York transit strike had broken the long spell of class collaboration and reinstituted militancy and better working class policy into the labor movement. It is necessary to carry the lesson of this strike to all labor as an antidote to the business-as-usual and reactionary policies of the MEANY AFL-CIO leadership. HALL said that the Party must make a sharp break with all of its past habits and practices and that the working class, the labor movement and the trade unions must become the center of all major Party work.

The lack of participation by the working class in the main struggles today, that is, peace and civil rights, endangers the success of all such struggles. Nearly all civil rights struggles and the recent legal victories on down the line stem not from the strength and participation of the organized working class but from other segments in the nation, that is, liberals, church groups and the youth.

HALL said there is now no reason for the Party to hide its head like an ostrich because of "McCarthyism" or onerous legal restrictions. He cited the example of the court ruling in the ARCHIE BROWN case and said that Communists can now be trade union officials if they are elected. He asked why Party members have not been elected and why they are still hiding. He said a great new path is opened up for Party members to once again have the

position in labor which they once held in the past.

The Party has also won the fight for Communists to work in industry. The recent decision affecting BERT NELSON in Seattle means he can return to the ranks of labor and work as a longshoreman even though a recognized Communist. Of course, it creates a problem for the Party of finding a replacement for NELSON as a full time Party leader there but for such a victory the Party will take such a problem any time.

HALL said the biggest victory and one which should dispel any remaining reticence of fear concerning the Party's right to exist and function was the decision of the United States Supreme Court invalidating that part of the McCarran Act affecting the Party. HALL said that the members should not mind about the conviction of the Party on another section, that it, too, will be overthrown.

HALL said the Party also won its fight on the passport question which was another step in recognizing that its members are human and citizens. He asked what is deterring the members and said that the only thing holding the members back is themselves, their mentality that lives in yesteryear when in reality it is today with its changing conditions.

The Party has been retarded by intrusion of a middle class influence and ideology. Too many of our comrades have been influenced by such ideology and attitude especially toward the working class and trade unions which explains the Party's isolation from them. The Party cannot get into the trade union movement as new Christopher Columbuses discovering all that is good and all that should be done. The Party does not want to capture the unions or give any such impression; the members must win position and prominence only because they are the best leaders, have

the best ideas and do the best work.

The working class and trade union question must become one of top priority. All of the Party's schools, classes and approaches must be restudied and remapped and the Party press, magazines and literature must be re-examined and infused with this new outlook.

The Party has to make trade union unity a central concept, that is, unity embracing the existing labor movement with those expelled from it and functioning independently, the working class together with the Negro people, and the organized with the unorganized through a real and meaningful campaign.

Two special areas need emphasis. The Party must strive to help unite those militant areas such as the teamsters, miners, mill and smelter workers, united electrical, west coast longshoremen, to their rightful place in a united labor movement and help to organize the masses of Negro workers to their rightful place in a united labor movement.

Without such a mobilization of the rank and file and without a strong orientation by the Party to the working class, this class cannot meet and conquer the challenge of automation, cannot win strikes whether economic or political, cannot effect any alliances, electoral or other to advance interests, cannot organize the unorganized and cannot count on playing its leading role in society.

In the labor movement the MEANY-LOVESTONE axis is a open ally of the policies of aggression and miscalculation. They are pliant and willing tools of imperialism and the CIA in the labor movement. The price of the MEANY-LOVESTONE line must be made clear to workers as meaning higher taxes, higher prices, casualties and

degradation of Americans before the world.

The Party stand on the labor question must not be that of a fight to replace or oust the leaders. If the Party is critical it must be concrete and also sponsor realistic alternatives to that which it opposes or criticizes. The Party's strength in labor will result from only the extent to which it is rooted in the struggles and best represents the needs of the worker.

HALL then talked about the meaning of the Watts disorders in Los Angeles and described them as a symptom of expanding unrest and large scale struggles over unfulfilled economic and social needs. He said this has national significance since it exists in many area and must be reacted to by CP forces.

Concerning the 1966 elections, he said the general guidelines used during the 1964 campaign are still correct today, and that tactics employed at that time are still valid. He said that the Party recognizes there is some confusion on this question but that a cold or ex-post facto assessment will show its correctness.

The Party's tactics must now, however, reflect the big changes since 1964; the role of the ultraright is not the same nor are the alternatives so limited and similar.

The escalation of the war has swerved the Democratic Party its candidates and supporters into a bad position and as being responsible for a most unpopular war. The Party, like others, confronts serious difficulties with respect to the 1966 elections and what coalitions, and in what form, is best. Nevertheless all forces seem convinced of the necessity of exploring all possibilities for such coalitions within and around the framework of the Democratic Party.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The time is now right to run some Communist candidates for office and every practical possibility must be explored to this end. Red-baiting still exists but often the worst red-baiters are the Party members who bend to it without cause. Red-baiting and the general trend of anti-Communism is not only receding but in many quarters is looked upon as the diversion and shoddy weapons of suspicious elements. While previously the peace forces and groups even held our members at arm's length, it is noted that ARNOLD JOHNSON is openly part of various top national peace coordinating bodies. GIL GREEN has also been welcomed and many people who recently signed documents to exclude Party members have now changed their attitudes.

The Party must break through its self-imposed shell and start with a mass campaign around the Draft Program.

Millions want to know about the Party, what it is, what it believes in and they must be told in a big way. The Party must fight for its rightful place as one of the leading political forces and national movements of this nation.

It is now invisioned that there will be a first run of 50,000 copies of this fundamental document. It will be about 128 pages in paper back edition. It should be launched with a bang by the end of January or no later than mid February. It can serve to help influence the thinking concepts and outlook of millions of Americans. It can give answers and influence the growth of mass movements, of organizations, leading cadres, and of the common people. That is why it should be the first document of our national pre-Convention discussion.

Many comrades have long hibernated and many still long for the old comfortable hibernation. This idea must

be done away with. The new status and strength that the Party has can make its members the mass leaders of mass movements. Each member should assess what he has done in each city and each neighborhood, how many people did he recruit and initiate and how many new clubs have been organized. HALL asked whether members have everywhere concretely determined which are the mass agencies where they can take political leadership or win status. Members must utilize every available arm, handle or means of access, call them what you will - fractions or caucuses.

There is a wide and intense interest in what the Party says and what it does. But it is necessary that a critical examination be made. Is the Party part of the issues being argued, does it try to move the matter forward, does it reflect the mood of angry men, of optimism, and the enthusiasm of young people, does the Party analyze and treat contemporary events as they are or as of another day?

The Party face toward the public must be as militants but not crackpots. The press and literature need a new, fresh look and the sales and methods of promotion of all our materials must be thoroughly revamped.

The Party is growing despite its internal and external hindrances. While there is a steady growth it is only a symptom of what the present conditions allow us to really grow. The Party must take a long look at its posture today. It needs new subscribers to its publications, opening up new headquarters and offices and of openly getting into the swim of everything. Now is the time to launch real recruiting drives, refreshen and rebuild, enlarge its circle of cadres, and expand its form of committee work and leadership.

HALL said that this is the outlook in connection with the launching of the Draft Program and preparing a convention to involve at least a thousand people.

The Political Resolution, the Draft Program and the resolutions which will follow on specific subjects now become the basis of our pre-national convention discussion.

At no time during HALL's speech did he make any reference whatever to the Chinese. The only reference made at all at this meeting was a single remark by WILLIAM PATTERSON, who in his speech said "This report is also an effective answer to the line of the Chinese comrades."

Following HALL's speech, some 50 speakers were given ten minutes each to talk about his report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DRAFT PROGRAM RESOLUTION

A copy of the Draft Resolution was handed each member of the National Committee to read and make notes and then had to be returned to ARNOLD JOHNSON.

The Draft Resolution reflects a sharp change in the position of the CPUSA on questions of war and peace, on the domestic situation, the attitude toward the present Administration, relations with other forces and suggests several new tactical changes. The Resolution is intended to be the "approach" and the "line." It will be represented as more militant and more revolutionary. It is designed to capitalize upon the great social and political ferment, to set itself at the head of the ferment and movements and to now make a most serious effort to break its long isolation from mass movements. It will try to abandon the many old-fashioned sectarian ways of doing things and thus expand its organizational base and membership and weld around a large peripheral following.

The Resolution states that a socialist America is the goal to be fought for now and not looked upon as a Utopian dream at some future date.

The following general decisions were adopted to launch and make possible this Draft Resolution. It will be a paperback edition of 128 pages entitled "New Program of the Communist Party of the United States" and will appear at the end of January or mid-February, 1966, at the latest. It will strive to answer who Communists are, what they believe, what is their view of and suggested solutions for the problems of mankind, and especially the problems of the American nation and people. Its aim will be to popularize and explain the necessity of the people adopting socialism and moving forward to the establishment of a communist society as the solution to wars, poverty and human misery.

An initial edition of 50,000 copies has already been allocated to each district of the Party to purchase and take specific steps to disseminate. It is supposed that another 50,000 copies can be printed if the first edition is used as directed.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

It will sell for $1.25 retail, 95¢ to commercial discount orders, and provided to Party groups at 25¢ to 30¢ a copy.

It will be serialized in "The Worker." The type will be retained and a mass cheap edition will be run off from this type in newsprint at a later date.

On launching the draft program, a national press release with excerpts will be sent to all news media and commentators and columnists. Review copies will be sent to all major newspapers and magazines, television and radio stations.

A national press conference will be arranged for GUS HALL and all district organizations are directed to set up similar press conferences.

Efforts will be made on a national and local basis to obtain television and radio appearances by Party leaders to discuss and explain the program and the National Office will prepare an extensive advertising campaign providing mats and material to all districts for state and city publicity.

GUS HALL will address a large gathering in New York on February 25, 1966, and all districts were directed to arrange, if possible, similar type affairs.

The National Office will map out a large promotional campaign to get the book received or accepted by local libraries, school and university libraries, university and college social science and other classes and departments.

Local Communist Party (CP) organizations will obtain it directly from New Outlook Publishers, headed by WILLIAM WEINSTONE, who will handle all distributional and financial arrangements for the local groups.

Each individual member of the Party must receive a copy and be responsible for four other copies being sold to non-Party people. This is the so-called French Party System of "five for four" whereby a member disposes of four copies

and gets one free for himself from the profit.

The National Office will make a national mailing of 10,000 advertising brochures. Local Parties will receive required amounts of these brochures for mass local mailings. The National Office has requested that information of all such mailings be sent to them in order that they may make a grand tally later.

Local and District groups were directed to make a list of every book store in their area, visit the book stores and attempt to have them order substantial quantities at "reasonable discounts."

A Spanish translation is planned for some time later; however, date and quantity to be published not yet determined.

The National Office is preparing a basic study outline for use by all CP classes and study groups and for discussion purposes by individuals.

Each CP district was directed to prepare a leadership gathering and a public discussion to which a national representative will come and lead their discussion.

A special effort is to be made to have public discussions and public gatherings held when the Draft Program is launched. Also, it is desired to have Party speakers invited to address any kind of organization or meeting on the subject matter of the draft program.

The discussion and attention to be focused upon the Program will be part of the pre-convention discussion in written form in "The Worker," "Political Affairs," and other publications.

During the period before the convention, there will appear at least two tabloid-size printed publications to contain articles and contributions from every Party member.

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Concerning financing this ambitious project, each CP District is being allocated a quota of the first 50,000 editions, to be paid for in advance.

The National Office will make a special appeal for funds and "Political Affairs" will also make a special appeal which is estimated to raise $10,000 beyond sales. The remainder must come from the CP Districts and the sales of the book.

It was stressed that the campaign around this Draft Program is one of the Party's most important projects and taken together with the enlarged National Convention in June, is intended to reach many thousands of non-Party people.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

DECISIONS CONCERNING 18TH NATIONAL CONVENTION

The following decisions were adopted during the National Committee meeting:

The Convention has been definitely set for June 23 through June 26, 1966.

Its size has been set at 300 regular delegates, 150 alternate delegates, 200 to 300 "Party guests" and 200 to 300 "non-Party guests."

The question of inviting television and newspaper men to the Convention is still under consideration.

A large mass meeting will be held in conjunction with the Convention; however, whether to hold it at the beginning or the end of the Convention is still undecided. Great latitude is to be allowed on the pre-Convention discussion, with all efforts made to invite participation by non-Communists.

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The Convention Call will be issued February 15, 1966.

"The Worker," "Political Affairs," and two issues of a printed bulletin will carry the internal aspects of the pre-convention discussion.

The National Secretariat is authorized to select a number of Commissions to prepare draft amendments for the Constitution and draft resolutions on specific areas of work such as labor, civil rights, peace and youth and publish each when completed.

The National Board shall prepare a full review of its stewardship and work of the Party and transmit it to the CP clubs for discussion.

The final date for presentation of resolutions for action by the Convention is June 10, 1966.

State and District Conventions may convene in May or at the latest, during the early part of June, 1966.

The National Board and Secretariat is authorized to create a Convention Preparations Committee and appropriate subcommittees on registration, housing, public relations, exhibits and decorations. Now working on one or another aspect are DANNY RUBIN, MICHAEL STEIN, JOSEPH BRANDT, HELEN WINTER and RASHEED STOREY.

A committee on Appeals is to be set up consisting of three National Committee members.

The question of inviting fraternal parties, that is, other communist parties, was deferred for further action.

In order to finance the Convention, a three-month dues assessment is levied against each member. As dues are paid on a variable scale, depending on the person's earnings, each member will pay using the same yardstick. If a member now pays $1.00 per month, his assessment will be $3.00 per month, in addition to his present thirteen months dues, $1.00 of which is a permanent assessment for "southern work."

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The following schedule of representation was established:

Each District or State organization shall be entitled to one delegate, regardless of its size. In addition, there shall be one delegate from each District or State for every 20 members, up to the first 100 members, then one delegate for each 30 members from 101 to 300 members, and then one delegate for each 50 members from 301 members onward.

National Committee members may run for and be elected in any district desiring to nominate them. However, if not elected, a delegate will have a voice but no vote at the Convention.

Since the Constitution provides that no one may be a delegate to a National Convention unless he has been a member for a year or qualified for the National Committee unless two years' membership, a referendum was authorized to amend the Constitution to six months as a delegate and one year for National Committee membership. State organizations were recommended to amend for three and six months for delegates to State Conventions and membership on State Committees. This referendum is to encourage the participation of youth delegates and to make possible their legal election to these committees, even though lacking the present requirement for length of Party membership. This referendum must be completed by March 1, 1966.

The foregoing constitutional requirement for delegates was waived for "any new club or district recently organized," and if organized within three months, shall be entitled to representation.

One alternate delegate shall be permitted for each two regular delegates, that is, if a District elects six regular delegates, they may also send three alternate delegates.

In his report at the National Committee meeting, HYMAN LUMER stated that fares and payment for Convention facilities is estimated to cost $30,000 and this excludes per diem and delegate expenses and cost of publishing the two editions of the special Convention Discussion Bulletin.

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Each District shall finance its delegation for per diem and personal expenses. CP Districts and Clubs were directed to commence raising money by socials and donations to help meet their expenses.

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DRAFT POLITICAL RESOLUTION

At the National Committee Meeting, a Draft Political Resolution was introduced and circulated among National Committee members for reading and for information, but then had to be returned to either ARNOLD JOHNSON or DANNY RUBIN and be "checked out" as returning it. The following is the essence of the report made by HYMAN LUMER on the Political Resolution and the reasons it was not adopted at this time. This Political Resolution was prepared originally as a guide to the future work of the Party and as a basis of policy discussion at this meeting. However, some comrades questioned as to the need for a general resolution now, and wanted a specific resolution reviewing the Party's work and the political situation and used as part of the National Convention discussions.

According to LUMER, this was not possible because the Political Resolution is usually an omnibus-type and a Convention Resolution could not deal with fragments of matters, but should undertake a basic view of the problems of life and society. A convention-type resolution would find it necessary to examine the overall state of general affairs, world relationships, the relative strength of the working class, the Negro people, etc. It would have to fundamentally go into the status and outlook of the Party and draw overall conclusions of Party tasks and other matters.

The issuance of the Political Resolution laps over and is complicated by the issuance of the new Draft Program. The Draft Program and not the resolution is intended as the major focus of our outlook.

Some questions have arisen as to whether or not

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a Political Resolution would deflect from consideration of the Draft Program, and whether such a resolution would not be superfluous and unnecessary. However, many comrades argue that issuance of the Draft Program should not and does not negate the specific need for a Political Resolution. GUS HALL has stated that the Draft Program is not and should not be considered a resolution, since it deals with basic goals, our main outlook in the years ahead, and a broad sweep of basic perspectives, and total range of policy. Our immediate task, and that of a year or so ahead, needs a resolution to reflect the existing situation and tasks for such a period. HALL thought the Draft Program and Political Resolution were not in contradiction or in competition for attention.

A brief Resolution has been prepared to single out the key issues and subject matters which the Party faces on the road ahead.

The general orientation of this Resolution is as follows:

The 17th National Convention (of 1959) reviewed the new possibilities of mass socialist struggle and the ensuing years saw these processes develop and unfold in the manner then foreseen.

The dialectical contradiction evident at that time is still the backdrop of any policy estimate or analysis today. The key question today is Viet Nam, the fight for peace, and the struggle of the right of nations for self-determination and independence. Although the specific nature of issues is now different than in 1959, when Berlin was the main point of issue, the aggressions of imperialism

is still the issue. The economic issues are the same and are much more important.

According to LUMER, this is why the present Political Resolution selects specific aspects of struggle, while considering as still valid the estimate the Party made of world conditions and relationship of forces in the 1959 National Convention Resolution.

LUMER said that some comrades have made a number of criticisms of this Resolution, which take this form:

It shows no excitement, is dull and matter of fact, negative to the civil rights mass struggles and fails in any way to show or feel the vast sweep of this struggle and of the interplay of forces which transformed it from scattered and ineffective protests into a huge mass movement.

It says little about Party gains, and actually tends to minimize them.

It needs a greater elaboration of our basic goals; fails to deal with the question of the nature of Monopoly Capitalism; needs to review the policies of the Party as part of all the recent developments; needs a better and more extensive elaboration of the many complexities of the political situation and Party policies about them, such as the blurring of classes, and the role of classes v e r s u s the differences in monopolist ranks; it does not deal with the international ideological differences (Sino-Soviet dispute); examine the question of the rise or fall of red-baiting influence, the south as being central to the Party's concentration policy, any reference to the Puerto Rican situation, and, except in the briefist

manner, a reference to the Draft Program as part of Party policy.

LUMER said these criticisms were being mentioned so that the speakers following him would not use their short speaking time to raise matters which have already been established and are "under consideration."

LUMER said there is one agreed and accepted criticism in the Party Resolution which is being amended in order to express more adequately matters relating to trade unity, the growth within unions of a greater militancy, and the emergence of sharp criticism within the unions of wrong leadership policy.

As there is a feeling among a number of comrades that the Party needs a longer and more specific Political Resolution, one containing a review of Party work which should be launched at the same time as the draft program, the present Draft Resolution is, therefore, being considered as just a basis for such type of resolution, and is not presented to this meeting as conclusive or final.

CADRES AND TRAINING OF LEADERSHIP

HELEN WINTER spoke to the National Committee members in detail on two matters of which she is in charge for the CP, USA, cadres and training of leadership. WINTER called for the establishment of an extensive system of Club training classes on a small and effective level. These classes would train and equip members to act as local and Club leaders, and be able to efficiently handle the maze of internal administrative, organizational, educational, and leadership problems which beset and impede the function of the

CP lower machinery. She said it was decided to tackle this matter vigorously in view of the expectation of a great increase in new members who would be lost and then driven away unless the internal machinery is geared to properly absorb them. She pointed out the value of a network of small, local classes, and not to rely on big city-wide educational ventures which have not had good results in the past.

Her second directive was to take up a serious review of all old cadres, examine their capacities, determine their past abilities and areas of work, and carry out a re-deployment of such cadres. She also saw that this kind of examination and review of the cadre force might also reveal many who should not be cadres or may be types the Party should remove.

DIRECTIVES ON YOUTH

The "youth question" was given prominent attention and discussed by several speakers. High priority is being given to the BETTINA APTHEKER letter of November 9, 1965, in which she stated she has been, and is now, a member of the CP, USA, and challenges the "assumption" that there is an international Communist conspiracy, and that Communists are agents of a foreign power.

Plans are under way for a mass distribution among students and communities of this letter, which has been published and is contained in a two-page pamphlet issued by the National Youth Commission, CP, USA.

Also in the leaflet are excerpts from the letter printed in "The Harvard Crimson," October 29, 1965, from the Boston Youth Club of the Communist Party.

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On the back of this leaflet is a questionnaire for those interested in receiving more information on the CP, and/or would like to participate in discussions with the CP and/or would like to join the CP.

The Youth Department of the CP, USA, in a directive to all districts and youth, has listed certain methods and ways of distributing this leaflet, such as handing it to a friend; students from one campus can distribute on another campus; students can distribute leaflets in communities or at gates of industrial plants when the shift changes; Party people working with youth from town #1 can distribute in town #2, while comrades from town #2 are distributing in town #1; day students can distribute at technical schools, night schools, or wherever young people congregate. In some places, it may be possible to have copies of the leaflet displayed on bulletin boards on campuses, or in places where young activists congregate, such as Freedom Houses or Peace Centers.

The directive says that follow-up is essential following distribution. If responses to the questionnaire are mailed to the CP, USA, they will be forwarded to the appropriate geographical area for action. The suggestion is made that if the interest seems genuine, the CP group or club may want to organize contact classes to establish a working basis for determining whatever recruitment is desirable.

DIRECTIVES ON "THE WORKER"

The final circulation figures for "The Worker" at the end of the year showed an increase of 400 new

subscribers; however, these gains were offset by a decrease in bundle and newsstand sales, resulting in a total net gain for the year of only 19 new readers. The total circulation for 1965 was 6,363 subscribers, which included 2,860 active subscribers and 3,503 bundle and newsstand sales.

The following major objectives were approved for the 1966 fund and subscription campaign. The annual Fund Drive shall start on February 15, and end June 15. The Fund Drive goal should be a total of $150,000.00, divided as follows:

$85,000.00 to be raised in the General Fund campaign; $50,000.00 to be raised through a Sustaining Fund by the management and editorial leadership; and, $15,000.00 income as a result of increased circulation and advertisement, to be derived from a circulation campaign which shall run parallel with the Fund Drive.

The circulation campaign should last the same period as the Fund Drive, ending on June 15, with an objective of securing 1,000 new subscribers, 1,850 new readers through bundle sales, and 150 new newsstand readers in New York City, for a total increased circulation of 3,000 new readers.

A 100% renewal of approximately 1,000 expired 1964-65 subscriptions.

The Fund Drive and circulation campaign should be conducted uniformly throughout the country, starting on February 15, and ending June 15, and the drive to be

concluded simultaneously throughout the country, by the June 15 deadline.

During the weekend of January 22-23, a one-day press conference in each state or district organized by the local press committee, to involve all the friends, supporters and readers of the newspaper.

The Editor and Manager of "The Worker" were authorized to plan a tour and spend an adequate amount of time in the field to help in every way possible the local Press Committees.

The organization of press committees in states where none now exist, and a strengthening of those now in existence, with additional personnel, especially from among youth.

Obtaining a minimum of 500 youth subscribers at a special reduced rate as part of the 3,000 goal of new readers.

According to a letter from JOSEPH BRANDT of "The Worker," requests are continuing from numerous local civil rights groups and organizations in the south, asking for bundles of five and more papers to be sent to them. Also, "The Worker" is widely quoted by readers and activists in the civil rights and peace movement, and is used as a major source for speeches, leaflets, and articles being written in the peace and civil rights movement.

DIRECTIVES ON LITERATURE

National Committee members were directed to

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take immediate steps to order and have circulated in large quantities the following literature:

The recent pamphlet by GUS HALL entitled, "Communism, Mankind's Broad Horizon," which is his speech to the Humanities Society of Columbia University, and which appeared in the January 2, 1966, issue of "The Worker" under the title, "The Greatest Transition for Mankind."

According to a leaflet from DANNY RUBIN, this pamphlet discusses Viet Nam in relation to the basic issues of self-determination and independence, and in the context of Capitalism. It attacks sharply anti-Communism, and explains the Communist position in the basic issues. It will be helpful to the fight to end the aggression in Viet Nam, and to deepen the understanding and class consciousness of the people.

The first printing by New Outlook Publishers and Distributors, 32 Union Square, East New York, New York, will be 20,000, at 15¢ per copy, but organizations will get it for 5¢, making possible a mass distribution.

A pamphlet by JAMES JACKSON, consisting of two articles, one attacking ROY WILKINS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the other on the matter of JULIUS BOND being refused his elected seat in the Georgia Legislature.

A pamphlet by GEORGE MEYERS, consisting of two articles being published on southern conditions.

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A pamphlet, "Rights," October-November, 1965 issue, published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is also captioned, "Radical Dissent," and contains the speeches of eighteen individuals at a Constitution Day (September 17) teach-in on civil liberties at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York City.

"Rights," which is published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), and the ECLC are characterized in the appendix.

Two publications for the use among trade unionists: a pamphlet by CHARLES R. ALLEN, JR., captioned, "Journey to the Soviet Trade Unions," published by MARZANI and MUNSELL, 100 W. 23rd Street, New York, New York 10011; and, "Labor Today," published in Detroit.

"Labor Today" is characterized in the appendix.

A leaflet captioned, "Repeal Medicare Oath," issued by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties (CCCL), 22 E. 17th Street, Room 1525, New York, New York.

The CCCL is characterized in the appendix section.

A leaflet captioned, "Two Lies!", which bears the notation that it was issued by the CP, USA. The two "lies" were claimed to be the statement that the people of South Viet Nam are agents of Hanoi or Peking, and another that "tries to divide and defeat the growing movement for peace by pointing to its 'Communist support'" and repeating

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the charge of the McCARRAN Act that Communists are agents of a foreign power.

It is considered urgent for the CP, USA, to commence appearing in its own name on the Viet Nam matter, because for so long its work and identity were submerged into general pro-peace and front-type organizations. As part of the Party's decision to now boldly step forward in all areas of activity, the Viet Nam war becomes a central point of attention.

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APPENDIX

1

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"RIGHTS" AND
EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflects as follows:

"RIGHTS"

> "A 'Communist front publication' which is 'published monthly in New York by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee,'
> (Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, p. 10.)"

EMGERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (ECLC)

> "'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizationa are the *** Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection."
> (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

FEB 3 1966

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-16-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-14-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2-9-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 14
Page 14 ~ b7D;
Page 15 ~ b7D;
Page 16 ~ b7D;
Page 17 ~ b7D;
Page 18 ~ b7D;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate;
Page 75 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ b7D;
Page 83 ~ b7D;
Page 85 ~ Duplicate;
Page 86 ~ Duplicate;
Page 87 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1684 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

81-0802 CN 80,513
3/14/90 6972 EEP/RDW 45/96
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPT. REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 6-11-85 1678 REP/cdh
GARROW/SCLC

FBI CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 2/16/66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)
(CGfile 100-41324)

6-21-84
Classified by 8972 TAK/cdh
Declassify on: OADR
GARROW/SCLC/King 81-0802

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C
(Bufile 100-432067)
(NYfile 100-139834)
(CGfile 100-36644)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12-7-77 RJG/mc

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed below which contains information that is self-explanatory. (U)

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to the Chicago Office on 2/14/66 and 2/15/66. (U)

b7D

ENCLOSURE

7 - Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM)
1 - 100-438794 SCLC
1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING
4 - Atlanta (Encs. 4)(RM)
1 - 100-5718 SCLC
1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING
2 - Baltimore (Encs. 2)(RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3)(RM)
1 - 100-269 HENRY WINSTON
2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 2)(RM)
4 - Chicago
1 - [redacted] (U)
1 - 100-32207 CINAL

REC 70 100-438794-1685

8 FEB 24 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, CSI; [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 2/21/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

EHW:jmd
(22)

C. C. Wick

1cc AG + LHM 924 9th

MAR 3 1966

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CHICAGO COPY OF LHM DTD 2/24/66

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

[redacted] CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JIM WEST, both Illinois CP leaders, and as a result, extreme caution should be exercised in reporting the information set forth in the LHM. (U)

It also should be noted that in order to afford additional security for [redacted] Chicago is therefore datelining the LHM "New York, New York". (U)

For the above reasons, the LHM is classified secret since it is not known how many people are aware of the proposed plan set forth in the LHM, it being noted that the information was learned [redacted] including CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, JIM WEST, and the source. (U)

Chicago is closely following this matter and when additional details are learned, Chicago will immediately advise the Bureau of all pertinent information developed. Chicago will then by separate communication submit recommendation with respect to [redacted] possible travel to New York City. (U)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
February 16, 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFP/kff
3/14/90 6972 EEP/lows 4/5/90
81-0802 CN 80,513

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-21-84
Classified by 8972 INK/kff
Declassify on: OADR
GAMMOLSCHE/King
81-0802

In mid-February, 1966, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows: (U)

Claude Lightfoot, National Vice Chairman and National Negro Commission Chairman, Communist Party (CP), USA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District, and Henry Winston, also a National CP functionary, while recently meeting with certain Negro American Labor Council (NALC) people in New York City, discussed the possibility that the NALC on the East Coast can possibly play a role in the civil rights movement up and down the Atlantic Seaboard. In this regard, it was learned that Claude Lightfoot is giving consideration that the CP work through the NALC by injecting Dr. Martin Luther King's civil rights program which King has mounted in Chicago along with the Party's civil rights program into the National NALC Convention scheduled for sometime in May of 1966 in Baltimore, Maryland. (U)

To carry out the above objective, Lightfoot was heard to state that he desires Herbert Wright, who is in charge of the Industrial Clubs of the Illinois CP and a member of the practically defunct Chicago NALC Chapter, to go to New York City and while there explain to "our people in the NALC" the civil rights program of King which King is currently undertaking in the Chicago area. In this connection, Wright would also attempt to set up a "caucus" of "our people in the NALC" which caucus group would propose to the NALC Convention a civil rights program for the Atlantic Coast cities based on the programs of King and the CP in the civil rights movement. (U)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~
CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12-6-77 RJG/lar
Classification 12-5-97 RJG/lar

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-15

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

Lightfoot was also heard to state that the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore should be target cities for this particular program. (U)

No specific date was set with respect to the aforementioned caucus in New York City; however, the source is of the opinion that such a caucus would take place in the next three or four weeks if it materializes, and that in all probability, Lightfoot and Winston would also be in attendance. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 2-18-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 25 MAR 25 1966

File Number 100-442529-1686

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 2-18-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Clerm

Removed By 65 MAR 8 1966

File Number 100-442529-1687

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL ~~SECRET~~

Date: 2/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

100-438794

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

Classified by 8972 TDK/ldf
Declassify on: OADR
6-20-84
Classified by 367 MRT LDP
Declassify on: OADR
2-17-83
6/13/80
Class. & Ext. By 901 CSK/DJ3/JJ5/bce
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 2/17/86
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-17-85 167 EFTO/KH 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 KDD/KMT (83-119)
87,063
81-0802 CW 80,513
3/14/90 6972 EEP/Dms 4/15/90

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau and New York 2/14/66 captioned CIRM.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies for Chicago 2 copies and for New York 5 copies LHM.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) b7D

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
5 - New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
(1- [redacted]) (CLARENCE JONES)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
12 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1- 100-5718)
(1- [redacted]) (U)
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1- 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1- 157-698) (R. T. BLACKWELL)
(1- 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1- [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1- [redacted]) (JAMES HARRISON)
(1- 157-975) (JUNIUS GRIFFIN)
(1- [redacted]) (CAROL HOOVER)
(1- 100-6351) (CORETTA KING)

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-442599-

NOT RECORDED
183 FEB 25 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794

(4) CARBON COPY

2 ENCLOSURE

AGS:cb
(23)

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: 24 MAR 3 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Sources used to characterize BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] X(U) b7D

Source used to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. X(U)

Source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is ALBERT BROWN, Chairman, Columbia University Labor Youth League in 1954.

Source used to characterize LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] X (U)

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 b6 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C" and [NY 1190-S*.] X(U) b7C

Source used to characterize BELAFONTE is [NY 694-S*.] X (U)

Source advised during the conference referred to in enclosed LHM, he was periodically engaged in ascertaining various items of information pursuant to the requests of b7D

[redacted]

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted] Informant said at this time he has no additional knowledge regarding this particular matter. (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret because it contains information from NY 694-S* NY 1190-S* and NY 5019-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1966

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ (83-1719)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED 84,063
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678REPORT
3/14/90 6972 EEP/TOWS 4/5/90
81-0802 ON 80,513

6-30-84
Classified by 8972TDK/KH
Declassify on: OADR
GATTON/SCLC

KING/Lewis
83-1719
81-0802

SECRET

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 16, 1966, a confidential source advised

b7D

[redacted]

6/13/80
Class. & Ext. By [redacted]
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2/4 [redacted] 2
Date of Review 2/11/80

SECRET
GROUP 4
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1978

Classified by 3671 ADR/RDP
Declassify on: OADR
2-2-83
(SCLC)

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SECRET

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE, had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S) (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

SECRET

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. (4)

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET

SECRET

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia, daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. X (u)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. X (u)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. X (u)

SECRET

S E C R E T

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

S E C R E T

SECRET

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

SECRET

S E C R E T

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (U)

S E C R E T

SECRET

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)
IS - C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile: 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442529

(O) (Cirm)

ReBuairtel to Atlanta and Little Rock, 2/10/66.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)," dated 2/17/66.

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM and enclosed for New York are 2 copies of this LHM as office of origin in the CIRM case. Two copies are being furnished WFO.

(5) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFM/jew
(15)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 FEB 28 1966

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 7 1966

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.; and ONI, New Orleans, La.

Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

For the information of the Bureau, the description of CRUTCHFIELD which is set forth in LHM was obtained on 7/19/65 in connection with an investigation in Little Rock file [redacted] Bufile [redacted], captioned "JOHNNIE THOMAS HOUSTON, aka, etc; BRIAN EDWARD RYBOLT - VICTIM, PUBLIC FACILITIES - INTERFERENCE, CRA, 1964," and furnished to the Bureau in report of SA [redacted] dated 7/23/65 at Little Rock. b6 b7C

The current contact with CRUTCHFIELD set forth in the LHM was occasioned by CRUTCHFIELD's telephonically contacting the West Memphis Resident Agency on 2/15/66 and stating he desired to furnish a civil rights complaint to the Little Rock Office. CRUTCHFIELD subsequently visited the West Memphis RA on 2/16/66 and furnished the additional information which is set out in the LHM. In regard to the alleged civil rights complaint, on the visit to the RA, he advised he had not had a chance to ascertain details of the alleged civil rights complaint and did not know whether an allegation would be made until he could locate the alleged victim.

For the information of the Bureau, Little Rock indices do not contain any subversive information concerning VERNON CRUTCHFIELD.

The pretext telephone call made to the residence of subject's parents was made by SA [redacted] under the pretext of a former SNCC Field Worker who worked with VERNON CRUTCHFIELD and who was just passing through Little Rock.

INFORMANTS: b6 b7C b7D

Identity of Source	File Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted]	Instant LHM

LR 100-3506

Identity of Source	File Where Located
LR T-2 is [redacted]	Instant LHM

b7D

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

Will remain alert through established sources for any indications that CRUTCHFIELD intends to travel to Russia and immediately notify Little Rock so this supposed travel can be verified.

WFO DIVISION

Will examine records of the Passport Office of the U. S. State Department and obtain full details concerning CRUTCHFIELD's anticipated travel to Russia, noting that CRUTCHFIELD did not consummate the travel to Russia as indicated by the State Department.

Will place appropriate stops on subject's passport so any such future travel will be brought to the attention of the FBI.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
February 17, 1966

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

By undated memorandum the State Department advised as follows:

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, born [redacted] in Arkansas, residence [redacted], Arkansas, was issued Passport Number [redacted] on January 24, 1966, at Washington, D. C. CRUTCHFIELD planned to travel from New York City on January 29, 1966, by air for a three-week stay in Russia, and the purpose of the trip was listed as "to represent the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee." b6 b7C

ROY L. ODOM, Clerk, Arkansas State Police, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised on February 14, 1966, that his files reflect that VERNON C. CRUTCHFIELD, Negro male, born in [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, FBI Number [redacted], Arkansas State Police Number [redacted] had the record of parading without a permit and disorderly conduct at the Sheriff's Office, Forrest City, Arkansas, on September 22, 1965. CRUTCHFIELD's address at that time was given as [redacted] Arkansas.

The following individuals advised on February 14, 1966, that a check of their respective files failed to reflect a record of VERNON CRUTCHFIELD:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442539

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

ETHEL LYNCH, Clerk, Pulaski County Sheriff's Office;

HELEN LANGE, Clerk, North Little Rock Police Department;

EDNA V. PEGRIM, Clerk, North Little Rock Municipal Court;

BOBBIE THRELKELD, Clerk, Little Rock Police Department;

Sgt. D. G. WILLIAMS, Little Rock Traffic Bureau;

HELEN ZIMMEREBNER, Little Rock Credit Bureau

On July 19, 1965, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] Arkansas, furnished the following description of himself:

Name	VERNON (No Middle Name) CRUTCHFIELD
Alias	CRUTCH
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	[redacted]
Place of Birth	Little Rock, Arkansas
Height	6'2"
Weight	138 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark brown
Marital Status	Single
Relatives	Father - LEROY CRUTCHFIELD
	Mother - JESSIE LEE CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted], Arkansas
	Brothers - FRED CRUTCHFIELD, address unknown, [redacted] Arkansas;

b6
b7C

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

Brothers (continued)

MARION CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] Little Rock, Arkansas;

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, address unknown, Chicago, Illinois;

BENJAMIN CRUTCHFIELD, Oxnard, California, U. S. Air Force Base;

BOOKER T. CRUTCHFIELD, address unknown, St. Louis, Missouri;

JAMES CRUTCHFIELD, with parents, [redacted] Arkansas

b6
b7C

Sisters - Mrs. TERESA HARRIS, also known as Mrs. ROGER HARRIS, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois;

HERBETEEN RADIOUT, also known as Mrs. JESSE RADIOUT, [redacted] Little Rock, Arkansas

Arrest Record — Atlanta, Georgia, twice for demonstrating with SNCC workers and was held for five hours on one charge and five days on the other

Draft Board — Local Board 62, North Little Rock, Arkansas

Education — Two years college, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] Arkansas, was rejected for the draft in December, 1965, and reclassified 4F by Local Board 62, North Little Rock, because of alleged homo-sexual tendencies.

LR T-1, 2/14/66

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
(SNCC)

On February 15, 1966, a telephone call under suitable pretext was made to the residence of LEROY CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] Arkansas, telephone FRanklin [redacted] Mrs. CRUTCHFIELD answered the telephone and advised that VERNON CRUTCHFIELD was presently in [redacted] Arkansas, residing at [redacted] and that he had called home on Friday, February 11, 1966.

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, Field Worker for SNCC, Little Rock, Arkansas, has been in West Memphis, Arkansas, for approximately 1 1/2 weeks, having come there from Little Rock. CRUTCHFIELD had previously been in the state of Georgia, name of town unknown. CRUTCHFIELD indicated that his draft board in North Little Rock, Arkansas was re-evaluating his case and might draft him in spite of his health condition. CRUTCHFIELD is now residing in a two-story house on [redacted] in [redacted] Arkansas.

LR T-2, 2/15/66

b6
b7C

On February 16, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD contacted the West Memphis Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to another matter. At this time he advised that his home address was [redacted] Arkansas, and that he has a temporary residence at [redacted] Arkansas, telephone [redacted]

He stated that during the first week of January, 1966, he attended the National Executive Board meeting of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. The result of the meeting was SNCC's drawing up a resolution opposing the current U. S. Government policy in the war in Viet Nam. He stated he had stayed in Atlanta, Georgia, about three days and had attended this meeting and had returned to his residence at [redacted] where he had been ill. He claimed that his Draft Board had reclassified him, and he had failed to pass his physical examination. When questioned concerning his illness, he stated he was suffering with a stomach disorder, not further described.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
February 17, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character:

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/16/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1688 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

NAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-3-116) DATE: 2/14/66

FROM : Legat, Mexico (100-2478) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - NEGRO QUESTION - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS - C

Enclosures: Enclosed are seven copies of a circular letter issued by BERTHE and CHARLES SMALL in Mexico City, Mexico, and seven copies of a five-page document prepared by an unidentified "New York Committee" whose address is listed as Box 187, Old Chelsea Station, New York, New York 10011.

The enclosed documents were prepared from documents recently received by [redacted] and made available to this office on 2/9/66. b7D

The documents, which are self-explanatory, constitute an appeal being made for funds and support for the work being carried on by CLAUDE WILLIAMS, who is working on the racial issues in the southern states from his headquarters in Helena, Alabama.

Copies are furnished to the Birmingham Office for information in its case bearing instant caption, as well as for its case on CLAUDE WILLIAMS.

Copies of this letter and enclosure are furnished to the New York Office for its information, both under instant caption and in connection with the unidentified committee which apparently prepared the five-page document.

For the information of the Birmingham and New York Offices, BERTHE and CHARLES SMALL, authors of the enclosed one-page circular letter, are, according to [redacted] b7D

(7) Bureau (Enc. 14)
(1 Liaison Section)
(2 Birmingham, info)
(2 New York, info)
3 Mexico City
(1 [redacted] - CHARLES SMALL)
(1 [redacted] - BERTHE SMALL) b6 b7C
JCP:mms
(10)

REC- 67

100-442504-1

FEB 21 1966

Copy to [redacted]
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 2/21/66
by [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

EXPROC 73

M 141966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

among the principal associates of the American Communist Group in Mexico.

> The American Communist Group in Mexico is a loose association of a predominantly social nature of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympathy for Communism and the Soviet Union.

D E

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (14), accompanying Mexico City letter dated 2/14/66

BUFILE 100-3-116
MEX FILE 100-2478

100-441252-1-1690
ENCLOSURE

[redacted] b6 b7C

We are writing you the enclosure to a number of friends (so forgive the mimeoing of this note because we believe it will, given a careful reading, deepen one's understanding of the South and encourage participation in the work discussed. The approaches, the techniques, the organization, commented on so informally, can undoubtedly advance, in a very important way, today's many-sided Freedom struggle.

Rev. Claude Williams needs no introduction. His life's work is just now, because of the current ferment in the South, taking on its full, rich meaning. His and his colleagues' needs to expand the work outlined, into every State in the South, requires transportation, food, lodging, typewriters, mimeo machines, and all the other things that go into such a campaign.

So read, and re-read, the enclosure: then, on the basis of your understanding and desire to help, we would ask you to AT ONCE send the most you can afford directly to Rev. Claude Williams, [redacted] Alabama - or, if you prefer, send it to us, address above, and we'll see that he gets the cash. b6 b7C

Unlike all the other important groups working in the South, Claude and his disciples have no national publicity, no national organization, despite the enormous effectiveness of their efforts and despite the urgent need to expand that work. So please consider this too when writing your check.

A SNCC Mississippi Project Director, has put it neatly, and independently of Claude Williams' beliefs, more or less as follows: "The church is the only place that the Negroes can call their own. They would rather have a church than a house; or a Cadillac for the minister than shoes for their own children. And if God can start a Movement, hooray for God."

Yours for Freedom and Peace

[redacted]

THE FOLLOWING IS mimeographed for group discussion at the request of veteran organizers in the South -one with 20 years experience. It is a copy of material sent to Miss Marion S. Davidson and other members of our New York committee (Box 187 Old Chelsea Station, New York N. Y. 10011) as a basis for a Fall report to our friends and supporters. The first item is excerpts from a letter (8/19/ '65) by Bruce Maxwell, a Mississippi Freedom Worker. He speaks of a series of "freedom revivals" which he with local colleagues set up. We refer to this one specific program in the longer letter: not because by it we really brought anything to pass; but as a basis to consider some basic factors which must be recognized and considered before anything can really be brought to pass in the South.

MAXWELL LETTER (excerpts). I have just finished a week of study -my forth- with Claude at his home .....to complete the training I need to further spread freedom revivals and freedom preaching in the Mississippi Delta. Claude sent you a copy of a letter to church leaders in Issaquena and Sharkey counties....an attempt to get the cooperation of churches with the movement. We got eight churches, five of which had never before been involved in the movement. (In the letter) We said the people are afraid to register to vote or to register their child at the "white" school because they would be taking a chance that no one else on their plantation or in their community would do so.....in order to get the people together, we must get the churches together..... Then Claude came. We invited him to do the job we couldn't do.....He spent long hours during the day with preachers, trying to define with them what freedom preaching is. At night he preached the freedom gospel right from the Bible. (At the last of the series, one of the local preachers) Rev. C. C. Smith preached and did an excellent job.....Basically, a freedom revival is this: The preaching of WE.....We all gotta get together to "do the Lord's work". There's no one else to do it and the Lord's not going to do it for us: He never has.....We don't preach heaven, hell or death because these must be done alone and not together.....Unite and do together what we always wanted to do but never had the courage to do, that is, fight against slavery.....ing My job now is to return to Sharkey county and work to defeat the power structure: By enlist- preachers and potential freedom evangelists in this fight and as soon as possible sending them to Claude for more training; by finding churches owned by the people as places for them to preach (Many of the church buildings are boss-owned); and by developing an underground on plantations to get a majority on a plantation to go to register at the same time. .....Claude is toying with the idea of writing freedom Sunday School lessons, using as a workbook the International S.S. quarterlies provided for all churches in rural Mississippi. .....This freedom preaching program is vital to the success of the political movement in Mississippi. We have the black majority in Mississippi to elect 40 out of 122 members to house and 19 out of 52 members to the senate in 1957, not to mention changing the county government in 29 out of 82 black belt counties. We cannot win this battle unless we enlist the masses in numbers we have never had before. We can't do that without trained freedom preachers, without many church buildings and a plantation underground system. Claude's experience and here-and-now Bible interpretations are vital/ this.

/to

Colleagues Marion-Alex, Dick, Jim, et al
New York

I mailed you, previously, a copy of a letter by Bruce Maxwell and Senny Wynn, which announced and briefly stated the purpose of a series of "Freedom Revivals." The enclosed letter by Bruce speaks further of this program. It was an interesting and indigenous approach to the church multitudes which must be reached and enlisted before the job that must be done in the South can be done.

We stated to the people at the outset that a "revival" was not to "convert sinners" or to lead people to believe anything new but rather to lead people to a deeper conviction in what they already believe. So the purpose of this freedom revival is to revive the people who already believe in freedom that we all may act together to get freedom. We explained that other revivals revive people who already believe in religion to help others get religion so they can enjoy heaven after death. But freedom revivals revive people who believe in freedom to help others get freedom so we can all enjoy some heaven (freedom) while we are alive. Our difference here was only in content and purpose, not in procedure or psychology: it was a religious revival.

The services were held in a church; were opened with songs, Bible reading and prayer. A short sermon was preached, relating Bible passages to problems of struggle before us, which at that time were: Getting children enrolled to desegragate the schools before Aug. 15; and registering to vote before Aug. 17. Stating these problems specifically, we asked the people to talk: this was akin to the old "praise meetings" in the early state of revivals to 'lift the glory-bound' feeling. But instead of asking people to "Praise the Lord and tell all the good things" He's done for them, we invited them to make suggestions; as to how we could do these specific jobs the biggest way in the shortest time.

When ready suggestions were made -we did not "drag" the meeting- we "called" for decisions: this was akin to the "mourner's bench", only we did not call for persons to come and give the preacher their hand, kneel down to "get Jesus and salvation." We said here are tables, chairs, pencils and paper. If you believe in freedom and have the conviction and courage to help get it, come here and do what you know God want do for you but that's it's His will you do: Sign up to enroll your child or children in "our school" (no longer "white" school) at this and/or that place -and/or go to the court house and register to vote.

(over)

While persons were signing or being helped to sign for these actions, we made another "call": this was akin to enlisting Personal Workers in revivals to go to "sinners", talk with them and even work with them while they are "praying through". Instead, we called for people who would give two hours every day to visiting people on plantations or elsewhere, urging them to action and offering to go with them to school or courthouse if necessary.

In the call for decisions (above) we made this simple and challenging contrast: other revivals call for you to give up things you may be getting fleshly pleasure from -dice, cards, drink, sex. This freedom revival invites you to"give up" things you've hated all your life -long hours, little pay, drudgery, segregation, ignorance: slavery!

People who do not know the South may think this "religious" approach is outmoded, futile, even confusing. At first, most of the freedom workers thought religion should not be mentioned, church services should be avoided and preachers should be ignored, if not opposed. There was merit in this bold, emancipated approach when the boldest minority and the most desperate people were needed to expose the terror and to dramatize the conditions.

But now when that time has past and the multitudes are needed to change the conditions, these same freedom workers are revising their first thoughts. They are coming to realize that being realistic is more than being merely radical. Not only the Bruce Maxwells, but many of the more sectarian-minded colleagues are coming to realize that religion must be considered, that churches must be enlisted and that preachers cannot be ignered. They are finding:

a) That religion is not only a basic factor in the culture of the Negro people but that with them it is also an art;

b) That the multitudes attend church services and revival meetings but only a minority -as yet, an ineffective minority- attend "mass" political meetings or other meetings of struggle. --When we were conducting this series of revival meetings, one each at eight churches in the area, we learned of five revivals being conducted in the same area; probably there were more. This would be normal for almost any community in the black belt during the Summer months;

c) That these pastors and revival specialists are artists in presenting what the masses have come to feel is essentially and wholly their religion: singing, praying, shouting, "getting salvation" and preparing for heaven. --The majority of the people think the struggle for freedom is or may be alright but they do not feel it is religion or any inseperable part of religion.

d) That the most of the regular pastors wittingly or unwittingly support the power structure. Many even preach "proof-text" sermons against the freedom movement, affirming they will have nothing of that "worldly mess" in this church and that neither will they -as preachers of God's Word- personally have anything to do with that "mess". There are more than subtle overtones implying that the mess is the mixing with outsiders, especially whites. Because of the historic content of popular religion, these preachers are disturbingly effective. --As the crisis deepens, we must know that more and more of these artists will be subsidized by the power structure: even trained and directed by that sector (Christian Crusade) which is already screaming that the Negro movement is a revolutionary spearhead of a foreign, materailistic, atheistic ideology.

These are reasons mature local Negro colleagues, including four ordained ministers, with whom Maxwell and I have been working, are reappraising their programs; are struggling to define and to develop a more effective way of reaching and enlisting the deeply religious multitudes of the people -the mass majority of the people. As already stated, these multitudes are not only deeply religious but are members of or are under the influence of churches whose pastors -like most pastors- know little of any gospel other than safety here (especially for themselves) and salvation hereafter. Therefore, any program that will reach this majority and at the same time effectively answer the rantings of these pastors, must be supported by chaptor and verse quotations from the only book they use or know anything about: the Bible.

The religious approach which will enlist these people must consist of more than a casual reference to an isolated passage of Scripture. Its contents must so simply and positively relate the Bible -as a whole- to the freedom movement and its specific phases: that the people will be convinced that the movement is religious and feel it is a* to struggle for its objectives; and that at the same time, it will reveal the lack and the emptiness of the heaven-hell-hallelujah emphasis. That is, to be effective and to do the job that's got to be done, this religious approach must be so realistic and down to earth that it transcends sectarianism, opportunism and dualism -theology, doctrines, etc. /*duty/

Feeling as we do, that an effective religious people's movement must transcend op-

portunism, secterianism, dualism, etc., I must presume to say we are less than enthusiastic about the Christian Communist movement advertized in 9/4 '65 issue of the Guardian: a) If they have no better or more basic reason for holding that religion and the Bible are pro-people's struggle than, that "God empowered the apostles to perform miracles while they practiced Communism", they have a superficial understanding of religion and the Bible -and by the same token, of communism. b) Christ and Christian are sectarian terms employed by counter-revolutionists to develop an escapist doctrine and movement -dualistic, otherworldly- to defeat the continuous here-and-now people's fight -and opposition movement within institutional Israel-Judah and an international revolutionary movement beyond the boundary lines of Israel-Judah- from Moses, through the prophets-Jonah, and continued by the Son of Man and his apostles. c) Any appeal to miracles is to encourage escape from realism to supernaturalism; is to support those who advise the people to "wait, meekly wait and murmur not" and say,'If you'll just be patient and good, God will change things.' All these are emphases we do not need in the South: in fact are struggling to get away from.

These thoughts are fresh in mind because in our talk Maxwell and I had covered them all but verbatum before they appeared in the ad. I had further stated -perhaps with a lot of rationalization- that I had come to feel that the basic thing Marxism and religion have in common is that neither is dualistic; that Marx never repudiated religion, as such, but rather repudiated and refuted sectarian theology, idealism and other dualistic theories; that Marx with his religious background (non-dualistic mind) put the religion of the prophets and the Son of Man into an equation for the first time: that this or that concept-precept arose from this or that condition-practice and that unless they were related in qualitative change neither had any substance in reality....."Ye cannot add one cubit to your stature by taking thought...but seek, knock, strive, do" (Son of Man). 'Thought without action is dead....Spirit without a body is a spook and the body without spirit is a corpse. It takes bread and gravy to keep them together: and the only way to get bread and gravy is to change the conditions that deny them'. (James 2:14ff)

To define, to hammer out the contents and to develop this more effective approach to the religious masses are reasons Bruce Maxwell (white, [redacted] and Negro colleagues from 15 to 60 years old, have been here for study and had me with them in Miss. for work. This study and work continues -and must continue, viz: During his last visit, Bruce and I recorded on tape what we referred to as a people's interpretation of the people's book: The Bible Underground -the people's struggle against slavery, tyranny and oppression; and The Way of Righteousness -the people's fight for freedom, peace and security. I have transmitted and mailed these tapes for study by field leaders in developing freedom evangelists, freedom Bible teachers and other rank and file freedom workers.

These interpretations are neither orthodox nor scholarly. They identify and emphasize the collective, non-sectarian, here-and-now struggles of the people for freedom and are thereby more relevant -and at least more orthodoz- than the otherworldly sectarianism of the Billy Grahams and the vicious individualism of the Robert Welchs. .....Incidentally, Herbert Aptheker has recently published ONE CONTINUAL CRY: WALKER'S APPEAL, which has a timely and challenging revolutionary Bible content; a dynamic mass appeal. The attacks and counter-attacks of reactionaries make time a factor in enlisting the multitudes.....

At the risk of being tedious, I must illustrate our emphasis in specific phases of this program. When speaking to the multitudes about the "righteousness" of joint action against slavery, we enlist attention by this arresting statement: In this people's Book, the words people and peoples, nation and nations, and world are used 4,794 times. From one end to the other its emphasis is people and peoples as against kings, lords, nobles, priests, or any super-leader. We support this joint action of the people by chapter and verse passage after passage, relating the action to concrete problems. In this connection, we add the arresting ststement, that in the first three gospels (naming them) the Galilean Carpenter refers to himself 69 times and every time, without exception, as the Son of Man; never once as the Christ or any super-leader. He was a worker; was one with the people in their fight to throw off the yoke of slavery: That's why "the common people heard him gladly." (Mk. 12:37) -----This is an unsophisticated approach. But the people we are enlisting are an unsophisticated people.

Colleague Bruce refers to an "underground system." This system is merely the recognizing, the admitting and the attempt to correct the fact that in this occupied territory, the majority of persons on plantations are not in the freedom movement; will not and cannot openly take part without most probably victimizing themselves by acting alone. Many would like to be in the movement and would be willing to act if even a few other persons on "their" plantation would join them in action: go to register at the same time. Hence the procedure is to find one such person -imaginative and dependable- on a given plantation and suggest that he enlist a second such person; the two agree on a third, but each to see, test and sell this person before bringing him/her with them into the "branch" (a branch of "the vine brought out of Egypt -Ps.80:8); the three agree on a fourth, again seeing him/her alone before bringing him into the branch; likewise the four agreeing on a fifth and the five on a sixth: then the six divide into branches of three each and proceed as before. When not more that a third of fellow slaves are enlisted -that is, wait not for more

(over)

than a third before acting- they should agree to act jointly on a given issue at a given time, and to so act.

This procedure is certainly not to provide the timid with an excuse not to act, nor yet to leave the courageous without an excuse to act; but rather to suggest a way in which both the timid and the courageous may act by acting together. The Scriptural thought-form for this procedure is that it is the Bible Underground in which members obey these admonitions: "Let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth"(Mt.6:3, 4); "Be ye wise as serpents and harmless as doves"(Mt.10:16); and 'So speak of the truth in darkness that that which is whispered from mouth to ear in the closets may be proclaimed from the housetops'.(Lk 12: 2,3) -again this is unsophisticated, but realistic.

Again the people are restrained and suppressed in and by their own churches. One prong of this underground is to work within such churches: a) To open pulpits to freedom evangelists on vacant Sundays -there usually is one or more such each month; b) To enlist the churches to take freedom action as a group. The procedure here is to find a deacon who is an ally and suggest that he find another and proceed as suggested for plantations -first among the deacons as such and then among the members. A passage we use in support of this objective is where the Son of Man "Asked his disciples, saying: Whom do men say that I the Son of Man am? And they said, Some say John the Baptist, others say, Elijah, and others Jeremiah or one of the prophets.....And he said, Upon this rock"(that is, upon this movement for freedom, represented by these horny-handed, flint-faced leaders) 'will I build this struggle' "and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it"(Mt.16:13f)

We explain to the deacons, the freedom evangelists and to others that this passage has come to be read in reverse; read to say the opposite of what it says: read to say the church will withstand the attacks of evil forces. It says just the opposite: that the evil forces cannot withstand the sustained attack of the people; that it is the people who are to do the attacking; that it is the people who are to open the school doors which are now closed by evil forces; that the people attacking as a group are to open the political polls, closed to them by evil forces; that it is the people who are to attack the bars of discrimination and shatter the walls of oppression: and any group that is not so attacking these evil forces is not a church. It may be a club or a storm shelter but it is not a church. That this is the correct interpretation of this passage is affirmed by the Son of Man's own militant words: Go, Do, Knock, Strive, enter, Compel! ---As we have thus spoken to mass groups, there have been shouts of, "Amen!" That's right", "We've never heard it on this order!"

Another purpose of the work within the church as such, is to kindle a fire under the pastors, some of whom as stated preach against the movement. These support the power structure directly. Others excuse themselves, saying that if they spoke in favor of the movement, some one would "tell the white man": Those support the power structure indirectly by letting "Uncle Toms" and the anties set their standards and tell them what and what not to preach. Both types collect 35-40 dollars a sermon from people who chop cotton ten hours a day for $3.50 without a word in support of the Freedom Labor Union or of any other effort to improve the conditions of the people who feed them.

The objective of this effort is not to remove the pastor. The people need the church(at least, for a place to meet). The church must have a pastor. Another pastor would probably be no better than the present one. Neither is the object to enlist the pastor into the movement. He's not needed or wanted until he proves his understanding and courage. But as pastor he can and should say to his people, This freedom movement is right. We need it. Get in it and fight for freedom, for bread, health, shelter and raiment. So we say to the people, Attend your church. Hear your pastor. Go up and give him your hand: But unless he's said something for freedom, don't have a half-dollar in it. Cut off the gravy-train. He'll learn quick.

A passage we use to drive these points home is where the Son of Man asked Peter three times, saying, "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me?" Each time Peter answered, "Yea, Lord, thou knowest I love you;" to which each time the Son of Man said, "Feed my sheep." (John 21:15-17). Peter was told to act, to do something: to feed the sheep. A shepherd's responsibility is to feed the sheep. But these pastors have reversed this: they're asking the sheep to feed them. And if we continue to do it, without them helping us to better feed ourselves, we are indeed a bunch of sheep. -To this, "Amens" all a round.

In all this we, of course, are speaking in symbols. But these symbols are categories of quality reference to the people. It is easy, therefore, to put a positive content into them, which replaces the negative content. This is why this religious approach is so important. Religious convictions, being quality convictions, are rooted in the deepest self. This self may be an immature, uninformed, undisciplined and negative self: here we have the superstitious, the fanatic, the bigot and the vicious. But this self may be a mature, informed, disciplined self: here we have the dedicated, sacrificing, courageous revolutionary zealot. A war is on between the two. It cannot be won by wish or fiat. Reactionaries are not attempting to so win it. We must not.

There is more to be done in the South; there is further to go and the problems are more complex than many new comers at first realized. Religion -- religion as interpreted and directed in its present institutional set-up-- is the weightiest chain on the people. At the same time, and related to this fact, religion is potentially the most immediate, dynamic and thoroughgoing revolutionary force in the South. Not to recognize these facts and relate to them is to neither understand the breadth and depth of the problem nor to use the resources at hand in solving it.

Our work in Mississippi has been with and in support of the programs of the Freedom Democratic Party, the Freedom Labor Union, school boycotts last Spring and school integration enrollments during the Summer. The latter was the 'burden' of our Freedom Revivals. Revivals are a phenomenon of the Summer months only, especially in the rural South. But literally millions of people meet at the churches at least once each week: Sunday Schools for example throughout the year.

A phase of our continuing work will be Freedom Institutes in Bessemer, Ala., where we will bring leaders and potential leaders from representative communities in Mississippi: Greenwood, Greenville, Indianola, Glen Allen, Rolling Fork, etc. Here we will train indigenous leaders -freedom preachers, freedom Bible teachers, freedom Sunday School teachers and other rank and file leaders- how to talk freedom both to youth and to grown-ups who habitually meet each week to talk about "right and wrong, good and evil." Only these leaders will talk of such in the concrete instead of the abstract. Our effort, needless to say, is not merely to teach people how to relate the Bible to the "class struggle" but to develop revolutionary rank and file leaders who can speak to the multitudes in their "own tongue" about any basic issue of the struggle.

Our first institute is being planned for the week end of Oct 15: tentatively at the hall of the Bessemer Voters League, with which group I've had the privilege of working for some four years. We can pay the gas-oil car expenses of 20 persons from Mississippi, sandwich and bed them for less energy and almost as little cost as it would take for me to go to Mississippi and personally visit these several places. After one or two institutes these leaders, being carefully selected, may themselves develop local leaders. To this end I passed on a hand-operated mimeograph machine when four freedom workers -two Negro and two white- left here last Sunday.

..... Yes, the secretary of the Voters League, Mrs. Helen Cooley, said several persons from the league probably will take part in the coming institute. Incidentally, while talking with her, she was very enthusiastic about the August response of the people to register to vote: "Lines over a mile long," she said -200, 300 and 400 on successive days. Federal registrars were not called in. This is the result of local work previously done.....

I am also looking forward to the possibility of sitting in, this Fall and Winter, on the meetings of the white ministers' association of "Greater Birmingham". I am again an ordained minister, through the graciousness of the Hartford Baptist Church(Detroit), a member of the Progressive Baptist Association, which is predominantly Negro in membership. Dr. Charles A. Hill, pastor of the Hartford Avenue church, suggested that the church might designate me to represent them in some specific way in the South. I am presuming to suggest that I be named as a freedom evangelist to preach the Gospel of the Kingdom in "Dixie." The title Evangelist should permit me a seat and voice -if not a vote- in this elite Birmingham body. If they deny me such, it will reveal a sectarianism more superficial than their racism. I covet the opportunity of bearding the lion by saying to these white brethren some of the things I've been saying to the multitudes in Mississippi.

[redacted] Alabama

September 23, 1965.

Most cordially

Claude Williams

Claude Williams

b6
b7C

100-442529-1690

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-106) DATE: 2/23/66

FROM SAC, JACKSON (100-64) (P*)

SUBJECT COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
MASS ORGANIZATIONS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re SAC Letter 59-17 (I) and Jackson letter dated 8/24/65.

I. Data concerning the Communist Party Program:

No known organizations within the territory of the Jackson Office have been labeled as a specific target of the Communist Party for infiltration.

II. Organizations concerning which data officially submitted:

None.

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 3 1966

III. Organizations concerning which data being submitted by instant letter:

None.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Jackson
HMR/jls
(3)

REC- 17

100-3-106-986

16 FEB 28 1966

ST-102

54 MAR 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Bureau's attention is called to Jackson reports dated 10/31/65 and 2/3/66, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters," Jackson file 100-57. Bufile 100-442529, wherein a summary of information was set forth regarding individuals who have participated in activities of the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

Investigation conducted to date has failed to develop any information that the MFDP has been specifically designated as a target by the Communist Party.

This case is being retained in a pending inactive status and the Bureau will be advised on or before September 1, 1966, of the situation at that time.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: FEB 28 1966

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214) (P)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

Re letter to Director 2/3/66.

For information of AT the NYO has developed background information re ~~subject as follows~~ an individual believed to be the subject

One WILLIAM SHULTESS STEIN, DOB [redacted] POB Provo, Utah; subject's Veterans Administration (VA) Number is [redacted] Subject was married on 3/14/44 at Denver, Colo. to one BETTY E. MARCHESO. STEIN's mother's name was RUTH B. STEIN. STEIN was divorced from MARCHESO on 3/14/46 at Denver, Colo.

STEIN entered the US Army on 8/3/42, at LA, Calif. via Local Draft Board Number 5 at Denver, and was separated from the service on 11/28/45. His Army Serial Number is [redacted]

STEIN attended John H. Francis Polytechnical High School, LA, Calif. and previously resided at [redacted] Hollywood, Calif. In September, 1946, STEIN advised the VA he was entering Chapman College at LA.

He entered the University of Denver on 3/25/46 planning to study psychology. He stayed in school until about 7/8/46.

1922 9+D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
2 - St. Louis (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - New York

AJC:grm
(8)

REC 20 100-442529-1691

10 MAR 1 1966

INT. SEC.

1 MAR 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

He was previously employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Western R.R. for a period of five years prior to his military service started in July, 1942, and his address upon entry into the service was 1607 W 25th St., LA, Calif.

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Attempt through appropriate sources to determine if WILLIAM SHULTESS STEIN is identical with WILLIAM S. STEIN, Chief Church fund raiser for SCLC.

2-Determine Social Security Number of WILLIAM S. STEIN.

ST. LOUIS

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. Review the military records of WILLIAM SHULTESS STEIN, Army Number [redacted] b6 b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/1/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

RE: CIRM
IS - C

Re Chicago letter to Bureau, 2/17/66, wherein CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is reported as saying that he is coming to Cleveland, with HENRY WINSTON, for the purpose of discussing various aspects of and developments relating to the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in Chicago, and to prepare for a possible similar drive by the King forces in Cleveland, on the question of civil rights, equality, and slums.

Reference is also made to Miami airtel to Bureau, 2/3/66, enclosing a letterhead memo setting forth information furnished by [redacted] This LHM reported WINSTON as stating that white chauvinism on the part of several prominent and influential white communists and "progressives" in Cleveland was a factor in the defeat of a negro candidate for mayor in Cleveland. WINSTON was to write an article for "Political Affairs" on this (and other) issues, which article was to be the basis for a special discussion by the Cleveland District Committee. It is noted that WINSTON, LIGHTFOOT, and WILLIAM PATTERSON were active in this discussion.

b7D

1922 9 x D

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
(61-867 CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
2 - New York (RM)
(100-269 HENRY WINSTON)
(100-84257 WILLIAM PATTERSON)
4 - Cleveland
(100-18830 CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(100-22383 WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(100-5670 HENRY WINSTON)

REC 30 100-442529-1693
EX-104
12 MAR 2 1966

REK/drm
(10)

55 MAR 14 1966

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Numerous informants of the Cleveland Office have reported that WILLIAM PATTERSON is coming to Cleveland on either March 5 or 6, 1966, and staying here until 3/11/66. The only information obtained to date from Cleveland informants concerning the purpose of PATTERSON's visit is to renew old acquaintances.

These same informants report that WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT are coming to Cleveland on 3/11/66, and will stay here until either 3/12 or 13/66.

At a meeting of the Citizens for Constitutional Rights, on 2/17/66, it was reported that their visit to Cleveland is sponsored by "The Worker", and the purpose of the visit is to raise funds for and increase the circulation of "The Worker." However, at a Citizens for Constitutional Rights meeting held 2/24/66, it was reported that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT would speak on 3/11/66, at Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, on the subject "Africa - Asia and the Freedom Movement in the USA." Informants have reported, and [redacted] confirmed on 3/1/66, that the only known meeting scheduled to date is this meeting at Cory Methodist Church, and that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT will be the only speaker. It is hoped that radio and TV programs can be arranged for both LIGHTFOOT and WINSTON. [redacted] stated that at no time has there been any mention of the name of MARTIN LUTHER KING. b7D

[redacted] reported on 2/23/66, that during the course of a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that date, KRCHMAREK stated that HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT will come to Cleveland on 3/11/66, the purpose of their coming being to involve the negro to a greater degree in the general CP movement.

The Bureau, New York, and Chicago will be kept advised of the activities of PATTERSON, WINSTON, and LIGHTFOOT while they are in the Cleveland area.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 3/2/66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code) (83-1719) 87,063
11-20-91 + 12-11-91 9803 RDD/DMS
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DMS
81-0802 CN 80,513

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) ~~SECRET~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

9803 RDD/DMS 9/5/92 #326,307
Classified by 3042 PUT/DWS
Declassify on: QADR 12/22/88 83-1719
Garrow/King 81-0802 Levison

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information derived from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office and one is enclosed for the information of Chicago.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) was the source who furnished the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON and ROY BENNETT. (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* (S). The first source furnishes highly sensitive information with regard to racial matters in the United States and the Communist infiltration thereof; the last source, in furnishing information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON, furnished a concentration of information (U)

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - Chicago (100-) (CIRM) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New York [redacted] (ROY BENNETT) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

1/3-81 Class. & Ext. By SP4 TRM Heller
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Declassify Review 3/2/86

100-442529-1694

b6
b7C

ONE COPY OF ENCL. ATTACHED FOR EACH COPY OF LHM

Room 922 9&D

1 MAR 3 1966

JMK:gmd
(13)

1 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; SEC.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
DATE FORW: 3/7/66
HOW FORW: L/L
BY:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

cc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 2, 1966

Bureau 100-442529 83,063

9803 RDD/DMJ 8/5/92 #329,307
Classified by 3042 PWT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 12/22/88
Garrow/King 81-0802
Levison 83-1719

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ (83-1719)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DMS 4/5/90

81-0802 CN 80,513

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on March 1, 1966, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and his brother, Roy Bennett, were in contact on that date. According to the information furnished by the source, the following transpired:

First of all, Bennett wanted a report on Martin Luther King's (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) efforts to eradicate slum conditions in Chicago. Levison told him that results were quite sensational. He said "they" have 168 Organizations united including all civil rights organizations.

Bennett then inquired if "they" (King's SCLC) were going to take a position in the elections in Chicago. Levison said he had discussed the matter with King and that King was of the opinion "they" could defeat United States Representative William Dawson. The "Dawson machine", Levison said, supports the "Daley machine" (Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago). King, according to Levison, feels that Al Raby, the President of the Chicago Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, could defeat Dawson. Raby, however, is reluctant to get involved because he is afraid people would think he got into the civil rights movement in Chicago solely for personal political gain. Levison said he told King that "they" should get involved in the political issue, or if not, to have a very serious discussion in that regard. II

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X-12-81
Class. & Ext. By 604 TRM
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/2/86

SECRET
Group I 100-442529 16 P 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The next issue discussed was the probable United States Senate race between Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and Charles Percy (the defeated Illinois Gubernatorial candidate). Bennett, in this regard, wondered if the civil rights groups in Chicago would have any sympathy with a movement which would attempt to defeat Douglas because of his position on Vietnam, (his support of the Administration's position). Levison said he did not think so, but added, however, that he would be going to Chicago next week (March 7-12, 1966), therefore, would try to find out from "them" (King and the SCLC).

Both agreed that Douglas has a very good record on civil rights, and that to support a protest candidate to defeat him could be embarrassing to the civil rights forces.

Levison next referred to the recent act by King Southern Christian Leadership whereby he took over an apartment house in Chicago and announced that he would collect the rents and apply them to remodel the place. Levison said he disagreed with the act and had called Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC) and asked why they had not used the legal resources available to them. Young, according to Levison, said it would have taken too long. Young said they wanted to do the act illegally, and in fact, had enjoyed it. He said they had desired to be jailed for furnishing heat for people with children. Levison said he told Young that it was a good idea and a good "battle cry", adding, however, that it had not turned out favorably (in the papers). Young concurred, but said they could not afford to make such an admission because if they did, Mayor Daley would have them jailed. Levison said he told Young that they had better go ahead and make a statement as to what their purpose was, so that the people in the country would know what their objective really was. Otherwise, Levison said, "they" (the SCLC) looked like a gang of anarchists in that they took over private property.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. ~~SU~~ IT, N.Y.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 16, 1963, that as of that date, Roy Bennett was a secret member of the CPUSA.

N.Y.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/8/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

1 - Mr. Mack
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Shaw
3/9/66

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC's PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

PLANS OF BLACK NATIONALISTS TO CREATE ALTERCATION WITH PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER, THREE NINE SIXTY-SIX, RACIAL MATTER.

REPHTEL MARCH EIGHT LAST WHICH PERTAINS TO INVOLVEMENT OF RASHEED STOREY IN PLANS OF BLACK NATIONALISTS TO CREATE VIOLENCE. THIS IS TYPE OF SITUATION COMMUNIST PARTY THRIVES ON. IN VIEW OF RASHEED STOREY'S POSITION OF PROMINENCE WITHIN THE CP'S NEW YORK DISTRICT, IMMEDIATELY ASCERTAIN WHETHER THE CP IS AWARE OF HIS ACTIVITES AND WHETHER CP IS GIVING HIM GUIDANCE IN THIS SITUATION. DETERMINE IDENTITIES OF ANY OTHER CP MEMBERS INVOLVED IN THIS PLANNED ACTIVITY. REMAIN ALERT FOR ANY SPECIFIC PLAN OF ACTION FORMULATED AT MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN NORTH PHILADELPHIA. KEEP PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT AND APPROPRIATE LOCAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ADVISED. SUTEL ALL PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS TO BUREAU AND FOLLOW WITH SUBMISSION OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 11 1966

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF
WIRE TRANSMITTED

WGS:jas (7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - [redacted] (Rasheed Storey)

5125 - 1
157 - 1

FBI FILES IN

b6
b7C

TELETYPE TO PH AND NY
RE: PLANS OF BLACK NATIONALISTS TO CREATE ALTERCATION WITH PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER, THREE NINE SIXTY-SIX, RACIAL MATTER

NOTE:

Retel discloses that Rasheed Storey, a member of the CP New York District Committee, is involved in plans of Black Nationalists to hold street meeting in Philadelphia on 3/9/66 at which they will tell people to buy from Negroes only. They expect police to intervene and plan to force a police officer into an altercation. The group reportedly has several zip guns which they intend to use during struggle they anticipate having with police. The group also plans to have someone in "high standing" on the scene to charge police with brutality. In view of Storey's position in the CP, New York and Philadelphia are being instructed to ascertain the extent of CP involvement. Pertinent developments to date in this situation have been furnished to the Philadelphia Police Department and the Department.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/7/66

Transmit the following in ~~Secret~~ SECRET / CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6-17-80 SP-2 TM-AJM
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-2-86
5 yrs 6-6-86
7358
60519

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bureau file 100-438794

3-29-78 TWB/gps
Title James A. Harrison Cover, 2, Sp 1
3-7-78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) CE Classification DATE 11/22/77 ass

6-22-84 Classified by 8972 TDKbll
Declassify on: OADR
83-1719
Arrow (Schl) Levison

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

(U) Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

REC 20 100-442529-169

12 MAR 8 1966

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted]) (JAMES HARRISON)
(1 - [redacted]) (U)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

Classified by 10010
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AGS:cmp
(12)

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~ INT. SEC.
~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/9/66
HOW FORW: P/S
BY: PCB; ef

ENCLOSURE

CC - WICH

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1628 RCP/sdl
11/30/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDA/Dkt (83-1719)
87063
Room 922 98D
11 cy LHM
4/
DIRECTOR, FBI (Cont'd on ENCLOSURE)
1 - 100-442529

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

~~Secret~~ SECRET

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret (U) because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

SECRET

~~Secret~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 7, 1966

SECRET

6-22-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/kll
Declassify on: OADR
6 Month Review/Revison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 Terrell/Ice
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-7-86

6-12-80 8.1-250
54688
73518
80514

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/4/77 ejs

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 1, 1966, a confidential source advised

b7D

[redacted]

11-20-91 + 12-11-91 9803 RDS/DMT 87,063 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1628 EFTM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SECRET
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

Classified by 6480
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/77

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1615

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SCLC

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~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 7, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/14/66

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~AIRMAIL~~ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bureau file 100-438794

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 KTK RFRICH
11/20/91 & 12/11/91 903 KBDunsdon
83-1719 4-2-92

6-22-84
Classified by 8972 TDRich
Declassify on: OADR
CArrowSCLC
Levison 83-1719

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 2/17/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*
Source utilized to characterize JONES is ALBERT BROWN, Chairman, Columbia University Labor Youth League in 1954 (SC&

CLASSIFIED BY (U)
EXTENDED BY SP-4 Limit 1
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-14-86

(4) - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - [redacted]) (CLARENCE JONES)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted]) (WILLIE HUNTER)

b3
b7D
b7E
(U)
b6

REC 5 100-442529-1696

8 MAR 15 1966

AGS:cmp
(11)

AGENCY: ~~AGSI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/22/66
HOW FORW: C/S
BY: FBI HQ

MAR 22 1966

Approved: JKP USW
Special Agent in Charge

Sent ~~SECRET~~ M Per INT. SEC.

b6
b7C
b7D
(U)
b6
b7C

Room 922 9&D

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

~~SECRET~~

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been ~~cla~~ified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 14, 1966

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 4 RM/MJ Lee
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-14-86
7-9-80
5 4 6P
73518
89516

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-22-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/kk
Declassify on: OADR

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Garrow/SCLC
Revision 83-1719

On February 16, 1966, a confidential source

b7D

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 16282 DCL
11/20/91 E.O. 12356 9803 DOJ/DRC

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ENCLOSURE

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100-442529-1616

SECRET

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 14, 1966

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

U 8[illegible]

FBI NEW YORK

451PM URGENT 3-10-66 RWK

TO DIRECTOR /4/ AND PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA VIA WASHINGTON ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

TELETYPE UNIT
MAR 10 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

C NEW YORK 157-1636

PLANS OF BLACK NATIONALISTS TO CREATE ALTERCATION WITH PHILADELPHIA POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICER, MARCH NINE NINETEEN SIXTY SIX, RM.

C RE BUREAU AIRTEL MARCH NINE LAST. RE PHILADELPHIA AIRTELS MARCH SEVEN, EIGHT AND TEN LAST.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE HAS NO INFORMATION THAT RASHEED STOREY IS ACTIVE IN BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS OR THAT CP INSTIGATED OR IS AWARE OF CAPTIONED MATTER.

ON MARCH EIGHT LAST, [redacted] b7D

[redacted] RASHEED STORY, ADVISED THAT STOREY IS NOT A MEMBER BUT DOES ATTEND AFFAIRS OF THE BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHAT THEIR PLANS ARE. STOREY HAS NEVER MADE ANY STATEMENT INDICATING THE CP IN INVOLVED IN BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS. SOURCE STATED THE CP HAS NOT DISPLAYED ANY DESIRE TO BE INVOLVED IN SUCH GROUPS.

END PAGE ONE

100-442529

53 MAR 31 1966

Rec-COPIES
File copy (4)
100-442529 (CIRM)

NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 17

ENCLOSURE 157-6-3-4

[redacted] ADVISED MARCH NINE LAST THAT RUSHEED b7D
STOREY DOES ASSOCIATE WITH BLACK NATIONALIST GROUPS IN THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIFTH STREET AREA OF HARLEM, NEW YORK CITY. HOWEVER, HIS ASSOCIATION DOES NOT EXTEND TO MEMBERSHIP, BUT IS FOR PURPOSE OF FOLLOWING THEIR PROGRESS.

NEW YORK OFFICE HAS ALERTED ALL PERTINENT SOURCES AND WILL CONTINUE TO FOLLOW CAPTIONED MATTER AND KEEP BUREAU AND PHILADELPHIA ADVISED.

END

WA..JRL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

&

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 3-10-66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678ICFPTOM
3/14/90 6972 EEP/BWS 4/5/90
81-0802 CN 80, 513

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1415-79 9803/RDT/EWS
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-10-86
54 64, 73 SIF 180 516

6-22-84 Classified by 8973TDK/cdl
CIRM IS - C
IS - C
Declassify on: OADR KING 6 Arrow (SCLC) 81-0802

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-16238)
(100-41324)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL - SCLC
IS - C

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 2/16/66 captioned "COMINFIL - SCLC".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies, and for Atlanta three copies, of a LHM concerning the captioned matters.

The enclosed LHM sets forth information from [redacted] b7D [redacted] Full details of what transpired at this meeting have been channelized to appropriate offices via FD-306 dated 3/7/66 (U)

The information set forth has been paraphrased to provide additional protection for this source as the meeting in question [redacted] one of whom was GUS HALL. (U)

The LHM is being classified confidential as the unauthorized disclosure of the information provided by this source could compromise his future effectiveness.

6 - Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM)
1 - 100-106670 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
3 - Atlanta (100-5718 COMINFIL-SCLC)(RM)(Encs.3)
1 - 100-6670 CIRM
1 - 100-5586 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
4 - Chicago
1 - [redacted] b3 b7D (U)
1 - 100-35356 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. b7E
JCS:jmd
(13)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 25 1966

50 APR 1 1966 ENCLOSURE CARBON COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: Sent M Per

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

The information was received on [redacted] however, it is being shown in the enclosed LHM as having been received in early March, 1966, as an additional security measure. (U) b7D

Chicago will continue to follow and advise the Bureau and Atlanta of pertinent developments.

CONFIDENTIAL

b7D

Characterizations of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America and of Chicago will be found in the attached Appendix pages. The sources utilized in these characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/2/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/7/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 22 ~ Duplicate;
Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1697 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1698 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1699 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1700 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1701 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1702 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1703 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-5[illegible])

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 3/22/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDP/DMJ
83-1719 87,063

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)83-1719

RE: CIRM

9/21/90 Garrow/Heu 1852 Classified by 6972 EED/TCM Declassify on: OADR

1 copies made
3-29-78 THK: 5[illegible]
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON cover, ep1
for [illegible] by
ESCOM 3-7-78 [illegible] request.
(Co[illegible] 17690)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 2 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (S) (U) b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D should be classified ~~Confidential~~ (S) because [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (S) (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (S) (U) because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (U)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted] (JAMES HARRISON)
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

AGS:cmp
(10)

REC-112 100-442529-1704

15 MAR 23 1966

b3
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b7D
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100 93 20 94 D

E.G. Wick

ENCLOSURE

INT/SEC.

7/23/80

Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTS/dd
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2-2-2
Date of Review 2/23/86

53 MAR 29 1966

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent #87963 M Per _____

~~SECRET~~ (U)

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAR 23 12 16 PM '66

MAR 24 1966

~~[illegible]~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 16, 1966, a confidential source advised

[redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS 9/21/90
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Louisor 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
~~SECRET~~ DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RJD/DMJ
~~GROUP 1~~ 83-1719 87,063
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By SP8 BTJ/dld 7/23/82
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/22/86

87063

100-442529 - 1704

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Date: 3/22/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91-9803 RDJ/DMT
03-1719 87-9803

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

9/21/90 Garrow/Levison 83-176
Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 2 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

Class. & Ext. By SP0 CAM/dd
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/22/16
7/22/82
#8703

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]*
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
[redacted]
(JAMES HARRISON)

100-442529-1705

REC-79

18 MAR 23 1966

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

AGS:cmp
(9)
ENCLOSURE

3-29-78 TWB:gas
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON COVER, 8p!
3-7-78
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

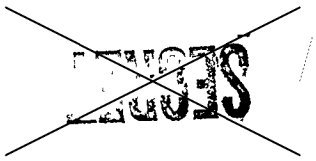
~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

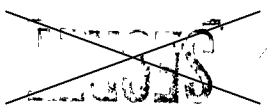
MAR 25 1966
REC'D
M INTELL DIV.

MAR 23 11 38 AM '66

MAR 23 11 38 AM '66



(U)



(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 16, 1966, a ~~confidential~~ source advised that

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/21/90 Garrow/Hewison 83-1719
Classified by 6972 EEP/DMJ
Declassify on: OADR

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RJB/DMJ
83-1719 87,063

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

7/28/82
Class. Ext. By SP8/BTJ/ddl
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/22/86
87963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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33?DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1705

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018

[redacted]

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b7C

FBI

Date: MAR 9 1966

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) (P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

OC-IRM

Re New York LHM (emanating from Miami) dated 2/3/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies, and for New York, 4 copies of LHM concerning a letter from HENRY WINSTON to the Miami CP on the Negro question.

The source utilized is [redacted]

b7D

LHM has been classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, as it contains information from [redacted] the unauthorized disclosure of which would seriously impair the investigation of the CP, USA, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the U.S.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-3-69) (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-131666) (CP, USA, SOUTHERN REGION)
(1 - 100-269) (HENRY WINSTON)
3 - Miami (100-15058)
(1 - 100-800) (CP, USA)

[redacted]

RLO/neb
(11)

REC- 19

b3
b7D
b7E

100-442529-170

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~IMO~~
DATE FORW: 3/17/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: RFB:rb

4 MAR 12 1966

[redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 APR 5 1966

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

MAR 12 12 21 PM '66

MAR 23 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. MM 100-15058

Miami, Florida

MAR 9 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 2, 1966, that at a meeting of the Miami Communist Party (CP) City Committee held on February 25, 1966, a letter was read from HENRY WINSTON which concerned the Negro question. WINSTON is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, and on the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, and a spokesman for the Party on Negro matters.

The letter from WINSTON resulted from a request for advice by the Miami CP, which was having a serious dispute over whether the Miami Party should have supported Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE, a Negro businesswoman who was seeking election to the Miami, Florida, City Commission, in December, 1965. Mrs. RANGE was alleged to be a rich banker and owner of several other businesses, and was not considered a "progressive." The dispute arose over whether Mrs. RANGE should have been supported just because she was a Negro. The majority of the Miami City Committee members felt that a proper Party understanding of the Negro in today's movements and the correct Marxist position would show that Mrs. RANGE should have received their support.

In his letter, WINSTON stated that the proper Party position would have been unequivocal support of Mrs. RANGE. He said the position of the minority of Miami CP members showed a lack of understanding of the importance of this problem, underestimated the readiness of the masses to support the candidacy of a Negro woman, and indicated a failure to understand the national character of the Negro question. 100-442529-1706

According to WINSTON, the direction with which the civil rights movement today and the democratic movement

MAR 28 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group One

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

as a whole, should be concerned, is the struggle for political power. He said that recently, a whole series of conferences dealing with this subject have taken place throughout the United States. He said the Negro people feel that in the fight for full equality, the struggle for political power is one of their more important weapons, and that Communists in the United States are in accord with this decision. In fact, one of the three primary slogans of the CP, USA, is the struggle for first-class citizenship. He said the fight for political power will become more and more important in the fight to bring about political equality for the Negro people.

In describing the problem in this regard, WINSTON said that until several weeks ago, there was not a Negro in the Cabinet, no Negroes on the Supreme Court of the United States, no Negroes in the Senate, and only six Negroes in the House of Representatives. There are no Negro governors or lieutenant-governors, and only one Negro Attorney-General. There is only a token number of Negroes in state legislatures. Throughout the United States, there are only two Negro mayors, at Springfield, Ohio, and Mount Bayou, Mississippi. The number of Negro councilmen throughout the United States does not correspond at all to an extent which would give equal representation.

According to WINSTON, there exists a tremendous problem in terms of elective and appointive office, and this situation is a real indictment of United States capitalism.

This struggle develops in numerous ways and forms. A position taken by some, an anti-white position, is that Harlem should become a self-contained unit, and all white people would be removed, and political power

placed only in the hands of Negroes. He said this is an unsound way to approach the correct struggle for power, and that the fight for political power must be based on unity of Negro and white people on the basis of advancing that struggle to the point where the struggle against inequality can develop on all fronts.

In this regard, WINSTON said that in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party, with a membership of about 25,000, and existing within forty of the eighty-two counties of that state, is fighting for official recognition as the dominant party in that state. This is a new development which grew out of a specific situation in Mississippi, and is the form in which the struggle for political power, when properly understood, is being developed in that state.

WINSTON said that the essence of this struggle is for representative government, and this means the election of Negroes to political office in which an appeal is made to all those who believe in a democratic government. This means that in areas where is a Negro minority, the right to be elected to office; in areas where there is a Negro majority, the right to share the leadership with the white people; and in some other cases, the election of a majority of Negroes representing all people.

In this fight, it will be necessary to include the organizations of voters' leagues, democratic parties, improvement associations, and numerous other forms.

WINSTON concluded by stating that it is a measure of the thinking and understanding of all Progressives as to how to defend the best national interests of the United States, the individual states, and the counties and cities.

This letter was well received by the members of the Miami City Committee, with the major exception of MORRIS ROHINSKY, who is Chairman of the Miami CP. He

said he still disagreed with this position as taken by WINSTON, and that the National Office does not understand mass work and particularly, Party work in the South, which is different than anywhere else in the United States. The WINSTON letter will be the subject of further discussions in each of the CP Clubs in Miami.

There was some talk among those CP members who were in complete agreement with WINSTON that in view of the anti-Party attitude of ROHINSKY on the Negro question, an attempt will be made to ease him out as Chairman of the Miami CP.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MM 100-15058

Miami, Florida

MAR 9 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1707 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1708 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/22/66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Via AIRTEL ~~AIRMAIL~~ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPLACE 11-21-91 & 12711-91 9803 ADDITIONAL FILE

6-25-84
Classified by 8973 TDUCH
Declassify on: OADR
6 ARROW SCHC

TO: 63-1719 6-15-92 DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

LEVISON 63-1769

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bureau file 100-438794

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification Unit RSS DATE 1/6/77

Classified by 4080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 3/77

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 3/14/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 4 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D

Source utilized to characterize JONES is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is [redacted]

NY 694-S* (5) Source utilized to characterize HOOVER is
NY 5019-S* [redacted]

1 cc for yellow copy

④ - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-660) (ANDREW YOUNG) (CAROL HOOVER)

REC- 81 100-442529 - 1709

1cc + LHM Room 922 9&D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) MAR 28 1966

Class. & Ext. By 3916 SK/JS
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/22/86

AGS:cmp
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SAC~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~

COPIES DESTROYED
ADD 5 1966

DATE FORW: 3/30/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [redacted] Sent CTR M Per

333DEC 28 1970

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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UNRECORDED COPY filed in 100-442529-1709

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b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

REC'D
...M INTELL DIV.

MAR 23 12 07 PM '66

MAR 31 1966

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET

b7D

Dissemination of [redacted] information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) and NY 5019-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 1966

6-25-84
Classified by 8972DSK/cld
Declassify on: OADR
LEVISON 83-1719

SECRET (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFP/cld
11/21/91 & 12-11-91 9803 RDD/DRC/vdw
93-1719 6-15-92

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified Letter DATE 12/7/77 ltrs

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 16, 1966, a confidential source advised that b7D

[redacted]

At this conference STANLEY LEVISON suggested that certain labor organizations (not identified) be solicited for contributions. LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES who also attended the conference accepted responsibility for handling the soliciting of these organizations. In addition, Reverend KING suggested that some churches (not identified) also be solicited for financial contributions to SCLC. The conference decided that ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC, assisted by CAROL HOOVER, Director of Special Events, SCLC, would draw up a list of churches to be contacted. (U)

Source advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/7/77

SECRET (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

100-442529-1709

6/16/80
Class. & Ext. By SP1 CSK/JS/cld
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2, 2
Date of Review 3/22/86

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-3[illegible] (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3-17-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (100-422089)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
CINAL

Re CV letter to Bureau, 3-1-66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 61-867 - CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100- CIRM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-84257 - WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-269 - HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-153735 - CIRM)
6 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-27056 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-18830 - RUC - CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-22383 - RUC - WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-5670 - RUC - HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-22936 - CINAL)

REK:ral
(15)

REC-47

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
DATE FORW: 3/25/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: PTR; RJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-13-00 BY SP2CTLW #936170

100-442529-1710

4 MAR 21 1966

ICC + LHM
Room 922 9&D

cc-Kentucky and
C. C. Wick

APR 1 1966

INT SEC

RESEARCH-SATELLITE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-422089-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

REC'D
NSM INTELL DIV.
MAR 21 12 43 PM '66

MAR 31 1966
INTELL-DIV.
MAR 30 11 30 AM '66

T-symbols used in this LHM are identified as follows:

CV T-1 is [redacted] b7D

CV T-2 is [redacted]

CV T-3 is [redacted]

CV T-4 is CG-5824-S*

CV T-5 is [redacted]

CV T-6 is [redacted]

Copies of informant reports, setting forth in detail the activities of LIGHTFOOT, WINSTON and PATTERSON while in Cleveland, are being designated for Chicago and New York.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-6 which could result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this could compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

March 17, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

CV T-1 advised on February 23, 1966, that WILLIAM PATTERSON will be in Cleveland, Ohio, March 5th through March 11th, 1966. The purpose of his coming to Cleveland is to renew old acquaintances.

WILLIAM PATTERSON - CV T-2 advised on July 13, 1964, that WILLIAM PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District Communist Party (CP).

CV T-1 advised on February 17, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON will be in Cleveland on March 11, 12 and 13, 1966, with LIGHTFOOT being scheduled to speak on March 11, 1966. Efforts are being made to have LIGHTFOOT speak in a Negro church, as it is felt that he can give a very interesting talk on conditions in Africa, India and the Soviet Union. A special effort is to be made to get Negro people to attend.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT - CV T-3 advised on February 15, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois District CP.

HENRY WINSTON - CV T-4 advised on August 12-13, 1961, that at a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, held August 12-13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of the National Committee, a member of the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the CP, USA.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY SP7 CTJW
ON 11-15-00
#936670

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1710

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

CV T-1 advised on March 10, 1966, that a social gathering was held for WILLIAM PATTERSON on March 9, 1966, at the home of FRIEDA KATZ. At this gatering PATTERSON stated that he was in Cleveland to renew old acquaintances, and to make new acquaintances. He stated that he had already seen Reverend JOHN T. WEEDEN, of Saint Timothy's Missionary Baptist Church, on two occasions, twenty persons being present on the first occasion and forty persons present on the second occasion. He advised that he would like to meet once more with Reverend WEEDEN, with PHILIP BART being present. Both KATZ and BART requested that an effort be made to also arrange an appointment for BART and PATTERSON to meet with BERNARD MANDEL, for as BART said, "I understand that Dr. MANDEL knows of and understands more about poverty in Cleveland than anyone else, especially in the Hough area (Negro area in Cleveland)." PATTERSON at this point commented on the wonderful job MARTIN LUTHER KING did in the Chicago slums, and stated that the Communist Party is doing all it can in the Negro struggle for civil rights. At this social gathering on March 9, 1966, PATTERSON and several others took steps in an attempt to influence one of the Negroes present to join the CP.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-5 advised on February 10, 1966, that FRIEDA KATZ was present at a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on February 6, 1966.

PHILIP BART - CV T-5 advised on February 10, 1966, that PHILIP BART is Chairman of the Ohio CP.

BERNARD MANDEL - JOHN VICTOR BLANC, a former member of the CP who testified on behalf of the U.S. Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP Membership Director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP Book Number 88987.

CV T-1 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by BERNARD MANDEL and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), was held at SWP Hall in Cleveland, Ohio.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

CV T-6 advised on March 11, 1966, that on that date WILLIAM PATTERSON commented that during his visit to Cleveland he had met with both WILLIAM O. WALKER and CHARLES LOEB, both Negroes. (WILLIAM O. WALKER is publisher of the weekly Cleveland Negro newspaper, "The Call-Post," and is also a member of the Industrial Relations Board of the State of Ohio. CHARLES LOEB is a member of the Cleveland City Transit Board.) PATTERSON stated that he felt that LOEB had a sympathetic ear for the Negroes in the civil rights movement. Concerning his interview with WALKER, PATTERSON indicated that WALKER was friendly, but PATTERSON did not give any indication that his talk with WALKER had been productive, from PATTERSON's point of view. PATTERSON also stated that he had talked with RUTH TURNER, Executive Secretary of Cleveland Committee on Racial Equality. He stated that TURNER was disillusioned with both the communist movement and with the labor movement. She felt that all the 'radical movement' does is talk, and she was not sympathetic to it.

CV T-6 stated that the reason for PATTERSON's visit to Cleveland is to try and get more Negro participation in the communist movement.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, of the Cleveland Police Department, advised that he had learned from one of his sources that PATTERSON had been to visit RUTH TURNER. PATTERSON told this source that RUTH TURNER felt the communist movement was only trying to use the Negroes and that she was not at all sympathetic to him or his views.

CV T-1 advised on March 4, 1966, that a meeting was held in Cleveland on March 3, 1966, presided over by local CP leaders, for the purpose of preparing for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's speaking engagement in Cleveland on March 11, 1966. A mailing of 140 pieces of literature, announcing this March 11, 1966 meeting was made and an additional 60 pieces of literature are to be mailed later. This mailing included a notice stating in part that 'CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, from Chicago, will lecture on AFRICA-ASIA AND THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN THE USA.---His topic is closely tied to the growing peace movement in our country and most directly towards ending the war in Viet Nam. His lecture will be of great interest to the progressive people in our community.'

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

CV T-1 advised on March 15, 1966, that in addition to the mailing of these notices, throwaways were also prepared announcing this LIGHTFOOT lecture. These throwaways were distributed in barber shops, cleaning establishments, etc., in the Negro areas of Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on March 14, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT did speak at Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, on March 11, 1966, in a room that would accomodate approximately 100 people. There were 35 to 40 persons present, with HENRY CRAWFORD, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HENRY WINSTON and WILLIAM PATTERSON being on the speakers platform. LIGHTFOOT was the only speaker and he discussed his travels in Africa, Asia, India and the Soviet Union. LIGHTFOOT denounced U.S. foreign policy, especially as it pertains to Africa and Asia; he commented on some of the beautiful hotels in India, where he stayed, and then denounced capitalism as being responsible for the poor, hungry and ill clothed who slept in the streets outside these hotels; he praised communism for the good things in Africa and India; he stated that the United States should let the people in Africa and in Asia decide for themselves whether communism or capitalism is best for them; and he stated that unless the United States changes its foreign policy, it will, in a decade or two, be reduced to a fourth or fifth rate power.

HENRY CRAWFORD - CV T-5 advised on February 10, 1966, that HENRY CRAWFORD was present at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio, on February 6, 1966.

CV T-1 noted that PHILIP BART, FRIEDA KATZ, HENRY CRAWFORD and a number of others had spend considerable time and effort in planning this LIGHTFOOT meeting, the main purpose of which was to influence the Negro people, but that of the estimated 35 to 40 persons present, not more than 6 or 7 were Negroes, exclusive of the four Negroes on the speaking platform. CV T-1 stated that this was the only public meeting at which LIGHTFOOT, PATTERSON and WINSTON appeared, and neither PATTERSON nor WINSTON spoke.

RE: VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

CV T-6 advised on March 11, 1966, that LIGHTFOOT's talk was really a travelogue of his experiences in Africa and India and he made no bones about being a communist and being a spokesman for the Communist Party. CV T-6 pointed out that despite weeks of preparation, only 35 persons were present at this meeting, two thirds of whom were white. CV T-6 stated that most of those present were the same old party people who have attended CP functions for years, and if these old timers were excluded, there would not have been more than 10 persons present, including 3 Trotskyites.

CV T-6 stated on March 14, 1966, that he had learned from ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that HENRY WINSTON had come to Cleveland for the purpose of contacting the news media, but that an interview with "The Call-Post" was all he accomplished. Source stated that KRCHMAREK was very disappointed in the turnout for the LIGHTFOOT meeting, and commented that it showed a lack of concerted effort and poor planning. He was also disappointed in the small turnout of Negroes, which was the principal purpose of the visit of LIGHTFOOT, WINSTON and PATTERSON to Cleveland.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK - CV T-6 advised on March 11, 1966, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was Chairman of the Ohio CP for many years, prior to PHIL BART coming to Cleveland in March, 1965.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY advised on March 14, 1966, that he learned from his source that HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON attended an Ohio CP Board meeting held in Cleveland on Sunday, March 13, 1966. At this meeting there was discussion of the Negro in the trade union movement. There was sharp disagreement among those present, PHIL BART feeling that there should be more Negro representation among the leadership in unions, and one of the Board members being strictly for the best interest of the unions, and expressing the opinion that the Negroes had not progressed in unions because they do not do their part in union work.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

March 17, 1966

Title VISIT OF HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT TO CLEVELAND IN EFFORT TO INFLUENCE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - MARCH, 1966

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1711 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1712 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 3/24/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

REC-9

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 3/15/66.

Referenced airtel contains the name of SHIRLEY WRIGHT (Phonetic) and suggests the possibility that she is a sister of HARRY BELAFONTE or HARRY WACHTEL. It is to be noted that a review of WACHTEL's file revealed that he has sisters named PEARL, ELSIE and NETTIE.

With respect to HARRY BELAFONTE, it is to be noted that the records of the Naval Records Management Center revealed HARRY BELAFONTE entered on duty on [redacted] and was discharged on [redacted] He listed his relatives as follows:

b6
b7C

MELVINE WRIGHT	Mother
DENNIS BELAFONTE	Brother
RAYMOND WARREN WRIGHT	Stepbrother

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1-NY [redacted] (HARRY BELAFONTE) (45)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JCS:rmv
(7)

b6
b7C

EX-112 REC-9 17 MAR 25 1966

CC - Wick

54 APR 13 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

RECD
OSM INTELL DIV.

MAR 25 10 09 AM '66

On 4/29/65, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with SHIRLEY WRIGHT and asked her to tell HARRY (BELAFONTE) that he would be in the lobby of HARRY's building the following morning to ride out to the airport with him. On 4/30/65, CLARENCE JONES and HARRY BELAFONTE were observed at Kennedy International Airport, NYC.

Indices of the NYO contain no information identifiable with SHIRLEY WRIGHT.

Although there is no information in BELAFONTE's file to substantiate this, it is conceivable, based on the information set out above, that BELAFONTE has a sister named SHIRLEY WRIGHT who was born after his separation from the service.

5010-106-03

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/31/66

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6323) (P)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN, aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

Re New York letter to Director, 2/28/66.

During recent contacts with [redacted] informant b7D
has been asked to obtain the information requested of Atlanta in referenced letter regarding WILLIAM S. STEIN. [redacted] advised he is not presently aware of STEIN's middle name.

Informant advised [redacted] b7D

This matter will be pursued with [redacted] and promptly furnished New York upon receipt.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York [redacted] (WILLIAM S. STEIN) (RM) b6 b7C
2 - Atlanta
AGS:cmp
(6)

REC 29 100-442529-1-1714

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 178 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 3-31-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 APR 11 1966

File Number 100-442529-1717

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 716 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these two Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The envelope enclosing the letter was postmarked New York, New York, with no return address.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Encs.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
THZ/ar
(7)

b3
b7D
b7E

REC 32

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, [redacted]
DIA; ISD, 2RD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 3/30/66
HOW FORW: RCS
BY: RFB:cd

16 MAR 28 1966

APR 19 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-432067-

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
March 25, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 25, 1966, made available the following letter received from New York, New York:

"March 20, 1966

"To all Districts

"Dear Comrades:

"I wish to call to your attention that a public announcement has been made to the effect that full preparations are under way for the next convention of the Negro American Labor Council which will take place in Baltimore, Md. on May 27-29, 1966.

"The significance of this event lies in the fact that the leadership of the organization find it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of Negro and white as a condition for effectively meeting the mounting problems of inequality faced by Negro Americans.

"Communists are distringuished by the fact that as workers they are to be found in trade unions and play an active role in the struggle to put an end to all forms of discrimination

CONFIDENTIAL

XEROX
APR 6 1966

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1718

within the labor movement on the basis of forging unity of Negro and white which in turn will solidify the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

"This exemplary work, I am sure, will continue.

"Comradely yours,

/s/ Wm. L. Patterson"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A second confidential source on January 4, 1966, identified William L. Patterson as Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, as of that date.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/2/66

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 1/25/66.

There is nothing to report for any of the categories for the quarter 1/1/66-4/1/66; therefore, no report is being submitted.

During this period, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, has been alerted and questioned repeatedly concerning this matter. Last contact was 3/28/66.

On 2/16/66 Associate Professor JOHN B. HOWARD, Norfolk Division, Virginia State College (VSC), a white professor in an all Negro institution, was contacted on another matter. During this contact, this phase of the Bureau's responsibility was discussed with Mr. HOWARD. He said he knew no information indicating the Communist Party had attempted to infiltrate the Campus groups at Norfolk Division of VSC.

On 3/23/66 Dr. WILLIAM WHITEHURST, Dean of Students, Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia, and on 2/17/66 [redacted] (established source) made similar remarks concerning this matter.

b6
b7C
b7D

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Norfolk
LWK:bsw
(5)

REC-4 100-442529-1719
EX-113
8 APR 5 1966

INT/SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3/30/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267)(P)
(157-527)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

PROPOSED SCHOOL BOYCOTT
MARCH 31 - APRIL 1, 1966
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith are ten (10) copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination concerning the captioned matter.

This LHM is being submitted for information purposes and to exemplify how efforts of one CP member active in racial matters in the Seattle area have precipitated an incident of considerable local proportions. While it is likely that some such action would have been forthcoming without the efforts of HARRIS, nevertheless, HARRIS was the instrument in this case.

ENCL 114 REC-52 100-442529-1720

The sources utilized in attached LHM are as follows:

5 APR 7 1966

First Source [redacted]
Second Source
Third Source

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT. ISD CRD, RMO
DATE FORW: 3/30/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: PIR HK

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-4-50

ICC + LHM Room 922 9&D

(4) - Bureau (REG)(AM)(Enc. 10)
2 - Seattle
(1 - 100-27267)
(1 - 157-527)
(1 - [redacted])(CALVIN HARRIS)
(1 - 100-25998)(NO. CENTRAL CP SECTION)
(1 - 100-25362)(CORE)

10 ENCLOSURE

CC + LHM 90% - 9 + 1

APR 8

SSC:irg
(9)

b6
b7C

D. D. WICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 APR 18 1966

SE 100-27267
SE 157-527

No local dissemination is being made of the attached LHM as this data will receive local dissemination to interested agencies in the next regularly-scheduled report on CIRM.

The attached LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" as data reported from all sources might tend to reveal informants of continuing value, jeopardize future effectiveness thereof, and affect national security.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
March 23, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

PROPOSED SCHOOL BOYCOTT
MARCH 31 - APRIL 1, 1966,
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.
RACIAL MATTERS

WASH CALVIN HARRIS

A source has advised on December 18, 1965, that CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, Chairman of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club and a member of the North Central CP Section Committee, was present at a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee held in Seattle on December 15, 1965.

WASH

At the above meeting, WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, gave a report on the Party concentration policy and Party assignments. With respect to Party assignments, PARRY utilized the example of HARRIS as one who had responded to an assignment to work with the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and he had, thereafter, made valuable contributions to the Party through this "mass base orientation."

A second source has advised on March 1, 1966, that a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held at Seattle on February 9, 1966. It was announced that Club Chairman, CALVIN HARRIS, had been excused from this meeting for the purpose of attending a CORE meeting held that same evening.

In February, 1966, the Seattle Branch, CORE, announced a "special membership meeting" to be held on February 17, 1966, at the East Side YWCA, Seattle. In this announcement, it was stated that the membership of Seattle CORE and all interested persons were urgently requested to attend this special meeting to discuss and decide on whether they should institute a "School Boycott" for March 31 and April 1 (1966). This announcement stated that negotiations with the school board and school administration to date had resulted in no significant changes, and the schools still had no constructive plans to integrate, even with the legal

100-442529-1720

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

obstacles to "bussing" removed and the availability of state funds for this purpose. The announcement also states that other organizations are planning to join in this activity.

A third source has advised on February 23, 1966, that the special membership meeting of CORE was held in Seattle on February 17, 1966. The source advised that on the basis of a motion made by CALVIN HARRIS at an earlier CORE meeting, and approved by the CORE Executive Committee, the members were being asked to vote on whether the Seattle School System should be boycotted. The membership voted in favor of this motion.

The second source advised on March 1, 1966, that CALVIN HARRIS attended a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club held in Seattle on February 23, 1966. HARRIS discussed the Seattle School System issue and announced that he had attended several meetings of people representing various organizations for the purpose of finalizing plans for a proposed two-day student boycott of the Seattle Public Schools. HARRIS stated that these forces had projected action on this issue because they were tired of waiting for favorable action from the school board on integration of the "all white schools."

Appearing hereinafter are selected articles appearing in the Seattle daily press concerning the proposed "boycott" of the Seattle Public Schools on March 31 and April 1, 1966.

Plans Told for School Boycott Here

BY STEVE KENT

Central area Negroes, tired of what they term "dragging of their feet" by the Seattle Public Schools board of directors, have plans well underway for a massive boycott of the schools.

The Negro unrest is based on what they feel is the "do nothing" attitude of the school board toward ending the de facto segregation said to exist in public schools.

Officials of the Congress of Racial Equality (C.O.R.E.), the NAACP Urban League and the Central Area Civil Rights Committee have met several times in the past week to lay the groundwork for the boycott.

If it is effected, the leaders plan to have all children in the Central Area remain away from their classrooms on March 31 and April 1.

"THIS BOYCOTT is not necessary; it is the last thing we want to do," said John T. Cornethan, chairman of the city's C.O.R.E.

"But the school board has not been at all receptive to our suggestions," he added.

Mrs. E. June Smith, president of the Seattle chapter of the NAACP, indicated that the boycott will come as the civil rights leaders' patience wears thin.

"There have been several plans submitted to the school board to end the segregation. I won't say what plan should be implemented, for the board is capable of selecting one.

"I suppose the boycott will be called off if something is done. But any plan will have to spelled out.

"WE WILL NOT go on a promise that something will eventually be done," Mrs. Smith said.

Forbes Bottomly, Seattle Public Schools superintendent, said the proposed boycott would have little effect one way or the other on the school's plan to end the de-facto segregation.

"There are plans to work on these problems. The board has kept this very much in mind, and has been working to provide equal opportunity for all students.

"This boycott isn't necessary, since we are already very much aware of the situation.

"This kind of action will not affect the good judgment of the board," Bottomly said.

THE SUPERINTENDENT spoke out against the idea of the boycott.

"There are certainly more constructive ways for these people to accomplish their ends," he said.

Bottomly said that the boycott would have no adverse affect on any desegregation plans.

"This will not affect the board's desire and ability to move ahead. We have some plans underway now, which will not in any way be changed by this proposed action.

"The board will not and cannot operate under pressure. Any move that is made will be based on the best wisdom and judgment of the members," the educator said.

CORNETHAN did not predict the number of pupils who would be involved in the boycott, but said it would be substantial.

"Last Spring, we conducted a door to door survey in the central area, asking parents if they would be willing to go through with something like this if favorable action wasn't soon received.

"A large number said yes," he added.

Cornethan said the boycott would not be restricted to the central area, but would spill over into "sympathetic outside areas."

The CORE leader echoed Mrs. Smith in saying that numerous suggestions had been made by his group as well as the others, to end the segregation.

"WE HAD HIGH hopes that when the State Attorney General delivered the opinion that state funds could be used for voluntary transfers something would be done.

"But even with that legal opinion, the schools are doing nothing," he said.

Cornethan's 7-year-old son, Michael, participates in the voluntary transfer program.

Cornethan said that the pupils staying out of schools on the two days will be supervised. He said the dates were chosen because they preceded the spring vacation and the education would be least interrupted.

He said another meeting of the participating groups will be held this Friday to finalize plans for the boycott.

"Then we hope all that remains to be done is to notify the people," he said. This will be done by door to door distribution of leaflets, as well as meeting before church and other groups.

The boycott leaders said they would be willing to meet with school officials at any time.

"But I haven't heard anything from them," Mrs. Smith said.

FD-350 (Rev. 4-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Schools' Racial Problems

By HERB ROBINSON
Associate Editor, The Times

Behind yesterday's statement by Dr. Edward Palmason, School Board president, that he can see "no areas for negotiation" to avert a civil-rights school boycott lies a premise that has been a fundamental part of school policy here for generations.

It is the concept of the neighborhood school, cherished so highly by Seattle parents and educators alike that it has become in effect a community article of faith.

FROM A PRACTICAL standpoint, the neighborhood school as it is known today would have to be all but abandoned in many areas if the demands of the boycott sponsors were to be met.

That is because a workable plan to "integrate the schools within a reasonable period of time" — the stated goal of civil-rights leaders—would have to involve a gerrymandering of neighborhood school-district boundaries and a compulsory redistribution of pupil enrollments so that no classrooms would be racially imbalanced.

There are a variety of approaches that could be taken in the artificial elimination of de facto segregation and some are being tried or are under study in communities elsewhere in the nation.

But virtually all such plans involve some form of compulsory transfers and Seattle school administrators remain adamant in their refusal to arbitrarily upset the traditional neighborhood-school pattern here.

Looking ahead, some educators foresee eventual changes in the neighborhood system involving the shifting of large numbers of pupils to other schools, not for racial reasons, but for specialized instruction. This concept still is far off, however.

THAT IS WHY officials have discounted the likelihood of negotiating with civil-rights spokesmen to head off the boycott scheduled March 31 and April 31. In their view, there is no room for negotiation on this specific issue.

At the same time, the boycott sponsors' secondary demand for a mandatory in-service human-relations training program for all school personnel could be worth some discussion.

Although Supt. Forbes Bottomly has called on school faculties to spend at least one study session this spring examining the effects of racial prejudice on their work as educators, attendance by teachers at other race-relations "workshops" is voluntary at present.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SEATTLE TIMES
FEB 25 1966
PAGE A COL 1-8

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: School Boycott

COMMENT: If the boycott does occur as scheduled, there is a possibility only a minimal number of Negro pupils will stay away from class.

There is reason to consider this possibility because of the curious timing of the boycott announcement—it comes in a period when there is no hot issue such as last year's controversial "triad" plan under public debate at the moment — and because the response of Negro parents to even the voluntary-transfer program continues to be only lukewarm.

Although the cost of bus fares has kept some youngsters out of the program, only 400 of the city's 8,600 Negro children transferred into all-white schools this year, 100 fewer than when the program was begun in 1963.

A small turnout for the boycott doubtless would set off endless speculation on the hackneyed theme of whether "the Negro has hurt his own cause." But such discussion would evade the main issue.

The point is that de facto segregation here does exist and that a permanent remedy for the schools' racial problems lies not with the schools alone, but with removal of the economic and social barriers that isolated the Negro community in the first place.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Herb Robinson

Closure Suit Involves Basic Role of School

By HERB ROBINSON
Associate Editor, The Times

The fundamental issue in the demands for a forcible end to de facto school segregation in Seattle involves a basic conflict of views on the role of the public schools in modern society.

Superficially, the rather spectacular Federal Court lawsuit to be filed shortly seeking closure of five Central Area schools and the two-day classroom boycott scheduled later this month could be regarded as merely new bursts of "demonstration" activity by civil-rights groups.

But the deeper meaning of these maneuvers relates to whether the school system has a duty to provide not only education in the purely academic sense, but to serve also as an instrument of social reform.

The School Board's prevailing policy is to attack social problems resulting from de facto segregation through its specialized compensatory-education and voluntary-transfer programs while at the same time preserving the long-standing concept of the "neighborhood school."

On the other side, those advocating closure of Minor, Leschi, Madrona and Horace Mann Elementary Schools and Washington Junior High and a compulsory city-wide redistribution of their mostly Negro pupils acknowledge such an unorthodox idea would be incompatible with the neightborhood-school tradition.

But they go on to argue that bold steps are called for, if genuine race-relation improvements are to be accomplished.

An articulate proponent of changes in the status quo is Ronald J. Rousseve, a young Negro associate professor in the Seattle University School of Education. Asserting that Negro and white children both would profit from a truly integrated school system, Rousseve said:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

17 SEATTLE TIMES
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

SEATTLE TIMES
MAR 2 1966
PAGE ..... COL .....

Date: 3/6/66
Edition: SUNRISE

"A Negro child virtually isolated in an urban ghetto and engulfed by the spectre of alienation will not be able to compete confidently in the mainstream of American society. Similarly, no Caucasian youngster, sheltered in his suburban neighborhood where he rubs shoulders only with other fair-skinned, scrubbed-face, middle-class children will be prepared to cope with tomorrow's world."

Rousseve believes the present system is producing a "generation of schizophrenics whose textbooks tell them they must come to terms with revolutionary social change in Asia, Africa and Latin America, even though their sheltered existences have taught them to fight change in their own schools, churches and neighborhoods."

In this context, Rousseve contends the schools must furnish sociological as well as "book" learning, a goal that would require wholly integrated classrooms.

Although responsible civil-rights leaders recognize that school administrators here are not blind to the problem, they believe present programs are insufficient.

For their part, school officials understandably are resentful of pressure tactics, such as the threatened boycott, and feel they are being asked to remedy a situation not of their making.

Moreover, so much effort has been expended on compensatory education — in which first-rate teachers and counselors supervise classes for children from substandard cultural backgrounds — that some observers believe better instruction is available in Central Area schools than anywhere else in the city.

The values of this program might be lost in a wholesale mandatory transfer program.

OUTLOOK: The School Board will continue seeking ways of relieving racial pressures, but is unlikely to pursue the radical course of closing Central Area schools and redrawing boundaries of neighborhood school districts.

The lawsuit to compel such action, being prepared by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is similar to court tests under way in several states, which seek to incorporate de facto segregation within the historic 1954 United States Supreme Court ruling against enforced racial separation in the schools.

A final court decision probably is years away. But that will not deter growing public discussion on the degree to which the schools should provide leadership in solving the most perplexing domestic issue of our time.

Noted Briefly

The Social Security office in Seattle reports it has discovered that a "substantial" number of citizens coming in to sign up for Medicare are eligible for grants under additional federal programs, benefits they did not realize were available. Moral: What you don't know CAN hurt you. . . .

Attorneys for the N. A. A. C. P. have revised their original plans for a lawsuit against the Seattle School Board and the city government. They still intend to press for a court order directing the schools to end segregation. But another section, which would have sought action compelling the City Council to enact an open-housing ordinance, is being abandoned because of legal problems.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Churchmen Back School Boycott

By LANE SMITH
Religion Editor, The Times

The board of directors of the Council of Churches of Greater Seattle has given its support to the school boycott called by civil-rights groups March 31 and April 1.

In a letter signed by the board, the boycott was called "the only form of protest which will bring this issue sharply to the attention of the general public."

THE BOARD also indorsed the "freedom schools" planned by civil - rights groups during the boycott.

The board said it has urged the Seattle School Board to develop and announce a specific plan for integration.

"In doing so, we are mindful of the progress that has been made in the last two or three years, but note also that such efforts have not been sufficient to break down the barriers to full and equal educational opportunities for all," the board said.

"As a consequence, many Negroes lack confidence that the Seattle Board has their real interest at heart . . ."

THE LETTER was written for the board by the Rev. Samuel B. McKinney, council president, and the Rev. Dr. Lemuel Petersen, executive minister.

"We realize that unless Caucasian church members —along with many other citizens — give support for the School Boards of our major metropolitan centers in working out feasible plans for integration, they may some day come under federal legislation, as have the schools in the South, or state legislation, as in Massachusetts, to accomplish such integration," Mr. McKinney and Dr. Petersen cautioned.

The letter said the neighborhood - school concept seems to be a 'sacred cow' in Seattle." It asked whether such a concept "is being used to retard progress toward integration."

CIVIL - RIGHTS organizations have urged support of the boycott because of racially imbalanced enrollments in the central area.

Dr. Petersen and Mr. McKinney said they were hopeful that Caucasian congregations and clergy would support the "freedom schools." The schools will stress Negro history.

"Like other tools of the nonviolent movement, the school boycott is a form of social protest, the letter said.

"It is pretty well conceded that there is little, if any, social progress in this world without protest of some form. Though often controversial—maybe sometimes even nasty and distasteful—such protest seems necessary to move the public and the decision-makers of government, business and other institution to take necessary action.

"Not many people like to become involved in such controversy. However the issues and alternatives seem to indicate that such action is God at work to bring about justice, equality, dignity and opportunity for all. His churches . . ."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SEATTLE TIMES

MAR 17 1966

PAGE 1 COL 1-2

Date: 3/17/66
Edition: NIGHT FINAL

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Congregation to Study Stand on Racial Issues

A meeting of the congregation of University Unitarian Church has been called for March 28 by the board of trustees to determine if the church as a whole wishes to take a stand regarding the problems of racial imbalance in the Seattle School System.

At its February meeting the Unitarians for Social Justice, a committee of University Unitarian Church, voted to support the school boycott and freedom schools scheduled for March 31 and April 1 by civil rights leaders as a protest against de facto segregation in Seattle public schools.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER SEATTLE, WASHINGTO

Date: 3/23/66
Edition: SUNRISE EDITION

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

School Boycott Gets Backing Of Archbishop

In response to many inquiries, the Most Rev. Thomas A. Connolly, archbishop of the Catholic Diocese of Seattle, has announced that "I stand firmly behind" the recent statement of the Catholic Interracial Council supporting the proposed school boycott.

The archbishop's position was made known Tuesday by the Rev. D. Harvey McIntyre, assistant chancellor of the archdiocese.

In its statement on the boycott planned by civil rights groups for March 31 and April 1 to end de facto segregation in the public schools, the council emphasized, in part:

"THERE CAN be no doubt that there is de facto segregation in the schools and also that the school board has resisted any proposal which would substantially reduce racially segregated education. It is our judgment that the gross inequalities of a segregated education fully justify a boycott as an attempt to bring about more equal educational opportunities . . . We encourage our members, as individuals, to take whatever reasonable means they think appropriate to convince the school board to act."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER SEATTLE, WASHINGTO

Date: 3/23/66
Edition: SUNRISE EDITION

10

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Evans Sees Boycott As 'Unfortunate'

(Picture on Page B.)

Gov. Dan Evans said Tuesday in Seattle that it is unfortunate that civil rights leaders here feel that a boycott of the schools is necessary to protest de facto segregation in the Seattle Public Schools.

"We'd rather see their efforts and talents working on a solution rather than protesting a problem," he told a press conference on the observation deck of the Space Needle.

"There may be a reason for concern," he said, "but this isn't the way."

THE PRESS conference was held so the governor and Secretary of State A. Ludlow Kramer could tell about their upcoming five-city tour to talk about urban problems.

But newsmen quizzed the governor about several other points before they listened to the tour talk.

He was asked about the failure of the Hanford Atomic Works at Richland to be considered for the possible site for the world's largest atom smasher.

"I am confident that this will not slow expansion in the Hanford area," he said. "I'm a little disappointed that Hanford, with its obvious advantages, was not considered more highly. I imagine there are political considerations."

HE SAID he would contact the state's congressional delegation then plan what action, if any, to take.

"The future of Hanford is all right without this," he said. "We won't be hurt. But we may not grow as rapidly as we would have otherwise."

"Flower funds," which have gotten the attention of the King County grand jury, were condemned by the chief executive.

"They are not a good thing," Evans said. "Abuse of such funds make their existence highly questionable. The flowers they buy with these funds wouldn't be recognized in any florists' shops."

"We live in a relatively unspoiled part of the world where the importance of dealing with today's problems is exceeded only by our obligation to pass on to future generations the opportunity for the same benefits we enjoy."

ON THE question of rapid transit, the governor said he hopes the state can become involved in helping cities with their problems. As a first step, he will ask the 1967 legislature to establish a Department of Transportation.

Meanwhile, on the tour . . .

Kramer, who is the governor's coordinator of urban affairs, outlined a four-point program: (1) working with cities on a day-to-day basis, (2) asking elected officials what problems affect their areas, (3) the meetings in five cities today and Thursday, and (4) the Washington 1976 Conference in Seattle June 3 and 4.

THE URBAN affairs meetings this week will be held today in Bellingham, Yakima and Spokane; Thursday in the Tri-Cities and Vancouver. A similar meeting for the Seattle area will be held some time in May.

"Problems facing the various communities will be submitted to the 1967 legislature," Kramer said.

Of urban problems, the governor said:

"WE HAVE a two-fold problem and a two-fold opportunity. We not only need to find the answer to today's problems, but we also must be able by the end of the century to continue to cope with urbanization in order not to be faced with apparently insoluable dilemmas besetting other parts of the nation.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Date: 3/23/66
Edition: SUNRISE EDITION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Seattle, Washington
March 23, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; PROPOSED SCHOOL BOYCOTT MARCH 31 - APRIL 1, 1966 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Character	RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Communication dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 121 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 722 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1723 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 174 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 175 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1776 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 127 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1728 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1729 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 130 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/11/66

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter dated 1/23/66.

No data pertinent to instant matter has been developed within this Division during the period 1/23/66 to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/mm

(4)

Ice 922 94D

38

EX-CIRM

100-442529-1731

REC 29
EX-114

4 APR 14 1966

APR 22 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/13/66

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

ICC 922 94D

(2) - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (Info) (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB/pd
(4)

REC 17 100-442529-1732

20

APR 18 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/15/66

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

39

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64 and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 1/4/66.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

W.

SOLIE

1cc 92a 94D

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Kansas City
GAA:bjc
(5)

REC 17 100-442529-1733

20
TO APR 28 1966

INT. SEC.

59 APR 22 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-11-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 85 APR 26 1966

File Number 100-442529-1736

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-11-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 85 APR 26 1966

File Number 100-442529-1735

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-11-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 APR 26 1966

File Number 100-442529-1384

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

APR 12 1966

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214) (C)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
William Schulthess Stein
~~INFORMATION CONCERNING~~
CIRM

Re Atlanta letter to Director, 4/5/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned as above.

First source referred to in the LHM is AT 1381-S*.

Second source is AT 1381-S.

The enclosed LHM has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature, the NYO will conduct no further investigation.

4-Bureau (Encls. 9)
(1- 100-438794) (COMINFIL OF SCLC)
2-Atlanta (100-5718) (COMINFIL OF SCLC)
(1- [redacted] (WILLIAM S. STEIN
1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL OF SCLC)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
2-New York

AC:tms
(11)

100-442821
NOT RECORDED
165 APR 22 1966

b6
b7C

51 APR 27 1966

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-442821-10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 12, 1966

~~SECRET~~

William S. Stein Also Known As
William Schulthess Stein
Information Concerning;
Communist Infiltration of Racial Matters

On November 16, 1965, the files of the Administrative Services Division, Veterans Administration, Denver Colorado, revealed that this agency has a file on one William Schultess Stein whose date of birth was [redacted] and place of birth was Provo, Utah. This file reflects that Stein was married on March 14, 1944 at Denver, Colorado to Betty E. Marcheso. b6 b7C

Stein's mother's name was Ruth B. Stein. The file reflects that Stein was divorced on March 14, 1946 at Denver, Colorado, under civil action number 86697 from his wife Betty who charged cruelty.

This file contains information that Stein changed his address from [redacted] Los Angeles to [redacted] Denver Colorado, on April 5, 1948. Stein entered the United States Army on August 3, 1942 at Los Angeles, California and was separated from the service on November 28, 1945 and his address at that time was [redacted] Denver. His Army Serial Number was [redacted]

Stein attended John H. Francis Polytechnical High School in Los Angeles, California and in 1947 resided at [redacted] Los Angeles and previously resided at [redacted] Hollywood, California.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

William S. Stein also known as William Schulthess Stein

This file reflects that Stein entered the University of Denver on March 25, 1946, studying psychology and was supposed to be a full time student, however, he only stayed until about July 8, 1946.

Stein previously had been employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad for a period of five years prior to his military service, starting in July, 1942.

On January 25, 1966, Dorothy B. Ferrin, Secretary to the Registrar, Chapman College, Orange, California, made available Steins school record. Those records indicate that William Schulthess Stein, Born [redacted] b6 b7C Provo, Utah, attended Chapman College September 1946 to June, 1947. While attending he listed his home address at [redacted], Los Angeles, California.

On January 6, 1966, Investigative Clerk (IC) [redacted] reviewed the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri. These records indicate that William Schulthess Stein, Serial Number [redacted] was inducted into the United States Army on July 21, 1942, and entered active duty on March 8, 1942, at Denver, Colorado.

He was honorably discharged on November 28, 1945, as a Private First Class at Camp Beale, California, by reason of demobilization.

He had foreign service in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater and was awarded the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal, the American Campaign Medal and the Good Conduct Medal.

On March 9, 1966, a confidential source advised that William S. Stein is in charge of Church Promotion, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

On April 5, 1966, a second confidential source advised that Stein has social security number [redacted] and

William S. Stein also known as William Schulthess Stein

is presently residing at [redacted] New Hyde Park, New York. b6 b7C

The following is a complete description of Stein as taken from his military service records. and the second confidential source:

Name	William Schulthess Stein
Date and Place of Birth	[redacted] Provo, Utah
Height	5'10"
Weight	175 pounds
Race	Caucasian
Hair	Blonde
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Heavy
Military Occupation	Clerk typist
Address	[redacted] New Hyde Park, New York
Relatives	Father - William R. Stein 211 Madison Avenue Denver, Colorado Mother - Ruth Stein 2329 West 25th Street Los Angeles, California
Social Security Number	[redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
IS - C
OO: Atlanta
Bufile 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed to the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE."

Enclosed to Atlanta are 2 copies of this LHM as origin in the COMINFIL SNCC case, and enclosed to New York are 2 copies as origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(3 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488 COMINFIL SNCC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735 CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFM/jew
(13)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
98 APR 27 1966

CARBON COPY

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-439190-910

Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock; Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana; and Naval Investigative Service, New Orleans, La.

Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached LHM is [redacted] The original information concerning this matter is located in Little Rock file 100-3601-3. b7D

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIA~~L" inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] and any disclosure of the fact that current subscription information to "The Worker" is available to the FBI would hamper the future effectiveness of this informant.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
April 20, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE

The Arkansas headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee located at 700 West Ninth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, is on the mailing list for the weekend edition of "The Worker" and this paper is mailed to this office in the name of ISAAC ALLEN.

LR T-1, 3/14/66

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
April 20, 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated April 20, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 137 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 20
Page 64 ~ Duplicate;
Page 65 ~ Duplicate;
Page 66 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 85 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;
Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
Page 117 ~ Duplicate;
Page 147 ~ Duplicate;
Page 150 ~ Duplicate;
Page 151 ~ Duplicate;
Page 177 ~ Duplicate;
Page 178 ~ Duplicate;
Page 187 ~ Duplicate;
Page 240 ~ Duplicate;
Page 242 ~ Duplicate;
Page 243 ~ Duplicate;
Page 260 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: April 19, 1966

Transmit the following in COMINFIL INITIAL SECRET (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL 81-0802 CN-80,513 REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

3/14/90 6972EEP/DMS 4/11/90

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-FS 1678 REPAC
11/21/91 5-13-91 9808 RDS/ony/vcc

Portions of attached LHM excised and original forwarded to National Archives

83-1719
6-15-92

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MIAMI

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Miami file 157-489 (P)

6-27-84 6972TDK/ekd
Classified by 3670RTC/tcb 81-0862 ALL INFO
Declassify on: OADR [redacted]
Per previous release SCLC- D. Garrow/KING
SPT MAC/LPT 2124-86
LEWSON 83-1719

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Miami file 100-15058 (P)

Re Miami teletypes 4/13-14/66, captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC".

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, Atlanta 15 copies, New York 5 copies, and recipient offices 1 copy each of LHM concerning SCLC National Board meeting 4/11-13/66, Miami, Florida.

2/18/80 Class. & Ext. By SP4TRM/ekd
Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4/19/86

5-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(2-100-438794)
(2-100-442529)
(1-100-106670) (Martin Luther King)
15-Atlanta (Enc. 15) (RM)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King)
(1-100-) (Randolph Blackwell)
(1-100-) (John Barber)
(1-100-) (Harry Boyte)
(1-100-) (Carol Hoover)

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
145 APR 27 1966

COPIES CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

2 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

COMINFILED

SECRET (U)

50 MAY 10 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-13879-1346

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

MM 157-489
100-15058

~~SECRET~~ (U)
CONFIDENTIAL

Copies (continued):

5-New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1-100-) (SCLC)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
(1-100-46729) (Bayard Rustin)
(1-100-148289) (Harry Wachtel)
(1-100-111180) (Stanley Levison)
2-Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-Baltimore (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Birmingham (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Boston (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Charlotte (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Columbia (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Dallas (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Detroit (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Indianapolis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Jackson (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Jacksonville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Knoxville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Little Rock (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Louisville (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Memphis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Mobile (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-New Orleans (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-New Haven (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-Richmond (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-San Francisco (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Savannah (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Springfield (Enc. 1) (Info) (RM)
1-St. Louis (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-Tampa (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
1-WFO (Enc. 1) (info) (RM)
3-Miami
(1-157-489) (SCLC)
(1-100-15058) (CIRM)
(1-100-15079) (Martin Luther King)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

MM 157-489
100-15058

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

The LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because of the sensitive nature of, and information furnished by, [NY 694-S*] (S) (U) and AT 1382-S*, the unauthorized disclosure of which would have an adverse affect on the national defense interests. (U)

Characterizations of National Board members in attendancewere confined to CP or CP contact activity and taken from Atlanta SCLC report, 3-25-66.

A separate LHM is being prepared under caption of "MARTIN LUTHER KING, SM-C" concerning his personal activity.

Informants

MM T-1 is [redacted] by request.

MM T-2 is [redacted] (C) (U)

MM T-3 is [NY 2010-S.] (C)

MM T-4 is AT 1382-S*. (C) (U)

MM T-5 is [redacted] (C) (U)

MM T-6 is [redacted]

MM T-7 is [redacted]

MM T-8 is [NY 694-S*.] (S) (U)

MM T-9 is NY 2359-S*. (C) (U)

MM T-10 is NY 1190-S* (C) (U)

MM T-11 is [redacted]

MM T-12 is [redacted] (C) (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

3 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Miami, Florida
April 19, 1966

6-28-84 8972TAKKH
2-8-82 367 ORTHOFF
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
Per Release (SCLC-D. Carrow + KING) 81-0802

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1628 RFPICH
3/14/90 Lo#12 EEP10MS 4/11/90
81-0802 CN 80,513

11/21/91 & 10-11-91
9803 RODIOMS 1 file
88-1719 6-15-92

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

LEVISON 88-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[MM T-1 advised as follows during the period April 11-19, 1966:] X U

The SCLC held a National Board meeting during the period April 11-13, 1966, at the Hampton House Motel and Villas, 4200 Northwest 27th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Sessions were held each day lasting until the early morning hours. The reason for the long sessions was due to the preparation of a Resolution on Viet Nam.

There was general agreement on the substance and contents of the Viet Nam Resolution. However, three men, HENRY H. WACHTEL, STANLEY LEVISON, and Rev. JAMES BEVEL, argued for a stronger statement, particularly the use of stronger language in condemning United States troop participation in Viet Nam.

WACHTEL, LEVISON, and certain others named in this memorandum are characterized in the appendix section of this memorandum.

On April 13, 1966, at approximately 2:00 P.M., MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., held a press conference at the Hampton House Motel and Villas. Representatives from the Miami area newspapers and the national wire services were invited to this press conference.

7/18/80
Class. Ext. By SOWTRM Ltr/Ltd
Reason-FCIM 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4/19/86

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Prior to reading the Resolution, KING emphasized that the SCLC remains essentially a civil rights organization. He said that the Resolution does not mean the organization intends to sponsor peace demonstrations or anything of that nature.

The Viet Nam Resolution adopted by the SCLC states that the United States should "seriously examine" the wisdom of prompt withdrawal from Viet Nam and called for the Federal Government to end aid to the military junta against Buddhists, Catholics, and students. The full text of this Resolution is attached to this memorandum.

On April 19, 1966, MM T-1 advised that records of the Hampton House Motel and Villas contained an undated reservations schedule under the caption "SCLC Board Meeting in Miami", which indicated room reservations for those attending the Board meeting. This schedule is as follows:

Single Room	Room or Villa No.	Arrival Time
Rev. and Mrs. T. Y. ROGERS	Room 6	Monday - p.m.
Rev. KELLY M. SMITH	Room 22	Monday p.m.
Rev. MAJOR JONES	Room 25	Monday p.m.
Rev. and Mrs. J. LOWERY	Villa 28	Monday p.m.
Atty. C. ESKRIDGE	Room 12	Monday p.m.
Rev. and Mrs. N. SMITH	Room 24	Monday p.m.
Rev. A. D. KING	Room 21	Monday p.m.
Rev. ALLEN JOHNSON	Room 15	Monday p.m.
Rev. C. K. STEELE	Room 13	Tuesday, a.m.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Single Room	Room or Villa No.	Arrival Time
Rev. FRED L. SHUTTLESWORTH	Room 23	Monday p.m.
Rev. M. L. KING, SR.	Room 29	Monday p.m.
Rev. and Mrs. M. L. KING, JR.	Villa 11	Monday a.m.
Rev. and Mrs. ABERNATHY	Villa 3	Monday a.m.
Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG	Villa 34	Monday a.m.
Rev. FRED BENNETTE	Room 16	Monday a.m.
Mr. and Mrs. H. WILLIAMS	Villa 33	Monday a.m.
Mrs. SEMTIMA CLARK	Room 18	Monday a.m.
Miss DORA MC DONALD	Villa 32	Monday a.m.
Mrs. LILLIE HUNTER	Villa 32	Monday p.m.
Rev. BERNARD LEE	Room 20	Monday a.m.
Mr. R. T. BLACKWELL	Room 28	Monday a.m.
Rev. ROLAND SMITH	Room 15	Monday p.m.
Rev. B. J. JOHNSON, SR.	Room 15	Monday p.m.
Rev. CURTIS HARRIS	Room 5	Monday p.m.
Rev. GEORGE DUDLEY	Room 43	Tuesday a.m.
Rev. VIRGIL WOODA	Room 38	Tuesday a.m.
Rev. D. E. KING	Villa 1	Tuesday p.m. or noon

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Single Room	Room or Villa No.	Arrival Time
Dr. L. D. REDDICK	Room 47	Monday p.m.
CAROLE HOOVER	Room 10	
Rev. C. T. VIVIAN (pay own)	Room 39	Monday a.m.
J. GRIFFIN	Villa 25	
Dr. ROBERT GREEN and wife	Room 26	
DANIEL SPEED	Room 14	
Twin-Bedded Room		
Mr. and Mrs. HARRY WACHTEL (pay own)	Villa 27	Monday p.m.
Mrs. E. SMITH and Miss P. Sanda	Villa 30	Monday a.m.
Mr. H. COULTON	Room 31	Monday a.m.
Rev. B. J. JOHNSON	Room 15	Monday p.m.
Mr. B. RUSTIN and Mr. N. HILL	Room 44	Monday p.m. and Tuesday p.m.
Rev. J. BARBER and Rev. W. Fauntroy	Room 19	Monday a.m. and p.m.
Rev. J. DEVEL	Villa 22	Monday a.m.
Mr. J. HARRISON	Room 33	Monday p.m.
Dr. HAYLING and Mr. E. JENKINS	Room 49	Monday p.m.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Twin-Bedded Room	Room or Villa No.	Arrival Time
Judge BENJAMIN HOOKS and HARRY BOYTE	Villa 4	Tuesday a.m.
Mr. STANLEY LEVISON and Mr. CLARENCE JONES	Villa 5	Monday a.m.
Mr. ALLEN RABY and Rev. JOE BOONE	Room 4	Monday p.m.
Rev. M. A. REED	Room 1	

[MM T-1 advised that all of the above persons occupied the designated rooms except for BAYARD RUSTIN, who did not arrive. It was learned that RUSTIN was supposed to have arrived during the evening of April 13, 1966, in time for the mass meeting on that date. However, he was not observed. Several other individuals who attended the National Board meeting either stayed with friends in the Miami area or at other hotels and motels, names not obtained.

Before an overflow group of approximately 1500 persons at the evening rally on April 13, 1966, KING reiterated statements included in the SCLC Resolution on Viet Nam, said all workers, including migrant workers, should be covered by a $2.00 an hour minimum wage law, and that the United States should spend more money on the poverty program and less on sending a man to the moon. His speech was well received. There were approximately 60 white persons in attendance, the remainder Negro.

HERBERT COULTON from the Atlanta Headquarters of SCLC, presented an affiliate certificate to the Miami Chapter of the SCLC. This presentation was merely a face-saving device as a local chapter has not yet been formed but is expected to be formed in the near future.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

At the rally, it was stated that the SCLC needs money to pay the 300 working members of the organization and that it was hoped at least $5000.00 could be raised at the rally. However, the total amount collected was nearer $2000.00.

KING left Miami at noon on April 14, 1966, for Atlanta where he was to stay overnight and then fly to Chicago to further promote SCLC activity in that city.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

APPENDIX

JOHN BARBER

In November, 1957, JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics. (C) (U)

(MM T-3 [11/27/57])(C) (U)

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., was National Secretary of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

[(MM T-5 1/21/64)] X 4

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL has been a member of the Communist Party (CP) in the District of Columbia.

[(MM T-2 2/26/53)] X 4

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CAROL HOOVER

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday. (U)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL, who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. (U)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request, he had contributed $50.00. (U)

(MM T-6 [August, 1964]) (U)

CLARENCE JONES

A source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

[(MM T-7 2/26/57)] (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist. (U)

[(MM T-8 2/12/62)]

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical, and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

(MM T-8 April, 1964) (U)

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland. A source advised she had learned that Dr. REDDICK, then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 West 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important, unpublicized members of the CP. Source said REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to Socialism and Communism in the United States and the Soviet Union. & 4

(MM T-11 9/17/43) & 4

A source advised that on January 18, 1964, Dr. LAWRENCE REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia, and REDDICK commented that if had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP. (C) (U)

(MM T-5 1/21/64) C (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

BAYARD RUSTIN

In the "Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly". X(u)

(MM T-9 [9/25/63]) X(u)

C. T. VIVIAN

C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois. C. T. VIVIAN has not been

active in CP affairs in the Peoria area for some time and has not been in the area for a long period of time.

(MM T-12 [November, 1947 and 1/24/48] X(u))

Rev. C. T. VIVIAN of the SCLC was in contact with GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland, and agreed to see MEYERS on that date. The purpose of this meeting is not known. (U)

(MM T-5 [1/14/65] (U)

GEORGE MEYERS is included in the characterization above of HARRY G. BOYTE.

HARRY WACHTEL

A source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. X(u)

(MM T-10 [3/5/44] X(u)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, a source furnished information which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. X(u)

(MM T-10 [3/5/44] X(u)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RESOLUTION OF THE
ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
AT MIAMI, FLORIDA
APRIL 13, 1966

What has aptly been called "the gangrene of Viet Nam" has in recent weeks made a conflict of confused directions a tragic spectacle. American policy has become imprisoned in the destiny of the military oligarchy. Our men and equipment are revealed to be serving a regime so despised by its own people that in the midst of conflict they are seeking its overthrow. Not only the Vietcong but basic institutions of the South Vietnam society, Buddhists, Catholics and students are expressing contempt for the bankrupt government we have blindly supported and even exalted.

The immorality and tragic absurdity of our position is revealed by the necessity to protect our nationals from the population and army we were told were our cherished allies and toward whom we were benefactors.

Beyond this, the confused war has played havoc with our domestic destinies. Despite feeble protestations to the contrary, the promises of the Great Society top the casualty list of the conflict. The pursuit of widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

VIETNAM RESOLUTION - 2

Another casualty in this war is the principle of dissent. We deplore efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal or traitorous because such attacks on dissent are themselves destructive of our most fundamental democratic traditions.

More important, SCLC as an organization committed to nonviolence must condemn this war on the grounds that war is not the way to solve social problems. Mass murder can never lead to constructive and creative government or to the creation of a democratic society in Vietnam.

We call on our government to:

1. Desist from aiding the military junta against the Buddhists, Catholics and students of Vietnam whose efforts to democratize their government are more in consonance with our traditions than the policy of the military oligarchy. The amazing courage they have displayed in seeking to maintain nonviolent methods of protest deserves our support and sympathy. They are perhaps the first people in history to attempt to secure representative government in the midst of war by peaceful means. If we are true to our own ideals we have no choice but to abandon the military force under such manifestly vigorous popular opposition.

2. The intense expectations and hopes of the neglected poor in the United States must be regarded as a priority more urgent than pursuit of a conflict so rapidly degenerating into a sordid military adventure.

VIETNAM RESOLUTION - 3

The longer we support a war of such dubious national interest, the more deeply do we complicate and postpone colution of our domestic problems.

The longer we support such a war, the more do we strengthen the reactionary elements at home who bar us from social progress and urgently needed reforms.

We urge that our government make a forthright declaration that until a solution is reached, no program for human betterment at home will be sacrificed or curtailed.

3. We believe the moment is now opportune and the need urgent to re-assess our position and seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawel. We further urge that we seriously and sincerely seek free elections and pledge to abide by their results.

We seek an American policy dedicated to peace and resolutely extricated from identification with those who stubbornly proclaim a goal of total military victory using American men and material in so impossible and immoral a pursuit.

Only with this posture shall our nation restore its prestige in a world aghast and alarmed at the ruinous course we now pursue so vigorously and blindly.

#

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
April 19, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC); COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1738 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/21/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

Knoxville Office has received no information relative to any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received concerning this matter will be reported.

38

W.

FBI - DROC

REC 12 100-442529 1739

EX-108

APR 25 1966

- Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (CIRM) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Knoxville
TAS/arb
(5)

Baker INT. SEC.

55 MAY 2 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 4/19/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/19/66

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) ~~P*~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 1/27/66.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

1cc 922 94D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

EX 109

REC 27 100-442529-1740

26.

1 APR 27 1966

51 MAY 2 1966

Baxter
INTELLIGENCE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/19/66

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/18/66.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

100-922-9+D

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-PROC

EX 105

REC 27 100-442529-1741

16 APR 21 1966

5

INT. SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/19/66

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau, 1/18/66.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

38 EXP-PRC

100 922 94D

100-442529-1742

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (REC-32)
1 - Jacksonville
HDS:jas
(5)

APR 26 1966

ST-101

INTV SEC.

39 MAY 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-26-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL

Removed By 65 MAY 3 1966

File Number 100-442529-1743

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	4/26/66	4/18-19/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH — TYPED BY: kss

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. WALSH dated February 2, 1966, at Baltimore, Maryland.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified as "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from Confidential Informants BA T-1 through BA T-4 could result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS:

The information concerning the CP meeting held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York, New York on February 25, 1966, was furnished by [redacted] all

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

-A-

COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC-23

COPIES MADE:

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1 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
~~2 - Baltimore (100-23443)~~

100-442529-1744

EX-114

APR 28 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&D~~
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:
By	BY:

Notations: INT. SEC.

COPIES DESTROYED

3330EC 28 1970

of whom attended the meeting. In view of the small number of persons present at the meeting and the nature of the meeting, all information is being attributed to [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

Identity of Informants	Location
BA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
BA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-21896-873 and instant report
BA T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
BA T-4 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-21896-867

LEADS

THE BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received concerning captioned matter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 109th INTC Group, Baltimore, Maryland (REGIS. MAIL)
1 - NISO, Baltimore, Maryland (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - OSI, Baltimore, Maryland (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH Office: Baltimore, Maryland
Date: April 26, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

National leaders of CP are considering furthering work of CP through NALC by injecting parts of their civil rights program into the NALC Convention to be held at Baltimore in May, 1966. One officer of the Baltimore Chapter of NALC was identified as a CP member. Informant advises CP in Maryland has exerted no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Some national leaders of the CP, USA have been giving consideration to furthering the work of the CP through the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). The method of doing this

GROUP I
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would be by injecting the civil rights program which Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING has mounted in the Chicago area, along with the CP's civil rights program into the NALC National Convention, which is scheduled to be held in Baltimore, Maryland sometime in May, 1966.

(BA T-1 on 2/14/66)

A CP meeting took place at the Chelsea Hotel, 23rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York on February 25, 1966. Seven individuals were present at this meeting, including WILLIAM PATTERSON, HENRY WINSTON, TED BASSETT and JACOB GREEN. PATTERSON and WINSTON are national leaders of the CP; JACOB GREEN is Chairman of the CP of Maryland, as well as a member of the CP National Committee; TED BASSETT is an employee of "The Worker" and a CP member.

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

This meeting started with PATTERSON explaining that the group was to discuss the NALC convention, which is to take place in Baltimore in May, 1966. BASSETT then explained that the NALC, during the May, 1966 convention, plans to discuss a number of matters which are of interest to the CP, such as the repeal of Labor Law 14-B, the appointment of a Negro to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the development of local activities in connection with the war on poverty, a $2.00 per hour minimum wage and an organizational drive in the Southern United States. WINSTON stated that he intended to contact CP Districts throughout the United States and see if it were possible to send CP members to the convention to act as observers and to participate in the workshops and caucuses which will be an important part of the convention. He said that he felt that such activities might have a great effect on the course of the convention.

(BA T-2 on 2/28/66 and 3/1,2/66)

On January 21, 1966, a CP District Board meeting was held at Baltimore, Maryland. CP members present included SAM SCHMERLER, LEE LEWIS, CHARLES JOHNSON, JACOB GREEN and GEORGE MEYERS. GEORGE MEYERS is the Chairman of the CP District, which

includes Maryland, Washington, D. C. and Virginia. At this meeting there was a discussion of the problem of open occupancy in the Baltimore area and it was decided that they should prepare a rough draft statement which would set forth the views of the local CP and have it printed up in the form of a leaflet.

At this meeting, LEE LEWIS was asked if he had attended a National Executive meeting of the NALC on January 8, 1966, but LEWIS said he had not. The group continued additional discussion of the open occupancy situation in Baltimore and it was decided that they would write letters to the local newspapers.

(BA T-2 on 3/3/66)
(BA T-3 on 3/8/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. CP, USA

The CP in the Maryland area has exerted no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

(BA T-2 on 4/18/66)

III. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

Current plans of national leaders of the CP to exert influence through the NALC are set forth in Section I of this report.

As of November 24, 1965, LEE LEWIS, liaison officer of the Baltimore Chapter of the NALC, was known to be a current CP member at Baltimore. However, no efforts were being made by the CP leaders in Baltimore to infiltrate, but to influence the Baltimore Chapter of the NALC as of November 24, 1965.

(BA T-4 on 11/24/65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

April 26, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent FRANCIS J. WALSH dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] The second source is [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

2 Xerox of LHMs 922 9+D

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 5) (REG.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SERV.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~R&O~~
DATE FORW: 4/27/66
HOW FORW: RLS PTB ltr
BY:

ICG + LHMs 922 9+D

D. E. Wick

EX-112 REC-82 100-442529-1745

4 APR 23 1966

INT./SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
April 21, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 21, 1966, made available the following letter:

"April 11, 1966

"To All District Organizers,
" " Negro and Labor Commissions

"Re: Negro Liberation Movement

"In tempo and scope, the Negro liberation movement is increasing at an unprecedented pace. Its political content is deepening and becoming richer. Its relation to national welfare and all problems confronting the American people is becoming clearer. The vitality of political action is more obvious as men, women and youth who yesterday took a hesitant political step are today in the center of struggle. Tomorrow they can become leaders.

"In this we have a grave responsibility. We should contact these heroic Americans. Our knowledge of the nature of the struggle, the real enemy and the imperative necessity for unity in the fight if victories of a lasting character are to be won, can be of immeasurable aid not only to these forces but to all other progressives. This is part of the sharpening ideological battle.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442521-1745

"There is no telling where the next outburts of violence may be provoked by reaction. Deep, smoldering anger at their unrestricted persecution is generating hatred against white Americans. Police brutality, state militia, the murderous actions of church bombers, KKK, White Citizens Councils and American nazis, to say nothing of the legal terror of racist courts and government agencies, is calculated to provoke ever sharper reaction, greater hate running in both directions. This is calculated to arrest the growing unity of labor and progressives with the Negro people.

"It is of the utmost necessity to the furtherance of that unity and indispensable solid victories for the American people that resolutions of support from labor, church, all mass and youth organizations reach these courageous fighters for democracy.

"More than moral support is obviously demanded by history. Material support of every character should be forthcoming. It is for us to take this position before all possible gatherings. Committees of aid should be set up.

"It is necessary that resolutions supporting the demands advanced by these Negro leaders go to the President, Senators and Representatives. This does not preclude individual letters. The purpose is to show the interrelationship of national problems of the people and to express unity in struggle.

"The most significant event on the national scene at the moment is that of the evicted Mississippi Delta share-croppers whose spokesmen are now encamped in Lafayette Square opposite the White House in Washington, D. C. Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz has said that 66 percent of the people in the Delta are unemployed and in poverty. For these Americans the war on poverty is a hoax. The war in Vietnam deepens poverty and deprivation here.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"Anyone of the big national unions could meet the demands of these American citizens. Nor would such an action release the government from responsibility or from the sharpest criticism. It would indicate, however, who the friends of the Negro citizens are. The role of the trade unions in mobilizing forces for the solution of domestic crises can be clearly portrayed through aid to these victims of the government's utter callousness. Attention should be turned immediately to this issue. Conscious members of all mass organizations should seek to put it on the agenda.

"Letters should go to the press, especially the Negro press which the government through a few concessions is trying to win for its foreign policy.

"This issue demands sharp struggles on the ideological as well as political front. Everyone must be alerted to the possibilities of Negro citizens being provoked to the sharpest forms of militant action this summer. It is necessary that we point out those provocations now and seek to counter them with unity in struggle.

"For the Negro Commission,

"/s/ W. L. Patterson"

The envelope enclosing the above letter was postmarked New York, New York, with return address of 153 Garfield Place, First Floor Left, Brooklyn, New York, 11215.

A second confidential source on January 4, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, as of that date.

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CODE

4/21/66

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Simpson

TO SACS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

REC 27 100-442857-1746

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL, INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

RECGTEL APRIL TWENTY LAST. AUTHORIZATION GRANTED FOR ATTENDANCE OF [redacted] AT CP CAUCUS NEW YORK CITY APRIL TWENTY FOUR NEXT. CHICAGO AUTHORIZED TO ADVANCE INFORMANT [redacted] AS REQUESTED RETEL. AUTHORIZATION IS LIMITED TO ACTUAL EXPENSES AND EXPENSES NOT REIMBURSED BY COMMUNIST PARTY.

VIA RADIOGRAM
APR 21 1966
11:24A RCH

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 21 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

1 - M.F. Row-6221-IB

NOTE:

[redacted] has been instructed by Claude Lightfoot to present Martin Luther King's civil rights program for Chicago to a CP Negro American Labor Council caucus in New York City on 4/24/66. Requested authorization of [redacted] is to reimburse informant for [redacted] If any expenses are paid by the Communist Party or if expenses are less than anticipated, informant will refund excess.

King and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have selected Chicago as its site of the first northern invasionn of the SCLC. Its leaders feel that the future of the SCLC depends to a great extent upon its success in Chicago. The Communist Party has closely and actively followed the current SCLC campaign in Chicago and CP leaders have commented on the weak position and status of the CP in influencing SCLC leadership. CP leaders feel that position of SCLC in going into Chicago is politically sound, however, the SCLC is in need of mass support and the providing of such support should be the concern of CP forces in Chicago. The CP feels it should attempt to get one of its members on the Staff of the SCLC in Chicago and work directly in the SCLC Chicago office, if possible.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 22 1966

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RDS:jas (4) 333DEC 28 1978

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

b7D
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

TELETYPE TO SACS CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
RE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL, MATTERS; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] has been instructed to attend the above caucus by the CP and his attendance will further enhance his position in the CP. Further, it may place him in a position to determine the plans of the CP in infiltrating and/or cooperating with the SCLC in Chicago. The payment of the above expenses for the attendance of [redacted] is well warranted. b7D

Teletype used since Chicago has requested to be advised by noon today to provide informant sufficient time to advise his employer of his contemplated absence. Radiogram cannot be used due to the early contact time with Chicago.

NR 211601
ENC. JGD
CK. JGD
APPROVED BY JGD
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

4:47PM CST URGENT 4-20-66 JLS

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM CHICAGO 202117

CIRM; COMINFIL NALC, IS - C.

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL FEBRUARY 16 LAST.

ON APRIL 20 INSTANT, [redacted] ADVISED CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHAIRMAN, ILLINOIS CP, INSTRUCTED SOURCE TO PRESENT MARTIN LUTHER KING'S CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM FOR CHICAGO TO CP NALC CAUCUS SCHEDULED TO MEET NEW YORK CITY ON APRIL 24 NEXT, 10 AM, AT RESIDENCE OF JOHN CUTCH, 151 WEST 16TH STREET. IN ORDER FOR SOURCE TO ENHANCE HIS POSITION WITH CP LEADERSHIP, CHICAGO RECOMMENDS SOURCE ATTEND CAUCUS. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE ADVANCEMENT OF [redacted]

[redacted] SHOULD ANY ABOVE EXPENSES BE REIMBURSED BY CP OR EXPENSES BE LESS THAN ANTICIPATED, SOURCE WILL REFUND MONEY UPON HIS RETURN. NEW YORK FURNISH NAME OF AGENT AND TELEPHONE NUMBER SOURCE CAN CONTACT IN CASE OF EMERGENCY. SOURCE USING CODE NAME

b7D
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-432067-

[redacted]

APR 29

REC 27 100-442529-1746

4/21/66

RELAYED TO:
14 APR 28 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

INT SEC.

Tel CG + NY
RDS jad 6/21/66

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO - CHICAGO - 202117

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL ANSWER BY NOON, APRIL 21, NEXT, IN ORDER FOR SOURCE TO ADVISE EMPLOYER OF LAYING OFF FROM WORK.

RECEIVED: 5:56PM D L H

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 4/25/66

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 4 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source used to characterize HOOVER is [redacted]

Source used to characterize JONES is [redacted]

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
[redacted] (CLARENCE JONES)
6 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1- 100-5718)
[redacted]
[redacted] (CAROL HOOVER)
(ANDREW YOUNG)
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

AGS:cb
(14)

REC 21 100-442529-1747

10 APR 26 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 4/27/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: [redacted] Sent: [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge
Reason-FCIM II, [redacted]
Date of Review [redacted]

(U) ~~SECRET~~

69 MAY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-1747

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED ~~SECRET~~ (U)
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678RFP/ott 87063
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/RMJ (83-1719)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN-CHRISTIAN-LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-28-84 89721DK/clf
~~2-19-85~~ ~~3670RFP/clf~~
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
Per Previous release (SCLC) / Revison 83-1719

b7D

[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM~~
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

Class. & Ext. By 803/dd
Reason-FCIM II 1-1.4.2
Date of Review 4/25/84
per release

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3330EC 28 1970/00-44252917 ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. (U)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. (U)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "Organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 2, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On June 2, 1964, the second source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed Communist principles.

The second source advised on May 27, 1963, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

STANLEY LEVISON (U)

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and eafly 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: April 26, 1966

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA W. C. HENDRICKS, JR., 1/31/66.

Subsequent to the submission of rerep, New Haven has received no information pertaining to captioned matter. Consequently, no report is being submitted at this time.

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (info)
1 - New York (info)
2 - New Haven
WCH:md
(6)

EX-104 100-442529-1748

REC-28 1 APR 28 1966

INDEXED

MAY 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson ✓
DeLoach
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

3:21 PM CDST URGENT 4-26-66 MOA

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM CHICAGO 261746

CIRM: COMINFIL, NALC, IS-C.

RECGTEL APRIL 20 LAST TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK; NEW YORK TEL APRIL 25 LAST.

ON APRIL 25 LAST [redacted] ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: UPON ARRIVING NEW YORK CITY EVENING OF APRIL 23 LAST, SOURCE CONTACTED JOHN CUTCH, 151 WEST 16TH STREET AND LEARNED FROM CUTCH THAT CP NALC CAUCUS MEETING HELD THAT DATE. CUTCH ADVISED CAUCUS DATE WAS CHANGED EVENING OF APRIL 22 LAST FROM APRIL 24 LAST TO APRIL 23 LAST, HOWEVER, CUTCH INVITED [redacted] TO HIS RESIDENCE FOR MORNING OF APRIL 24 LAST FOR BRIEFING OF MEETING ON APRIL 23 LAST. SOURCE UPON ARRIVING CUTCH RESIDENCE ON APRIL 24 LAST ADVISED JOE CHENERY OF NEW YORK AS WELL AS ONE OR TWO OTHER PEOPLE ALSO ARRIVED AND WERE TOLD BY CUTCH

b7D

100-442529-1749

REC-3

APR 28 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SD-107

RELAYED TO NY INT-YSE

53 MAY 5 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO 261746

THAT CAUCUS WAS HELD PREVIOUS DAY. CUTCH INDICATED THAT FOLLOWING DISTRICT AND NATIONAL CP MEMBERS WERE PRESENT AT CAUCUS ON APRIL 23 LAST: TOMMY DENNIS OF DETROIT, JAKE GREEN OF BALTIMORE, JIM TORMEY, AGNES WILLIS AND WILLIAM PATTERSON OF NEW YORK. CUTCH STATED HE LEARNED FROM PATTERSON ON APRIL 23 LAST THAT CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHAIRMAN OF ILLINOIS CP, WAS IN BALTIMORE OVER WEEKEND AND APPARENTLY FOR THAT REASON DID NOT ATTEND CAUCUS ON APRIL 23 LAST. CUTCH ALSO CRITICIZED LIGHTFOOT FOR NOT ADVISING [redacted] OF MEETING DATE CHANGE. CUTCH SAID CAUCUS GROUP OF APRIL 23 LAST DISCUSSED PENDING NATIONAL NALC CONVENTION SCHEDULED BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, OVER MEMORIAL WEEKEND; THAT AT NALC CONVENTION CP IS TO SUPPORT CLEVELAND ROBINSON, NATIONAL NALC VP OF NEW YORK AS SUCCESSOR TO A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, NALC PRESIDENT; AND THAT NALC "PUSH" FOR ONE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLAR SLUM REMOVAL PROGRAM IN UNITED STATES AS WELL AS FOR ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED. LHM FOLLOWS.

b7D

RECEIVED: 4:37 PM EFH

cc-Mr. Sullivan

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/66

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 1/27/66 at San Antonio.

Since date of referenced report, San Antonio has developed no pertinent information in this matter. San Antonio will continue to follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ICC 922 9+D

2-Bureau (AM RM)
1-San Antonio
JMK/dnb
(3)

REC- 18 100-[illegible]-1 1750

11 MAY 2 1966

INT. SEC.

4 MAY 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-05-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	4/29/66	4/14 - 20/66

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	mac
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN, at Detroit, dated 1/28/66.

- p* -

Classified by 9-1983
Declassify on: OADR

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN:

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" (U) since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		100-442529-1951

Copies made:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

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333 DEC 28 1970

15 MAY 2 1966

REC-3
EX-112

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; ~~DIPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/9/66
HOW FORW: RB
BY: PTB:ct

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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55 MAY 13 1966

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O—344750

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational cases involved.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is	
DE T-2 is	

Characterization of LARRY DAVIS

DE T-3 is	

DE T-4 is CG 5824-S*

Characterization of THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR.

DE T-5 is

(Source of Information)

Characterization of GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR.

DE T-6 is	

DE T-7 is

Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG

b3
b7D
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~~C~~ (U)

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-53)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - ONI; Chicago (Registered)
1 - G-2; Detroit (Registered)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (Registered)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 4/29/66

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Discussion led by Michigan District, CP leaders at local meetings criticized proposed "stop and frisk" law and concerned possible Negro candidates in forthcoming elections. Communist penetration of civil rights groups considered at 2/66 meeting of News and Letters Committees, Johnson- Forest Group, some members of whom were present at Congress of Racial Equality Rally held 2/4/66 at Detroit, Mich.

- P* -

Classified by 9-1983 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period January 16, 1966, to April 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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16-74625-1 GPO

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members. (U)

DE T-1 advised on January 27, 1966, that on January 17, 1966, a meeting of "The Volunteers" for "The Worker" was held at 5301 Montclair, Detroit, Michigan. (U)

According to the informant, at this meeting LARRY DAVIS led the discussion which, among other topics, included the local Negro situation and the local police department. DAVIS said that some people want a "stop and frisk" law passed which, according to DAVIS, would give the police more opportunity to harass and intimidate the Negro. DAVIS also commented upon the United States handling of the Cuban refugee problem. He said that while millions of Americans are suffering from poverty, the United States Government is giving $100.00 a month expenses to Cuban families who come to the United States of America and obtain jobs which were formerly held by American Negroes. (U)

A characterization of "The Volunteers" is contained in the appendix hereto.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-2 advised on April 27, 1965, that on April 23, 1965, LARRY DAVIS was elected Chairman of the Trade Union Discussion Group, a Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) club. (U)

DE T-3 advised on March 23, 1966, that on March 17, 1966, a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held at the residence of THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR. in Detroit. (U)

aka Tommy Dennis

According to the informant, discussion at this meeting was led by TOMMY DENNIS and it was brought out that GEORGE CROCKETT, a local Negro attorney, will run for the position of Recorder's Court Judge and also one militant left wing Negro will run for Congress. It was also stated at this meeting that (U)

George W. Crockett, Jr.

Vice Pres. of National Lawyers Guild

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

the CP platform in Michigan will have "A Negro for Lieutenant Governor on the slate of both major parties". The chances of Negroes being elected to these positions were discussed and MARTIN LUTHER KING and his work for "Our cause in Chicago" was also discussed. The possibility of riots in the future was also mentioned. (U)

DE T-4 advised on July 19, 1965, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR. was, as of that date, a member of the National Board, CP, U.S.A. (U)

DE T-5 advised on January 15, 1965, that a National Lawyers Guild (NLG) letter dated October 28, 1964, listed GEORGE W. CROCKETT, JR. as Vice-President of this organization.

CROCKETT is a Detroit lawyer who was one of the defense attorneys during the Smith Act trial of eleven national CP leaders in New York during 1949 and during the Smith Act trial of the six Michigan CP leaders in Detroit in 1953. He was cited for contempt of court during the New York trial and as a result served a four-month prison sentence.

A characterization of the NLG is contained in the appendix hereto.

(B) JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-6 advised on February 28, 1966, that on February 25, 1966, a meeting of the News and Letters Committees (NLC) of the JFG was held at 8751 Grand River, Detroit. At this meeting part of the discussion centered around Communism in this country. Mention was made of the fact that although it is a small party, all Communists are well trained to infiltrate worthwhile groups and work their way (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

into places of authority where they can then begin to dictate policy according to the Communist line. This situation keeps the civil rights leaders on the alert for they know there are those with Communist leanings in their ranks who must be kept in check in order for the civil rights groups to accomplish their main purpose of gaining civil rights for people. According to the informant, those present at this meeting seemed to share the opinion that Communists had infiltrated some civil rights organizations to a certain degree without the leaders of such organizations being aware of what was taking place. Those present thought this to be a deplorable situation which could result in a lack of benefit for the human race as a result of activity of the various freedom movements.

A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

DE T-6 advised on February 10, 1966, (U) that on February 4, 1966, a rally of the Detroit Chapter of CORE was held at the Friedstone Baptist Church, Taylor and Woodrow Wilson Streets, Detroit. Approximately 150 persons attended this affair and among those present, according to the informant, were three individuals who are currently members of the NLC and several other persons who have been present in the past at NLC meetings.

(B) ADULT COMMUNITY MOVEMENT FOR EQUALITY (ACME)

On April 2, 1966, Detective ORVILLE MC GRAW, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised that at approximately 3:15 PM on this date a group of about 31 individuals led by ALVIN HARRISON, one of the leaders of ACME, assembled at Chene and Macomb Streets in Detroit and from this area, a group of approximately 26 of these individuals walked to the front of the Detroit Police Department Headquarters, 1300 Beaubien, Detroit, Mich.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

where they picketed and sang "freedom" songs until approximately 6:30 PM. Detective MC GRAW advised their protest concerned the proposed "stop and frisk" legislation which has been pending in the State of Michigan. He said that there was not a petition presented as had been previously indicated concerning this legislation and Michigan State Senator COLEMAN YOUNG, who had been scheduled to appear, was not observed during this demonstration.

According to Detective MC GRAW, the demonstration was peaceful and no arrests were made.

Detective MC GRAW pointed out that ACME is a small local civil rights group somewhat active on the East Side of Detroit which has, in the past, accused the Detroit Police Department of harassment, police brutality, and discrimination against the Negroes.

DE T-7 advised on September 16, 1965, that as of September 13, 1965, COLEMAN YOUNG was a current member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP. (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 29, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Detroit report dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~[illegible]~~ (U)

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FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	4/29/66	4/20-27/66

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: jmp

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 1/31/66, at Cleveland.

-P*-

LEADS

CLEVELAND DIVISION

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529 | 175 REC-4

ST-101

1 MAY 2 1966

9 - Bureau (RM)
100-442529 100-HQ-442529-D

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ~~AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,~~ ~~DEPT.~~ ISD, CRD, RAO		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/5/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RIS		
By	MAY 9 1966		

Notations

INT SEC.

CV 100-27056

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1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

LEADS (CON'T)

of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify BERNARD MANDEL
CV T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CV T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify DENEZ GULYAS, BONNIE HOLT, JAMES RUSSELL

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CV 100-27056

INFORMANTS (CON'T)

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-7 is [redacted]	Used to identify DENEZ GULYAS
CV T-8 is [redacted]	Used to identify HARLLEL JONES
CV T-9 is CG 5824-S*	
CV T-10 is [redacted]	Used to identify ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, PHILIP BART
CV T-11 is NY 2384-S*	
CV T-12 is [redacted]	Used to identify FRIEDA KATZ, HENRY CRAWFORD
CV T-13 is CV 1005-S*	
CV T-14 is [redacted]	Used to identify Freedom Fighters, Inc., and ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON
CV T-15 is [redacted]	Used to identify NELSON PEERY.

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ADMINISTRATIVE

There is no new information to report concerning the officers of the NAACP, CORE and Freedom Fighters, except as contained herein.

CV 100-27056

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-7, etc. which could reasonably result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:
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2 - ONI, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 4/29/66

Office: Cleveland, Ohio

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Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 16, 1966 THROUGH APRIL 15, 1966

CALUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM PATTERSON and HENRY WINSTON were in Cleveland in 3/66 in an effort to increase CP influence among the Negro people. Although considerable time and effort was spent in preparing for meeting on 3/11/66, at which LIGHTFOOT spoke, only an estimated 35-40 persons attended with about one-third of these being Negroes. No racial demonstrations in which Communists were involved were held during period of this report. SNCC chapter formed at Kent State University by 2 Kent State University instructors, one of whom being sympathetic to Communism.

- 1* -

DETAILS:

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on January 31, 1966, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held in New York City on January 19, 1966, at which HENRY WINSTON said he had heard of a number of instances where certain white comrades are manifesting chauvinistic objections to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades, one of the most glaring examples being in Cleveland where the Negro candidate for Mayor lost the election by two thousand votes. WINSTON called attention to the activity of several prominent and influential white communists and "progressives" who opposed the Negro candidate. He said he was convinced that the activities of these persons were sufficientially influential to make the difference between defeat and victory for the Negro candidate.

HENRY WINSTON

CV T-9 advised on August 12 and 13, 1961, that meetings of the National Committee of the CP,USA were held in New York City those dates at which HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of the National Committee, a member of the National Executive Committee and also Vice Chairman of the CP,USA.

CV T-2 advised on February 16, 1966, that on February 15, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that the CP is interested in getting more Negroes into the CP movement.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-10 advised on March 20, 1965, that at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK would be the assistant to PHILIP BART, the new Chairman of the Ohio CP. ANTHONY KRCHMAREK had formerly been Chairman of the Ohio CP.

CV T-3 advised on February 17, 1966, that he had learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON were due in Cleveland on March 11-13, 1966, at which time LIGHTFOOT was scheduled to speak. Source stated that efforts are being made to have LIGHTFOOT speak in a Negro church and a special effort will be made to get Negro people to attend.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-5 advised on February 15, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP,USA, and also Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

CV T-2 advised on March 9, 1966, that he learned from ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that WILLIAM PATTERSON had come to Cleveland a couple of days ago. The purpose of PATTERSON's visit to Cleveland is to get the Negro population more attuned to the aims of the CP and to show that the CP has been fighting for Negro rights for many years. Source stated that the objective is, of course, to bring more Negroes into the Party.

WILLIAM PATTERSON

CV T-11 advised on July 13, 1964, that WILLIAM PATTERSON was at that time Chairman of the New York State District of the CP,USA.

CV T-3 advised on March 10, 1966, that a social gathering was held at the home of FRIEDA KATZ in Cleveland on March 9, 1966, for WILLIAM PATTERSON, at which it was announced that WILLIAM PATTERSON was in Cleveland for the purpose of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. PATTERSON advised that he had already met on two occasions with Reverend JOHN T. WEEDEN of St. Timothy's Missionary Baptist Church, Cleveland, once with twenty other persons being present and once with forty other persons being present. PATTERSON advised he would like to meet once more with Reverend WEEDEN, with PHIL BART being present. At this gathering FRIEDA KATZ and PHIL BART requested that an effort be made to arrange an appointment for BART and PATTERSON with BERNARD MANDEL, for as BART said, "I understand that Dr. BERNARD MANDEL knows of and understands more about the poverty in Cleveland than anyone else, especially in the Hough area." PATTERSON at this point commented on the

successful job that MARTIN LUTHER KING had done in the Chicago slums, and stated that the CP is doing all it can in the Negro struggle for civil rights.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that FRIEDA KATZ attended a CP State Conference held in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965.

PHILIP BART

CV T-10 advised on March 30, 1965, that at a meeting of the Ohio CP State Committee held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, it was announced that PHILIP BART was the new Chairman of the Ohio CP.

BERNARD MANDEL

JOHN VICTOR BLANC, former member of the CP who testified on behalf of the U. S. Government, advised on June 30, 1946, that BERNARD MANDEL's name appeared at that time among the records of the Cuyahoga County CP membership director as being a member of the CP Euclid Club, with CP book number 88987.

CV T-3 advised on October 31, 1963, that on October 27, 1963, the first of a series of six Sunday night lectures, conducted by BERNARD MANDEL, and sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) of Cleveland, was held at the SWP meeting hall in Cleveland.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-4 advised on March 16, 1966, that WILLIAM PATTERSON as of March 10, 1966, was staying with the PHILIP BARTs and that PHILIP BART is taking him around to meet people. PATTERSON has

already met with the minister of Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, and both BART and PATTERSON were invited to a banquet at this church. Source advised that HENRY WINSTON is scheduled to arrive in Cleveland on March 11, 1966.

CV T-2 advised on March 11, 1966, that WILLIAM PATTERSON advised that date that during his visit in Cleveland he had met with both WILLIAM O. WALKER and CHARLES LOEB. Source stated that both are Negroes and that WILLIAM O. WALKER is publisher of the weekly Cleveland newspaper "Call and Post" and is also a member of the Industrial Relations Board of the State of Ohio; that CHARLES LOEB is a member of the Cleveland City Transit Board. Source stated that PATTERSON said he felt that LOEB has a sympathetic ear for the Negroes in the civil rights struggle. Concerning his interview with WALKER, PATTERSON only indicated that WALKER was friendly and gave no indication that his talk with PATTERSON was productive, from PATTERSON's point of view. PATTERSON also stated that he had seen RUTH TURNER, Executive Secretary of the Cleveland Congress on Racial Equality. PATTERSON stated that TURNER was disillusioned with both the Communist movement and the labor movement. She felt that all the "radical movement" does is talk, and that TURNER was not sympathetic to it. Source advised that the reason for PATTERSON's visit to Cleveland is to try and get more Negro participation in the Communist movement.

CV T-3 advised on March 4, 1966, that a meeting was held in Cleveland on March 3, 1966, presided over by CP leaders, for the purpose of preparing for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's speaking engagement in Cleveland on March 11, 1966. Source stated that 140 notices of this LIGHTFOOT meeting were prepared for mailing, and 60 more notices were to be prepared at a later date. The notice stated that "CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, from Chicago, will lecture on Africa-Asia and the Freedom Movement in the USA....which topic is closely tied to the growing peace movement in our country and most directly towards ending the war in Vietnam. His lecture will be of great interest to the progressive people in our community."

CV T-3 advised on March 15, 1966, that in addition to these letters announcing the LIGHTFOOT lecture, throwaways were

prepared announcing the lecture which were distributed in barber-shops, cleaning establishments, etc., in the Negro areas of Cleveland.

CV T-3 advised on March 14, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke at Cory Methodist Church, Cleveland, on March 11, 1966, in a room that would accommodate approximately 100 persons. There were 35 to 40 people present with HENRY CRAWFORD, HENRY WINSTON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON on the speaker's platform. LIGHTFOOT was the only speaker and he discussed his travels in Africa, Asia, the Soviet Union and other countries. LIGHTFOOT denounced United States foreign policy, especially as it pertains to African and Asian countries; he commented on some of the beautiful hotels in India where he stayed, and then denounced captialism as being responsible for the poor, hungry and ill clothes who slept outside these hotels; he praised Communism for some of the good things in Africa and India. He stated that the United States should let the people in African and Asian countries decide for themselves whether Communism or capitalism is best for them, and he said that unless the United States changes its foreign policy, it will, in a decade or two, be reduced to a fourth of fifth rate power.

HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-12 advised on March 29, 1965, that HENRY CRAWFORD attended the CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965.

CV T-3 noted that PHIL BART, FRIEDA KATZ, HENRY CRAWFORD and others had spent considerable time and effort in planning for this meeting of LIGHTFOOT's, main purpose of which was to influence Negro people. Source stated that of the 35 to 40 persons present nor more than six or seven of those in the audience were Negroes. He noted that the four men on the platform, being CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HENRY WINSTON, WILLIAM PATTERSON and HENRY CRAWFORD were all Negroes.

CV T-2 advised on March 11, 1966, that despite weeks of preparation only 35 persons attended this meeting at which LIGHTFOOT spoke, two-thirds of these being white.

Source noted that most of those present were the same old Party people who have attended CP functions for years, and that if these old timers were excluded there would not have been ten people present, three of whom were Trotskyites.

CV T-2 further related on March 11, 1966, that he learned from ANTHONY KRCHMAREK that HENRY WINSTON had come to Cleveland for the purpose of contacting news media, but that an interview with the "Call and Post," local Negro newspaper, was the only interview he accomplished. Source stated that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was very disappointed in the turn out at the LIGHTFOOT meeting and commented that it showed a lack of concerted effort and poor planning. He was disappointed in the poor turnout of Negroes, which was the whole purpose of the visit to Cleveland by LIGHTFOOT, WINSTON and PATTERSON.

CV T-5 advised on April 4, 1966, that on April 1, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that while in Cleveland he had met with RUTH TURNER and some Negro who works in the poverty program; that both of them told LIGHTFOOT that they were completely alienated from the Communist movement because the white forces were not going to produce.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

There is no pertinent information to report on activity of the SWP during the period of this report.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There were no racial demonstrations during the period of this report in which Communists were involved.

On April 7, 1964, there was a demonstration in C. P. MEMBER Cleveland at the site where a new school was being built, demonstration being sponsored by the United Freedom Movement (UFM), an amalgamation of the various civil rights organizations in Cleveland. The purpose of the demonstration was to protest the building of this new school in a Negro neighborhood, which was alleged to be "de facto segregation."

Ohio NELSON EMERSON PEERY was arrested on April 8, 1964, for his activity in connection with this demonstration, charged with disturbing the peace. He was found guilty on April 23, 1964, and sentenced to a $50 fine plus part of the court costs. He appealed this fine.

ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON was arrested on April 7, 1964, for her activity in this demonstration, charged with wilfully and deliberately placing herself in an excavation at a construction site and having to be taken into police custody in order to remove her.

Mr. MARTY MARCO, of Cleveland Municipal Court advised on April 27, 1966, that the case of NELSON PEERY and ELAINE BURTON were finally disposed of on January 26, 1966, at which time both were fined $50 apiece and costs.

NELSON PEERY

CV T-15 advised on January 7, 1964, that NELSON PEERY is believed to be one of the eight most influential persons in the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist CP (POC), and that he is probably a member of the POC National Committee. He is currently a member of the POC in Cleveland.

A characterization of the POC is contained in the Appendix hereto.

ELAINE CLAIRE BURTON

CV T-14 advised on May 5, 1964, that as of May 3, 1964, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Cleveland, Ohio, had five members, one being ELAINE BURTON.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the Appendix hereto.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. FREEDOM FIGHTERS, INC.

CV T-14 advised on September 25, 1964, that Freedom Fighters, Inc. is an interracial group in Cleveland, Ohio, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes.

CV 100-27056

CV T-6 advised on March 16, 1966, that a SWP meeting was held on March 4, 1966, in Cleveland at which it was announced that Freedom Fighters, Inc. will try to get WILLIAM WORTHY to come to Cleveland on April 6, 1966, for a mass meeting to raise money for the Debs Hall Defendants.

CV T-6 stated that WILLIAM WORTHY is a correspondent for the Baltimore newspaper "Afro-American."

The Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants

CV T-6 advised on March 16, 1966, that on November 13, 1965, the Cleveland SWP held a fund raising social at its Cleveland headquarters, known as Debs Hall. The social was raided by police because of the illegal sale of liquor, those arrested being primarily SWP members, but including JAMES RUSSELL, President of Freedom Fighters, Inc. To raise money for the defense of those arrested, the SWP formed the Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants, popularly known as the Debs Hall Defendants.

JAMES RUSSELL

CV T-6 advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

CV T-13 in May, 1965, stated that although he has no information indicating that JAMES RUSSELL is affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), nevertheless RUSSELL is a close friend of DON FREEMAN.

A characterization of RAM, in which DON FREEMAN is identified is attached.

CV T-3 advised on April 21, 1966, that Freedom Fighters, Inc. sponsored a meeting held in Cleveland on April 13, 1966, at which WILLIAM WORTHY was the speaker, the subject matter being the war in Vietnam and how it will affect the civil rights movement in the United States. WORTHY claimed that United States involvement in this war will result in the civil rights movement becoming less popular, and possibly forgotten, for it will be regarded as harmful to the war effort. WORTHY claimed that U. S. pilots in Vietnam are like the Ku Klux Klan in the United States, for the Ku Klux Klan bombs churches and schools and kills Negroes, whereas American pilots bomb churches, schools and even hospitals, killing women and children. WORTHY stated that it is hypocrisy for the United States to state that it is fighting for the freedom of people eight thousand miles away when it does not protect its own Negro citizens from the Ku Klux Klan in the South and from police brutality in the North. This meeting was attended by approximately 125-150 persons, including persons known to be active in both the CP and the SWP. An admission charge of $1.00 was collected from those attending by BONNIE HOLT.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-6 advised on January 14, 1966, that a SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on January 6, 1966. BONNIE HOLT, who is active in the SWP and who is a member of the SWP, was present.

B. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

DONALD SCHWARTZMILLER, Security Officer at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, advised on January 11, 1966, that two of the instructors at Kent State University are trying to orgainze a chapter of the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee at Kent State University, one of these instructors being DENEZ GULYAS, of the sociology and anthropology department. Mr. SCHWARTZMILLER advised on February 9, 1966, that a chapter of the SNCC had been organized at Kent State University and identified the officers, none of whom are pertinent to this report.

HUNGARY

DENEZ GULYAS

EDWARD A. TRAUTZ, [redacted] Ohio, advised on October 4, 1950, that he knew DENEZ GULYAS well when both of them attended Kent State University; that GULYAS exhibited an intricate knowledge of Russian history and of the 1917 Russian revolution; that he praised the accomplishments of the Communist regime in Hungary; that he was anti-religious; that in 1947 he and his wife returned to Hungary where they worked until returning to the United States in 1948; that he stated that his father had been affiliated with the Communist government of Bela Kum, in Hungary, in previous years.

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CV T-7 advised in March, 1947, that GULYAS had recently experienced great interest in events in Russia and had requested that the "USSR Information Bulletin" be sent to him.

CV T-6 on January 4, 1966, furnished a list of sponsors of the Committee to Aid the Debs Hall Defendants and among the list of sponsors was the name of Professor DENEZ GULYAS.

C. MISCELLANEOUS

In April, 1966, Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY of the Cleveland Police Department furnished a tape covering an interview of HARLLEL JONES made by a Cleveland television station on approximately April 1, 1966, and pertaining to the racial situation in the Negro ghetto in Cleveland. During the course of the interview JONES stated that he represented the grass roots people in the Negro ghetto and said that the situation for the people in this area is so hopeless that he believed that rioting would occur during the summer of 1966, and that there would be open warfare between Negroes and whites by 1970.

During the course of discussing the group which JONES claimed to represent, he was asked the question, "Is there any affiliation with the Communists or any other group?" to which he replied, "Well as far as I know, there is not and this is one thing that we tried to weed out, if there's any Communist or any type of white groups that try to influence our mind into their philosophy. We have our own philosophy."

CV T-8 advised on March 26, 1965, that HARLLEL JONES was one of the leaders of a Negro rifle club in Cleveland which taught race hatred, and at that time JONES had indicated that he was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement.

CV-100-27056
(1)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto," the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the nonwhite races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely nonwhite in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World," that is, the nonwhite races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin" FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

APPENDIX

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expland its sphere of influence.

FD-3234(Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
April 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	4-28-66	3/19 - 4/25/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: W. JAMES WOOD — TYPED BY: bfm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8-28-64.
Dallas report of SA W. JAMES WOOD dated 1-31-66.

- p* -

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

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14 APR 29 1966

ST-101

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DATE FWD.	DATE FORW:	5/19/66	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	R/S	
BY	BY:	PTB:ff	

NOTATIONS

INT/SEC:

53 MAY 11 1966

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
DL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: DALLAS
Date: 4-28-66

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party member, is member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, Texas, but holds no position and exercises no influence.

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DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

~~GROUP 1~~ (U)
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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DL 100-11053

DL T-1 (April 19, 1966)

JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, is a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. He holds no position in this organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of the NAACP in Dallas.

TEXAS

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

B. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

MEMBER OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

DL T-1 (February 18, 1966)

The Dallas chapter of CORE, of which LANDIN was a member, but held no position and exercised no influence, no longer meets and has ceased to exist as a functioning organization.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD dated April 28, 1966, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	4/27/66	4/15 - 4/20/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON M. SIM — TYPED BY: gc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON M. SIM, dated 2/1/66 at Los Angeles.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from informants and sources, LA T-1 through LA T-15, and LA T-17 through LA T-29, tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

APPROVED W.B. Griggs SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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LA 100-66078

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LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-2 [redacted]	
LA T-3 [redacted]	
LA T-4 [redacted]	
LA T-5 [redacted]	
	Characterization of JOAN JAMES, ROSE CHERNIN, and HURSEL ALEXANDER
LA T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-7 [redacted]	Characterization of DOROTHY HEALEY

b3
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b7E

LA 100-66078

Source	Location	
LA T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
LA T-9 [redacted]		
LA T-10 [redacted]	Characterization of BEN DOBBS	
LA T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]	
LA T-12 [redacted]		
LA T-13 [redacted]	Orally to R. H. BLOESER	
LA T-14 [redacted]	[redacted]	
LA T-15 [redacted]		
LA T-16 [redacted]	100-65227-1770	
LA T-17 [redacted]		
LA T-18 [redacted]	100-67303-151	
LA		

LA 100-66078

Source

LA T-19 [redacted]

LA T-20 [redacted]

LA T-21 [redacted]

LA T-22 [redacted]

LA T-23 [redacted]

LA T-24 [redacted]

LA T-25 [redacted]

LA T-26 [redacted]

LA T-27 [redacted]

LA T-28 [redacted]

LA T-29 [redacted]

Location

[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Orally to SA SAMUEL W. NORTH, JR., instant report, page 11

[redacted]

100-66078-718

Characterization of the Free Press Forum

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena, (REGISTERED)
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1 - FIO, Los Angeles (RM)

Report of: GORDON M. SIM
Date: 4/27/66

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in the Watts area of Los Angeles, through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC), the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB), and the SCDCP's position, plans and tactics in Negro community set forth. The Los Angeles cell of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity regarding racial matters.

- P* -

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (12/17/65)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on December 15, 1965, at 1142 South Serrano Avenue, one of those present said that the Commission should start issuing statements on the important issues as they came up, delve further into the possible role of the Party in Negro activity, expecially in the concentration areas such as Watts, and then take on such activities as holding open meetings in the Watts area. This individual also stated that he felt it was the Party's duty to prod the organizations that were trying to work in the Watts area a little bit more; that drawing up a series of Party proposals for Watts would be one of the first things to do, which proposals would be worked up in the proper form for a wide distribution in Watts.

LA T-1 (12/14/65)
LA T-2 (12/29/65)
LA T-3 (12/27/65)
LA T-4 (12/27/65)
LA T-5 (1/7/66)

At an enlarged Section Committee meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on December 13, 1965, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, the report of the McCone Commission on the Watts riots was discussed, and those present were told they should see that this report was discussed in every organization in which they belonged; that every Party member should do this.

LA T-2 (1/6/66)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 1017 3/4 Georgia Street on December 29, 1965. It was stated that the MSS was urging all CP Clubs to read and discuss the John Mc Cone Report on the Watts riots; that it was filled with weaknesses, and did not give the real facts in terms of the causes that provoked it; and that the CP was calling for a rejection of the report.

LA T-6 (1/20/66)

A meeting of the youth of the SCDCP was held on January 7, 1966 at 2515 West 18th Street. DOROTHY HEALEY was present and spoke about the Negro freedom push and the role the Party had been and was playing in it. She did admit that the Party was not necessarily accomplishing much in this freedom movement.

LA T-7 (3/8/65)

DOROTHY HEALEY is a member of the SCDCP Executive Board, the National Committee, CP, USA, and also Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-5 (2/3/66)
LA T-8 (2/1/66)
LA T-9 (2/2/66)
LA T-10 (2/21/66)

At a meeting of the SCDCP District Committee held on January 30, 1966, at the International Longshoremen's Warehouse Union Hall, 5625 South Figueroa Street, BEN DOBBS said that the recent Negro political surge in California was historical and that all forces should unite behind the various Negro candidates.

LA T-9 (2/25/66)

BEN DOBBS is still employed full time as Executive Secretary of the SCDCP. He is also a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

LA T-11 (3/11/66)

At a meeting of the MSS Sub-Committee of the Watts CP Club held at 11111 South Wilmington on March 10, 1966, one of those in attendance said they would try to get the Youth Club started and would attempt to get more members transferred into the Watts Club. It was also stated that efforts were going to be made to get the Watts Club into more outside organizations.

LA T-6 (3/16/66)

Source advised that during a recent CP discussion, one of those present pointed out that Negroes are aware that the Party only appeared to be interested in using Negroes as dupes to further its position toward the road to Socialism, and because of this, fewer and fewer Negroes would be joining the Party.

LA T-11 (3/18/66)

At a meeting of Organization Secretaries and Club Chairmen of the MSS, SCDCP, held on March 14, 1966, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, the Chairman said the Party was going to step up the concentration work in the Watts area and that the Party leaders had some great plans for this area.

(2) CP Youth Matters

LA T-12 (2/4/66)

In February, 1966, ROBERT 51 DUGGAN, member of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, and Chairman of the Los Angeles DuBois Club, indicated that he was going to propose to the SCDCP that the CP assess each member $3.00 a month for a period of three months. This money would then be turned over to the Los Angeles DuBois Club to be used by the Club in its summer project in the Negro areas of Venice and Watts.

(3) W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

LA 100-66078

LA T-13 (2/23/66)
LA T-14 (2/18/66)
LA T-15 (2/14/66)
LA T-16 (2/7/66)

An area conference of the Los Angeles area DuBois Clubs was held on February 5 and 6, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Street. The conference was broken up into various workshops such as Peace, Labor, Education, Community Organizing, etc. These workshops were to be the basis for continuing committees to be formed as a result of the reorganization of the Los Angeles area DuBois Clubs.

LA T-13 advised that in the Communist Organizing workshop, a discussion was held concerning the Negro community in Los Angeles. Questions were raised as to whether the Negro communities would accept both black and white DuBois Club workers, whether another attempt should be made to start a DuBois Club in the Negro communities, whether the DuBois Clubs should attempt to organize the gangs in the Negro communities, and if the gangs are organized, whether they should be brought into the DuBois Club.

LA T-14 advised that the Community Organizing workshop decided that the purpose of the new Community Organizing Committee will be to concentrate their efforts in the Negro district and institute a program calling for "Jobs for Youth." In implementing this program, the DuBois Club will use three classes of social workers; the first class will be the Negro socialist, the second class will be the Negro social worker, and the third class will be the white socialist with sensitivity to Negro problems.

LA T-15 advised that the Community Organizing workshop discussed the following topics:

1) DuBois Club will concentrate in areas of black ghettos.
2) Black and white relationships and differences to be discussed.
3) The Negro of the North as compared to the Negro in the Sou
4) Problems of sensitivity among Negroes.
5) Different programs for Caucasian and Negro communities.

6) What kind of person can work in a ghetto? It is necessary to move to the ghetto area to be effective.
7) Explore and educate people on the national economic program.

LA T-13 (3/16/66)

On March 15, 1966, a racial disturbance broke out in the Negro area of Los Angeles (Watts) as a result of the arrest of a Negro for throwing a rock at an automobile. This disturbance continueduntil March 16, 1966, and extra police forces were finally removed from the area on March 18, 1966. Two deaths and 55 arrests resulted from the disturbance and damage was caused to 17 businesses, one residence, one school, and five vehicles.

On March 16, 1966, during the disturbance, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, KENDRA HARRIS, and two companions were arrested in the area of the disturbance and charged with being drunk and resisting arrest. Source stated that ALEXANDER is a member of the SCDCP, and that both ALEXANDER and HARRIS are members of the Los Angeles DuBois Club Community Organizing Committee. Calif.

LA T-17 (3/23/66)

On March 17, 1966, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Community Organizing Committee of the Los Angeles DuBois Club, held a meeting on March 17, 1966 in Los Angeles which was attended by representatives of various Negro organizations, civil rights groups and peace groups. During the meeting, ALEXANDER indicated he was beaten by officers of the Los Angeles Police Department at the time of his recent arrest. Source stated that as the meeting progressed, increasing hostility was expressed toward white people, until finally all Caucasians present left the meeting. The result of the meeting was formation of a so-called "Black DuBois Club", the proposed formation of a "United Front" to prepare for participation in possible racial incidents which might arise, and to participate in what the group called a "long, hot summer" in Los Angeles starting around June, 1966.

Another meeting was held by ALEXANDER on March 20, 1966 at 11164 Holmes Avenue, which is the proposed headquarters for the new "Black DuBois Club". Source stated the "United Front" was

still in the planning stage, and whether various Negro and civil rights organizations would support the group was speculative. Source also stated the "Black DuBois Club" hoped for support from the SCDCP, but this was also speculative.

(4) Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC)

LA T-18 (12/9/65)

Source furnished a leaflet distributed by the SSCDC, in which they expressed appreciation of the financial aid they had received from the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB).

Reasons listed in the above leaflet for the SSCDC organization were to give a concrete objective in the unorganized masses in the Watts ghetto for which they can fight; to direct the frustrations and hatreds of those people into positive demands rather than individual explosive outbursts; and to fight for the defense of all those arrested in the rebellion.

LA T-19 (12/7/65)

On November 3, 1965, the SSCDC met at 1152 South Irola Street, at which meeting the discussion centered around ways to raise funds for the SSCDC. One idea was to support a Christmas party for children of the victims of the Watts riot.

LA T-5 (11/22/65)

On November 10, 1965, the Negro Commission, SCDCP, CALIF. met at 2025 West 65th Place. JOAN JAMES reported on the activities of the SSCDC pointing out that the SSCDC had been able to furnish bail and attorneys for a number of people arrested during the Watts uprising.

LA T-5 (4/6/66)

JOAN JAMES was a member of the SCDCP as well as being Executive Director of the SSCDC.

LA T-5 (12/1/65)
LA T-20 (11/24/65)
LA T-21 (12/1/65)
LA T-22 (11/29/65)

On November 21, 1965, the LACDBRPFB held their 15th annual testimonial dinner at 515 South Olive Street. JOAN JAMES reported on the activities of the SSCDC and asked for support, both financially and morally.

LA T-19 (11/30/65)

Source advised that the individuals arrested during the Watts uprising, whose bail was paid by the SSCDC, had been required to sign a form obligating themselves to work for the Committee when possible.

LA T-5 (12/3/65)

Source advised that anyone who desired to work with the SSCDC could as long as they agreed to do whatever they could to help bring an end to the unjust harassment, brutalization and oppressions of the Negro people. No one working with the Committee has been questioned concerning his political affiliations. Many people in the organization are members of the CP; however, others working with the Committee are not aware of this fact.

LA T-23 (12/7/65)

On December 6, 1965, the West Adams Club, SCDCP, met at 3002 West Vernon. ROSE CHERNIN gave a report on the SSCDC and said the Committee had been doing very well on the court cases of victims of the Watts uprising.

LA T-5 (4/6/66)

ROSE CHERNIN is a member of the SCDCP, Calif., as well as being Executive Director of the LACDBRPFB.

LA T-6 (12/15/65)

Source advised that the feeling generated from the top echelon of the SCDCP concerning the SSCDC, is that the Committee cannot do the job of attracting young Negro people for possible recruitment.

LA T-3 (12/27/65)

On December 18, 1965, a Christmas party was given by the SSCDC for the underprivileged children of the Watts community.

LA T-23 (1/4/66)

On January 3, 1966, the West Adams Club, SCDCP, met at 2128 - 3rd Avenue. It was announced that the SSCDC would hold a fund-raising buffet dinner in January, 1966, and all those present were given tickets to sell at $2 each.

LA T-3 (1/14/66)
LA T-4 (1/14/66)
LA T-19 (2/8/66)
LA T-20 (1/14/66)
LA T-21 (1/27/66)
LA T-24 (2/4/66)
LA T-25 (2/4/66)

On January 9, 1966, the SSCDC sponsored a fund-raising buffet dinner at 5625 South Figueroa Street. JOAN JAMES spoke concerning the origin, purpose, and activity of the SSCDC. The amount of $689.91 was raised, plus some unreported ticket sales and contributions.

LA T-19 (2/8/66)

On January 26, 1966, the SSCDC held a staff meeting at 1152 Irola Street. HURSEL ALEXANDER stated he had gone as far as he could in working with the Committee, and that he must resign in order to continue his work in his union. He stated he had hoped this Committee would be an organization of Negroes only who would work in the community, and not "just another left committee." He stated, "To Hell with the communists and any other left wingers. This committee is not a brain-washing organization." He said, "we" must fight to keep it this way. He proposed that JOAN JAMES be placed in the position of Executive Director.

LA T-5 (4/6/66)

HURSEL ALEXANDER is a member of the SCDCP.

LA T-1 (2/1/66)
LA T-2 (2/4/66)

On January 31, 1966, the MSS, SCDCP, met at 4431 Angeles Vista Boulevard. It was commented at this meeting that the clubs should take a look at what they were doing in relation to the SSCDC, and not just let it be an organization of a few Party people It was also stated the the Party had been clamoring for "left centers" and that the SSCDC was a real good one that was forming a base in the community, and if there was proper Party participation, it would be an excellent place for recruitment.

(5) Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB)

LA T-20 (1/14/66)

A fund-raising affair sponsored by the SSCDC was held on January 9, 1966 at 5625 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles. Proceeds were to go to the SSCDC, but all the plans and work done to make the affair a success were contributed by the LACDBRPFB.

LA T-20 (2/3/66)

During a birthday celebration sponsored by the LACDBRPFB on January 30, 1966 at 3875 City Terrace Drive, Los Angeles, ROSE CHERNIN, Chairman, discussed the importance of the organization. She also praised attorneys of the LACDBRPFB who defended the Negroes arrested during the Watts riot in August, 1965, and who helped to organize the SSCDC

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

(1) Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA, M-L)

LA T-26 (4/1/66)

The Los Angeles Cell of the CP, USA, M-L has no plans for any demonstrations or other activity relative to racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-27 (1/3/66)

At a meeting of the West Adams CP Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on December 20, 1965, at a residence on West Vernon Avenue, one of the points on the agenda was what was being done in the Watts area of Los Angles. The Chairman said he felt that with the building in and getting the Watts area moving ahead again they, the CP, would have considerable potential in recruiting new members there. All those present were urged to work toward this end in their work in the Watts area.

LA T-4 (1/28/66)

A meeting of the South Central CP Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 1235 West 68th Street on January 19, 1966. During this meeting, it was stated that ROSE CHERNIN was urging closer Negro and white unity, and was hoping to obtain more cooperation from various organizations and church groups to help in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

LA T-28 (1/24/66)

Source furnished a throw-away which indicated that the Free Press Forum (FPF) was presenting the Financial Secretary of the SSCDC on the subject, "The Big Frame-Up in Watts and South Central Los Angeles", plus "An Evaluation of the McCone Report", on Friday, January 28, 1966 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place.

LA T-29 (6/25/65)

The FPF is an activity sponsored solely by the MSS, SCDCP. It is controlled and directed by the MSS, FPF Committee, which is a committee composed entirely of selected members of the MSS, SCDCP.

LA T-1 (1/28/66)

At a recent CP discussion, one of those present said there was a lack of understanding among the Negro youth, in that they could not see what good the Party was doing on the civil rights problem. This person said these youth could not be told

exactly how the Party was working in a particular group or organization because of the damage it might do and, therefore, could only see the evidences of white chauvinism that was so evident among some of the Party people.

LA T-2 (2/4/66)
LA T-11 (2/4/66)

At an MSS Committee meeting of the SCDCP, held on January 31, 1966, those present were told that in connection with Negro History Week, all CP Clubs were urged to support the Freedom Now Demonstration to be held on February 12, 1966 around the 77th Street Police Precinct, and which was to be followed with a Lincoln Day Rally for Peace and Freedom, at the Baptist Church, 4155 McKinley Avenue. The MSS has leaflets for this affair, and all CP Clubs in the Section were urged to distribute them in the community.

LA T-11 (2/11/66)

A meeting of the South Central Club of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on February 2, 1966 at 1733 West 84th Street. During this meeting, one of those present spoke of the peace march to be held February 12, 1966 at the 77th Street Police Precinct, and said the MSS was using this peace march for its part in the Negro History Week.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(A) CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

LA T-13 (4/6/66)

At a meeting of the members of CORE with the National Chairman on April 3, 1966 at 2323 Burnside Avenue, Los Angeles, the members accused each other of sabotaging the civil rights plans in Los Angeles because of their "Black Nationalist" attitude. It was pointed out that the Negroes in the Los Angeles Chapter have lined up solidly against the white people. The feeling was that this has not contributed to the progress of CORE other than to prevent the Marxists from using the organization for their own purposes.

1

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a confidential source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above confidential source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;

2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;

3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

1

APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS
DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL stated, at a meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) has set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

A second source advised in November, 1965, that CHARLENE MITCHELL is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC is to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
April 27, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LA 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GORDON M. SIM, dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for New York 2 copies, and for Chicago and Miami copy each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Sources used to characterize BARBER are NY 2010-S and AT 1380-S* [redacted] (U)

Source used to characterize CERNEY is [redacted]

Sources used to characterize BLACKWELL are [redacted] (U)

100-442529-1755

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794) REC- 13
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
3 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1- 100-5718)
(1- [redacted]) (JOHN BARBER)
(1- [redacted]) (CAROL HOOVER)
(1- 157-698) (R. T. BLACKWELL) (1- 100-6563) (C.T.VIVIAN)
(1- [redacted]) (HARRY BOETTE) AGS:cb
(16)

18 APR 26 1966

INT/SEC

AGENCY: ACS-CONT, OSTRACISM, DEPT. ISD (ED.)
DATE FORW: 4/27/66
HOW FORW: 215
BY: [redacted]

UNREC COPY CONTAINED IN CASE FILE 100-442529-1755

Room 922 988 ICC + LHM

C. G. Wick

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: JKH Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

57 MAY 6 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

6080 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Indefinite 18 1977

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Sources used to characterize BOYTE are AT 1380-S* and AT 1382-S*(4)

Source used to characterize BERTA GREEN is [redacted](4) b6 b7C b7D

Source used to characterize BRADEN is [redacted] (by request).

Source used to characterize JACOBS is [redacted](4)

Source used to characterize COLLINS is [redacted] (by request).

Source used to characterize MEYERS is [redacted](4) (U)

Source used to characterize WILLIE MAE MALLORY is [redacted](4)

Source used to characterize JIM MALLORY is [redacted](4)

Source used to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*(4)

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*(4) (U)

Sources used to characterize VIVIAN are [redacted](4) and AT 1380-S* (U)

If the information from AT 1380-S* and AT 1382-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.(4)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.(4)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-86 1678 RFPlott
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ 83-179
87,063

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

6-28-84 ~~2-14-83~~ 8972TDK/kc
Classified by 3670RPH
Declassify on: OADR (SCLC)
Per Program Related Matters
80-1549 81-1384
80-2116 81-1079
81-1346

On April 18, 1966, a confidential source advised that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) held a National Board Meeting April 12-13, 1966, in Miami, Florida. Source advised the following individuals were observed to attend this board meeting: X (U)

JOHN BARBER, Executive Assistant to the President, SCLC

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC

HARRY G. BOYTE, Director, Project Dialogue, SCLC

CAROL HOOVER, Director of Special Events, SCLC

STANLEY LEVISON

CORDY T. VIVIAN, former Director of Affiliates, SCLC, currently connected with the Urban Training Center for Christian Missions, Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (4) X

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED REACTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE 6-26-86 Ogle

With regard to VIVIAN, source advised he continues to maintain some type of affiliation with SCLC, the exact nature of which was not known to source. X (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-1755

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM~~ FCIM, II, 1-
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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REASON FOR EXTENSION
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6-29-86
per release 1K-1mb

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ENCLOSURE

SECRET (U)

JOHN BARBER

A confidential source advised 11/22/57 that JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. Source advised BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics. (S) (U)

On 2/11/66, Special Agents of the FBI observed JOHN BARBER enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant, 233 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, and stand close to the entrance. At 11:37 a.m., ISOBEL CERNEY was observed to enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant and immediately engage BARBER in conversation.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

[ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY] (X)(U)

A confidential source on August 25, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. Source reported that $36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY. (X)(U)

C. P. MEMBER

Source advised on September 18, 1961, that a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag," and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers. (X)(U)

Source advised on August 28, 1962, that ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY are now out of the Communist Party although the $25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party (X)(U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. (U)

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina. (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

HARRY G. BOYTE

FLA

On 2/27/64 Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, advised that while attending the kidnapping trial of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in Monroe during February, 1964, as a defense witness, HARRY G. BOYTE was observed to be in frequent contact with BERTA GREEN.

On 4/29/63, Inspector ROXEY CHARLES, Norfolk, Virginia Police Department, furnished a copy of a program pertaining to a meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Norfolk 4/26 - 27/63. This program set forth a list of the names of "resource people." Among these names appeared that of HARRY BOYTE.

SECRET (U)

5

SECRET (U)

BERTA GREEN

On 2/28/64, a confidential source advised BERTA GREEN was then a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SECRET (U)

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On August 30, 1963, a confidential source advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN E. JACOBS, also known as
Jon Jacobs

A confidential source advised on September 16, 1965 that on September 13, 1965 JON JACOBS attended an executive board meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) held at the residence of Beth Edelman, 932 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

A confidential source made available during June of 1965 a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965, which reported that the spring meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF met on April 16, 1965, at the Inter-Denominational Theological Seminary, 633 Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the members of the Board, Advisory Committee, and staff, also present was Mrs. Virginia Y. Collins. (X) U

The minutes also revealed that Mrs. Virginia Y. Collins was designated as Special Assistant to Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Executive Director of SCEF by action of the Board. (X) U

On March 11, 1965, Detective Bernard Windstein, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department, advised that a leaflet had been distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Citizens which lists Virginia Young Collins as chairman. Windstein stated a source of his department had advised that this leaflet was mimeographed in the office of SCEF and that 5,000 copies had been prepared of which 3,000 were to be distributed locally, and the remaining 2,000 were to be mailed to various individuals. This leaflet set forth information that an hour prayer meeting would be held at the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, 2321 Thalia Street, at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, 1965, to adopt a petition to Federal officials and, in addition, to dramatize their concern and demands, a march from the church to the Federal Building on Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was planned.

At approximately 2:10 p.m. on March 14, 1965, a total of 65 demonstrators were observed in front of the Federal Building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. This observation was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

GEORGE MEYERS

A confidential source on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee, and also knows him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

SECRET (U)

13

~~SECRET~~ (U)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

On 2/11/59, a confidential source advised that while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party in New York City, JIM MALLORY identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

14

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JIM MALLORY

A confidential source on 3/6/59 advised JIM MALLORY as of that date was organizer of the Harlem, New York Branch of the Communist Party.

(X)4 N.Y. GL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

15

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia, daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. $(4)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. $(4)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. $(4)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

16

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

FLE
N.Y.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

17

~~SECRET~~ (U)

C. T. VIVIAN

A confidential source in November, 1947, advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, this source advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period of time.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	4/29/66	1/27 - 4/29/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY | TYPED BY: neb

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

Portions of attached report excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives
REH 5/18/77

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/31/66, at Miami.

- P* -

LEAD

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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2 - Miami (100-15068)

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100-442529-175 REC 5
EX-112
MAY 2 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~FAO~~
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/16/66	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: Cp PER: RT	
	BY:	

57 MAY 17 1966

Notations

INTSEC

b6
b7C

This report is classified ~~SECRET~~ because of the sensitive nature of information furnished by AT 1382-S* with respect to the racial situation; this classification felt necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant in furnishing this type of information. The report would normally be classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ due to MM T-1 through MM T-4, and MM T-6, informants of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Due to the limited number of persons attending the CP, USA, National Negro Commission meeting in New York City, January 19, 1966, and the continuity of later information in Miami from this same informant, [redacted] two T symbols, MM T-1 and MM T-3, were utilized to avoid compromising this valuable source. b7D

A local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed on April 17, 1966, at Miami. However, Miami indices contain no subversive references on any of the local officers on the basis of known background about them at this time.

On February 16, 1966, [redacted] learned that GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CP, USA, from Baltimore, Maryland, had contacted the Florida CP, USA, Organizer, and suggested that local SCLC chapters at Miami, St. Augustine, and Jacksonville, Florida, be contacted, and to lend them any CP support they desire. According to [redacted] the Florida CP, USA, Organizer, intends to look into this matter further, has done nothing in this regard, and since disclosure of this information would by its nature tend to identify [redacted] it is not included in this report.

INFORMANTS

MM T-1 is [redacted]

MM T-2 is CG 5824-S*, (characterization of HENRY WINSTON)

MM T-3 is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

MM T-4 is [redacted] (characterization of GEORGE MEYERS)

MM T-5 is [redacted] PSI - (Under Development), 100-15276-24

MM T-6 is NY 2760-S*, (characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER)

MM T-7 is [redacted] (by request) 157-489-218

MM T-8 is AT 1382-S*, (characterization of HARRY BOYTE)

C.*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA b6 b7C
Date: April 29, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In 1/66, CP, USA, National Negro Commission discussed Miami CP dispute over Negro political candidate, resulting in letter from HENRY WINSTON, Vice Chairman of CP, USA, stating proper Party position as unequivocal support of Negro candidate. Miami CP members informed of availability of article Terror Down South, written by CP Organizer for Southern Region of U. S., concerning Negro problem in South. On 4/20/66, HERBERT APTHEKER, CP, USA, theoretician, in speech at University of Miami, stated many Negroes in CP, and CP, USA, participates as much as possible in all civil rights demonstrations and activities in the U. S. Also stated in next few years of the Negro Revolution, the trend will be away from legal rights and toward personal conflicts, and will end up on the American streets. HARRY BOYTE from Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters, Atlanta, Ga., who was instrumental in formation of SCLC chapter, Miami, wanted contact with CP, USA, Southern Region Organizer in 2/66.

- p* -

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Group One
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) Policy Concerning Negro Political Candidates

A meeting of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission was held on January 19, 1966, at New York, New York.

The subject matter concerned the problem of the increase of white Chauvinist expressions within and without the CP, and in certain electoral activity.

HENRY WINSTON spoke about the Miami, Florida, situation, where he said the activities and role of several influential Party members who broke from Party decisions can be charged with the responsibility for making the difference in the defeat of a Negro woman candidate for the City Commission. There were nearly 40,000 votes cast in this election and the Negro candidate lost by only 1,400 votes. These several comrades were sufficiently influential in various organizations that their unpermissible support for the opponent was responsible for this margin of votes.

WINSTON commended the Miami CP for directing the attention of the national leadership to this situation by submitting a memorandum for action by the national leadership.

JAMES JACKSON was highly in favor of the position of the majority of Miami CP members who believed that the Negro candidate should have been supported even though not a "progressive," and he urged that their position be strongly upheld.

It was decided that the National Secretariat would prepare a policy statement in this regard.

MM T-1
January 31, 1966

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, in August, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that Committee, the National Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

MM T-2
August 12 - 13, 1961

A meeting of the Miami CP City Committee was held on February 6, 1966, in Miami. The problem concerning whether Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE, a Miami Negro businesswoman, should have been supported for a position on the City of Miami City Commission evoked a heated discussion. PAT TOOHEY said this problem was presented to the National Office, and that the National Office was astounded that any CP member in Miami would take a position against a prominent Negro candidate.

MORRIS ROHINSKY, Chairman of the Miami CP, violently disagreed with TOOHEY, using as his argument that Mrs. RANGE was not a "progressive," and should not be supported just because she is a Negro. He listed several other instances which, he said, showed why Negroes should not be supported, per se; for example, there were two Negroes on the jury in Washington, D. C., which recently convicted the CP, USA, and also, a Fort Lauderdale Negro gave a substantial donation to BARRY GOLDWATER. ROHINSKY asked contemptuously whether the Party would demand that he support these Negroes.

TOOHEY severely castigated ROHINSKY, pointing out these were isolated incidents, stating that a correct Marxist understanding of the Party position concerning the Negro and Negro mass movements would show ROHINSKY was in error, stating ROHINSKY should be ashamed of his position from a CP standpoint, and that if ROHINSKY had made his statements before any other CP gathering, he would have been overwhelmingly voted out of the Party. After TOOHEY read the riot act to ROHINSKY and others, especially his statements concerning the threat of expulsion, ROHINSKY appeared to calm down considerably concerning this matter; however, it appeared that this issue is far from settled.

MM T-3
February 9, 1966

PAT TOOHEY is the ranking CP, USA, official in Florida and Organizer of the Florida CP.

MM T-3
March 30, 1966

At a meeting of the CP City Committee held on February 25, 1966, a letter was read from HENRY WINSTON in which WINSTON stated that the proper Party position would have been unequivocal support of Mrs. RANGE. He said the position of the minority of Miami CP members showed a lack of understanding of the importance of this problem, underestimated the readiness of the masses to support the candidacy of a Negro woman, and indicated a failure to understand the national character of the Negro question.

WINSTON said that the direction with which the civil rights movement today and the democratic movement as a whole, should be concerned, is the struggle for political power. He said that recently, a whole series of conferences dealing with this subject have taken place throughout the United States. He said the Negro people feel that in the fight for full equality, the struggle for political power is one of their more important weapons, and that Communists in the United States are in accord with this decision. In fact, one of the primary slogans of the CP, USA, is the struggle for first-class citizenship. He said the fight for political power will become more and more important in the fight to bring about political equality for the Negro people.

WINSTON said that there exists a tremendous problem in terms of elective and appointive office, and this situation is a real indictment of the United States.

This struggle develops in numerous ways and forms, A position taken by some, an anti-white position, is that Harlem should become a self-contained unit, and all white people would be removed, and political power placed only

in the hands of Negroes. He said this is an unsound way to approach the correct struggle for power, and that the fight for political power must be based on unity of Negro and white people on the basis of advancing that struggle to the point where the struggle against inequality can develop on all fronts.

In this regard, WINSTON said that in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party, with a membership of about 25,000, and existing within forty of the eighty-two counties of that state, is fighting for official recognition as the dominant party in that state. This is a new development which grew out of a specific situation in Mississippi, and is the form in which the struggle for political power, when properly understood, is being developed in that state.

WINSTON said that the essence of this struggle is for representative government, and this means the election of Negroes to political office in which an appeal is made to all those who believe in a democratic government. This means that in areas where there is a Negro minority, the right to be elected to office; in areas where there is a Negro majority, the right to share the leadership with the white people; and in some other cases, the election of a majority of Negroes representing all people.

In this fight, it will be necessary to include the organizations of voters' leagues, democratic parties, improvement associations, and numerous other forms.

WINSTON concluded by stating that it is a measure of the thinking and understanding of all Progressives as to how to defend the best national interests of the United States, the individual states, and the counties and cities.

This letter was well received by the members of the Miami City Committee, with the major exception of MORRIS ROHINSKY, who is Chairman of the Miami CP. He said he still disagreed with this position as taken by

WINSTON, and that the National Office does not understand mass work and particularly, Party work in the South, which is different than anywhere else in the United States. The WINSTON letter will be the subject of further discussions in each of the CP Clubs in Miami.

There was some talk among those CP members who were in complete agreement with WINSTON that in view of the anti-Party attitude of ROHINSKY on the Negro question, an attempt will be made to ease him out as Chairman of the Miami CP.

MM T-3
March 2, 1966

It was learned that Miami CP members were informed by the CP, USA, National Office, New York City, of the availability of reprints of an article which was in The Worker newspaper, entitled Terror Down South, written by GEORGE MEYERS of Baltimore, Maryland. This article dealt with the use of terror and other methods of intimidation used against the Negro in the South by Southern racists.

MM T-3
March 30, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, and the CP Organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

MM T-4
January 20, 1966

Speech of HERBERT APTHEKER

HERBERT APTHEKER, described in local newspapers as an American CP theoretician, spoke before approximately 1,200 students in the Student Union at the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, during the evening of April 20, 1966.

APTHEKER, speaking on The American Negro Today - Reform or Revolution, followed closely this topic in detailing the history, problems, and causes of the civil rights activity in the United States. He said the fight for civil rights is not a reform movement, but a revolutionary movement, and that riots such as those which occurred in Watts, California, will happen again. He blamed the big money interests and the slum ghettos for the civil rights situation today. He said the Negro question cannot be solved while the United States has an aggressive foreign policy and was fighting in Viet Nam.

During a question and answer period following his speech, he stated when asked about anti-Negro demonstrations in the Soviet Union, that there are thousands of Africans going to school there, and that there was bound to be a few racists among the millions of Russians.

The question which appeared to bother APTHEKER the most was whether civil rights in the United States or political rights in the Soviet Union will be achieved first. APTHEKER proposed that the United States get into a race with the Soviet Union to see if the United States can solve its civil rights problems before the Soviet Union solves its political freedom problem.

MM T-5
April 21, 1966

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held in December, 1959.

MM T-6
December 13, 1959

On April 21, 1966, Colonel RICHARD G. BANKS, Professor of Military Science, University of Miami, advised that HERBERT APTHEKER confined himself pretty much to the announced topic of the American Negro during his speech at the University of Miami. While he began his speech by citing many facts and statistics concerning civil rights and the background of the Negro problem with which a reasonable person could agree, he then managed to turn the question of

rights into an indictment of the system of government in the United States. At no time did he indicate any independence in thinking from the "line" used by the Soviet Union in criticizing the United States.

During the question and answer period, APTHEKER said the CP is "small" in the United States, but is engaged in civil rights activity to the best of its ability whenever and wherever it can. He said there are many Negroes belonging to the CP.

The April 22, 1966, issue of the Miami Hurricane, University of Miami student newspaper, contained an article on APTHEKER's speech on April 20, 1966. In this article, APTHEKER is reflected as stating that the CP in America participates as much as possible in all civil rights demonstrations and activities in the United States, that automation and monumental inadequacies of the two-party system will lead American Negroes to join in a "world-wide revolution," that black and white people must learn to live together, and differences must be resolved immediately, or American democracy cannot last, and it is past time to bring socialism to the United States. The article continued that during a question period following his speech, APTHEKER said that in the next few years of the Negro Revolution, the trend will be away from legal rights and toward personal conflicts, and will end up on the American streets.

APTHEKER also contended that race relations in the Soviet Union are no problem.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On April 19, 1966, MM T-7 advised that HARRY G. BOYTE, from the SCLC headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia, was instrumental in persuading MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and his staff, of the necessity for a Miami Chapter of the SCLC.

GEORGE MEYERS previously characterized in this report.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
April 29, 1966

MM 100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/25/66

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Remylet to Bureau, 1/31/66.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

No information developed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW:lla
(5)

REC-43 100-442529-1757

EX-108

5-2

NO APR 27 1966

INT/SEC

5 MAY 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-05

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 4/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK CINAL

SUBJECT: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka
IS - C
(Bufile 100-436462)
(NK 100-46365)

CIRM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM pertaining to rally to be held 4/30/66 at Newark by LNVC.

Mr. DONALD STEIN, 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, advised telephonically this date.

Copies of attached LHM will be disseminated locally to 108th INTC Group, Region II, and Secret Service, Newark.

NK T-1 is NK 2236-S who was contacted by SA [redacted] [redacted]

Attached LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because it reflects information received from NK T-1 who is furnishing information on a continuing basis, the unauthorized disclosure of which could possibly reveal the identity of this source.

100-442529-

7 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-138315) (VIDEM)
7 - Newark
(1 - 100-4284LL) (CINAL)
(1 - 100-48230) (VIDEM)
[redacted] (ESTHER NETTKE)
(CLARENCE COGGINS)

NOT RECORDED
165 MAY 3 1966

REH:aas
(14)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

50 MAY 11 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436462-113

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
also known as Labor Vanguard Democrats
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) is contained in the appendix.

On April 25, 1966, Bernard McCabe, Office of the Chief of Police, Newark, New Jersey, advised that captioned group had recently obtained a permit to hold a rally at Military Park, Newark, New Jersey, on April 30, 1966, from 2:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. Mr. McCabe said that the permit was obtained by Esther Nette through the Newark, New Jersey, Department of Public Works on behalf of the Labor Vanguard Democrats (LVD).

NK T-1 advised on May 3, 1965, that Esther Nette has been an active member of the LNVC since 1961.

NK T-1 advised on April 25, 1966, that the rally would be political in nature and would include a speech by Clarence Coggins, who is a political nominee for New Jersey State Senator and who would speak on behalf of his candidacy as well as in opposition to the U. S. policy in Vietnam.

A characterization of Clarence Coggins is included in the characterization of the LNVC.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529 -
ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title **LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, also known as Labor Vanguard Democrats COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	4/28/66	4/25-26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY pm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Denver dated 1/28/66.

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Report on this matter prior to September 1, 1966.

INFORMANTS:

Source	Location
DN T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-4754-1827
DN T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1758

REC-41

3 MAY 3 1966

ST-107

COPIES MADE:
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2-New York (RM)
5-Denver
(2 - 100-8997) (1 - 100-2650)
(1 - 100-1800) (1 - 62-1623)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV, DEPT, ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/10/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RYS
By	BY: [redacted] RDS: lw

Notations

INTSEC

DN 100-8997

Source	Location
DN T-3	Instant Report

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "Confidential" since data reported from DN T-1, DN T-2, and DN T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof, which could adversely affect the national defense.

-B*-

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Chicago (Registered)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Registered)
1 - OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado (Registered)
1 - INTC, Denver (Registered)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Denver, Colorado
Date: April 28, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Approximately 35 individuals, which included members of the CP and the Denver Branch, SWP, picketed a "conservatives civil rights seminar" being held at George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, on 3/19/66. The picketing was organized by the Denver Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who reported that the seminar was originated by the John Birch Society and was a racist and hate attack on the civil rights movement in Denver.

-P*-

DETAILS:

(U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DN 100-8997

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration, George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, March 19, 1966

The March 2, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post," a daily Denver newspaper, reported that a newly formed "Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations" is a front for the John Birch Society, aimed at linking the "communist conspiracy" with the civil rights movement. It was reported that the committee has been soliciting individuals, clubs, and organizations to purchase $5.00 per person tickets to a "civil rights seminar" March 19, 1966. It reported that the committee was formed on the advice of a Regional Coordinator of the John Birch Society.

It reported that the Regional Coordinator of the John Birch Society, DONALD H. KENNEDY, of [redacted] b6 b7C Lakewood, Colorado, acknowledged that the sole reason in forming the Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations was to promote an all-day seminar March 19, 1966, at George Washington High School.

It reported that the speakers for the March 19 seminar would be G. EDWARD GRIFFIN, LEONARD PATTERSON, Mrs. JULIA BROWN, and GEORGE SCHUYLER. It reported that all of the speakers were Negroes except GRIFFIN, who was a National Staff Coordinator for the Birch Society.

On April 1, 1966, DN T-1 made available a letter dated March 15, 1966, written to the members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The letter is quoted below:

DN 100-8997

"Dear N.A.A.C.P. Member:

"Please join the PICKET LINE against the racist and hate attack on the civil rights movement in Denver being organized by the right-wing John Birch Society.

"Racists, many of whom are also White Citizens Council supporters, have organized an all day meeting here in Denver this Saturday to attack the Negro freedom movement. The name of the segregationist group is "The Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations".

"JOIN US

"SATURDAY, MARCH 19th, 9:30 a.m.

"At George Washington High School
655 South Monaco St.

"(South Monaco St. at East Exposition Ave.)

"Come early! The picketing is to last two hours.

"This is important. Please show your support for FREEDOM NOW.

"Sincerely,

"Denver Branch, NAACP

"Oliver Diggs, Direct Action Chairman

"Telephone: 322-3917

"DON'T BE MISLED BY THIS GROUP WITH A

"PHONY CIVIL RIGHTS NAME

"Who Are They?

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COLORED PEOPLE COLO.

"A 'front' committee for the John Birch Society - A right wing extremist group with a goal in 1966 to attack and discredit the civil rights movement.

"Why?

"What better way to exploit any white prejudice and backlash that exists in the country.

"What better way to attract the 'do-nothings', 'go slow' and racist elements to membership?

"While waging war against the civil rights movement, the John Birch Society has, at the same time tryed to create a fake image of itself as friendly to Negroes.

"Don't be fooled by a phony name or a handful of 'show Negroes' on their program who are on their payroll!!! The John Birch Society is seeking to exploit the nation's racial tensions for its own propaganda and recruitment.

"The Denver Branch, NAACP"

On March 21, 1966, DN T-2 reported that approximately 35 individuals picketed George Washington High School, Denver, Colorado, during the morning hours of March 19, 1966, protesting the "conservatives civil rights seminar" which was being held at the high school. Between 175 and 200 people attended the seminar.

On April 1, 1966, DN T-1 reported that a group of individuals under the sponsorship of NAACP participated in the picket line between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m., on March 19, 1966, at George Washington High School, protesting a seminar being conducted by the "Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations." Three members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) were present in this picket line.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP is part of the appendix attached hereto.

On March 21, 1966, DN T-3 reported that approximately 35 individuals under the direction of the NAACP participated in the picketing of a conservatives civil rights seminar being held at George Washington High School on March 19, 1966. This seminar was under the sponsorship of the Denver Committee to Improve Racial Relations, which committee was organized by members of the John Birch Society. One member of the Communist Party (CP) group in Denver participated in this demonstration.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-8997

Denver, Colorado
April 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C
at Denver, Colorado, dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

April 20, 1966

REC-110 100-442529-1759

Honorable Stanley L. Greigg
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your communication of April 18th has been received, and I appreciate your bringing the letter and enclosure from your constituent, Mr. Calvin G. Stickel of Le Mars, Iowa, to my attention.

I am returning your enclosures and I regret that it is not possible to comment further on them in view of the confidential nature of information in FBI files pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

MAILED 4
APR 20 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: [redacted] the organization Summer '66 are not identifiable in Bureau files. The Ecumenical Institute of Chicago, Illinois, is mentioned in a report of the Chicago Office regarding Communist Influence in Racial Matters as being one of a group of community organizations in Chicago associated with the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations which was the prime initiator of the school boycott in Chicago in October, 1963. (100-442529-286, page 258) Bufiles reflect limited cordial contacts with Congressman Greigg.

GEM:cao
(4)

MAY 9 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 18, 1966

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attached is a letter from a constituent and a brochure which is self-explanatory. May we have your thoughts on this?

Thank you.

REC-110

100-442529-1759

4 APR 29 1966

ack
4-20-66
CEM/cao

Very respectfully,

STANLEY L. GREIGG
M.C., 6th District, Iowa

2 ENCLOSURE

16-76350-1

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

38 APR 19 1966 EXP-PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/28/80 BY SP1 GSK/RDR

Westmar College

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

LE MARS, IOWA

4/6/66

Dear Sir:

The enclosed piece was posted on one of our bulletin boards. I spent some time with the Unamerican activities committee of the American Legion for a few years and it may be that I am overly sensitive to language, but this piece has a familiar ring to it.

APR 8 1966

(4)

A little investigation brings forth the news that we have been sending students to these meetings and, according to some of the people on campus, the students have returned with a "warped" attitude toward almost everything.

As I have no connections who might check this organization out so see if it might be a "Front" type of thing, I will send it on to you for whatever interest you might have in it.

As Ever,

Cal

Calvin G. Stickel

CAL STICKEL

Iowa

100-442529-1769

ENCLOSURE

...STEM BUT DIFFERENT

...ONIC ... for all students who wish to see ... beings enabled to live in mas... chanized society will be rigorously ... and practical methodologies ... changing the present climate of ...erican thinking.

...OLD INTO INTE... UNAL COMMUNITY — ... experienced the loneliness of u... quivocal commitment will live in cov... ting community in order to create the fullest ... accomplishing the necessary su... mer project.

... — for responsible students who know ... the anxiety of having to decide ... future of humanity, will personally ... building qualities of the total accumulated human experience which is the context for su... decisions.

...AN PROTEST

THE ...
...ONC... NED
... and pro-
...ected ...
They a... ...rant
...methods for d... ...rrilla, urban,
...ide ... , economic and cul-
...tural ideolo... ...rics which will
...not ... ... Stu... ...prece-
...dented ... ... divide...
...cre... ...ed to ...v... ...st and
...possibly ...rge out ...
... the future.

A NEW BREED of humanness has emerged, which is pushing past bourgeois patterns, respectable livelihood, and approved education. Faced with the depth question — *What am I to do with my 70 years of energy?* — it is tempting to be seduced into floating it away or expending it in all directions. Summer '66 is an exciting alternative for those daringly intentional ones who wish to put their lives into a thrust which will further global humanness.

- comprehensive plan of attack
- formal curriculum
- experimental worship
- unique study methodology
- tactics for global revolution
- universal mission
- cultural milieu of Chicago
- concrete service
- recovery of labor in urban society
- creative discipline
- crucial urban experience
- corporate mobilization
- humanizing pedagogy
- radical gestalting

...MER '66

a cultural context for ...	COMPREHENSIVE STUDY CURRICULUM				CONTINUING COMMUNITY REFORMULATION	a significant chance to serve and create
	... Contemporary ...	Contemporary Psychology & Art	Contemporary Sociology & History	Contemporary Science & Philosophy		
	The C...	The Individual ... Life	The Community and the ...	The Nation and the ...		

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1759

is conducted by the faculty of the Ecumenical Institute is the summer quarter of the program year study program in the practics of revolution for mission-oriented groups and sentinel individuals in culture. The cost is minimal, $10 pre-registration and $90 room and board.

is located in the Negro Ghetto of Metropolitan Chicago on the unique urban campus of the Ecumenical Institute. It is a part of a comprehensive community reformulation project called "Fifth City."

, an affiliate of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago, is a unique center for research in practical training, experimental education and serious communication. It was founded out of a resolution of the second Assembly of the World Council of Churches held in Greater Chicago in 1954.

CHICAGO PROTEST

For Further Information And Application Form Complete The Following And Mail To:

Director of Summer '66

The Ecumenical Institute: Chicago

3444 Congress Parkway Chicago, Illinois 60624 Area Code 312 / 722-3444

name school

current address year

city state zip code major

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 4/11/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReNYairtel, dated 10/15/65, captioned "THREAT BY THOMAS WILLIAM MATTHEW, MD TO INCITE RIOT, NYC, 10/4/65; RACIAL MATTERS," wherein Dr. MATTHEWS is identified, Bufile 157-6-34.

Enclosed are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information from NY 1519-S*; one copy is furnished WFO for its information.

This letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which, could possibly impair the effectiveness of the sources, thereby impairing the defense interests of the US. These sources are NY 1519-S* and CG 5824-S*.

Sources used to characterize individuals are:

Source	Person Characterized
CG 5824-S*	HENRY WINSTON
[redacted]	Dr. THOMAS WILLIAM MATTHEW

(3-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1-Washington Field (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York

LCK:tms
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SRC-CIR.~~;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAC~~ STATE, IRS, CIA
DATE FORW: 4/15/66
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: PTB:RT

REC-40 100-442529-1760

APR 12 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 MAY 6 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bufile 100-442529

New York, New York
April 11, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

The April 2, 1966, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" reported that Doctor (Dr.) Thomas W. Matthew, a neurosurgeon who is Executive Director of the Interfaith Health Association of New York, announced on April 1, 1966, that this group had asked the Soviet Union and seven other countries for loans totaling $80,000,000.00 to finance a "self-help program for American Negroes". Dr. Matthew stated the decision to appeal to foreign governments was made after efforts to borrow money within the United States proved fruitless. The group sent letter asking for $10,000,000.00 loans to the heads of each government in the Soviet Union, France, Japan, Liberia, Kenya, Sweden, Kuwait and Israel. Dr. Matthew stated, according to the "Herald Tribune", that in a letter on March 28, 1966, a legal officer in the United States State Department had told Dr. Matthew that no federal laws or regulations forbade what the association had in mind, except in countries that are off-limits now to most Americans, such as Cuba, North Vietnam and mainland China. The "Herald Tribune" further reported that Dr. Matthew had stated that his group is supported by about 400 Negro Baptist ministers and dozens of civic groups and that they had chosen the eight countries for their political diversity "because we are not political. We are very jealous about our loyalty to the U.S. We don't want anyone confused on that". Dr. Matthew hopes for low interest loans, which could be used to purchase slum property and rehabilitate same.

D.C.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from
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and declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-442529—1760

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The surplus from this operation would be used to repay the loans and support charitable efforts, among them the group's 125 bed interfaith hospital in Jamaica, Queens, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1966, that Dr. Matthew was endeavoring to have Henry Winston, with whom he has had previous contact, to intercede with Premier Kosygin of the USSR to approve the $10,000,000.00 loan.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in April, 1964, Henry Winston was elected a member of the Secretariat and the National Board of the Communist Party, USA.

On October 1, 1965, a confidential source who is employed in the United States Government, furnished information which disclosed that during the previous week, a Dr. Matthew, who is Director of the Interfaith Hospital, 175-10 88th Avenue, Jamaica, Long Island, New York, appeared at the headquarters of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), Washington, D. C., for the purpose of obtaining a "tax break" for the Interfaith Hospital, allegedly in financial distress.

According to source, IRS informed Dr. Matthew that he could receive no "tax break", whereupon Dr. Matthew allegedly stated that he had much influence in the Negro communities of New York City and if he "gave the word" he could incite a riot worse than that which had occurred in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

TELETYPE UNIT

APR 25 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

250 PM URGENT 4-25-66 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /1/ BALTIMORE CHICAGO AND DETROIT

BALTIMORE CHICAGO AND DETROIT VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

5- Balt

CIRM; COMINFIL NALC, IS - C.

RE NEW YORK TEL APRIL TWO ONE LAST.

[redacted] AND [redacted] b7D

[redacted] ADVISED ON APRIL TWO FIVE INSTANT THAT THE MEETING OF CP MEMBERS REGARDING NALC WAS HELD AT HOME OF JOHN CUTCH, ONE FIVE ONE WEST ONE SIX STREET, NEW YORK CITY, ON APRIL TWO THREE LAST. [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THAT JIM TORMEY, NEW YORK DISTRICT BOARD MEMBER, ON THE EVENING OF APRIL TWO TWO LAST, STATED CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, VICE CHAIRMAN, CPUSA, HAD CHANGED THE DATE OF THIS MEETING TO APRIL TWO THREE RATHER THAN APRIL TWO FOUR LAST AS SCHEDULED.

[redacted] ADVISED THAT HERB WRIGHT FROM CHICAGO AND JOE CHENERY, NEW YORK NALC COMMUNIST PARTY CAUCUS MEMBER, HAD ARRIVED AT CUTCH'S HOME AT NINE THREE ZERO AM, ON APRIL TWO FOUR LAST, FOR THE PROPOSED MEETING. BOTH WERE TOLD THE MEETING HAD BEEN HELD THE PREVIOUS DAY.

REC-47 100-442529-1761

[redacted] AND [redacted]

[redacted] STATED THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS WERE IN ATTENDANCE.

APR 29 1966

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File CC 100-432067

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WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, NEW YORK DISTRICT CP CHAIRMAN; AGNES WILLIS, MEMBER NEW YORK CP DISTRICT BOARD; JAKE GREEN FROM BALTIMORE, MEMBER CP NATIONAL COMMITTEE; TOMMY DENNIS, JR., FROM DETROIT, MEMBER CP NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AND JIM TORMEY. MARIAN KNIGHT, LEO RABOUINE AND JOHN CUTCH, ALL NEW YORK NALC CP CAUCUS MEMBERS ALSO IN ATTENDANCE. A GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE FORTHCOMING NALC CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, MAY TWO SEVEN THROUGH TWO NINE NEXT ENSUED. ALSO DISCUSSED POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR TO A PHILIP RANDOLPH, NALC PRESIDENT, WHO IS RUMORED MAY RETIRE. POSSIBLE SUCCESSORS MENTIONED WERE HORACE SHEFFIELD, NALC VICE PRESIDENT FROM DETROIT; JOSEPH OVERTON, NALC SECRETARY FROM NEW YORK, AND CLEVELAND ROBINSON, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. CP MEMBERS AT MEETING AGREED THEY WERE GOING TO SUPPORT ROBINSON. ALSO DISCUSSED THAT THE CONVENTION SHOULD ATTEMPT TO GET REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING AS SPEAKER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA HL

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DATE 03-06-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	4-29-66	3/15-4/27/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	KENNETH P. WEST	CAK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST, dated November 1, 1965, at Boston.
Boston letter to Bureau, dated February 11, 1966.

- P* -

LEADS:

ALBANY DIVISION (Information)

One copy of instant report has been designated for information of Albany as the State of Vermont, covered by the Albany Division, is within the territorial boundary of the Communist Party, USA, New England District.

BOSTON DIVISION

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by August 1, 1966.

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3 MAY 3 1966

EX-112

Dissemination Record of Attached Report (cont'd)

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INFORMANTS:

	Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1	- [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-2	- CG 5824 S*	
BS T-3	- [redacted]	

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

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This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since the unauthorized disclosure of data provided by BS T-1, BS T-2, and BS T-3, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness, and could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

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Report of: SA KENNETH P. WEST
Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: April 29, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-35427 ~~CITY - C~~
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on March 20, 1966, was the speaker at a meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts. This meeting was attended by some of the members of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District. During his talk, LIGHTFOOT declared that the new communist program is a wonderful thing.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The "Dorchester - Roxbury Record," a weekly newspaper published in Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, in its issue of March 17, 1966, carried an article entitled, "Civil Rights Fighter At Forum Sunday." In this article it was mentioned that the speaker at a meeting of the Boston Jewish People's Forum (BJPF) on March 20, 1966, would be CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. The latter, in the article, was described as a "leading Negro fighter for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties." In the article it was further mentioned that LIGHTFOOT would discuss the topic of "The United States and The Soviet Union in World Affairs."

A characterization of the BJPF is contained in the appendix hereto.

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Group 1

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At the meeting of the BJPF held on March 20, 1966, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, among those present were OTIS HOOD, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON and LEWIS JOHNSON. The speaker at this meeting was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who announced that he was changing the theme of his talk and he would speak on the new program of the Communist Party of the United States.

During his talk, LIGHTFOOT declared that the new communist program is a wonderful thing and that the Communist Party is the party of the people. LIGHTFOOT also stated that this era was supposed to be the American era but that it has failed and that this country is hated more than ever.

At this meeting, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON went around selling the book, "New Program of the Communist Party, USA."

(BS T-1, March 23, 1966)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is the Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission and Co-chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois.

(BS T-2, July 20, 1960)

Members of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA, New England District, currently include OTIS HOOD as Chairman, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON as Treasurer and LEWIS JOHNSON as Secretary.

(BS T-3, September 24, 1965)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BOSTON JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM,
also known as PEOPLE'S VICTORY FORUM,
JEWISH PEOPLE'S FORUM

On October 28, 1962, a source made available an announcement of the Boston Jewish People's Forum indicating that meetings of the Forum would be held at the Town and Country Club, formerly Morton Plaza, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forum was "Dedicated to Bringing Fuller Understanding to the Community of Our World and Our Times."

CHARLES PIPER, a former member of the Communist Party, USA, New England District, who furnished information to the FBI on a regular basis during the period 1953-1964, advised in February, 1963 that leaders of the CP, USA, New England District, had ordered support of the functions of the Boston Jewish People's Forum by Communist Party members.

The "Dorchester-Roxbury Record", a weekly newspaper published at Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts, in its edition of October 1, 1964, printed an item announcing the opening of the twenty-seventh season of lectures, discussions and symposiums on Sunday, October 11, 1964; that the Forums are held at 11:00 A.M., at the Town and Country Club, at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and that the Forums are open to all.

A second source on May 20, 1965, advised that the Boston Jewish People's Forum continues to hold its meetings on Sunday mornings throughout the year, except for the summer months, at the Town and Country Club, located at Morton and Wellington Hill Streets, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

This source advised that speakers at these meetings are frequently nationally known officials of the Communist Party and in their talks place Communism and CP members in a favorable light.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

April 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA Kenneth P. West, dated April 29, 1966, at Boston, Massachusetts, captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	4-28-66	4/1-22/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY | TYPED BY djm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/28/66 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 through CG T-4 the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

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4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529-1763

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REC-35

ST-101

REC-17

ST-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/10/66		
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Notations

30 MAY 20 1966

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division, and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

CG 100-41324
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INFORMANTS

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CG T-3 CG 5824-S*	
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Report of: SA [redacted] Office: CHICAGO

Date: 4-28-66

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Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) civil rights activity in Chicago has been closely watched by Communist Party (CP) and CP believes focal point of civil rights movement now located Chicago. CP will create program to implement slum areas of Chicago where Negroes concentrated. These areas are the West, South and near North sides of Chicago. CP also continues to stress need for involving labor movement in civil rights movement so a Negro-labor alliance will develop. CP has called for CP collectives to be formed within Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) - SCLC complex, however, no success to date. Some CP of Illinois members have been active in Independent Labor Committee of CCCO. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission, has accepted position of Director, Students Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP) and will develop united front contacts. CP of Illinois members active in National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) instructed to support move by NAACP to establish neighborhood branches. W.E.B. DuBois Club on west side of Chicago has worked in united front relationship with SCLC in establishing tenant councils and job program for Negro youth. CP summer youth project will be instituted again this year and main direction of project will hinge around civil rights struggle with W.E.B. DuBois Clubs attempting to play a role in struggle on economic issues. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party remains relatively inactive in civil rights struggle.

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CG 100-41324

DETAILS:

The following organization mentioned in this report has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the latter pages of this report:

Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)
Modern Book Store
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)
W.E.B. Du Bois Club of Chicago (DCC)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois in January, 1966, was surveying the west side area of Chicago for the purpose of leasing a building where they desire to open a book store similar to the Modern Book Store, the outlet for CP literature in the Chicago area, because with the arrival in Chicago of representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights group, the west side of Chicago has become the center for civil rights activities.

(CG T-1, 1/20/66)

It was learned in early February, 1966, that EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the inactive CP of Illinois Negro Commission, is to go off the CP payroll and become a fulltime employee of a community civil rights service organization on the south side of Chicago.

(CG T-2, 2/14/66)

In February, 1966, it was learned that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, had directed a request to the National Office of the CP, USA, requesting that office to make $1,000 available to the CP of Illinois. This $1,000 is to be used to finance CP of Illinois work in the current civil rights struggle in Chicago, particularly that CP of Illinois work which is centered around the activities of the staff of the SCLC on the west side of Chicago.

(CG T-3, 2/16/66)

It has been learned that EARL DURHAM has accepted a position as director of community civil rights service organization called the Students Woodlawn Area Project (SWAP).

DURHAM will receive a good salary from this organization and will be a fulltime employee. The original idea for SWAP as an organization began approximately two years ago when two graduate students at the University of Chicago began a voluntary tutoring service for the Negro high school students in the Woodlawn area who were experiencing difficulty in their high school studies. These two students eventually issued a call for other college students to join them in this service activity and since that time this organization has grown rapidly. It is understood that SWAP has been sustained financially through the solicitation of private funds and the organization has been such a success that they sought a fulltime director.

The University of Chicago has donated office space to the organization and DURHAM will be headquartered in this office space at Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

(CG T-2, 4/11/66)

b. CP of Illinois State Board

On January 11, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at the home of JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member and member of the CP of Illinois Staff. This meeting which was held in Chicago, Illinois, discussed among other things the War on Poverty Program of the United States Federal government. During this discussion, JAMES WEST noted that the CP of Illinois had produced a pamphlet on this question of poverty in Chicago and WEST suggested to this State Board meeting that this CP pamphlet receive wide-spread circulation in Chicago particularly in the civil rights centers where the war against poverty was being fought such as in the Woodlawn area, the west side and north side of Chicago. WEST suggested that the centers to be contacted be the ones being run by The Woodlawn Organization (TWO), the SCLC Center on the west side of Chicago and the Jobs for Income Now (JOIN) on the north side of Chicago.

(CG T-2, 1/12/66)

On February 8, 1966, CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at the residence of LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois State Board member.

During the meeting EARL DURHAM gave a report on the civil rights struggle in the Chicago area and in this connection mentioned that the forces of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING have concluded their probing effort on the civil rights question in Chicago and have decided to designate the elimination of slums in Chicago as their main objective. He also noted that they had designated a number of economic issues which will be involved in their drive to end slums.

DURHAM then commented on the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and noted that there are 35 civil rights organizations represented in the CCCO, and these organizations as well as the CCCO have found it difficult to gear themselves to the SCLC program. DURHAM noted that not withstanding this difficulty, the relationship between the CCCO and the SCLC leadership has been good. DURHAM said that the SCLC leaders intend to operate independently but that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING definitely is the guiding leader of the SCLC.

By way of explanation DURHAM noted that the Reverend JAMES BEVEL, KING's permanent representative in Chicago, can be independent because he had a financial grant of his own. DURHAM noted that apparently the SCLC and its staff in Chicago are not wanting for money.

DURHAM pointed out that the SCLC is organizing the City of Chicago into various sections. These sections include the near north side, the west side, the north section of the Woodlawn area and the south section of the Woodlawn area. The Reverend JAMES BEVEL in addition to being the main speaker for the SCLC in Chicago, is also the leader of the west side section.

DURHAM stated that the SCLC and the CCCO have liaison between themselves and exchange ideas. DURHAM stated that he himself has established a relationship with people in both the CCCO and the SCLC and has participated in a limited way in some of the overall planning.

DURHAM noted that in connection with the Independent Labor Committee, he, DURHAM, and HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois State Board member, are members of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO and will perhaps be able to play a role in organizing tenant councils, rent freezing and assist in obtaining signatures to petitions to control the payment of rent by tenants residing in Chicago slums.

DURHAM then pointed out that in reference to the civil rights organization called ACT, representatives of ACT were also engaged in independent civil rights work on the west side of Chicago. DURHAM mentioned that LAWRENCE LANDRY, Head of ACT, had been called in by the Reverend JAMES BEVEL. BEVEL had asked LANDRY, for advice on how the SCLC should proceed on the west side of Chicago and LANDRY had failed to produce a satisfactory program for BEVEL.

DURHAM noted that BEVEL is exercising caution with LANDRY because LANDRY has a definite tendency towards black nationalism leading to violence. DURHAM pointed out, nevertheless, that the ACT forces are becoming increasingly active with the SCLC on the west side.

DURHAM stated that in reference to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), no one has heard much from this organization. In reference to the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), DURHAM stated that the NALC only exists on paper and remains strictly an executive type organization.

DURHAM summarized by noting that in reference to the civil rights struggle in Chicago, all activity seems to be centering around the activities of the SCLC and the SCLC intends to push its program in Chicago for the next one and one-half to two years providing its objectives take that long.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, who was in attendance, next spoke and commented that the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING and his civil rights movement has been discussed by the National CP leadership. LIGHTFOOT noted it was the conclusion of the National Office of the CP that the major civil rights activity has shifted from the South and is now concentrated in Chicago.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that the CP National Office also reasons that the Reverend KING came to Chicago because Chicago was a typical "Jim Crow" northern city and if KING can break down some of the discrimination and clear up some of the economic problems which the Negro faces in the ghetto in Chicago, then the same problems can be cleared up in other northern cities.

JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois State Board member, then spoke and indicated that there are many economic issues involved in the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's program, such as price gauging and wage garnishments. WEST stated that the CP should consider injecting some of its program into the freedom movement. WEST stated that some of the issues that should be injected are as follows:

A. Freezing real estate taxes
B. Abolishment of wage garnishments
C. The organization of tenant councils
D. A program of rent controls for slum areas.

WEST concluded that these are the issues that the CP should attempt to integrate into the civil rights movement.

(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

On February 13, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting at a private residence at Chicago, Illinois. Among those attending this meeting was GUS HALL, General Secretary of CP, USA. The meeting was called to discuss the SCLC civil rights movement in Chicago and the CP's responsibilities relative to this movement.

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the CP of Illinois inactive Negro Commission, was asked to comment on this issue for the benefit of those present as well as HALL and DURHAM began his comments by noting for HALL's benefit the fact that he was about to consider a proposal to become a fulltime employee within the civil rights movement. DURHAM explained the fact that he was offered a position with a community civil rights organization and explained the details. GUS HALL upon hearing DURHAM's explanation, was elated over the possibility of DURHAM achieving such a position and those present, including HALL, discussed the ramifications of DURHAM accepting such a position in terms of the possibility that DURHAM's Communist background might be exposed and create security problems for him.

After some discussion, however, all those in attendance agreed that DURHAM should fight to achieve this civil rights position and recommendations were also discussed as to relieving DURHAM of some of his CP responsibilities.

Following the aforementioned discussion, DURHAM then gave a report on the civil rights movement in Chicago with emphasis on the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's activities.

Following DURHAM's generalized report, it was announced that DURHAM had with him certain proposals reduced to writing whereby the CP would implement its work in the civil rights field, particularly in connection with the KING movement. DURHAM was asked to read these proposals which he did and the proposals as read indicated that since Chicago has become the national focal point of the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement, a new stage of the civil rights drive had been created and this stage could be characterized as the crossroads where the civil right struggle would meet the class struggle.

It was pointed out that the Chicago civil rights struggle had as its goal the elimination of slums particularly in the Negro ghetto and that these slums were where the jobless could be found, where the lowest paid class could be found and where the most exploited and oppressed sections could be sighted. It was stated that in order to achieve unity in the civil rights struggle, an approach should be adopted which would unite labor and other sections of the city with the Chicago civil rights struggle. In connection with this unity approach, it was stated that the CP could make its contributions by following the program proposed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING.

In connection with this KING program and the CP of Illinois' efforts to implement KING's program, it was suggested and proposed that the CP National Office find an experienced individual to conduct one or two weeks research and then write the CP's program relative to slums in Chicago. This recommendation should set forth the following partial demands:

1. Freeze rent and property taxes on slum home owners
2. Establish a ceiling of 10 per cent total interest charge per annum
3. Abolish all garnishments.

It was stated that around the three mentioned demands additional campaigns could be developed including petitions, rallies, delegations, picket lines, etc.

The next proposal for the CP was the question of establishing within the civil rights movement a Negro-labor alliance.

In this connection it was stated that there is a need for parallel action from the ranks of labor to supplement the civil rights movement and this labor action should particularly emphasize the equal rights movement. And also in connection with labor and civil rights, it was recommended that a program be proposed by the CP which would call for the joint activity of labor and civil rights for the recognition of a teachers union in the civil rights struggle. Also CP programs should suggest undertaking a struggle for the recognition of a new social workers union.

It was stated that the new Independent Labor Committee associated with CCCO and the Chicago Labor Forum, should be the two labor organizations which should take the leadership position in building unity between labor and the civil rights struggle.

It was next pointed out that the CP program should recommend that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT write an overall comprehensive document which should be entitled, "Strategy for Victory in Chicago". It was recommended that LIGHTFOOT's document be published in about 10,000 copies. Also suggested was that the CP undertake the issuance of a newsletter on a twice-monthly basis with articles written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and others and that this newsletter be designed for mass mailing.

It was next proposed that the CP program should call for a wide distribution of "The Worker" and the distribution of copies of "The Worker" at west side rallies. It was recommended that a "shock troop" of some four to five volunteers be organization for this purpose and that this shock troop concentrate on the west side. Also in this connection it was recommended that a city wide team of from seven to eight CP members be chosen to distribute "The Worker" at mass meetings, demonstrations, etc. It was next suggested that "The Worker" undertake the preparation of feature articles on the civil rights struggle in Chicago.

The tentative plan read by DURHAM at this meeting proposed that HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois State Board member, and three other CP members, be assigned to work with the west side DuBois Club with the objective of building a tenant union based on the DuBois Freedom Center on the west side. It was pointed out that such a concentration would help to build mass Du Bois Clubs in Chicago, recruit 20 CP members, and the CP members assigned would assure that the necessary attention would be given to the building of the DuBois Clubs. In this connection it was also stated that the CP National Office should be requested to make available $1,000 for a part-time youth organization on the west side.

The next recommendation read by DURHAM was relative to other areas in Chicago that CP of Illinois members should be assigned to work in such as the Kenwood and Oakland areas. It was also proposed that ISHMAEL FLORY and one other CP member be designated to work in the near north area of Chicago. The

SI

objective in the near north area would be to build the civil rights movement in the area, to establish a Du Bois Club on the south side and the near north side, and to recruit 10 CP members, five from each area.

It was also noted at this point that in planning for CP summer projects in Chicago, a priority should be given to plans concentrating on the west side and the Kenwood, Oakland and near north areas.

DURHAM next proposed that relative to finances the CP's budget for the year should include the necessary finances to assure fulfilling the objectives of the CP plan which would finally be published outlining the concentration recommendations. It was stated that proposals submitted to the CP National Office connected with this plan should request $2,000 from the National Office plus whatever other forces the CP of Illinois could obtain from the National Office.

DURHAM's final recommendation was that following the issuance of an overall plan of work for the CP National Office, a special meeting or series of meetings be held to mobilize the entire CP for this project.

(CG T-2, 2/14/66)

On February 22, 1966, CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During this meeting BLAINE WISHART, CP of Illinois member, reported on the status of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs in Chicago. During this report it was mentioned that the only Du Bois Club on the west side of Chicago was located at the Du Bois Center under the leadership of CHUCK HARRIS. WISHART noted that the Du Bois Club on the west side of Chicago under HARRIS' leadership had become very active in the work of the SCLC on the west side and had been primarily active in organizing tenant unions. WISHART also pointed out that the Du Bois Club on the west side had been active with the SCLC in working out a jobs program and through this activity had secured some jobs for Negro youths on the west side. It was also stressed that one member of the W.E.B. Du Bois Center in Chicago is on the SCLC staff in the Lawndale area.

WISHART in his report noted that there would be a CP summer project again this year and that the main political direction of the project in Chicago would hinge around the civil rights struggle with the Du Bois Clubs trying to play a role in the struggle on economic issues. WISHART also recommended that the DuBois Clubs during the summer project try to win more white youth to the struggle on civil rights.

In connection with the CP summer project in Chicago, WISHART stated that it was proposed that approximately 10 fulltime CP youths be involved in the project. Six of these individuals should come from the Chicago area and four from outside of Chicago. Three of the six from Chicago would come from the West side with one outsider participating with this group. Three would be centered in the near north side area where it was expected these individuals would attempt to open a Du Bois Center similar to the center on the west side. WISHART proposed the west side center continue to try to develop an independent left force on the west side in the civil rights struggle in an attempt to raise the level of the tenants struggle. WISHART also noted that during the summer project an additional emphasis would be placed on obtaining more jobs for Negro youths.

WISHART noted there had been some discussion at the level of the CP's National Office in an effort to develop a campaign for a youth "economic bill of rights". It was hoped that this matter would be pursued and drafted into legislative form in an effort to have such a bill passed by Congress.

WISHART also pointed out that the CP summer youth project would stress Negro history and the Negro's history in labor.

(CG T-2, 2/23/66)

On March 8, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board met at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting, EARL DURHAM reported to the board on his new job with SWAP. DURHAM indicated that the advantages of his new job relative to the CP are that it would allow him many united front relationships.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was in attendance following DURHAM's resume warned DURHAM to take it easy in the development of his united front relationships because of his CP background, but he encouraged him to establish these relationships before there was any red-baiting.

LIGHTFOOT also advised the State Board that DURHAM in his new job would be responsible for organizing and guiding some of the CP's leaders in mass work in the Negro field. LIGHTFOOT indicated that DURHAM would be responsible, for directing CHUCK HARRIS of the West Side DuBois Club in civil rights activity. LIGHTFOOT also directed that all the CP of Illinois State Board members should be particularly careful in their relationships with him so they would not jeopardize DURHAM's with any sectarianism.

(CG T-2, 3/10/66)

On April 5, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board met at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. One of the reports delivered to this meeting was a report by EARL DURHAM on some problems in the civil rights movement in Chicago.

DURHAM stated that he did not wish to give a formal estimate of how things were going in the civil rights movement but he did wish to discuss some problems that had developed.

DURHAM identified these problems as 1.) The relationship of the labor movement to the civil rights movement;

2.) Some problems of internal unity in the civil rights movement.

In connection with the second point on unity, DURHAM stated that within the movement, a great deal of dissatisfaction exists due to the lack of specific programming on the drive to end slums. According to DURHAM, one question being debated among the various civil rights organizations is whether the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC should continue to meet with Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY. Another issue being debated is whether AL RABY, Convenor of the CCCO, is being ignored by Mayor DALEY. DURHAM stated that if RABY is being ignored it appears that there is an attempt by the DALEY's administration to split the civil rights movement, that is, to split the CCCO from the SCLC. member of Coordinating Council of Community Organizations

DURHAM stated that another problem on unity is the relationship of the various parts of the SCLC to each other. DURHAM stated that some SCLC staff members are responsible for the SCLC training program and these staff members conduct their parts of the program as if they have no relationship except training to the rest of the organizations within the civil rights movement. DURHAM noted that as an example, the Rev. JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC staff has the only organized expression of the SCLC movement as is evidenced when he, BEVEL, helped organize the East Garfield Community Councils. DURHAM stated that both of these movements, that is, the SCLC training program and the activities of the Rev. BEVEL, have an extremely limited relationship with the CCCO. Therefore, there is no unified program as yet for the entire city.

In connection with the problem of the relationship of the labor movement to the civil rights movement in Chicago, DURHAM stated that most of the United Auto Workers Union of America (UAW) leadership relate more directly to the SCLC rather than to the CCCO. This has caused many problems,

particularly around where labor should send its forces in the civil rights movement.

DURHAM commented that both of these problems need to be of concern to the CP since the CP of Illinois must play a unifying role and this role can only be carried out by a fight in the labor movement for labor's participation in the civil rights struggle.

JAMES WEST next spoke and endorsed the analysis of DURHAM and commented that he had met with some labor leaders who also recognized the problem of whether the Rev. KING should meet with Mayor DALEY. WEST stated, however, that what the labor forces do not realize is that the very existence of the SCLC in Chicago has already forced certain concessions from City Hall.

WEST further commented that the United Packinghouse Workers of America have announced that they will attempt to organize civil rights freedom centers in the various communities and also try to develop programs for the unemployed and the under-employed.

WEST also stated that there is still the problem of petitioning the labor movement to undertake programs relating to credit buying by Negroes. In this connection, WEST proposed that the CP of Illinois try to get the NALC to prepare and issue, a white paper dealing with this problem and then assist in stimulating publicity and discussion around the issue raised by the white paper.

WEST concluded, however, that the labor movement in Chicago is not yet in the civil rights movement but that if there is enough pressure from the CP the labor movement may move.

During the course of this meeting, JAMES WEST also proposed that a subcommittee of the CP of Illinois State Board

be set up to work out the details of a proposed CP plan in the civil rights movement. This proposal was accepted and the subcommittee will consist of JAMES WEST, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and EARL DURHAM.

(CG T-2, 4/7/66)

c.) CP of Illinois Industrial Council

It was learned on February 14, 1966, that HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois State Board member, and JAMES WEST, CP of Illinois staff member, had met to discuss the CP of Illinois State Board proposal that the CP of Illinois members active in industrial work be mobilized to work into the Chicago civil rights movement.

It is understood that WEST and WRIGHT agreed that CP of Illinois members active in industrial work meet on February 25, 1966, where the CP of Illinois program will be explained to them. It is also understood that as a part of this program, JAMES WEST planned to contact representatives of the United Packinghouse Workers of America and see if they would not undertake a program to organize tenant locals within the civil rights movement in Chicago. WEST was also going to request this union to circulate petitions asking for rent control in the slum areas of Chicago. It was WEST's belief that if the big unions in Chicago would get behind some of these proposals, then the unions with the help of CP members active in them, could possibly organize as many as 25 tenant councils in the Chicago area. WEST believed that this effort would be a major contribution in which CP members, also members of the unions, could participate.

(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

On February 25, 1966, the Industrial Council, CP of Illinois, met at 4840 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois.

JAMES WEST delivered the main report at this meeting and spoke on the SCLC "revolution" in Chicago.

WEST, during his report, noted that the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement in the civil rights area must not fail

and must be supported by the CP of Illinois in every possible way. WEST noted that the organization structure, tactics and program of the SCLC movement are the same that the Party would use. WEST stated that CP members will join all mass religious and workers organizations in support of the KING movement. He said that this was necessary because by supporting KING, the working class movement would move forward and would reach higher levels of struggle.

WEST stated that there is a natural alliance between KING's movement and the Negro people and the CP will join the KING movement specifically in the task of organizing the unorganized and the unemployed workers. According to WEST, the CP would also organize the "under-employed" workers which he described as the part-time workers and those who do not earn a living wage although employed full time.

HERB WRIGHT, who also attended this meeting, spoke briefly and called for volunteers to become active in the SCLC west side program to clean up slums. TED WILBURN who was present, agreed to assist on this project.

WEST again spoke during this meeting and noted that the current CP program is sound, that the climate is excellent, and that because of these conditions, people will begin to move. He noted that the CP was emphasizing support of the MARTIN LUTHER KING organization because KING's organization was reaching the people through various forms of organization, through slum unions, tenants' councils, rent strikes, etc.. WEST said that all of these are Marxist techniques whether the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING knows it or not. WEST said that the legality of KING's techniques is of no concern to the Party but the power structure is listening and they are concerned.

(CG T-5, 3/2/66)

d.) CP of Illinois Press Committee

On February 1, 1966, the CP of Illinois Press Committee as well as some members of the CP of Illinois State Board, held a meeting in a private residence in Chicago, Illinois.

JAMES WEST who attended this meeting, commented on the circulation of "The Worker" and during his remarks noted that the number 1 area for building subscriptions to "The Worker" is no longer the south side of Chicago but is now the west side of Chicago. WEST explained that the reason for this is that the major civil rights organization in the country, the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's SCLC, now has its headquarters on the west side and the SCLC membership campaign in that area has opened up the west side for possible "Worker" subscriptions.

WEST stated that the CP of Illinois must develop a select group of at least eight people who will be available to sell "The Worker" at demonstrations held by various civil rights organizations.

(CG T-6, 2/2/66)

It is to be noted that "The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On February 20, 1966, a CP of Illinois press conference was held at the Midland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

During this conference, NATALIE MYERS, CP of Illinois member, gave the main report. MYERS' report primarily dealt with how to build the circulation of "The Worker" and in this connection she noted that out of the 120 quota for the CP of Illinois District, the west side of Chicago was

being assigned the job of obtaining 40 new subscriptions because of the fact that the CP of Illinois had determined that the west side of Chicago would be the center of civil rights activities in the coming year. She explained that with the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING residing on the west side and because of his organization's activities, a favorable situation would be created to obtain these new subscriptions. MYERS stated that four CP members will be assigned from other areas to the west side and that these individuals would work out of the DuBois Club headquarters on the west side in order to assist in obtaining these new subscriptions.

MYERS also noted that 35 new subscriptions to "The Worker" would be purchased and given as gifts to leaders of civil rights groups and labor unions.

(CG T-1, 2/24/66)

e.) National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) CP of Illinois Caucus

On January 7, 1966, some members of the CP of Illinois leadership met with representatives of the CP of Illinois caucus active in the NAACP in Chicago. The main item discussed during this meeting related to the fact that the NAACP was seriously considering developing neighborhood branches. It was recommended that if the CP had any intention of developing local influence in this decentralization move, the CP should begin to prepare for it now so that CP members could become part of the neighborhood branches.

During the discussion, it developed that the Chicago Branch NAACP was not in agreement with the national office's wishes for decentralization and were fighting a delaying tactic but that notwithstanding the Chicago Branch's efforts to oppose the creation of neighborhood branches, the national office would force it into a decentralization move.

During the course of this meeting, EARL DURHAM directed that in order to prevent the local Chicago Branch from vetoing the development of neighborhood branches, LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, active in the Chicago Branch, would develop a chapter in his neighborhood and apply separately to the national office of the NAACP for a charter. It was stated that such action by DAVIS would change the character of the discussion at the branch level.

(CG T-2, 1/10/66)
(CG T-7, 1/10/66)

f.) W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

It was learned in late January, 1966, that HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois Board member, had been in contact with CHARLES HARRIS, head of the West Side DuBois Club. member of W.E.B. DuBois [illegible]

It is understood that during this contact, WRIGHT discussed with HARRIS as well as other members of the West Side DuBois Club, the loss of active membership of the West Side DuBois Club. It was understood that at one time the West Side DuBois Club had a membership of 26 but at the present time only about five of these individuals actually function.

It is understood that CHARLES HARRIS attributed this weakness to the fact that the club's center had been destroyed by fire, the fire had damaged the club's records, and furthermore, the club and center lack the necessary funds to carry on a sustained program. It is understood that HARRIS recommended to WRIGHT that the club, for an active program, needed a budget of $200 per month.

It is also understood that HARRIS pointed out that CP of Illinois representatives to the DuBois Clubs, TED PEARSON and BLAINE WISHART, were the individuals who were supposed to work with the West Side DuBois Club, however, PEARSON had been out of the city for three months and WISHART, PEARSON's replacement, had been of very little help.

It is also understood that during this discussion, HARRIS emphasized that the West Side DuBois Club was very active in the civil rights movement on the west side and was working on a program which involved jobs, better housing, war on poverty and welfare.

(CG T-4, 1/20/66)

B. Other Communist Groups

Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

During the past three months, the CBSWP has had no continuing program relative to the civil rights movement in Chicago. There have been no reports given at CBSWP meetings concerning the civil rights movement or organizations and members of the CBSWP have not engaged in any demonstrations.

CBSWP members have, however, continued to sell copies of "The Militant" at civil rights rallies such as the "Freedom Festival" which was held at McCormick Place in Chicago on March 12, 1966, and which was sponsored by the SCLC-CCCO, to raise funds for the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights movement.

(CG T-8, 3/29/66)

"The Militant" is a weekly SWP newspaper.

II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES

(No pertinent information developed).

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DET/vmm
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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) -- Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

1. Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO

On December 22,1965, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois members active in the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO held a meeting at 1215 East 54th Street, Chicago. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the results of a meeting of the Labor Committee which had taken place on December 21, 1965.

EARL DURHAM, who attended this meeting, expressed his disappointment in the fact that NATE SHARPE and HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois members who are active in the Labor Committee, had not accepted a leadership position in the Labor Committee. DURHAM noted that because of this CP of Illinois members would now have to see to it that more CP members became active in the Labor Committee.

DURHAM also advised those in attendance that whatever program of action the Labor Committee adopts in the civil rights field the CP of Illinois members who are active in the Committee should make every effort to see that the program is acted upon. DURHAM noted in this regard that as yet the Independent Labor Committee has not indicated a willingness to cooperate with the SCLC. DURHAM directed that CP of Illinois members should see to it that this cooperation is made a part of the Labor Committee program.

(CG T-6, 12/28/65).

In early January, 1966, EARL DURHAM directed that NATE SHARPE, CP of Illinois member, should see to it that he received an appointment to the Steering Committee of the

Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO. Indications were that the Steering Committee would be appointed at a Labor Committee meeting which was scheduled to be held on or about January 18, 1966. It is understood that NATE SHARPE made no commitment to undertake the effort recommended by DURHAM.

(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

In early January, 1966, it was learned that NATE SHARPE, CP of Illinois member, had attended a meeting of the Financial Committee of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO and that during this meeting ways and means of raising financial support for the Labor Committee were discussed. It is also understood that during this meeting it was announced that the Labor Committee would work in conjunction with the SCLC as a means of building the membership of the Independent Labor Committee.

(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

On January 18, 1966, a meeting of the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO was held at 459 East 63rd Street, Chicago. About 75 individuals attended this meeting and the following members of the CP of Illinois were in attendance: CHARLES WILSON; NATE SHARPE. /S,I,

During the course of this meeting those in attendance undertook a discussion as to a program for the Labor Committee. During this discussion it was decided that one of the first jobs to be undertaken by the Labor Committee was that of causing a change in the selection of Precinct Captains throughout Cook County. It was pointed out in this connection that in Cook County the Precinct Captains are appointed by the political party whereas in all other counties throughout the State of Illinois the Precinct Captains are elected by people within a political party.

It was announced that the SCLC had advised the Independent Labor Committee that they would support the Labor Committee in this undertaking.

Also during this meeting in regard to cooperating with the SCLC it was announced the SCLC had undertaken a program to end discrimination in the hiring practices of food store chains. It was explained that the SCLC contention is Negroes are mainly employed in chain stores located in the Negro ghetto areas of Chicago and not in stores which are located in white areas. It was stated that the SCLC would send a committee to the management of these chain stores and insist that Negroes be hired to work in all stores in the city. It was stated that if no action is taken then the chain store in question would be boycotted. The Labor Committee was asked to cooperate in this program.

(CG T-6, 1/20/66)

On February 10, 1966, a reception was held for the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING of the SCLC in Chicago, Illinois. This reception was sponsored by the Independent Labor Committee. Approximately 250 persons attended this reception and most of the individuals in attendance were from various labor unions in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members observed at this reception included RALPH TURNER, WILL JONES, NATE SHARPE, and HERBERT WRIGHT.

(CG T-4, 2/14/66)

2. Cp of Illinois Members Active in CCCO-SCLC

On March 8, 1966, CP of Illinois members who are active in the civil rights activities of the SCLC held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a report by GENE TOURNOUR on problems which were confronting the SCLC in organizing the East Garfield area on the west side of Chicago.

TOURNOUR advised this meeting that the SCLC was able to establish in the East Garfield area on the west side of Chicago community council type organizations. TOURNOUR indicated that the SCLC staff was to meet on March 9, 1966, to establish an organization for this purpose. TOURNOUR reported that the SCLC and other groups working with them had held several meetings to discuss this proposed organization and there had been a united front effort during these meetings which included the W.E.B. DuBois Club on the west side of Chicago. However, TOURNOUR pointed out that during a meeting held on March 7, 1966, a discussion had developed whereby some of the leadership of the proposed community councils raised the question as to whether the W.E.B. Du Bois Club should be permitted to participate when the formal organization was set up.

TOURNOUR reported that the essence of the discussion was the exclusion of the DuBois Club and because of this TOURNOUR was afraid that this particular position by the leadership might be used as a reason to get CHUCK HARRIS, West Side DuBois Club leader. TOURNOUR pointed out that many of the individuals active in the leadership of these proposed councils had been extremely critical of HARRIS and that because of this such a step against HARRIS could be taken. TOURNOUR noted, however, that ideologically the greater group in attendance at these discussions was against exclusion.

TOURNOUR advised that he was raising this question because he desired the CP of Illinois leadership to approach HARRIS and caution HARRIS against coming to the organizational meeting with a belligerent attitude. TOURNOUR noted that HARRIS's united front work had left much to be desired in the past and unless HARRIS understands how to work with people in these area councils HARRIS could isolate himself.

As a result of TOURNOUR's request it was the decision of the group to refer the matter to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, at a CP of Illinois State Board meeting because it was LIGHTFOOT's position that the united front relationship established by the DuBois Club and the SCLC on the west side of Chicago was too important to be dissipated by the sectarian action of one individual.

(CG T-2, 3/10/66)

Relative to the CP of Illinois attempts to infiltrate the CCCO-SCLC grouping, it has been the CP of Illinois' position that CP collectives be formed of CP of Illinois members who were designated to become active in the CCCO-SCLC grouping on the west side of Chicago. However, the CP of Illinois has had no success in forming its proposed collectives.

For a while there were regular meetings of a group on Sunday mornings and it was hoped this group would broaden its base into a collective; however, these meetings are no longer being held. Currently the CP of Illinois has nothing organized which could be considered as even a beginning of such a collective.

In the Independent Labor Committee of the CCCO, HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE and RALPH TURNER are members of the Committee, but so far no definite collective has been formed. At the present time the Independent Labor Committee is definitely not under CP of Illinois control.

Because of the lack of success and because the CP national office has taken an interest in the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING's SCLC activity in Chicago the CP of Illinois has appointed a subcommittee of the CP of Illinois State Board composed of JAMES WEST, EARL DURHAM and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. This committee has been established to work out specific details for a CP plan in the civil rights movement

generally with particular emphasis on the civil rights movement in Chicago. This subcommittee will attempt to finalize proposals for action for the CP, however, to date this committee has not met.

(CG T-2, 4/11/66)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

(No pertinent information developed.)

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APPENDIX

NEW DAY BOOKS, INC., d/b/a
Modern Book Store

On May 5, 1965, a source advised that the Modern Book Store is presently located at 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and is operated by LOU DISKIN, a current member of the District Board, Communist Party(CP) of Illinois.

The Modern Book Store (MBS) today is the direct line successor to the original Workers Book Store, 23 South Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, established by the CP in the 1920s ostensibly under the ownership of SAM HAMMERSMARK, a charter member of the CP.

The aim and purpose of the MBS is to act as a receiver and purveyor for Marxist-Leninist literature as well as publications of the CP, USA.

While from its origin and through the present time the MBS has been publicly announced as privately owned and operated, it is covertly controlled by the CP. The CP subsidizes the MBS from time to time, purchases literature through this outlet and makes up financial losses sustained therewith. The CP utilizes the MBS as a working point for CP of Illinois functionaries in regard to organizational and educational activities.

Records of the Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois, reflect that on March 18, 1964, New Day Books, Inc., 56 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, was incorporated in the State of Illinois. Its listed registered agent was LOUIS DISKIN.

A second source advised on May 4, 1965, that LOU DISKIN had stated the MBS was incorporated as New Day Books, Inc., during March, 1964, but publicly and in Party circles it continues to use the name Modern Book Store.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party of Illinois, was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on November 26, 1965, that as of November, 1965, TED PEARSON continues to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there is currently only one club operating in the Chicago Area and that is on the west side. This club operates a Freedom Center at 2829 West Lake Street, which is open seven days a week to the teenagers on the west side.

APPENDIX

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
April 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 03-07-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	4/28/66	2/14/66 - 4/19/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: jew

CHARACTER OF CASE

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP1AGJSY 2/2/87
Declassify on: OADR 2/2/87

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] dated 1/24/66 at Little Rock;

Little Rock airtels to Bureau dated 2/17/66 and 4/20/66.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ (U) inasmuch as it contains information from [redacted] and any unauthorized disclosure of the fact that current subscription information to "The Worker" is available to the FBI could hamper the future effectiveness of this informant. (U)

Information set out in this report was previously furnished to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination by referenced Little Rock airtels.

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LR T-1 is [redacted]	LR 100-3564-172 (U) CONFIDENTIAL b6 b7C b7D
LR T-2 is [redacted]	LR 100-3564-172
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LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in case captioned "Communist Infiltration of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, IS-C."

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by August 1, 1966.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

(U)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
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Copy to: 1 - NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Little Rock
Date: January 28, 1966

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, voluntary field worker for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Arkansas issued passport and reportedly planned to travel to Russia on 1/29/66 for 3 weeks' stay "to represent the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee." Inquiries revealed CRUTCHFIELD in Arkansas during February and no indication actually traveled to Russia. Arkansas headquarters of SNCC on the mailing list of the weekend edition of "The Worker" and paper mailed in name of ISAAC ALLEN. ~~JCX~~ (U)

-P-

DETAILS:

Classified by SPSAG/SC
Declassify on: OADR 2/2187
25202 8

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

By undated memorandum the State Department advised as follows:

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GROUP 1
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VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, born [redacted] in [redacted] Arkansas, residence [redacted] Arkansas, was issued Passport Number [redacted] on January 24, 1966, at Washington, D. C. CRUTCHFIELD planned to travel from New York City on January 29, 1966, by air for a three-week stay in Russia, and the purpose of the trip was listed as "to represent the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee." (U) CONFIDENTIAL b6 b7C

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] Arkansas, was rejected for the Draft in December, 1965, and reclassified 4F by Local Board 62, North Little Rock, because of alleged homo-sexual tendencies.

(LR T-1, 2/14/66)

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, Field Worker for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Little Rock, Arkansas, has been in West Memphis, Arkansas, for approximately 1 1/2 weeks, having come there from Little Rock. CRUTCHFIELD had previously been in the state of Georgia, name of town unknown. CRUTCHFIELD indicated that his draft board in North Little Rock, Arkansas, was re-evaluating his case and might draft him in spite of his health condition. CRUTCHFIELD is now residing in a two-story house on [redacted] Arkansas.

(LR T-2, 2/15/66)

On February 16, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD contacted the West Memphis Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in regard to another matter. At this time he advised that his home address was [redacted] Arkansas, and that he has a temporary residence at [redacted] Arkansas, telephone [redacted]

He stated that during the first week of January, 1966, he attended the National Executive Board meeting of the SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia. The result of the meeting was SNCC's drawing up a resolution opposing the current U. S. Government policy in the war in Viet Nam. He stated he had stayed in Atlanta, Georgia, about three days and had attended this meeting

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and had returned to his residence at North Little Rock, where he had been ill. He claimed that his draft board had reclassified him, and he had failed to pass his physical examination. When questioned concerning his illness, he stated he was suffering with a stomach disorder, not further described.

The Arkansas headquarters of the SNCC located at 700 West Ninth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, is on the mailing list for the weekend edition of "The Worker" and this paper is mailed to this office in the name of ISAAC ALLEN. (U)

(LR T-3, 3/14/66)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
April 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated April 28, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

-4-

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DATE 03-07-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	APR 29 1966	1/26/66 - 4/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

0 CIRM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY ELS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

38

Reference

Report of SA [redacted] 2/1/66, at Philadelphia.

- P -

Leads

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for the New York Office pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

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EX-108

MAY 3 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/5/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS PTR/RP
By	54 MAY 9 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SERA ~~DEPT, ISD, CRD, RAO~~

Notations [redacted] INTC

PH 100-47672

Administrative Data

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Informants

PH T-1. [redacted]	100-47672-250
PH T-2. [redacted]	100-47672-250 [redacted]
PH T-3, CG 5824-S*	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PH T-4. [redacted] (Requested)	100-45838-191 192
PH T-5. [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
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b6

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
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Report of: [redacted]
Date: APR 29 1966

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period 1/1/66-3/31/66. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HERBERT APTHEKER, CP functionaries, stated Negroes have not achieved full equality under capitalism but socialism would alleviate this problem. IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, CPEPD, emphasized the importance of the Negro people's struggle, which is the key to achievement toward socialism in the U.S. At annual conference of ICC in February 1966 the civil rights panel, led by a CP member, adopted the resolutions that discrimination in all forms be abolished, Negro representation be increased, and Girard College be desegregated.

-- P -

DETAILS: COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

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A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

On January 31, 1966, and February 8, 1966, Confidential Informants PH T-1 and PH T-2, respectively, advised a forum sponsored by the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) was held on January 28, 1966, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the appendix section of this report.

SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS, a member of the Youth Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, (CPEPD) acted as Chairlady of this affair and introduced CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as spokesman for the CPUSA. She announced the program listed a debate between LIGHTFOOT and Attorney HARDY WILLIAMS, President of the Barristers Club, on the subject: "Resolved, that full Negro equality cannot be achieved under capitalism." LIGHTFOOT was to take the affirmative.

On January 26, 1966, PH T-3 advised CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and head of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA.

LIGHTFOOT at the beginning of his speech commented on the absence of an opponent and asked for a volunteer from the audience but nobody volunteered.. He stated the Negro under capitalism can achieve a certain amount of freedom, but he is not really equal to the white man unless he has the same means and the same wealth. While it is true some Negroes own their own businesses the Negroes do not enjoy the same opportunities in business and professional circles as white people. A socialist form of government would benefit all the people and not just a privileged few. LIGHTFOOT further stated the various Congressional committees usually headed by Southern Congressmen have been successful in holding back the Negroes. He indicated the only way to

overcome this obstacle was to vote these people out of office.

On March 22, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-4 advised that on the evening of March 21, 1966, HERBERT APTHEKER appeared at a meeting jointly sponsored by students of Swarthmore, Haverford, and Bryn Mawr Colleges. This meeting was held in Goodhart Hall at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. APTHEKER, reading from a prepared script, traced the history of the Negro from the revolutionary times through the Civil War, up to the present time. He stated that even today the Negro has not reached a full citizenship status in the United States. The reason for this is that United States still adheres to a policy of imperialism. In addition, he stated the United States also adheres to a policy of colonialism. He felt that socialism would alleviate this problem.

HERBERT APTHEKER is described under the characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which appears in the appendix section of this report.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On February 25, 1966, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on February 21, 1966, IRVING GOFF, District Organizer, gave a report on the civil rights movement. He emphasized the importance of the Negro people's struggle in the civil rights movement and stated this struggle is the key to the achievement of socialism in the United States. GOFF emphasized the CP must understand this before it can re-establish its ties with the Negro people. According to GOFF, the CP has become isolated because it did not see the need to wage a struggle

in the civil rights movement. The CP let the Negro people do it themselves. As a result he proposed the establishment of a Negro commission within the CPEPD which would keep the CP informed on all matters in the civil rights movement and possibly enable the Party to get into a position to give leadership.

On March 25, 1966, PH T-2 advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) held its annual conference on February 26, 1966, at the Heritage House, Broad and Master Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. Approximately 200 people were in attendance at this affair. This conference is held yearly to draw up a program for the work of the ICC during that calendar year. The civil rights panel led by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AYCOX, JR., a member of the District Board, CPEPD, recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. Abolish discrimination in all forms

2. Increase Negro representation

3. Desegregate Girard College.

A characterization of the ICC appears in the appendix section of this report.

On March 14, 1966, PH T-5 advised that on March 3, 1966, an enlarged meeting of club organizers of the CPEPD was held at 39 East Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. According to IRVING GOFF the purpose of this meeting was to examine the civil rights movement. He stated the civil rights movement was not a movement tied to any political party but a movement which grew out of the struggle of the Negro for equality in this country. These struggles have had a tremendous impact on this country. As a result the question has been raised whether or not the Negro people can achieve full equality under capitalism. According to GOFF it was clear to a communist that the struggle for equality on the part of Negroes was part of the old class struggle. He related the nature of capitalism has made it impossible for the Negro to

achieve full equality. Capitalism is based upon suppression not only of the Negro people but of the whole working class. It is through the exploitation of the working class that the capitalist class achieves its greatest riches.

The CP must fight for the elimination of segregation and indicated only a socialist society could bring full equality to the Negro people.

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE (PSSFC)

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958, at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission (CPEPD) and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 27, 1965 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

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INDEPENDENT CITIZENS COMMITTEE (ICC)

A source advised the Independent Citizens Committee (ICC) was initiated and formed by the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), in October, 1962 to build a left-center organization which would be able to initiate political activity. As of May 4, 1964, the policies of the ICC were dominated by the CPEPD through Communist Party members who were officers and members of the ICC.

On May 21, 1965 this same source advised the ICC continues to operate under the domination of the CPEPD.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

APR 29 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above at
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	4/29/66	4/22 - 28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
EDWIN F. DOOLEY	jkw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated 2/1/66 at San Diego.

-P-

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in communist activities in Southern California.

SAN DIEGO

Will follow communist influence in racial matters and will submit report to reach Bureau by 8/1/66.

APPROVED RJ Baker SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
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ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information obtained from SD T-1 and SD T-2, if revealed, could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

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Report of:	EDWIN F. DOOLEY	Office:	SAN DIEGO
Date:	April 29, 1966		
Field Office File #:	San Diego 100-13295	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - CC		

Synopsis:

Communist Party members active in formation and activities of recently formed San Diego Coordinating Council for Social Action. Council consists of representatives from various political action and left-oriented groups in area. Discussions at meetings concern de facto segregation, civil rights and support of candidates favorable to minority groups.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

On January 20, 1966, there was a meeting of nine persons, four of whom were identified by the informant as Communist Party (CP) members and one as a former CP member. This group planned a meeting for representatives of various political action and left-oriented groups in the San Diego area.

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Reports were given of contacts that had been made with other organizations requesting that they send representatives to a meeting on January 28, 1966. It was decided that the general topics to be discussed at the meeting would be de facto segregation in schools and how best to take political action in support of candidates and issues favorable to minority groups.

(SD T-1, January 24, 1966)

At a CP meeting on January 27, 1966, there was a general discussion of the San Diego Coordinating Council for Social Action (SDCCSA). It was stated that the council would deal with civil rights, de facto segregation and peace. The CP club approved the general approach and participation of CP members in this council. There was a discussion as to how active a part the CP members should play without actually taking over the council, but no firm decision was reached. MORTIMER ALTMAN, identified by the informant as an active CP member, favored more control and more CP participation while others felt that the CP should remain in the background.

According to the informant, the CP members are, in fact, completely dominating the council and its activities.

(SD T-1, February 1, 1966)

At a CP meeting on February 7, 1966, MORTIMER ALTMAN said that the SDCCSA was much more important than the reactivation of the "People's World" Discussion Club. He said the council will eventually have representation from 25 different clubs or organizations.

(SD T-2, February 15, 1966)

The "People's World" is a west coast communist newspaper.

SD 100-13295

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On January 28, 1966, there was a meeting of the SDCCSA attended by 51 persons. LEE MAJOR, identified by the informant as an active CP member, opened the meeting with a general introduction of the agenda, which included de facto segregation, segregation in the cities and civil rights in the segregated areas.

The chairman of the meeting appointed a representative of the Negro Political Association to prepare a report on the political situation and its relation to the Negro people.

(SD T-1, February 1, 1966)

At an executive committee meeting of the SDCCSA on March 10, 1966, three committees were formed. One of these committees was named the Civil Rights Committee with LEE MAJOR as co-chairman.

(SD T-2, March 11, 1966)

At a meeting of the Economics Committee of the SDCCSA, on March 22, 1966, it was decided that one of the problems to be presented to a future council meeting concerned the unbalance of the ratio of Negro unemployed to the total unemployed and what steps can be taken to change this ratio.

(SD T-2, March 23, 1966)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California
April 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-13295

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated and captioned as above, at San Diego, California

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	4/29/66	4/20 - 25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
WALTER A. HILGENDORF	rc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 1/28/66 at St. Louis.

- p* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 8/1/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, SL T-4 and SL T-5.

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100- 442529 1761

REC-35

EX-108

MAY 2 1966

(RM)

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AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER.
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51 MAY 13 1966

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SL 100-19352

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: April 29, 1966

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, stated the CP has failed to give leadership in the civil rights field and the time has come to assume this responsibility. WALKER has indicated interest in starting chapter, SCLC, St. Louis, Mo., and ultimately merging other civil rights groups into this movement. CP members urged to join "ACTION". Party leaders critical of individuals who deliberately invite arrest during demonstrations because of ensuing financial drain. CP members also being urged to join NAACP and help elect "liberal" slate in coming fall election.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of local CP leaders in late January, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, stated the Party has failed to give leadership in various

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fields, including civil rights, and the time has come to assume responsibility; that otherwise the CP will never play the role for which it was intended.

(SL T-1 January 26, 1966)

During a meeting of CP leaders in early January, 1966, WALKER commented that he expected EUGENE TOURNOUR to be in St. Louis the coming weekend at which time he, TOURNOUR, would talk to "some people" re the possibility of starting a chapter of the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in this city; the long range plan would be to have various small civil rights oriented groups merge into the KING movement. WALKER asserted he was making an effort to contact some people with whom TOURNOUR might logically speak while in St. Louis. Another local CP leader commented that TOURNOUR is working toward merging various civil rights groups in Chicago and the outlook appears favorable. WALKER then commented that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) are the most active civil rights groups in the United States today, but both have their principal activity in the South. He said if either of the two groups were to make a serious attempt to set up chapters in the Negro ghettos of the North, there would be a good chance of drawing members from other less active civil rights groups such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

(SL T-2 January 4, 1966)

HERSHEL J. WALKER asserted he expected Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, National Head of SCLC, might come to St. Louis sometime in January, 1966, and he, WALKER, desired KING to talk to some "key people" in the civil rights movement. He further asserted he would like some of these individuals to be ministers and further said he was making an effort to establish such contacts.

(SL T-2 January 4, 1966)

In his conversation with other CP leaders in early January, 1966, WALKER also said he planned to talk to EUGENE TOURNOUR regarding former service car drivers and their struggle with Bi-State Transit Company. WALKER said he desired to get TOURNOUR's opinion about this situation and what might be done.

Source previously advised in December, 1965, that the St. Louis Chapter of CORE has boycotted Bi-State Transit buses operating on the Wellston, Page, and Hodiamont Lines. Bi-State bought out a service car company which served primarily Negro travelers in these areas and left them jobless. WALKER requested ORVIL T. LEACH, veteran CP member, to keep abreast of this boycott and advise local leaders for possible supporting activity.

(SL T-2 December 7, 1965
January 4, 1966)

As of September, 1965, EUGENE JOSEPH TOURNOUR was considered by the leadership of the CP of Illinois to be a CP member. He was meeting regularly with these leaders to keep them abreast of his work in the civil rights field.

TOURNOUR served as Midwest Regional Secretary of CORE in Chicago from the summer of 1964 until he was fired by the National CORE Office in January, 1965. He continued to work surreptitiously as a staff member until June, 1965, when the "Chicago Tribune" ran an article regarding his activity. This resulted in a public statement by the National Director of CORE which announced that TOURNOUR had been fired.

(SL T-3 September 13, 1965)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

At a CP meeting January 30, 1966, ORVIL T. LEACH, who was assigned by the CP to work in "ACTION", pleaded for CP support in the sale of so-called Associate Member Cards. These were placed on sale by ACTION for $2.00. LEACH explained the organization is in dire financial straits. He said it took all the money available to handle the defense of PERCY GREEN, who was arrested for peace disturbance in a civil rights demonstration in St. Louis. Party leaders advised LEACH that civil

rights groups such as ACTION should take another look at the habit of doing "silly things" in order to be arrested since it takes money or political pressure to "get out". They observed the civil rights organizations are in no position for either course of action. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, CP Industrial Area Leader, asserted that when the community is aflame and everyone is demonstrating, many things can be done with impunity. However, this situation does not prevail at present and individuals should govern themselves accordingly. CP members agreed to help LEACH sell Associate Membership Cards.

ACTION consists of a small group of dissidents headed by PERCY GREEN who left the St. Louis Chapter of CORE because they did not feel it was sufficiently militant. LEACH is the only CP member currently active in ACTION.

(SL T-2 February 17, 1966)

At a CP group meeting March 12, 1966, members were urged to become active in ACTION.

(SL T-4 March 14, 1966)

CP members are being urged to take out memberships in the St. Louis Chapter NAACP so that they will be eligible to vote in the branch election scheduled for November, 1966. CP members were told that support will be needed to elect a "liberal" slate.

(SL T-5 February 15, 1966)

The CP, while it has several members who are active in the St. Louis Chapter NAACP, does not exert any appreciable influence in the organization.

(SL T-4 January 28, 1966)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

April 29, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated April 29, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NEW YORK

URGENT 4/21/66 DAR

TO DIRECTOR //10// BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, DETROIT

BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, DETROIT VIA WASHINGTO//-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 1P

CCMINFIL NALC, IS -C.

RE; BUREAU FILE 100-432067

NEW YORK FILE 100-139834

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE APRIL TWO ZERO LAST AND NEW YORK AIRTEL APRIL TWO ZERO LAST.

REAIRTEL, PARAGRAPH THREE, NOTED SCHEDULED MEETING WAS TO BE HELD ON APRIL TWO THREE NEXT. [redacted] RECONTACTED INSTANT DATE STATES MEETING NOW SCHEDULED FOR APRIL TWO FOUR NEXT, SAME LOCATION.

FOR INFORMATION CHICAGO, THE IDENTITY OF AGENT TO BE CONTACTED IS RAYMOND F. MOHR, TELEPHONE AREA CODE TWO ZERO ~~ZERO~~ [redacted] FOUR EIGHT TWO DASH FOUR NINE THREE FOUR.

~~CORRECT WORD BEFORE ENCODED IN HEADING WASHINGTON~~

END

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
78 APR 28 1966

R DELAY

FBI WASH DC

55 MAY 4 1966

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-432067-6664

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-01-2018

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	4/29/66	2/17 - 4/29/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	KENNETH P. GLENNON	;mas

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON J. LACEY, dated 2/16/66, at Buffalo.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFO)

New York, as office of origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau R/S dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach the Bureau by 8/1/66.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1768 REC-81

15 MAY 2 1966

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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/9/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RIS
By	BY: PTS:

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

53 MAY 11 1966

Notations

INTSEC

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
~~BU T-1~~ [redacted]	[redacted]
~~BU T-2~~ [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information therein attributed to BU T-1 and BU T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of sources of continuing value and jeopardize their future usefulness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, New York, New York (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. GLENNON Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 4/29/66

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Erie County Communist Party members have been discussing pursuit of goals of the Communist Party in the Negro community, but no concrete activity reported.

-P*-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On January 18, 1966, there was a meeting of certain members of the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party held in North Tonawanda, New York at the home of TONY MASSA. Communist Party members present were TONY and GLORIA MASSA and JOHN and IVORY MC KENZIE. There was a good deal

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GROUP 1
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of discussion by TONY MASSA about Party matters and his ideas in relation to them. JOHN MC KENZIE criticized MASSA and expressed the belief that they were moving too fast on Negro-white unity. TONY MASSA was criticized by GLORIA MASSA for talking too much about himself. JOHN MC KENZIE proposed that TONY and GLORIA MASSA visit JOHN and IVORY MC KENZIE often and be seen with the MC KENZIEs. He felt this would be a good start towards Negro-white unity.

Source: BU T-1
January 26, 1966

On January 19, 1966, there was a meeting of certain members of the Erie County Communist Party at the home of MIROSLAW ZELMAN on Tifft Street in Buffalo. During this meeting ZELMAN told JOHN MC KENZIE that he would be required to give his report on civil rights at the next Communist Party membership meeting. In a discussion of matters relating to the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party, ZELMAN cautioned JOHN MC KENZIE not to let TONY and GLORIA MASSA take up too much of MC KENZIE's time because they would prevent MC KENZIE from pursuing goals of the Party in the Negro community.

Source: BU T-1
January 26, 1966

MIROSLAW ZELMAN is known to BU T-1 as Chairman of the Erie County, New York Communist Party.

C. P. MEMBER

On February 22, 1966, there was a meeting of the Cold Springs Club of the Erie County Communist Party at the home of JOHN and IVORY MC KENZIE. During this meeting there was a discussion on how to get the message of "The Worker" to the Negro people. Members present talked about getting more subscriptions from Negroes and TONY MASSA proposed giving a subscription to JOHN MC KENZIE's landlord. MC KENZIE told MASSA to leave his landlord alone because that was his, MC KENZIE's, responsibility.

Source: BU T-2
February 23, 1966

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

BU 100-18520

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York

April 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Buffalo file 100-18520)
Reference	Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-2466)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (157-1922) (P)

SUBJECT: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND JUSTICE, INC.
RACIAL MATTERS (ORGANIZATION)

ReBuairtel to Newark 4/27/66 and Newark airtel to Bureau with accompanying LHM 4/25/66 captioned LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, IS - C, and CIRM, IS - C.

For information of New Orleans and Philadelphia, referenced Newark airtel and LHM reflect that the LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) is scheduled to hold a rally at Military Park, Newark, N.J., on 4/30/66 at 2:00 p.m. during which CLARENCE COGGINS, member of LNVC and former CP member, will speak on behalf of his candidacy for N.J. State Senator and against U. S. policy in Vietnam.

BERNARD MC CABE, Office of Chief of Police, Newark, N.J., advised 4/28/66 that captioned organization is unknown to him and that this group has not requested a permit to hold a rally in Newark, N.J.

[redacted] advised 4/25/66 that captioned group is unknown to him. This source will cover rally on 4/30/66.

Above MC CABE advised he will notify Newark FBI should he develop any information regarding captioned group and/or pertinent information on rally scheduled for 4/30/66.

100-442529

(5) - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-436462) (LNVC)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - New Orleans (157-3290) (Info) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (157-1638) (Info) (RM)
2 - Newark
(1 - 100-46365) (LNVC)
REH:aas
(9)

NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 4 1966 APR 29 1966

INT. SYS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 26 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-2466-123

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	4/28/66	4/18 - 26/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: R. BERT CARTER — TYPED BY: cmh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA FRED G. COOK, Seattle, 1/28/66.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by August 1, 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report sent to New York because that office is origin in this case.

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100-442529-1769

3 MAY 3 1966

REC-32

EX-117

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1 - New York (Info.) (REG)
3 - Seattle (100-27267)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~INTD~~
DATE FORW: 5/12/66
HOW FORW: R/B
BY: RPS: AF

INT 3 SECS

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69 MAY 18 1966

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location	
SE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E

Characterization of TAIMI HALONEN

SE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
SE T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]	

Characterization of PATTI RABBITT and KAE NORTON

SE T-4 is [redacted]	b7D

Characterization of Negro American Labor Council.

SE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SE T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
SE T-7 is		
SE T-8 is		
SE T-9 is		
SE T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SE T-11 is		
SE T-12 is		

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-3 and SE T-5 through SE T-11, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof and adversely affect the national security. The status of SE T-4 at Cleveland is not known. Se T-12 is still a PSI.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - ONI, 13th ND, Seattle (REG)
1 - INTC Group, Fort Lawton, Seattle (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB, Washington (REG)

Report of: R. BERT CARTER
Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: April 28, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-27267
Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

BURT NELSON, NWDCP Chairman, and MILFORD SUTHERLAND, NWDCP Organizational Secretary, reported on their attendance at recent national CP meeting to NWDCP Committee 2/12-13/66. Organization of neighborhood groups to discuss peace, labor and civil rights was emphasized. In written report given to DC, following points covered: need for building trade union racial equality; advancing Negro comrades in leadership; extension of organizing drives in the South; placement of Negro candidates on state ballots; concentration on Negro population centers to develop Negro-white working class power; extension of party membership, etc. At subsequent meeting, SUTHERLAND presented list of proposals to be taken up at next national CP convention which included: discussion of Indian role; holding Washington State Negro conference; and building Negro-white unity in cities. DC membership took time out from meeting 2/13/66 to go to Seattle Negro area to distribute leaflets on JULIAN BOND, who was denied seat in Georgia State legislature. North Central CP Section Committee, Seattle, released report which included recommendations to help Negroes find places in basic industry and decisive unions; end de facto segregation in Seattle schools; and strengthen a Labor-Negro-Youth concentration policy. CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, Negro, who is CP club chairman and DC member in Seattle, took prominent part in bringing about two-day school boycott through his work with CORE. Attempt being made to set up DuBois Club in Seattle's Negro district.

Calvin Everett Harris — Wash.

- p* -

DETAILS:

At Seattle, Washington

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

An enlarged meeting of the Northwest District CP Committee (NWDCP) was held in Seattle, February 12 and 13, 1966. Those present were given copies of a "Report" based on notes made by BURT NELSON, NWDCP Chairman, and MILFORD SUTHERLAND, NWDCP Organizational Secretary, at a recent National CP meeting.

BURT NELSON made the main report based on items outlined in the distributed document. He was followed by SUTHERLAND who continued along the lines of this report. Among the items emphasized during a discussion period which followed the remarks of NELSON and SUTHERLAND was the establishment of neighborhood organizations where such questions as peace, labor and civil rights could be discussed.

The written report was addressed: "To DC Members and Invited Guests." The document is signed "Comradely, The State Leadership." It reads in part as follows:

"We take this extraordinary means of providing you with an extensive report of a recent national meeting. We wish you to consider it to be a priority assignment that you carefully study this report.

"Our purpose is to guarantee maximum preparation by all participants in our approaching meeting. The scope of the policy questions and the practical decisions before us and their urgency make it necessary to structure our meeting for action. All of us have much serious work to do to make our coming DC a success.

"Here are the principal matters before us:"

Among the seven items listed thereafter was the following:

"Planning our work in the civil rights field on the basis of the new stage of the civil rights struggle."

Subsequently, the report stated in part as follows:

"*Unity the key question, the central point of departure, the cornerstone around which we build our trade union policy:

-three specific areas of working class unity:
. unity of existing unions.
. unity of the whole class, especially Negro-white unity.
. unity of organized and unorganized through organizing the unorganized.

-the effect on the rank and file if the militant sections of the trade union movement were included in a united trade union movement; how the absence of this affected the potential of AFL-CIO unity.

-basic weakness with respect to Negro-white unity is the slowness of the trade union movement in taking up the fight for equality.
. the just system of seniority cannot be used to buttress 300 years of injustice.
. role of the Party in this struggle: especially an ideological role.

-on the organized and the unorganized:
. the gulf between them has widened.
. this gulf further reflected in other divisions: North v. South; employed and unemployed; Negro and white; youth and older workers.

-need: political mobilization of rank and file of the organized sectors of the working class; this goes to the roots of mass-class education.
. for us: major emphasis on this mobilization of the rank and file of the trade union movement moving toward building unity of the whole class.

"*Unity and our trade union policy:

-the working class cannot take on the class confrontation without such unity.

-the working class cannot become an independent political force without such unity.

-the Negro-white alliance cannot be built without such unity.

-cannot make a breakthrough in any field without such unity.

-the working class cannot play the role of a leading force in society without such unity.

-equally important with the question of unity is the campaign and struggle for such unity.

-this is the foundation of our trade union policy . . ."

"*Some ground rules for Party work in trade union field: we can be effective IF:

". . .if we remember Lenin's point: the working class cannot confine itself to the sphere of the economic struggle; yet the political and ideological struggle must be brought in from the outside.

. an example here: the crisis of the cities: cities are the residences of the working class; the crisis of the cities is a working class crisis. We approach it from this standpoint. We develop the struggle to resolve this crisis by raising the demand for Negro-working class representation, for working class-Negro power in the cities. We take this political position to the class, explain it to the class, win the class to a struggle for this position. . .

"The merging of the struggle of the Negro people and the class struggle:

*On the meaning of Watts:

-Watts raises a new question in the civil rights movement.

. expresses the misery of the system, the generations of poverty, the paucity of progress, the distance of the political parties and the civil rights organizations from the problem of the ghettoes.

. tie with class question: need to struggle for economic and political equality; struggle now must break down the economic barriers.

. need for grass roots organizations in the Negro communities.

. ghetto because of segregation, but slums because of exploitation.

-new stage: civil rights struggle meets the class struggle; challenges profit structure; exposes roots of jimcrow; new alliances, forms and methods; role of working class crucial. ..

"*Julian Bond case: serious questions:

-expresses how thin the veneer of belief in democracy.

-a link in the struggle for democracy and the struggle against imperialism, for national liberation.

-because of this, a pioneering role for us...

"*A growth in our membership, but not enough:

-a problem: how to open the doors to those who want to join?

-there are walls around us; we are afraid of people: how does one break through to join the Party?

-each district, section, club & member must review & take a new look at our political posture in relation to the people; from this set new goals, new quotas on Party growth.
-this must be a period of rebuilding & refreshing our Party.
-on Party functioning:
. committees of Party on all questions of functioning.
. move in direction of committee method of leadership.
. advance youth, Negro, working class, mass connected comrades in leadership . . .

"C. ON WORK IN THE SOUTH:
*See George Meyers current series of articles in the WORKER.
*Many examples of developing Negro-white unity.
*Draft being used against most militant Rights workers; LBJ catering to Dixiecrats on South policies in return for support of war.
*The organizing drives in the South: e.g. major organizing drive in San Antonio, Texas area to which 12 unions are committed.
*Importance of the emergence of Julian Bond: a young figure in the South, changing the political atmosphere in the South.

"D. ON THE MERGING OF THE NEGRO STRUGGLE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE:
*Profound change in the Negro struggle: from demands in bourgeois-democratic struggle to anti-monopoly, anti-imperialist struggle.
*Civil rights movement: has reached a point where, unless changes take place in labor movement, it will not go anywhere.
*For every district: how take the conferences in New York and California on Negro candidates on state tickets to every state: in this involve labor - leadership & rank and file.
*20 cities on which the economy rests on the working class; these 20 are also the areas of Negro concentration: this the basis of developing centers of Negro-white working class power . . .

"E. ON THE PARTY:
*On the emphasis in Party work on the working class:
-parallel: now emphasis on working class like few years ago on youth.
-Same objective conditions influence youth & working class; automation; job security; nuclear energy & war; the impact of the one-third of the world that is Socialist.
-not enough knowledge on our part of currents of thinking in working class
. resolutions in AFL-CIO conventions no measure of this thinking.

-criticism: limits of our relationship to transit strike; slowness of evaluation.
-ebb or flow? we are in period of flow: must take steps to quicken pace: select out main thing - strengthen the labor movement together with the civil rights movement, and help this to become the force to change the whole situation.
-re COPE: not political centers really, not centers of struggle nor centers of alliances; must help labor to break out of this structure; must help build parallel structures.
-Left in working class movement & in unions: this Left developing & reflected both in rank & file and on top; this Left different from 30's; special attention to significance of Negro workers & developing Left; also Catholic workers in new relation.

"*On Party perspectives for this year:
-some definitions: 'the year of the big change'; 'the year of the Party breaking through to the people'; 'the year of the leap'.
-need for ideological shake-up in Party based on recognition we are in period of flow; overcome grogginess and garrison mentality in our ranks; in the mass movements we also must pitch in on ideological level as well as being tacticians; the vanguard role of our Party here. Example: white chauvinism & its role in the defeat of Stokes in Cleveland
-new breakthroughs on civil liberties possible in this year: McCarran Act
-role of the program discussion in breaking through on our political rights & relationship to the political scene.
-the maximum dialogue of the Party with the people in the course of the pre-convention Program discussion, and with this an ideological clarification in our ranks & among the masses on relevancy of our Party in the political arena today."

/SE T-1 (2/14/66)

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

On February 13, 1966, during the second day of the enlarged meeting (supra) of the NWDCP, LONNIE HEALY, a member of the District Committee (DC), spoke on the Indian situation and the need of more work being done in this area. She talked

about the DICK GREGORY "fish-in" and the need for putting out literature on this subject.

> DICK GREGORY has been publicly identified in newspaper publicity in the Seattle area as being a Negro comedian who is a candidate for mayor of Chicago. Currently he is charged in Thurston County, Washington, with illegal fishing for having joined a group of Indians in February, 1966, to fish in the Nisqually River in protest of a superior court injunction against off-reservation fishing.

After HEALY's talk, MILFORD SUTHERLAND went over a list of proposals to be brought up at the national CP convention. These included:

"Indian role to be brought up.

"Negro conference for Washington State and Negro candidates, such as in California.

"Build Negro-white unity in cities."

Following lunch, all those in attendance at the DC meeting went to the Eastside Branch of the YWCA, 2820 East Cherry, Seattle, and vicinity to pass out leaflets in this Negro neighborhood regarding JULIAN BOND, who was described in the leaflets as being one of eight Negroes elected to the Georgia State legislature but who had been denied his seat in that body because he had endorsed, and will not recant, a Student Non-Violating Coordinating Committee (SNCC) policy statement, drafted by the SNCC 23-member executive board, and endorsed without dissent by 130 SNCC field secretaries throughout the South. The statement protested U.S. intervention in Vietnam.

SE T-1 (2/14/66)

> SNCC is an organization which has concerned itself with racial matters throughout the United States.

Another source reported the leaflets mentioned above were to be prepared by TAIMI HALONEN and would include material taken from SNCC literature including excerpts about the colored

legislator who was prevented from taking office in the South.

SE T-2 (2/2/66)

TAIMI HALONEN was described in February, 1966 by SE T-1 as a member of the NWDCP Committee.

On the Section level, the following information was reported:

An Organizational Conference for certain of the members of the North Central CP Section was held in Seattle on February 5, 1966.

VIVIAN GEORGE, Section Organizational Secretary, reviewed the North Central CP Section report which she had helped prepare. This report covered the following points among others:

1. On the question of civil rights, the Watts riots constitute a qualitative change in the civil rights movement. More and more the Negro movement and the peace movement are beginning to work together. It is essential to build the Negro labor alliance with more zeal than ever before.

2. On the question of youth, the "new left" reflects the sharpening crisis in our society. The role of the Party is to clarify the basic ideological questions confronting youth.

In connection with youth matters, GEORGE stated that the North Central Section is made up of two parts. The Central campuses where many students have ideas, support peace and civil liberties. She said it was essential to begin a discussion of program and policies with the reaffirmation that the masses make history, nuclear war can be prevented, Vietnam can be ended, youth can lead peaceful productive lives, capitalism can be abolished and socialism achieved.

GEORGE stated that the above objectives cannot be accomplished without the leadership role of the working class and that the responsibility of working class leadership is in the hands of the Communist Party. She called for full membership work on the concentration policy.

Following a review of individual membership accomplishments, the following key points were outlined:

1. A continuing review of the quality of work and an approach to ways to move the masses.

2. In all Party work, a constant stress on strengthening the Negro labor program.

3. Proposals on the peace question -
   A. A section wide concentration on visiting workers on the Vietnam issue.
   B. Section wide concentration on the formation of a "grass roots" peace committee.
   C. A special plan of work by the Party to insure participation of people in the March 25-26 (1966) peace demonstration.

4. On the question of labor, every member who can join a union is to do so and every trade union member is to work as a communist. The Section is to work out plans for the establishment of industrial and shop clubs. Clubs are to stress distribution of leaflets at industrial plants. The Section staff is to work out special industrial concentration assignments with industrial members. Concentrate on obtaining jobs for Negro youth.

5. On the question of civil rights, additional assignments are to be made to key civil rights organizations. A special plan of work is to be adopted to fight for jobs for Negroes in previously white unions. A policy is to be developed and work done around the anti-poverty program. A continued struggle is to be made towards a police review board. Additional work is to be planned looking towards the end of de facto segregation in the schools. They must work towards achieving working class leadership in the civil rights movement.

6. On the matter of the 1966 elections, they must work to guarantee one or more peace candidates, one or more youth candidates, candidates from organized labor, and encourage "left" and Party candidates. Members must help guarantee the establishment of voting registration campaigns in the working class area. They must help to strengthen progressive trends within the Democratic Party. They must initiate, guide, unite and rally support for independent political movements . . .

It was decided further to consider development of a local unit of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC).

SE T-3 (2/7/66)

On January 20, 1960, SE T-4 reported that BERT WASHINGTON, then Ohio CP organizer for Negro cadre, considered the NALC to be an important movement which the CP desires to infiltrate or influence notwithstanding the anti-communist position then taken by the national NALC leadership.

On February 16, 1966, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle. Emphasis was given in the discussion on the need for day-to-day organizational work on the racial question and class struggle.

SE T-5 (3/21/66)

As a result of the North Central Section Organizational Conference held in early February, 1966, a Report and Program was prepared from which the following excerpts were taken:

"The New Stage in the Civil Rights Movement

The Watts uprising was a catalyst -- a monumental turning-point in the struggle for full freedom and citizenship for the American Negro people. It marked the beginning of a qualitative change in the Civil Rights movement. The new stage of struggle is being shaped, not by the intellectual, largely middle-class leaders, but by the Negro masses, employed and unemployed, in the Southern and Northern ghettoes. The crisis is sharpened by the intensified sharpness of the confrontation in Vietnam. More and more, the Negro movement and the peace forces are compelled by the logic of events to move toward closer unity.

"Our role is to see and to encourage and develop the emerging class content of the struggle. This means fighting for jobs -- for full integration of the American work forces. This means that, as Gus Hall says, we must not use the just system of seniority to perpetuate 300 years of injustice to Negro workers. This means building the Negro-labor alliance with far greater imagination, determination, persistence, and thoroughness than we have thus far displayed.

"The Youth and the New Left

...Our section includes within its geographic limits (a) the Central Area, with its masses of Negro jobless youth, angry, restless, facing the draft, ready to be organized and to move militantly; and (b) the campuses of Seattle U. and (especially) the University of Washington, great concentrations of young people, in ferment with the liberating ideas of their time and generation, a vast potential reservoir of support for peace, civil rights and Constitutional liberties. The entire Section membership needs a fresh and deeper consciousness of the political potential of the young generation."

"...There is general agreement among the Section membership with the Staff's view that a thorough review of individual assignments, and of the work of leading cadre, should be given high priority. The aim of such a review would be to strengthen a Labor-Negro-Youth concentration policy. Such a review is under way and will continue. Its objectives are (1) to guarantee that the most critical organizations and fields of work get first attention; and (2) to assign a priority to individual comrade's assignements, to prune away those secondary assignments which prevent the effective carrying out of primary assignments . . ."

"On Labor:

" . . .As a long-range method of work, encourage and help individual young people and Negro people find places in basic industry and inthe decisive Unions.

"On Civil Rights:

a. Additional assignments in key Civil Rights organizations.
b. A section plan of work to step up the fight for jobs,centering on industries with token or no Negro employment, with special attention to the 15,000 new jobs scheduled to develop in this area.
c. A Section plan of work around the Anti-Poverty Program.
d. Continued struggle toward a Police Review Board.
e. Strengthen the campaign to eliminate de facto school segregation in Seattle schools.
f. Increase working class composition and leadership in the Negro Freedom Movement. In this connection, look into establishing of local chapter of Negro American Labor Council."

A meeting of the Southwest Washington CP Section Committee was held at Hoquiam, Washington, on February 20, 1966. FRED GABOURY gave a report based upon information learned by him at the last DC meeting. He also stated he went to the Nisqually River fish-in and talked with DICK GREGORY (supra) about speaking before a group of people. GABOURY said GREGORY told him "the Watts Riot" is just a pink tea party compared to what's going to happen all across the United States this coming summer.

In reporting on the DC meeting, GABOURY said it is desired that a pre-convention (National CP) statement be prepared on recommendations for giving specific support to the Indian struggle. An outline was furnished to those attending the Section Committee meeting which included the following data:

"New Stage in Civil Rights Struggle:
A. Conference on Negro Candidates (electoral)
B. Concentration on Grass Roots Negro-White political power (problems of the city)
C. Board to take new look at Negro Commission
1. Strengthen concept of role of commissions
D. Demand Grand Jury Investigation of Reece.
E. Fight on jobs."

SE T-6 (3/4/66)

Another source reported additional data on the Southwest Section Committee meeting to the effect GABOURY had also stated the communists are going to put the peace issue ahead of everything else at the coming National Convention. Further, they are going to work the peace movement into the civil rights movement and then into the trade unions. The working class is to be greatly emphasized accordingly.

SE T-7 (3/4/66)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP is characterized in the appendix section.

1. Plans, et cetera, made at District and Lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

A closed SWP-Young Socialist Alliance meeting was held at SWP headquarters in Seattle on Sunday, January 23, 1966.

The main topic of discussion was the proposed withdrawal of the Seattle Branch, SWP, from the national organization. One of the principal reasons for this withdrawal is the lack of awareness on the part of the national group regarding the Negro question. The Seattle group plans to become more active in the civil rights struggle.

SE T-8 (1/25/66)

The Young Socialist Alliance is characterized in the appendix section.

C. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The PLP is characterized in the appendix section.

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

EDWARD LEMANSKY, who publicly identified himself as the national organizational secretary of the PLP, spoke at a public meeting in the student union building of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, on January 21, 1966. After the talk, a press conference was held and the discussion was recorded by MERRILL ASH of Seattle Radio Station KIRO. Excerpts from the discussion are set out hereinafter:

Q: "What is the principle drawing card to your organization here in the state, is it the race problem, or is it labor problems? What is it?

A: "Well, I haven't been in this State long enough to know what the main issues here are, but generally speaking the issues that are, most people feel are, most critical at this time are the war in Vietnam and the racial oppression that exists throughout the country, not only in the south, but the north and the west as well, but there is also a growing unrest within the labor movement, within the organized labor movement, in the shops, on the production lines, and it's around all of these things that people are coming together and seeing the need to fight for socialism, to bring about a system where the government, instead of representing the owners in the industry will stand as representatives of the working people."

Q: "Well, now you're using the terms socialism and communism, you used it in your talk here sort of interchangeable, what exactly is your organization?"

A: "Well, the Progressive Labor Party is a communist organization that is fighting to establish a socialist United States. When I used the word communist, what I mean by that is that we are revolutionary socialist, who do not --, you know, we don't believe that the people who control this country, the people who own the giant monopolies, are about to allow the workers to peacefully choose a socialist form of government."

Q: "How do you bring this about then?"

A: "Well, I think we bring it about by attempting to organize --, I mean the basic notion is to organize people to fight for their own interests. We don't believe this government represents their interests."

Q: "It must be violently overthrown then or changed?"

A: "Well, we believe that violence should be met with violence. Where violence is used against us we believe in defending ourselves, you know, this is a historic right that -- we're not the only ones who put forward that idea. I think that when vidence is used against strikers, that they have the right to defend themselves when the Klan murders people they have the right to organize such things as this group that was recently organized in the south called the Deacons for Defense. As I said in my talk today, when I was in the south I made it known to the local Klansmen that if they took any shots at me, I'd be shooting back."

Q: "What is your party's position on our system of courts, our system of justice?"

A: "I think that justice is like everything else in this society, a class justice, that if you are poor, and especially if you are black or Spanish speaking or Indian, you don't get justice in the courts, that these courts our set up to protect the interests of the rich. That's what they are there for. They enforce the laws and the poor do not make the laws and do not benefit from them."

Q: "What are your principal differences there, outside, of Vietnam, on that I'm sure we'd take up all afternoon, but let's try a couple of them."

A: "I think the JOHNSON Administration, as I said, despite all the pioused attitudes about being interested in ending a system of racial oppression that has existed in this country for 400 years, hasn't the slightest desire to do anything but make statements, and pass unenforced laws to try and con the people into thinking that it is interested.

Q: "What's your solution?"

A: "Well, I think there is a very simple solution. That anyone who commits an act of racial discrimination in hiring, in housing, in any area of life, should be subject to indictment, and trial and jail. That's what, I mean that would be my solution, that racists should be jailed, just as I think slum lords ought to be jailed or bosses who create conditions on the job that force workers to strike, rather than jailing the leaders of union, I think the bosses ought to be jailed."

Q: "Does the PLP have a great number of members within the race movement as such?"

A: "The race movement?"

Q: "Yes DAVE."

A: "You mean the---Civil Rights Movement? Well, we don't have a great number of members anywhere and we certainly don't have any kind of dominant influence in any area of struggle in this country."

Q: "You said all over the country people are beginning to resist, you cited Berkeley as one example, would you explain -- elaborate on that a little."

A: "Well, last year at Berkeley the students feeling that the kind of education they were getting was not appropriate to what they needed, feeling that they were being trained to run the war machine, to run the corporations, rather than to involve

themselves in lives that were meaningful to them, attempted to organize a struggle to gain more control over the eduational process. Now, that grew out of attempts by a number of the students at Berkeley to organize other students on the campus to take part in the civil rights movement, particularly CORE and SNCC. When the University prohibited them from raising money and doing this organizing, they resisted and in fact were able to mobilize overwhelming support of the student body, in this thing. It's just one indication that the control that the University administration and the government at all levels that the control that they exercised throughout the 50's is being broken and people are waking up and fighting for their interests rather than swallowing the line that well you know, let LYNDON solve it, or let this politician handle it or that one."

Q: "Do you take advantage of this unrest or do you start the unrest?"

A: "Well, we hardly start the unrest, I mean, what ever else anybody has every accused us of they didn't accuse us of organizing slavery in this country or organizing the Klan, or organizing a system of industry where guys work and others sit in the offices and profit. That's where the unrest comes from. We didn't organize the war in Vietnam. We didn't set up the draft. We aren't sending the troops there. What we see ourselves doing is attempting to show people the connections between the various sources of unrest, show these connections as being part of an overall system of capitalism, and pointing toward a solution, which I mentioned earlier, that is that the working people of the country organized to take control of the government and take it away from the corporations that now have the government standing as their representative."

Q: "How do you see them doing this?"

A: "Well, I see it being done, you know I said this before, by organizing groups everywhere in the country around specific issues and sometimes around a combination of issues that affect people's lives, putting forward their ideas, demonstrating,

petitioning, picketing, running candidates, all of these various activities, but then of course what I believe will happen, and what in fact has happened is that the people will not be allowed to carry these activities on peacefully. The latest example of course was this case of JULIAN BOND, who was elected to the State Legislature in Georgia, elected overwhelmingly, had 85% of the votes, and because he had come out in support of a statement against the war in Vietnam, he was denied his seat, and this denial was done, you know, in the name of freedom, democracy, and every other thing they could bring up, so I see following on that people will find new forms to organize themselves, seeing that the people who run this country aren't going to allow change to take place peacefully and democratically."

Q: "Could you summarize very briefly the answer to the question, what caused you to become a communist?"

A: "I don't think I could do it briefly. I think probably more than anything else it was being able to see that races and poverty, unemployment, war, and the revolutions that were occurring in different parts of the world, particularly the one in Cuba which took place when I was a teenager, that all of these things were connected, and their connection was that on one hand you had a class of people who owned everything and on the other hand you had a class of people who worked for them and didn't own. I don't know if that is brief enough."

Q: "Then you felt that communism was the answer to it then?"

A: "That's right."

On February 1, 1966, LEMANSKY was interviewed at Bellingham, Washington, by DUWAYNE TRECKER, Program Director, KVOS TV Station, who recorded the remarks on tape. Excerpts are as follows:

Q: "I'm still not satisfied with the differentiation between the Communist Party, USA, and the Progressive Labor Party."

A: "Well, maybe it would be clearer if I explained it in terms of issues. For example, in the civil rights movement, the Communist Party has basically advocated non-violence."

Q: "Constitutional means."

A: "No, that is not what I said, I said non-violence. The Constitution provides for the right of self-defense, provides for the right to bear arms. You know. Now the CP takes the position that the way that the black people are going to win freedom is

basically to demonstrate and b2 beaten or jailed or killed, as has happened many times, not to resort to counterattacks, counter-violence. We, on the other hand, say that the black people have every right, just like anybody else to defend themselves from unjustified attacks, so, for example, when I was in the South, I spent a year in the South, after a couple of incidents of Klansmen shooting up our car, with the bullets missing by that much, I went down to the local Sheriff and I told him that from then on I was going to be carrying a gun and anybody who made an unprovoked attack on me would suffer the consequences. Now, I was there for another ten months, nobody came near me. They stayed away. That is, none of these Klansmen and other racists who had been shooting at us, including some of the cops, and it seems to me that ---."

Q: "You are saying cops shot at you, police officers?"

A: "That's right."

Q: "Whereabouts in the South?"

A: "This was in the southern part of North Carolina and in South Carolina. I don't have any of the photographs with me now, but there is all kinds of documentary evidence including in the FBI files of shotgun holes yeah big in our cars, and numerous instances of threats of physical attack and examples of physical attack, and when we complained to the authorities, including the FBI, they said well you know that's terrible but you know there is nothing we can do about it. Then they started in with, are you guys communists, and what do you believe, and who are your friends and where do you go and what kind of meetings do you hold, and we are perfectly willing to, you know, say all these things, we always say them publicly, but it seems to us that their job is to go find the guys who were shooting at us. They don't bother to do it.

Q: "Mr. LEMANSKY, would I assume from this then that you advocate force and revolution type of activities rather than peaceful means of change in the civil rights movement?"

A: "No. I'm all for peaceful means, but if people shoot at me or shoot at anybody else, it seems to me that I have a right to defend myself, and I think that everybody does. Now, in the Watts rebellion this past summer in Los Angeles, when the cops and 15,000 National Guardsmen went into the community and started cutting the people, and then murdered 35 of them, it seems to me that they had a right to shoot back and defend themselves. Now this position historically has been advocated by almost everybody."

Q: "They exercised that right in Watts also."

A: "That's right, they did exercise it and I think that they were right to exercise it. Like to take another example, when workers, what ever their color, go out on strike and violence is used against them, I think they have a right to defend themselves and I include in this violence not only, you know, the actual shooting that often has taken place in many strikes, including right in this area, anybody who reads the history of the longshore strikes or the woodworkers' strikes, knows the incredibly violent history of those activities, but more recently in New York City when the transit workers went out on strike, violence was used against them in the form of arresting and jailing the union leaders. Now, it seems to me that while no actual violence took place, certainly the threat of violence was there and those iron bars in the jail constitute the threat of violence and it was police officers who locked MIKE QUILL and the other union leaders up. Now, one might reasonably ask, why didn't the government lock up the bosses? Why not lock up the transit authority who were imposing on these 35,000 transit workers, the conditions that they were fighting against. But instead, the government chose to use its force, and threat of force against the workers who were on strike, and, you find this over and over again. "

Q: "You are not quarreling with the right of the people to strike?"

A: "Certainly I'm not quarreling with their right to strike. They have every right to strike. What I'm quarreling with is the use of the power of the government to break the strike, which is in fact what happens.

Q: "Would this in fact happen in Peking?"

A: "What happen in Peking?"

Q: "If there was a labor, if the masses walked out on their jobs in a factory, what would happen to them?"

A: "Well, first of all they don't, because the situation in China or any of the socialist countries is different from this country, and here is where the critical difference between the socialist and capitalist government emerges, that the socialist government is one that represents the interest of the workers, as I've said before, and in China and any other socialist country, the industry and agricultural areas are used to the benefit of the people who work there rather than, as in this country, where the governmental power is used for the owners of industry and the owners of land, and the work that people do goes to benefit the people who own. It's a totally different situation."

Q: "Would you then advocate then, for instance, the use of rioting and violence on the part of a minority group to get something that they wished from the majority group? Is this the sort of thing you do advocate?"

A: "We don't advocate violence, we dont advocate rioting. See, it is always amazed me and amused me that the Communists are charged with advocating violence. After all, how many communist governments or communist governments, that you know of, that drop napalm on children, or that send, have troops stationed at 6,000 foreign bases around the world. That's what the U. S. has, 6,000 foreign bases, there are U. S. troops stationed throughout the so called free world to keep the people free, to keep them in line, the way we are keeping the

Vietnamese people in line, by dragging 200,000 young American men off into the jungles of Vietnam, to murder and burn and destroy, and violence in a place like Vietnam for example, it is not the National Liberation front that is dropping napalm, it is the U. S. Government.

Q: "What is the National Liberation front doing (interrupted) on both sides in it. I had hoped that we would not get involved in a debate of the Vietnam situation today, but to find out more generally what the Progressive Labor Party and ED LEMANSKY is all about. We understand that one can hardly be talked about without the other.

A: "Yea. Well, I just saying that we regard what's happening in Vietnam as one of the most important events today and I don't think you can have a clear picture in what we believe and what we stand for without discussing Vietnam.

Q: "On your subject of non-violence in (inaudible), if I remember correctly BILL EPTON, the leader of your party, was recently convicted and sentenced for inciting rioting in the Harlem incident, and I believe the charge read for attempting to overthrow the State of New York and he was sentenced to a year. How can you profess non-violence on your part and then have a party leader not only arrested and convicted but sentenced for inciting rioting?"

A: "You ever heard of frame-ups?"

Q: "Yea."

A: "People are framed. As for example EPTON was framed. Now first of all, I didn't say that we professed non-violence. I said that if violence was not directed at us, or, and I don't mean just us, but anybody who's fighting to improve his conditions, if this violence wasn't directed at us, then we would be as peaceful as can be. And I'm a very peaceful fellow. You know, I don't like violence, but the EPTON trial was a farce. For example, the main witness against

him was a cop, named ABE HART, who infiltrated the Progressive Labor Party and he testified, for example, that he discussed with BILL EPTON, making Molotov Cocktails; that he discussed with BILL EPTON stationing rifle men on roof tops in Harlem; that he discussed with BILL EPTON plans for drawing the cops into the side streets and getting them there. But when the testimony, when he was cross examined, it turned out that this is how he discussed it. He said, 'hey BILL, what about the Molotov Cocktails?' And EPTON said, 'that's ridiculous, that's stupid.' He said, 'hey BILL, what about setting guys up on the roof tops?' And EPTON turned that down, he said, 'no.' You see. But that was how they discussed it. This cop, in a provocative fashion, raised these things and when they were rejected, there was still evidence, in fact the entire trial was marked by an Alice in Wonderland sort of quality, where the indictment was drawn in one way, and then when the trial ended, the judge changed the wording of the indictment. The entire trial, or 90% of the trial was taken up in examination of the views of the Progressive Labor Party and BILL EPTON. And then the judge made a big statement about how nobody's on trial here for his ideas. We want that to be very clear. They made that same speech when they put me in jail. Now EPTON is also sitting in jail, denied bail. He has been in jail since December 20th. Now if you are a member of the Klan, and you murder a civil rights worker, you get out on bail, and 99 times out of 100, you are free. But if you are communist and especially if you are black communist, then not only are you framed in the most vicious manner, but you are not even permitted bail while trying to appeal the case. Now it takes two years, generally, all the way through the Supreme Court. After you are sentenced to a year. So even if we reverse it on appeal maybe he'll serve that full time.

Q: "It seems a very serious charge to me to accuse the State of New York of framing a man for starting riots. Now I believe he was charged with inciting the riots, not particularly making these bombs, nor posting people on tops of roofs, but for actually

inciting a riot that did occur. Not the things that did not occur and it is my understanding this is what he was convicted of and sentenced for."

A: "That's right, and we regard that as a frame up because what we see is that the rioting, so called, that occurred in Harlem, resulted from the massive unemployment. One out of three adults in Harlem is out of work. Resulted from the rat and roach infested housing that people have to live in. It resulted from the unbelievably poor schools that the kids are forced to go to and the straw that broke the camel's back, so to speak, was the continual, day to day brutality of the police directed against the people of Harlem which ultimately resulted in the murder of the 15 year old boy, JAMES POWELL, which then led to a demonstration by the Congress of Racial Equality at the police precinct, which was broken up violently by the cops and I've talked to many people who were at that demonstration including so called neutral observers, who tell me that the incident that sparked the Harlem rebellion was the police charging the demonstration with the (inaudible) and with Harlem a tinderbox, the thing flared up and then thousands of cops were called into Harlem, tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition were expended that is what caused the Harlem riot, not one communist agitator with six co-conspirators; which is what was charged in the indictment.

Q: Mr. LEMANSKY, if I may change the subject for a minute, did you vote in the last national election?"

A: "No I didn't."

Q: "Would you tell us why please."

A: "Well, I wasn't registered because I had just moved from North Carolina to New York. But, had I been registered, I certainly wouldn't have voted for either JOHNSON or GOLDWATER, because I feel they represent the same thing. (Interrupted) I assumed that's what you really wanted to get at in asking that question."

Q: Talking about elections, have you run any candidates under the ticket of the Progressive Labor Party?"

A: "Oh yes, in fact BILL EPTON ran in the last election for state senator in New York City, New York State, and despite the enormous difficulties in getting an independent candidate on the ballot, we got 9,000 signatures on petitions, got him on the ballot, and then came election day, out of 150 voting machines in the district 90 of them didn't have his name and another 20 have no lever next to his name. So that is 110 out of 150 voting machines for all intensive purposes, he was not on. Now despite that fact, we managed to get a thousand votes out of a total of 50,000, but those 1,000 votes were gotten in the area where we had our least support because the area that he ran in was approximately, in terms of its population, one third black, one third Spanish-speaking, and one third white. Quite naturally, the area where his name was not on the machine at all was in Harlem, in the ghetto areas, and in the upper class and middle class white section everything, the machines were perfect, everything was okay."

Q: "How would you answer the comment that the Harlem uprising was not connected with the civil rights movement? Are they inseperable? Can they be disconnected?

A: "Well, I think that the Harlem uprising has a very difinite connection with the civil rights movement. The main connection it has is the recognition on the part of the mass of the people of Harlem that the civil rights movement and the pious speeches of the JOHNSONs, KENNEDYs, and everybody else, has not won freedom or equality for the black people in this country. One of the main, most important aspects of the civil rights movement has been that has proven that we have had 400 years of racism in this country and that nothing much has been done to alleviate the conditions that black people live under."

Q: "You don't feel the current civil rights movement will alleviate those problems?"

A: "Not as it currently exists. Now this is not to say that the people in the civil rights movement are stupid or that they are fools. I wouldn't want to imply that at all, but I think that until the civil rights movement comes to fundamentally comes to grips with the question of who holds power in this country and why do they hold power and what do they do with it, they will continue to be sucked into supporting JOHNSON, sucked into believing that the war on poverty somehow is going to change everything, when in fact things like the war on poverty are nothing but massive frauds, where 90% of the war on poverty goes into the pockets of local politicians and professionals who are hired to administer the programs, and at best, 10% of the money trickles down to the people who need it."

Q: "By local politicians, what do you mean, sir?"

A: "Well, I mean Mayors of local towns."

Q: "You are saying payoffs?"

A: "Yea. That's right. I mean, you know, it's all legitimatized in various ways. I'm not saying that there are continual examples, you know, of Sergeant SHRIVER running around, you know, openly passing out the greenbacks."

Q: "But you are saying that people are being paid off or bribed or (interrupted)"

A: "In one way or another. I'm sorry."

Q: "In the poverty movement?"

A: "That's right, in one way or another people are paid off."

Q: "Do you have any proof of this?"

A: "I - well, for example in New York, which is the situation I am most familiar with."

Q: "I'm sorry Mr. LEMANSKY, but our time is up. It has gone very rapidly, and we would certainly like to have the opportunity to discuss further with you, some of these points.

On February 4, 1966, Mr. C. W. McDONALD, Dean of Men, Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington, made available a taped recording of a talk given by LEMANSKY on the PLP given on the campus February 1, 1966. Excerpts are as follows:

"Now I've spoken of Vietnam because it is so much in the news, but the Progressive Labor Party is not an organization that is dedicated mainly to agitating people about Vietnam and even if we didn't exist, of course, our people would be agitated.

"I want to talk a little bit about some of the things we see in this country today and what we think ought to be done. Now,in the United States we find a situation where two million black people have lived through 350 years, first of slavery, openly, and in the last 100 years of a disguised form of slavery. And, who in the last six years have begun to build organizations to fight to put an end to conditions of massive unemployment, terrible education, unbelievably squalid housing, racism in all areas of life, including, by the way, in terms of the Army, - you know that while the black people constitute only 10% of the population, they make up 16% of the draftees and these organizations have begun to fight, to bring down a system, as I say which has existed for 300 years, that has imposed in a whole variety of ways an oppressive racist system on them. And what is the reaction of the U.S. Government then? For the most part, pious platitudes from KENNEDY, from JOHNSON, from this politician, from that one. 'Oh, it's terrible, terrible thing. We must do something for these poor downtrodden folk. We have to do something to bring them up! And then what they do, they pass civil rights laws, which are not enforced, except in the most token fashion. It's easy to send 200,000 troops to Vietnam, but to go and maybe drop a little napalm on the local Klan headquarters in some Mississippi town, that, you know, wouldn't dream of doing that. Not that I'm proposing dropping napalm on the Klan, you understand. The point is that this government is perfectly willing to drop

it on the Vietnamese, but dozens of people have to be shot and killed before they are even willing to prosecute a Klansmon for murder, but they were quite willing to prosecute members of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee as far back as 1962, in Albany, Georgia and they are quite willing to sit back and commit JULIAN BOND, who was elected to the State Legislature in Georgia by 82% of the vote in his district, quite willing to allow him to be prevented from taking his seat because he spoke out against the war in Vietnam. You don't see American Marines rushing into Atlanta to uphold freedom and democracy. No, you got to be patient, be patient, can't force these racists in the South to change their ways, you can't legislate a (inaudible) that's what they tell us. But you know, when I was in Cuba in 1964, I found out that they've got very, very simple civil rights law in Cuba. Any man commits an act of racial discrimination there goes to jail. That's very oppressive, you see, that's a real anti-freedom war, you know. They are taking the racists' freedom away from them. While in this country it's the people who fight against racism that go to jail and the racists who sit in the halls of Congress and the Legislatures and the Sheriff's Offices and everywhere else. Where those in Cuba who fight for racism have their freedom denied, and those in this country who fight against it have their's taken away. Because, the way societies operate, the way they exist, is that one man's freedom very often means another man's slavery, and in this country, freedom for the owners of U.S. Steel, Standard Oil, the rest of the giant corporations means slavery for hundreds of millions of people around the world, and in a milder form it means that for us here at home.

"So, we find that in New York, for example, just as I was leaving a couple of weeks ago, there was a big transit strike. 35,000 bus and subway workers went out on strike and the impartial government method of dealing with that strike was to jail the union leaders. Not to jail the bosses, not to jail the Transit Authority which created the conditions that forced the workers to go on strike, but jail the leaders of the strike. And of course that wasn't the first time that had happened, anybody who studies the history of the labor movement in this country, or for that matter in this county, sees the continual use of governmental power, whether it is in the form of arrests or shooting, continually sees the use of this power wielded in the interest of the owners of these giant corporations and against the interests of the working people and the farmers. And today, because of enormous

investments all over the world and fantastic profits that have been made on these investments, these corporations are in a position to pay American workers a little bit more, but that isn't going to last, isn't going to last, because these investments all over the world which have provided the basis for buying off certain sections of the American working class, these investments are going down the drain, because all over the world, not only in Vietnam, but all over the world, people are fighting to take back control of their own countries from the American corporations and as those profits are lost, these corporations are not going patiently sit by and allow that to happen. Because, as they lose abroad, they are going to turn the screws on the people here at home, and that is already beginning to happen with this drive to automate American Industry, because as they automate, in order further to secure their profit position, millions of jobs are lost and they are forced to automate because they are under enormous pressure from the economies of the Western European countries and from the socialist countries, and from the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America who are taking back their resources, taking back their industry. In order to maintain their profits, they have to introduce mechanization, automation, which drives millions of people into the streets. The government, the government stands right behind them all the way. We can see this in all kinds of other instances, not just in those examples where the government intervenes in strikes and jails strike leaders, but where the government takes a very sharp and direct stand against those people who protest conditions that exist in many areas of life.

"For example, in New York City, BILL EPTON, who is the National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party, is in jail, he's been sitting in jail since December 20th, denied bail, on a charge of advocating criminal anarchy, conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy, conspiracy to riot. Charges growing out of the 1964 Harlem rebellion. He has been sentenced, the other day, to a year in jail and still denied bail. He's a very dangerous fellow said the judge, we can't let this man walk loose. But the entire trial that took place in a sort of Alice in Wonderland atmosphere where the trial went on and at the end of the trial the judge decided that the way the indictment was drawn up wasn't really good, so they changed the wording of the indictment; where tape recordings of supposed speeches that EPTON made were played, but because they were unintelligible the judge handed out transcripts to the jury, and then after they read them he instructed the jury to ignore the transcripts, just pay attention to what

you heard on the tape; where the entire prosecution case was testimoney of six cops; where most of the testimony in the trial was around EPTON's political beliefs and then the D.A. and the Judge both made long speeches about how this was not a political trial.

"Now, what happened in Harlem? Harlem, one third of the adult population is out of work. Many of the schools that the kids go to are over 100 years old and the plaster is falling. Its quality of teaching is inferior to anywhere else in the city. If anybody has ever walked through Harlem and seen the kind of housing that people are forced to live in, they would see houses that have more rats than people, and more roaches than rats. They would see daily constant brutality of the police directed against the people of Harlem. And then, they would have read in the middle of July, of an off-duty cop named GILLIGAN, who gunned down a 15 year old Negro kid. Shot him three times, twice after he was on the ground, and the people of Harlem, for them, this incident was the straw that broke the camel's back, and they demonstrated in a demonstration called by Congress of Racial Equality at the police station, and their demonstration was charged by the cops, whipping heads and arresting people, and the riot, so called, began, in which thousands of cops poured into Harlem and tens of thousands of rounds of ammunition were expended against the people of Harlem. EPTON's crime was that he said that the people of Harlem had the right to defend themselves. That when the cops invaded the community, they had the right to use whatever means were available to get them out, get them off their backs. This was his crime. His further crime was that he said that until this system that exists in this country is abolished and destroyed, and until the working people of the country take over and run the country in our own interests, then we will have racism, and we will have these conditions and they will not come to an end. That is, until we have socialism, and this of course was the ultimate crime, being a Red, being a black Red, that's the worst of all. And so, he's sitting in jail, and meanwhile this cop, GILLIGAN, still on the force, and dozens of New York cops who have been responsible for the murder of black people are still on the force, and continue to get promoted, and still the government power is used against the people and yet the press and the schools and everybody else continues to talk to us about how this is a government of all the people. Government is with all of us.

"Now, I think that there are a lot of illusions that have been perpetrated by the government, one for example, that socialism means the end of human freedom. Socialism defined as government intervention in the economy which is as cockeyed a definition as can be, means that it is all over for us. The storm troops will be here, nobody, nobody will have a right to do anything, say anything, except what the government tells them to do. Now, this notion is probably one of the most consistent themes of all of the propaganda that our government puts out. Over and over again, socialism, government intervention, the end of freedom.

"First of all socialism has intervention in the economy is a meaningless phrase, because all governments everywhere have always intervened in the economy, whether it was the government of the slave society that intervened in the economy by suppressing slave rebellions or government of an imperialist economy that intervened by going out and getting colonies for foreign investment, or government of a socialist society that intervened in the economy to take the means of production out of the hand of those few who own it and put it into the hand of the many who work it. Governments have always intervened in the economy.

"They have always intervened, not only in the economy, but in every area of life, in the interest of some people and against the interests of other people. That's what they are there for. That's what a government is. It's an organization of power, of force, of violence, to defend some people against other people. And the choice the people all over the world have, and people in this country have, is to choose whether we want a government that represents that group of people who own, who own these giant corporations, or whether we want a government which stands as the representative of the people who work for these corporations in one way or another, whether it's on the production line or in the offices or somewhere else. And to bring this down to a connection with the kind of education we get, the colleges in this country including this one, are designed and set up largely to train us to be the executors for these corporations, to be the errand boys and the managers for the corporation. Or, for those governmental services which work for the corporation. That's the type of training that is given in the colleges and universities and the high schools. That's the sort of thing that produces the madness of hours restrictions, restrictions on who can teach and at many universities restrictions on who can speak. These things don't come about by accident or because

some evil people, you know, get together on Wall Street, and rub their hands and say how are we going to screw the people today. That's not how it happens. It happens because it is absolutely necessary to maintain this system that these things take place. And so, what it boils down to then is what sort of government do we want? What's the choice that we want to make? Do we want to continue a government that makes war all over the world despite its talk of peace? Do we want a government that maintains a system of racism despite talk of equality? Or, do we want one that would actually work in the interests of the people of the country? Like I say, this is the choice the people are making all over the world. It's the same one that we have."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. SCHOOL BOYCOTT, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 3/31-4/1/66

CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, a Negro who is Chairman of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club, Seattle, and a member of the North Central CP Section Committee, was present at a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee held in Seattle on December 15, 1965.

At the above meeting, WILL PARRY, Section Chairman, C.P. gave a report on the Party concentration policy and Party assignments. With respect to Party assignments, PARRY utilized the example of HARRIS as one who had responded to an assignment to work with the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and he had, thereafter, made valuable contributions to the Party through this "mass base orientation."

SE T-5 (1/20/66)

A meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held at Seattle on February 9, 1966. It was announced that Club Chairman, CALVIN HARRIS, had been excused from this meeting for the purpose of attending a CORE meeting held that same evening.

In February, 1966, the Seattle Branch, CORE, announced a "special membership meeting" to be held on February 17, 1966, at the East Side YWCA, Seattle. In this announcement, it was stated that the membership of Seattle CORE and all interested persons were urgently requested to attend this special meeting to discuss and decide on whether they should institute a "School Boycott" for March 31 and April 1 (1966). This announcement stated that negotiations with the school board and school administration to date had resulted in no significant changes, and the schools still had no constructive plans to integrate, even with the legal obstacles to "bussing" students removed and the availability of state funds for this purpose. The announcement also stated other organizations are planning to join in this activity.

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

A special membership meeting of CORE was held in Seattle on February 17, 1966. On the basis of a motion made by CALVIN HARRIS at an earlier CORE meeting, and approved by the CORE Executive Committee, the members were being asked to vote on whether the Seattle School System should be boycotted. The membership voted in favor of this motion.

SE T-10 (2/23/66)

CALVIN HARRIS attended a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club held in Seattle on February 23, 1966. HARRIS discussed the Seattle School System issue and announced that he had attended several meetings of people representing various organizations for the purpose of finalizing plans for a proposed two-day student boycott of the Seattle Public Schools. HARRIS stated that these forces had projected action on this issue because they were tired of waiting for favorable action from the school board on integration of the "all white schools."

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

CALVIN HARRIS attended a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club at Seattle on February 23, 1966, and made a report on the school issue. He said he had attended several meetings of people representing different organizations such as the Congress on Racial Equality, the NAACP, and the Urban League. He advised the purpose of these meetings was to finalize plans for a two-day school boycott.

HARRIS stated the forces involved in this projected action are tired of waiting for favorable action from the Seattle School Board on integration of the all-white schools. He said it is hoped the two-day boycott would extend not only to the Central Area schools, which are predominantly Negro, but to schools outside the Central Area.

Another club member stated they must make it plain to the officials on the Seattle School Board that only with total integration can a better standard of education be had by all. Another member suggested they should talk with the students, school counsellors, and teachers, prior to the boycott.

SE T-9 (3/1/66)

CALVIN HARRIS went to the Washington Hall, Seattle, February 26, 1966, and tried to rent space at the hall for March 31 and April 1, 1966, for activity related to the school boycott scheduled for those dates.

SE T-11 (3/8/66)

On March 17, 1966, HARRIS attended a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee at Seattle. He stated he was going to participate in a rally March 26, 1966, sponsored by CORE at the Tabernacle Church in Seattle which will be concerned with the School Boycott.

SE T-3 (3/23/66)

A meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club was held at Seattle, March 27, 1966. It was announced PATTI RABBITT was one of two delegates going to Bellevue, Washington, the following Tuesday to talk about the Negro problem and the school boycott.

SE T-12 (3/29/66)

PATTI RABBITT was described by SE T-3 in March, 1966, as being a member of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle Wash.

The DuBois Clubs of America are characterized in the appendix section.

"The Seattle Times," a daily newspaper, reported in its issue of April 1, 1966, on pages 1 and 2, that 10,738 students were absent on the second day of the boycott, of which number 37.5% were from the Central Area schools. The absentee rate for all schools was 11.2%, whereas the rate for the day prior to the boycott was 6.37%. The Madrona elementary school, 85% Negro, had 63% of its pupils absent.

Mrs. EILEEN HERNANDEZ, San Francisco, a member of the federal Equal Opportunity Commission who met the day before with civil rights leaders, said of the boycott: "It reminds me of the Boston tea party. Until that happened there were not many people in the country aware that there was a problem." One civil rights leader, not identified, said the event "represents a clear mandate to integrate Seattle classrooms."

No violence was reported on either day of the boycott.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) SEATTLE BRANCH

Information regarding the association with CORE of CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, CP Club Chairman and member of the North Central CP Section Committee, is set out under Section II (A), School Boycott.

B. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Information regarding the association with the NAACP of CALVIN HARRIS (supra) is set out under Section II (A).

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS AND RACIAL MATTERS

HUGH STERLING FOWLER II, National Chairman, DuBois Clubs of America, spoke on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, on February 18, 1966. He was introduced by PATTI RABBITT, Program Chairman of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) under whose sponsorship FOWLER was speaking. During the evening of the same day, a reception for FOWLER was given at the home of KAE NORTON, Seattle. Throughout the course of the evening, the following plan was evolved to set up a DuBois Club in Seattle. Members of SDS and other youth groups would go to the Central District, which is populated largely by Negroes, and make suggestions to the people on the improvement of their living conditions. It is expected that from these discussions, some type of organization would result which could be infiltrated by members of SDS. In the process, the name DuBois Club could be given to the group.

SE T-2 (2/21/66)

FOWLER and DCA are characterized in the appendix section.

PATTI RABBITT and KAE NORTON were described in February, 1966, as members of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle by SE T-3.

With regard to SDS, the "National Guardian," weekly New York, New York, newspaper, in its issue of January 9, 1965, carried an article captioned "SDS Calls April 17 Demonstration in Washington," in which it was indicated that the SDS would sponsor a "Student March on Washington, April 17" (1965) to demand an end to United States intervention in the Vietnam war. The article continued that the SDS constitution describes it as a group of "liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty," united to work toward a society in which "the people have control of the decisions that affect them and the resources on which they are dependent." The article continued the "SDS, in recent years, has moved away from a sectarian approach and toward the new left."

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the appendix section.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the AMERICAN LABOR PARTY in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly, *** Although it denies having any affiliation with the COMMUNIST PARTY, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell", August 25, 1956, p.12.)

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY -
WASHINGTON STATE, aka
Pacific Northwest Progressive
Labor Party

On May 4, 1965, a first source advised that the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was held in New York, New York, on April 15 - 18, 1965, for the purpose of organizing the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) into the PLP. The PLP convention indicated that its ultimate objective was the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism - Leninism.

This first source advised on May 4, 1965 and August 31, 1965, that at the PLP founding convention on April 15, 1965, CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF from Seattle, Washington, stated that the PLP should be national in character. He added that in the Seattle, Washington area, there were about twenty (20) people in a group, mostly from the Communist Party, and that this group did not feel too close to the PLP yet since they did not have sufficient time to read PLP literature. VAN LYDEGRAF held discussions with MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER at the founding convention for the purpose of incorporating the Seattle group into the PLP. ROSE and SCHEER were elected as National Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, at that PLP convention.

On January 20, 1966, EDWARD LEMANSKY was interviewed in Seattle, Washington, by representatives of Radio Stations KIRO and KETO, Seattle, at which time LEMANSKY stated that he was the National Organizational Secretary of the PLP. LEMANSKY stated that about thirty (30) people in Washington State were interested in the PLP and that the PLP would have an organization in Washington State by the end of January, 1966. LEMANSKY said that the PLP is a revolutionary socialist organization and fighting to establish a socialist United States.

The March, 1966, issue of "Spark", which describes itself as the "Western Voice For Revolution" and as being published by the PLP, carried an article on page two (2) entitled "PLP In Northwest". This article stated that the first PLP organization in the Pacific Northwest was formally established at a convention held in the State of Washington the last week of January, 1966. The sessions were attended by sixteen (16) delegates and several guests. The convention elected a District Committee and unanimously voted to apply for affiliation to the PLP.

On April 4, 1966, a second source furnished a copy of a ten (10) page document entitled, "Position Paper on Mass Political Action and Elections Policy," by CLAYTON VAN LYDAGRAF. This document states that "discussion material prepared by the Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party, PO Box 25674, Seattle, Washington."

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27267

Seattle, Washington
April 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

Reference Report of R. BERT CARTER dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
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(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Bureau letter, 8/28/64.

This letter is being submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report in the absence of any information pertaining to the captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Savannah

WPF/bb
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3 APR 29 1966

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	4/29/66	4/15-26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: W. RULON PAXMAN — TYPED BY: MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 1/28/66 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

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SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of ETHEL HALE, ROBERT ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON

b3
b7D
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LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
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Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN Office: SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 4/29/66

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Inquiry was made at a Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties meeting with respect to attitude of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) toward Vietnam situation. NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, continues to discourage participation of communists in its activities but some reported Communist Party members continue as members of NAACP, Salt Lake City, but hold no office.

- p* -

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SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

On March 4, 1966, the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) held a meeting in Granger, Utah. During the meeting inquiry was made with respect to the attitude of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) toward the Vietnam situation. It was pointed out that a larger percentage of Negroes than whites are being sent to Vietnam.

(SU T-1, 3/8/66)

A characterization of the UCCL is included in the appendix hereto.

On March 8, 1966, ETHEL HALE stated she now has a new address in Salt Lake City, Utah, and that she wanted to make sure her NAACP membership record and NAACP Credit Union file reflected her new address. (U)

(SU T-1, 3/10/66)

ETHEL HALE in July, 1963, was a member of the Communist Party of Utah.

(SU T-2)

There are about 390 members of the NAACP in the Salt Lake City Branch at the present time. This group has as its main purpose the furthering of civil rights of Negroes and other minorities and gives consideration to the effectiveness of demonstrations in connection with this objective. No demonstrations are presently planned, and there have been none during the past three months. The present emphasis of the organization is on housing opportunities for Negroes in the Salt Lake City area. The officers of the NAACP in Salt Lake City have in their officer meetings expressed opposition to communism and appear to be cognizant of the fact that communism is harmful to the civil rights movement. The organization has taken no specific steps to eliminate communists from its membership, but officers have been requested to be alert to the dangers

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of communist infiltration into the activities of the NAACP. The President of the NAACP continues to be JOHNIE M. DRIVER, who now gives evidence of being more aware of the methods and dangers of communism than in the past. Among the current members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]; membership expires May 31, 1966.

ETHEL HALE, [redacted] City; membership expires April 30, 1966.

UDA HANSON, [redacted] membership expires June 30, 1966.

(SU T-1, 4/15/66)

ROBERT ARCHULETA in July, 1963, was the Secretary-Treasurer of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah. UDA HANSON in July, 1963, was a member of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

There are now about 380 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. No demonstrations have been sponsored by this group during the past three months. No demonstrations are planned for the immediate future. It is considered that the use of demonstrations by those opposed to the United States presence in Vietnam has reduced the effectiveness of demonstrations for civil rights purposes in the Salt Lake City area. JOHNIE M. DRIVER continues to be the President of the NAACP in Salt Lake City. He is employed as an Electronics Engineer by Sperry Utah Corporation, Salt Lake City. DRIVER during the past three months has periodically warned the other officers of the branch that the branch should always be alert to the dangers of communism. He has stated that while no specific action would be taken to deny membership in the NAACP to persons suspected of being communists, every effort would be made to make certain that suspected

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communists did not gain undue influence or become officers of the group. DRIVER does not consider that any member of the NAACP in Salt Lake City at the present time who is regularly active is a communist. Among the current members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]; membership expires May 31, 1966.

ETHEL HALE, [redacted]; membership expires April 30, 1966.

UDA HANSON, [redacted]; membership expires June 30, 1966.

(JOHNIE M. DRIVER, [redacted]
4/22/66)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated April 29, 1966, at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/66

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter, 1/31/66.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Albany
ETB:pml
(4)

39

EX-PRO

100-442529-1773

REC 20

15 MAY 1966

69 MAY 51966

Baptiste
INTSEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/66

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau 2/1/66.

Mobile received no pertinent information concerning captioned matter during the quarter ending 3/31/66.

No CP group is known to be active in this division at this time and the only known CP member is an elderly, unemployed Negro male at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted this quarter.

JCC 922 9+D
(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1 - Mobile
JTB:sis
(4)

REC 20 100-442529-1774

9 MAY 3 1966

INV (SEC)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI, (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/66

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 1/27/66

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

EX-PROC

1cc 92-940
(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC:esd
(5)

REC 20 100-442529-1775

9 MAY 23 1966

9 MAY 51966

INSPECTOR

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re Indianapolis letter 1/28/66.

No info has been developed during period 2/1/66 through 4/30/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter. No report is being submitted.

EX-[illegible]

34

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/blw
(5)

REC 20 100-442529-1776

APR 29 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/66

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
OO:NY

ReSJlet to Bureau, 1/17/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 8/1/66.

EX-106

(2) Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (Info)
1 - San Juan

RAM:mar
(4)

REC 20 100-442529-1777

3 MAY 2 1966

51 MAY 6 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/66

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

RE Las Vegas letter dated 1/31/66.

There is no indication of any Communist influence in racial matters in the Las Vegas Division, either by the Communist Party, USA, or any other organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will remain alert for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

1cc 922 94D

(2) -Bureau (REG)
1 -New York (INFO) (REG)
1 -Las Vegas

DMH/arb
(4)

EX-100

REC 24 100-442529-1778

9 MAY 2 1966

INVESTIGATE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/29/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS -C
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/25/66.

No information has been received during the period 1/1/66 - 3/31/66, of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

lcc 922 94D

REC 20 100-442529-1999

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Birmingham
RSM:et
(6)

14 MAY 2 1966

D.C. Mail

Approved: 5 MAY 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INTD/SEC.

9-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-31

URGENT 5-2-66 2:03 PM

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 021738

OCIRM.

RENYTEL TO BUREAU MAY 1 LAST, CAPTIONED "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C."

STANLEY LEVISON WAS OBSERVED BY ATLANTA AGENTS TO ARRIVE ATLANTA AIRPORT 11 PM, MAY 1 LAST, VIA DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT 185. LEVISON IMMEDIATELY PROCEEDED BY TAXI TO THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE MOTEL, ATLANTA AND ENTERED SAME AT 11:34 PM.

AT 10:05 AM, MAY 2 INSTANT, REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. OBSERVED TO ENTER PARLIAMENT HOUSE MOTEL.

CONTINUED PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE OF AFOREMENTIONED MOTEL NOT PRACTICAL FROM SECURITY STANDPOINT. ATLANTA WILL PROMPTLY ADVISE BUREAU AND NEW YORK OF PERTINENT DETAILS RECEIVED FROM SOURCES.

REC 17 100-442529-1780

RECEIVED: 2:36 PM JGD

14 MAY 4 1966

EX-108

53 MAY 10 1966

RELAYED TO NY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK) (OO: IRM)

Re report of SA LEONARD E. FRANK, dated 1/31/66.

Since re report no information has been developed revealing communist influence in racial matters in Oregon.

Accordingly, no quarterly report will be submitted.

100-422294-D

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (info) (RM)
1-Portland

LEF:jld
(4)

EX-104

REC 17 100-442529-1781

5-3

1 ~~MAY 20 1966~~

MAY 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/66

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

b7D

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64;
EP letter to Bureau, dated 1/31/66.

On 4/22/66, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has some knowledge of the Communist Party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, advised that no information whatever has come to his attention during the first quarter of 1966, which would in any way indicate communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. He indicated that there has been no discussion of any such activity, nor have there been any racial disturbances whatsoever.

Contact with sources in the El Paso Human Relations Council, the NAACP, The El Paso Community Assn. and the National Negro Progressive Society, Inc., all organizations interested in racial integration, has failed to show any information which would indicate any communist influence in the organization or guidance of any of their activities.

Inasmuch as no information has been received regarding the matter from any source whatever, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time in accordance with current Bureau instructions.

(2)- Bureau (REG.AM)
1 - New York (Info)(REG.AM)
1 - El Paso

FJP/sc
(4)

REC 17 100-442529-1782

16 MAY 2 1966

57 MAY 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	4/28/66	4/19/66 - 4/22/66

TITLE OF CASE

O

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON — TYPED BY: SMS

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

38

REFERENCE: Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON, dated 1/27/66, at San Francisco.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copies of this report are being furnished to the New York Office inasmuch as it is the office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area insofar as they relate to similar activities within their areas.

Copies of this report have been furnished to local intelligence agencies in compliance with instructions from the Bureau in connection with this type of report.

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-3 could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Case has been pending over one year: ☐ Yes ☐ No Pending prosecution over six months: ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: 1cc 922 DST

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - NISO - 12th ND
San Francisco (RM)
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)
1 - OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

(SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES)

100 - 442529 - 1783 REC-42

EX-117

COPIES DESTROYED 16 MAY 1966

333DEC 28 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV.	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE FO	[illegible] CRD, [illegible]	
How Fwd.	MAY 27 1966	[illegible]	
By		PTB/RV	

Notations

0-7 to SF
5/9/66 PTB/RV

INTSEC

25 MAY 24 1966

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sms

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters in Northern California and submit a report no later than August 1, 1966.

COPIES (CONTINUED):

1 - Honolulu (INFO)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(INFO)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(INFO)(RM)
1 - Portland (INFO)(RM)
1 - Seattle (INFO)(RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13295)(INFO)(RM)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO - 12th ND, San Francisco (RM)
2 - G-2, Sixth Army (RM)
1 - OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: April 28, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

At a meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club of the CP of Northern California, a "Draft Position Paper on Education in Oakland Administration" listing complaints and alleged remedies was passed out to members on February 18, 1966. This draft was for study in formulation of a draft resolution to be used at State Convention CP meeting prior to National Convention of CP. At an enlarged County Committee meeting of the CP of San Francisco held December 13, 1965, proposals and plans of working with youth in the Negro Fillmore area was disclosed. ROSCOE PROCTOR of the CALIF National Committee CPUSA was a speaker at a Vietnam Day Committee meeting on the "Make Believe War on Poverty" on February 12, 1966.

- P -

DETAILS:

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases, and the like

The East Bay CP Industrial Club at Oakland, California, a part of the CP of Northern California, held a meeting on February 28, 1966. At this meeting, ALBERT J. LIMA, chairman of the CP of Northern California passed out a mimeographed document to the members present. The document is entitled "Draft Position Paper on Education in Oakland." It was announced by ALBERT J. LIMA that this was a draft for a resolution to be discussed at the State Convention of the CP to be held in San Francisco, California, two weeks prior to the National Convention of the CP to be held June 22 - 25, 1966, in New York. The draft resolution is as follows

"DRAFT POSITION PAPER ON EDUCATION IN OAKLAND

"Much has been written about 'education' in recent years. The schools in the ghettos have come under considerable scrutiny. The charges are now familiar: the schools are segregated, over-crowded; classes too large; teachers passing through; equipment is scarce and shop machinery has no relation to present-day industry.

"All these charges are true about Oakland's ghetto schools. Based on my personal experience I would make some additional charges.

"Oakland has a tremendous school administration--very large, very complex, very wound up in red tape. In the ghetto schools the administrative positions are held by white people. Their emphasis is on punishment. At the junior high school level, the rules are so numerous and so complex that a Philadelphia lawyer could not learn them. Detentions drop on the children like the gentle rain from heaven. In a 'dentention' a child is kept in the principal's office a half hour after school. This punishment is meted out for everything. Suspension and expulsion are used generously, and during this punishment a child must stay indoors off the streets during school hours. In this way, the schools very neatly turn over to the police the children the schools do not wish to deal with.

"Children who resist this 'San Quentin' treatment get the full force of the administration's ability to punish. Most of them end up outside.

"The majority of teachers in the ghetto schools are middle-class white women. They are loyalty-oathed, brain-washed by the ultra-right, subjected to all kinds of pressure to conform to a non-controversial standard, which says it's dangerous to talk race, religion, or politics. They start with the disadvantage in the ghetto schools of coming from a different world and talking a different language from the Negro children. Generally, their emphasis is on manners and correct English (in the Anglo-Saxon tradition) and their teaching is routine and based on books and source material which is foreign to the world the children come from. At best they are a handful of exceptions to the rule. At worst, they are petty, vicious, and prejudiced middle-class white cogs in the big machine.

"The schools are always talking about how they are preparing the children for 'life.' In my experiences, this generally means that they should shut up and obey orders because that's what 'the boss will require of you as soon as you get a boss.' The non-conformists get plenty of punishment.

"Are the schools preparing children for 'life'? One of the causes of alienation of children from the schools is that the children see no relation between the schools and the big words in 'all them books' and life. (The other major cause of alienation is the permeation of the schools with prejudice and chauvenism.)

"Even in the shop courses which should be directly related to 'life' after high school, I hear dreary stories of students waiting two weeks to get a turn at a machine, of the terrible scarcity of things to work with, and how out-of-date the machinery is. The ghetto schools get the short end of it when it comes to equipment as well as other aspects of school life.

"Do the schools teach the children to read, write, add and subtact? No. The Oakland schools operate on the happy Freudian notion that it is psychologically damaging to a child to be held back with children younger than he is. Therefore, children are automatically passed on to the next grade whether they have mastered the work or not. Thus, in my own block I know one boy who graduated

from High School unable to read and another who reached eleventh grade completely illiterate and many who can only stumble through a newspaper at high school age.

"This miserable performance is a combination of no objective requirements for completion of grade school, junior high school, and high school, and chauvinism of the worst sort. The schools are always blaming the children's parents for all their problems and clacking their tongues over 'culturally handicapped' children. They are referring, nine times out of ten, to Negro children. They would resist the suggestion that segregation has created two cultures in America. In the schools these white middle-class teachers have an opportunity to open the door and introduce Negro children to a culture which is not the exclusive property of white, middle-class America but belongs to the whole world. I am referring to the classics of music, art, and literature, and the great philosophers of many countries. Few use the opportunity.

"For instance, during Christmas vacation, when 'Hamlet' in full production was on TV, the children of junior high school and high school age were told to watch it in preparation for a discussion in school. Those that watched it for more than a few minutes were completely puzzled as to what it was all about. They throught the actors, costumes, and speech were completely crazy, and they will not voluntarily subject themselves to any more Shakespeare. Could not this experience have been entirely different if time had been taken in advance to explain the story, the historical period, Shakespearian language, and what makes a classic? None of this was done.

"The pressing demands of the children in the ghetto schools are for more help and less punishment. They want Negro counselors to whom they can talk freely and openly and to whom they can criticize their teachers without reprisals. They want relief from onerous rules like 'no talking in the halls' and the petty, complicated nonsence of the 'up the down staircase' variety.

"Parents should be able to reasonably demand the following minimum from the schools:

"1) Objective standards of accomplishment on reading and arithmetic and preparation of all children for more advanced schooling if they want it.

"2) Integrated administrative and teaching staffs and student bodies.

"3) Young teachers who are dedicated to certain ideals without loyalty oaths and ultra-right pressure.

"4) Smaller classes to give teachers a chance to deal with each child's problems.

"Segregation in the Oakland schools became a matter of public discussion during the years that Dr. NOLAN served on the Board of Education. Unfortunately there was not an organized movement to support Dr. NOLAN's challenges and carry them into actual changes.

"There still is no organized movement of any considerable CALIF size. There is SEDGE which backed Mrs. ELECTIA PRICE's campaign for school board around a good program. Unfortunately she didn't make it. We hope she will be able to try again.

"More recently there is the Committee fighting for free lunches in the Oakland schools. This committee's fight is based on the availability of federal funds to finance free lunches plus the theory that hungrey children do not make good students. And there is hunger in the ghetto schools daily.

"However, just as the schools are not primarily responsible for neighborhood segregation, the schools are not primarily responsible for the empty cupboards in the ghetto homes. But the schools are responsible for giving the Negro children from the ghettos the best possible education. This, I believe, should be our point of emphasis and our demand.

"Mrs. IRENE SAWYER, the young Negro teacher whose dramatic charges against the Oakland schools appeared in the Chronicle on February 14th, says the underlying problem is that Oakland administration and teachers do not believe Negro children can learn and won't try. She found that children were labeled 'mentally retarded' who were merely neglected. Some of those children she forced into regular classes and they have now gone on to U.C. CALIF

"After she helped Negro students win scholarships to Stanford, U.S., and S.F. State, her school principal told her that henceforth Negro students were to be recommended only to Oakland City College.

"I think it is out job to point to the chauvinism in the schools and demand its education, to join forces with other groups demanding it. In Berkeley twn years ago concern regarding segregation in the schools led to the formation of a citizens committee to investigate and recommend. The result of this was the famous Staats Report and a determined coalition of concerned citizens to back its recommendations. Thus Berkeley is years ahead of its meighbcuring cities in recognition of the problem and action on it.

"Oakland has had innumerable committees and investigations. The Element lacking in Oakland is an effective movement to take up the complaints and demands and translate them into actual changes. The problem is more complex in Oakland which has 68 elementary schools, 16 junior high schools, 6 senior high schools, and a city college. About 80,000 students and their families are involved.

"The Oakland School Board consists of seven members. Six of the members are white. The Negro member, HILBURN, is a member of the County Central Committee of the Republican Party. Of the others, two are lawyers, and one, LORENZO HOOPER, is a top figure in Safeway Stores management and a leading member of the Mormon Church. The Mormon Church believes that white supremacy is sanctioned by God. None of the members of the Board live in the ghetto and their children attend either private schools, or the all-white schools of Oakland. We don't know whether HILBURN has a family or not.

"Three demands could be raised in SCHEER's campaign:

"1) Negro counselors in ghetto schools without teaching assignments.

"2) No federal money for schools not educating children to minimum standards.

"3) Expand 'operation headstart' to all children who need it."

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

An enlarged County Committee meeting of the CP of San Francisco was held on December 13, 1965, at San Francisco, California. Part of the discussion at this meeting included the participation of youth within the CP. ARCHIE BROWN, chairman of the CP of San Francisco, in discussing the part to be played by youth specifically concentrated on the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco. The Fillmore Club is in the predominantly Negro district of San Francisco. BROWN stated the Party must have the active support of the Fillmore Club in physically working in the Fillmore Negro area and that the Party must have the support of all clubs in financing a youth program in the Fillmore District. He stated that the clubs of the CP of San Francisco have been asked previously to raise $70 a month for work in this area but that the budget has been increased to $170 a month, of which $100 is to pay a youth organizer to work in the Fillmore District. He stated that this organizer will be chiefly engaged in building the Du Bois Clubs and being liaison between the Du Bois Clubs and the Communist youth with the CP.

SF T-2
12/14/65

SF T-3
1/7/66

A characterization of the Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix of this report.

A meeting of the leaders of the CP of San Francisco, notably the new San Francisco chairman, JAMES FOREST, was held on January 26, 1966, at San Francisco, California. At this meeting, JAMES FOREST stated that a draft program for the National Convention of the CP would be distributed to the various clubs prior to the State Convention to be held the first weeks of June, 1966. At this meeting, JAMES FOREST passed out a summary of a report on a discussion held at a District Committee meeting, date unknown, which was distributed to those in attendance. One of the points mentioned in the summary to be discussed by the various CP clubs was the following:

"What is your answer to the continued stubborn resistance to ending discrimination against our Negro citizens?" This was one of several positions discussed at the District Committee meeting but was described as a matter of prime importance for the CP. It was announced that the District Committee of the CP has decided to establish a public relations committee to be responsible for working out detailed plans for discussion of Party policy and the Party program in various communities and it was also announced that the National Office of the CP also has a public relations committee working on plans for the public presentation of the CP program in various districts.

SF T-2
1/31/66

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Information concerning CP direction and influence of and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

April 28, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/3/66

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(00 - New York)

Re Richmond letter to Bureau dated 1/27/66.

No information has been received by the Richmond Division under this category for the first quarter period of 1966.

cc 92a 9+D

(2) - Bureau
(Registered Mail)
1 - New York (100-153735)
(Registered Mail)
1 - Richmond
RET:mfh
(4)

REC 12

100-442529 1784

ST-101

MAY 5 1966

INT SEC

5 MAY 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-28-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	4/29/66	4/15-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA EMIL E. HOPKINS — TYPED BY: btg

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [redacted] DATED 2-20-80

REFERENCE: Report of SA EMIL E. HOPKINS, Milwaukee, 2/1/66.

- P* -

LEADS:

MILWAUKEE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-5, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted] REASON - FCIM II 1-2, 4, 2-2 DATE OF REVIEW 4-29-79~~ TERMINATED 9-24-79 C#36385

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1785 REC-24

MAY 5 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		
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53 MAY 18 1966

Notations: APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) INT/SEC. Class

DATE 11/14/78

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MI 100-14439

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MI T-2 is CG 5824-S*	Used to characterize FRED BLAIR
MI T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to characterize JAMES BOULTON
MI T-4 is [redacted]	MI 100-14706-8. Instant report, pages 2&3
MI T-5 is [redacted]	Instant report, page 3

(U)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATED~~

Report of: SA EMIL E. HOPKINS Office: Milwaukee
Date: April 29, 1966

Field Office File No.: MI 100-14439 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: ~~INTERNAL SECURITY~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~IS~~
~~R3~~

Character: ~~INTERNAL~~ SECURITY - C

[redacted]

Synopsis: FRED BLAIR, identified as Chairman of Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW), indicated CP will not sponsor civil rights movement, but endorses all protests and demonstrations. JAMES BOULTON, identified as organizer for Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), in January, 1966, said civil rights organizations in Milwaukee no longer active, and a civil rights leader said would like SWP members to attend civil rights meetings. As of March, 1966, Milwaukee Branch, SWP, had shelved idea of demonstrating against Milwaukee company for "tokenism" in hiring. As of April, 1966, CPW had taken no definite steps to place members in racial organizations. Members, Milwaukee Branch, SWP, are members of various civil rights groups. (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

- P* -

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ ~~REASON FCIM II, 1-2, 4, 5~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

Details:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (~~CP~~-USA)

On March 12, 1966, FRED BLAIR of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, indicated that the Communist Party (CP) will not officially sponsor any civil rights movement, but endorses all protests and civil rights demonstrations. (U)

(Source: MI T-1, March 16, 1966) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S)~~
DATE

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As of January, 1966, FRED BLAIR was a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA (CP-USA), and Chairman of the Communist Party of Wsconsin (CPW). (U)
(Source: MI T-2, January 21, 1966) (U)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

At a meeting of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), held on January 16, 1966, JAMES BOULTON stated the civil rights organizations in Milwaukee were no longer active. He related that a leader of one of the civil rights organizations said he would like for SWP members to attend civil rights meetings in order to have a greater attendance at these meetings. (U)
(Source: MI T-3, February 21, 1966) (U)

On September 26, 1965, JAMES BOULTON was named as organizer for the Milwaukee Branch, SWP. (U)
(Source: MI T-3, September 29, 1965) (U)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is contained in the appendix hereto.

As of March 8, 1966, the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP had shelved the idea of demonstrating against the Allen-Bradley Company, 136 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, protesting a hiring practice of the company, described by the SWP as "tokenism". "Tokenism" results from the practice of hiring only a small number of Negroes for the purpose of token compliance with the demands of civil rights groups.
(Source: MI T-4, March 8, 1966.) (U)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of April, 1966, the CPW had taken no definite steps to place members in any racial organizations. JOHN GILMAN, a member of the State Board of the CPW, has, in the past, been active in the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC). He and other members of the CPW have participated in various civil rights demonstrations from time to time, but such participation has been on an individual basis, and not as a group effort by the CPW. (U)

(Source: MI T-5, April 25, 1966) (U)

As of April, 1966, the following members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, were members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):
MYRTLE KASTNER

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC):
MYRTLE KASTNER
WAYNE LEVERENZ
JAMES BOULTON
} Wise.

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC):
ALBERT STERGAR
BETSY STERGAR
MYRTLE KASTNER
} Wise.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):
Most members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, belong to this organization.

(Source: MI T-4, April 25, 1966) (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

April 29, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA EMIL E. HOPKINS dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee. [redacted]

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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F B I

Date: 4/26/66

b6
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Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6992 ESP DRC 4/19/90
81-0802 EN 80,513
11/21/91 & 12-1-91 9803 RDS DRS DLW 83-1719 6-15-92

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 4/27/66 DATE

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information from NY 5182-S*, a source close to CLARENCE JONES. Enclosed are two copies for the Atlanta Office and one copy for the information of Chicago.

Sources used to characterize individuals in the LHM were:

NY 694-S* (U) STANLEY LEVISON

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES
1954

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S* BAYARD RUSTIN
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SUBV SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~PAO~~ STATE

DATE FORW: 4/29/66
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: PTB:ldf

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(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
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1 - Chicago (100-) (Encls. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC 8 100-442529-1786
10 APR 27 1966

EX-108

ENCLOSURE
JMK:gmd
(15)

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 SP4 JMK
EXTENDED REASON FCIM DATE OF REVIEW 4-26-86
DECLASSIFICATION 1-14-81

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAY 16 1966

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[redacted] BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

b7D

Anonymous source of WFO, set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, At WFO, re "NLG; IS-C". NY 1190-S* HARRY WACHTEL

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 5182-S*, a source which furnishes highly sensitive information regarding racial matters in the USA and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

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~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 26, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: SP4 JMM/LL/dd 1-14-91
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM: II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-26-86
per release 6076

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

USA CP MEMBERS N.Y.

On April 23, 1966, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones were in contact on that date. According to the information from the source, the following is in essence what transpired:

Levison mentioned that he had learned that Martin Luther King (President of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), had desired to talk to him about the program of the SCLC in Chicago. Levison said, however, that they had been unable to arrange a contact for that date (April 24, 1966). Levison said he was of the opinion that King wanted to discuss specifically the formulation of a program for Chicago and in fact said that Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington), was in Chicago to unify the many civil rights groups.

N.Y. Ill. D.C.

However, according to what Harry Wachtel told Levison, Rustin was very "sore" because the SCLC passed the Vietnam resolution.

Declassify on: OADR 3042 PM 11/30/88 King 81-0802 Levison 83-1719

The Vietnam resolution was passed during a meeting of the SCLC Board in Miami, Florida, March 11-12, 1966. The resolution called for the United States to consider the prompt withdrawal of United States forces from Vietnam.

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 4/9/90 81-0802 CN 80,513 6-15-82

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1786

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison, in elaborating on Rustin's hurt feelings, said that Rustin and Andrew (Andrew Young, Executive Director of the SCLC), attended a civil rights meeting in Washington recently, where the civil rights organizations agreed they would not (get involved in the Vietnam issue).

Jones said his respect for Rustin had dropped very low as a result of his opinions and statements. Levison said he had no respect for him because he (Rustin) is just playing a game.

Jones said he had watched the newspapers very carefully for a statement by a major civil rights leader attacking King's position on Vietnam; to date, however, there has not been one, according to Jones. He said he thought this was due to the fact that the resolution was really good and was so timely. The statement, Jones said, came precisely at the time that people in the Senate were saying the same thing. Levison acknowledged similar statements from other prominent people, such as Senators Cooper of Kentucky and Russell of Georgia, but disagreed that the reticence of the civil rights leaders to speak was due to this. Instead, Levison said, they were holding their tongues because they were glad that King stuck his neck out. Levison opined that Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young (Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, and the Executive Director of the Urban League), had snuggled up to Johnson (President Lyndon B. Johnson) and he now considers them as his boys. King, Levison said, is now in a different relationship to the White House than he used to be, and "they" (Young and Wilkins) are now on the inside.

Jones said he had heard that President Johnson had really wanted Whitney Young to be Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, rather than Robert Weaver (the present Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare). Levison answered that Roy (Roy Wilkins) had led the fight to get Weaver appointed. Levison said the point is that the boys in Washington are accomplishing what they want and this puts King

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

where they would like to see him; so he did not think they were too unhappy about it. King, Levison commented, is reflecting what people think and is increasing his popularity through it. Strategically, "they" (Young and Wilkins), Levison said, had maneuvered themselves where they wanted to be.

With regard to Chicago, Levison said, they (Young and Wilkins) were probably trying to formulate a program which they did not have, but need.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~JFK (5)~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. &u

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." ~~S~~ (X) U

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates U

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and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

(U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. &/u

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. &/u

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. &/u

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	5/2/66	2/1/66 - 4/30/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. | TYPED BY: meh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE

Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated 2/1/66, at Washington, D.C.

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-1 is WF 997-S*	
WF T-2 is [redacted] (by request)	Describe CLARENCE GUREWITZ
WF T-3 is [redacted]	Describe HELEN GUREWITZ
WF T-4 [redacted]	100-421 A Sub C - 36

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MAY 5 1966

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1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)
3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/19/66	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RLS	
By	BY:	PER/INT	

Notations

INT/SEC

58 MAY 26 1966

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information from WF T-1, WF T-3, and WF T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing and compromise their future effectiveness.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to MDW, OSI and NISO.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (INFORMATION)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since these offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Maryland is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

FD-2[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Military District of Washington, Washington, D.C.
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Washington, D.C.
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, Washington, D.C.

Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. Office: Washington, D.C.

Date: 5/2/66

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informants reported DONALD GUREWITZ helped organize moving a group of Negroes on a de-activated Air Force Base in Mississippi, in February, 1966. GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman, reportedly visits SNCC Headquarters in Washington, D.C., everytime he visits Washington, D.C., to discuss efforts to get Home Rule in Washington, D.C. MEYERS believed SNCC got off on the wrong foot on the store boycotting in Washington, D.C., over Home Rule. WILLIAM ALLAN, "The Worker" representative in Detroit, Michigan, covered the conference of the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty in Washington, D.C. His article in "The Worker" quoted remarks pertaining to race by the poor people at the conference. ALLAN also worked on a story about Home Rule in Washington, D.C. GEORGE MEYERS visited the encampment in Lafayette Park of a group of sharecroppers from Mississippi and gave them literature that he wrote about the South.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Eviction of Negroes from De-Activated Air Force Base in Mississippi, February 1, 1966

DONALD GUREWITZ helped organize the "Greenville Eviction" but DONALD GUREWITZ and his friends left Greenville, Mississippi, beforehand so that the presence of the Negroes on the Air Force Base in Greenville would not seen to be instigated by outsiders. There were 15 students from Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in Greenville. These students included DONALD GUREWITZ. On February 5, 1966, they were on their way back to school.

WF T-1, February 5, 1966

DONALD GUREWITZ is the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ.

On June 19, 1963, WF T-2, identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current Communist Party (CP) member.

On February 20, 1964, WF T-3, identified HELEN GUREWITZ as a current CP member.

"The Worker", February 6, 1966, Page 1, contained an article captioned "Homeless and Hungry Negroes driven off Air Base in Mississippi". The article said that more then one hundred and ten Negro men and women and children from the Mississippi Delta and a few civil Rights workers were driven out of a de-activated Air Force Base at Greenville, Mississippi, on February 1, 1966, by Air Force soldiers. The group had moved on the base about 30 hours earlier saying "we are hungry and cold and we have no jobs or land". The article stated that the Negro squatters said that their action was sponsored by "The Poor People's Conference".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

B. Boycott of Washington,D.C. Stores Not Displaying Signs Supporting A Right to Vote Law for Washington,D.C.

After a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on February 21, 1966, GEORGE MEYERS, CP District Chairman,

said that he was going to the Headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) which he said was sponsoring a mass movement for the right to vote in Washington, D.C. MEYERS said that the movement was to make personal contacts with local businessmen. If the businessman agreed to support a right to vote law, SNCC would place a sign in his store window indicating this fact. The idea was that those stores not having signs would be boycotted. MEYERS mentioned that one person in a large local store had been giving SNCC a hard time over this. He stated that this store might be boycotted.

WF T-4, February 22,1966

GEORGE MEYERS said that everytime he comes Md. to Washington, D.C., he goes to SNCC Headquarters to discuss Home Rule Strategy. He believes that SNCC got off on the wrong foot when they tried to organize the store boycott in Washington,D.C.

WF T-4, March 8, 1966

C. Citizen's Committee Against Poverty Conference, Washington,D.C., April 14, 1966-April 16, 1966

WILLIAM ALLAN, "The Worker" Representative, in Detroit, Michigan, was in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1966, through April 16, 1966, in connection with a conference of the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty. The conference was about the Poverty Program. While in Washington,D.C., ALLAN stayed with CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ at their home in Silver Spring, Maryland. Besides covering the conference for "The Worker" ALLAN visited the Washington Offices of the Detroit Free Press to try to get them to also cover the conference.

In addition to covering the Citizen's Committee Against Poverty, ALLAN also worked on a story about a "Free D.C." movement (a movement to obtain Home Rule for the District of Columbia). He also covered the Cherry Blossom Festival Parade in Washington, D.C., on April 16, 1966, expecting something newsworthy in the report that a young lady was going to enter the Cherry Blossom Queen competition as "Miss Free D.C.". However, the young lady was arrested the previous evening in a local hotel during an attempt to "crash" the [illegible] Cherry Festival Ball.

ALLAN discussed the fact that nothing happened at the parade on April 16, 1966, with GEORGE MEYERS. MEYERS upon hearing that nothing happened at the parade told ALLAN that that was typical. He said that he had tried to tell ALLAN that that was "the way things worked here."

ALLAN also discussed with MEYERS the statement made by an official in the Civil Rights Division of the United States Justice Department in which, according to ALLAN, the official stated that "we have to curb all these wild people and so forth" (in civil rights and poverty demonstrations). MEYERS and ALLAN termed this official "stupid" and "nuts". They agreed that these people must be fed rather then curbed. ALLAN got one of the leaders of the Crusade Against Poverty to make a statement along that line. ALLAN alleged that a line was being developed in Washington, D.C., to "try to isolate these youngsters and all the rest of them". MEYERS and ALLAN agree that it is not just a militant bunch of kids but "the whole movement in the country". ALLAN said that he was writing a wrap-up on the whole thing for "The Worker".

ALLAN also heard reports which he could not completely track down. He said he did ascertain that ten youth organizations had organized a national movement of young people on the poverty question with three or four pretty good demands. ALLAN said he was going to write an article on this movement.

WF T-1, April 16, 1966

The "National Guardian" April 23, 1966, Page 5 in an article about the "Poor People's Convention" in Washington,D.C., by the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty said that the conference was arranged by the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty, "a liberal-oriented private group headed by WALTER REUTHER, President of the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers."

N.Y.

The "National Guardian" is described in the appendix.

ALLAN's story in "The Worker" April 24, 1966, Page 4, about the conference in Washington,D.C. reported that the poor from Watts, Mississippi, Harlem and Chicago, had the floor all day at the Second conference of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty and took off on the War in Vietnam,

which they said had replaced the War on Poverty. ALLAN quoted a 16 year old Negro youth from Chicago as saying in part "we are being asked to go to Vietnam and help the white man to exploit the colored people" . . . . . "the slum school we go to in the ghetto is that way for a purpose. It is so that we won't learn anything to compete with whites, but we will always be underdeveloped." . . . "Slum Schools are for the perpetuation of exploitation of the Negro and poor whites". ALLAN also quoted the Executive Director of Chicago's West Side Organization for Full Employment as saying "They don't give us any money, they are afraid we will get power, because they know when Negroes get power in Chicago, the power structure will go".

D. Encampment of Mississippi Sharecroppers in Lafayette Square, Washington,D.C., April, 1966

There was a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on April 5, 1966, conducted by GEORGE MEYERS. MEYERS' first order of business was a discussion of his visit to the "tent people" who were camping in Lafayette Park across from the White House in Washington,D.C. MEYERS interviewed most of the campers and gave them a copy of "Terror Down South" written by MEYERS. While MEYERS was in Lafayette Park, JULIUS HOBSON, Local Militant Civil Rights Advocate, former head of the local Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and presently head of the Associated Community Team (ACT), was there and began talking to the campers about what MEYERS called the "true problem", getting rid of the current Civil Rights leaders. MEYERS said that he thought HOBSON was an"agent provocateur"who was stirring up the Negro people against the Negroes.

Upon leaving Lafayette Park MEYERS went to the Mississippi Democratic Party Offices in Washington, D.C. where he had a brief talk with some of the people in that office. He also left them a copy of "Terror Down South".

WF T-4,April 5, 1966

Local news reports on the Lafayette Park campers reported that they were sharecroppers that had been living in tents in Mississippi. They were in Washington,D.C., to demonstrate in an effort to secure federal funds for their county in Mississippi.

"Terror Down South" is a leaflet by GEORGE MEYERS identified in the leaflet as "Southern Correspondent of 'The Worker'". In the leaflet MEYERS alleged that the use of terror and other methods of intimidation continue to be a major weapon of Southern Racists in their efforts to nullify the mass demands for Southern Negroes for "Freedom Now". MEYERS claimed that law enforcement in the South lacked the courage, desire or ability to curb the outrages. He said that despite the overwhelming mandate given by the people in the last presidential election that the federal government guarantee some semblance of democracy in the South, MEYERS claimed that the federal government had failed to do so. He said that civil rights workers and Negro leaders talked of the federal government's failure to act in tight-lipped anger and in tones of explosive frustration. MEYERS said that there is much more talk about the Deacons for Defense and the possibility of extending the use of self defense committees. He also alleged that the government's failure to challenge organized terror in the South is equaled by its reluctance to enforce the civil rights legislation this terror is attempting to nullify.

MEYERS' leaflet contained an advertisement requesting the reader to subscribe to and to read "The Worker" which it described as "the militant voice of Progressive America".

WF T-4, April 5,1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Every time GEORGE MEYERS visits Washington,D.C., he reportedly goes to the Headquarters of the SNCC to discuss Home Rule and the efforts to secure Home Rule in Washington, D.C.

WF T-4, March 8, 1966

Additional information concerning MEYERS' interest in SNCC is contained in Section II of this report.

B. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

GEORGE MEYERS' interest in the MFDP is contained in Section II of this report.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535

MAY 2 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1788 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1787 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/66

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-865)(RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 4/30/66.

38 EX-PROC.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (INFO)(RM)
1 - Tampa
FAS:ds
(4)

REC-A 100-442529-1790
ST-105
8 MAY 1966

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS; NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED

55 MAY 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/66

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO:NEW YORK)

In the absence of any information indicating communist influence in the racial movement in State of South Carolina, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

39

EX-108

cc 922 94D

2-Bureau (R. m.)
1-New York (100-153735) (R. m.)
1-Columbia

MBM:bac
(4)

100-442529-1791

5

8 MAY 2 1966

ST-107

9 MAY 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/66

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(OO: NY)

Re Bulet to Albany 8/28/64 and Springfield letter 1/31/66.

Contacts with informants, confidential and liaison sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)(Info)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
THE:css
(5)

EXP. PROC

REC-4 100-442529-1792

ST-107

12 MAY 3 1966

INT. SEC.

6 MAY 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5-2-66

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: CRIM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64 and Oklahoma City letter to Director 1-31-66.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office since submission of referenced Oklahoma City letter.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

REC-23

100-442529 1793

EX-108

8 MAY 3 1966

MAY 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/66

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau, 2/2/66.

PERIOD: 2/1/66 - 4/30/66

During the pertinent period, no information has been received reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

REC-23

100-442529-1794

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Charlotte

GHC:jho
(4)

EX-108

10 MAY 81 1966

INTD

51 MAY 12 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	MAY 5 1966	1/19/66-4/20/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN C. SEATON — TYPED BY: ats

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-17-01 BY 60267NLSEPTLF #930775~~

Portions of attached report excised according to court order and originals forwarded to National Archives 993 5/18/77

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 1/31/66 at NYC.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 4212-S*, NY 4092-S*, NY 3810-S*, NY 5182-S* and NY 5496-S*, all of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order not to jeopardize these sources, the ~~"Secret"~~ classification is being used.

It is also being classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information fron NY 694-S*, who furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. This classification is being used in order to protect this valuable source.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE _____

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-179

REC-15

3 MAY 9 1966

REC-14

COPIES MADE:

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4 - New York (100-153735)

100-LHM 93-910

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		DEPT., SD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	
How Fwd.	HOW TO FORW:	
By	BY:	

Notations

INT SEC.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, an appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in this report. This appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

ARTHUR J. GREENE, JR.	Socialist Workers Party
JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party
WILLIAM H. BATTS	Congress of Racial Equality
ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO	National Association For the Advancement of Colored People
RAYMOND F. MOHR	American Labor Council
[redacted]	Southern Christian Leadership Conference

b6
b7C

With respect to the Workers World Party, this case file was reviewed by SA A. LEWIS BARNETT, and it was determined that there is nothing pertinent to report for this period.

CG 5824-S*, on 2/13/66, furnished information that a meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on 2/13/66. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Negro Commission of the CP, indicated he would be going to Cleveland, Ohio, sometime in the near future on Negro Commission work and would meet there with HENRY WINSTON and others. The purpose of their meetings in Cleveland would be to discuss various aspects of and developments relating to the Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in Chicago and to prepare for a possible similar drive by the KING forces in Cleveland on the question of civil rights, equality and slums.

GUS HALL, who was also present at this Board meeting, stated that maybe the Party should do as Dr. KING has done and get an apartment in Chicago and move the Negro Commission into it in Chicago. If the Party did this, then the Negro Commission could get behind the KING drive. He reminded those present that they should not forget that the Party has not as yet given up the thought of moving the National Office out of New York to Chicago in order to be near the center of the working class.

NY 100-153735

At the same time, HALL also made it known that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America would be definitely moving to Chicago and some of the national leadership are scheduled to be in the city during June, 1966. He stated that he personally could see no reason why these leaders who were coming here could not move up their arrival date in order to "pitch in" here on the KING movement" and give it all the help possible.

On 2/16/66, [redacted] advised the following information was received in a letter dated 2/13/66, from GEORGE MEYERS, District Organizer, Southern Region, CP, USA.

MEYERS stated that he had recently returned home after accompanying GUS HALL to Tuskegee College in Alabama, where HALL had given a speech.

In discussing the Negro situation in Miami, he said that there are Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Chapters established in Miami, St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Florida. He suggested that the Florida CP, USA Organizer contact these Chapters and lend them any CP support they desired.

On 2/16/66, CG 5824-S* furnished information on that date a meeting of the staff of the CP of Illinois took place. During the course of the meeting CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the Party, had put thousands of dollars into "Freedomways" magazine but as yet had not set aside a single penny for the Negro freedom movement. Accordingly, LIGHTFOOT, as well as the others, agreed that the National Office should be requested to provide at least a thousand dollars for this purpose, which could be used for Party work related to the current civil rights activity in Chicago centered around DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING.

It was also noted that there should be additional book stores opened in Chicago, one for the south side and one for the west side of the city. These new book store locations should be set up in order to have a place where material is available to youth, primarily the Negro youth. For each of these book stores, it was decided that the National Office should be requested to provide a minimum of $1,000.00.

The foregoing information was not included in the report because the nature of the information tends to identify the informants.

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
NY T-2 CG 5824-S*	Characterization of GIL GREEN Characterization of HENRY WINSTOI
NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JACOB GREEN Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS
NY T-4 [redacted]	Characterization of MORRIS ROHINSKY Characterization of PAT TOOHEY
NY T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-6 [redacted]	Characterization of ERDINE ANTON " MARIAN KNIGHT " WILLIAM PATTERSON " IDA POSNER " RASHEED STOREY " ROBERT G. THOMPSOI " JAMES TORMEY " AGNES WILLIS [redacted] (in SCOPE)
NY T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-8 NY 4212-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTI

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-9 NY 4092-S*	
NY T-11 NY 3810-S*	
NY T-12 NY 5182-S*	
NY T-13 NY 5496-S*	
NY T-14 [redacted] PCI; LA	100-147372-1 Characterization of BILL MC ADOO
NY T-15 [redacted] (By request)	100-153735-2234
NY T-16 [redacted] (By request)	Instant Report
NY T-17 [redacted]	Instant Report [redacted]
NY T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-19 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-20 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JOHN CUTCH " ED PINCKNEY
NY T-21 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-22 NY 2002-S*	
NY T-23 NY 2010-S*	
NY T-24 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of LEO RABOUINE
NY T-25 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of ARTHUR KNIGH
NY T-26 NY 2760-S*	Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER " GEORGE MEYERS
NY T-27 NY 694-S*	Characterization of HARRY BELAFONTE " ROY BENNETT " GUS HALL " JAMES JACKSON " MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. " STANLEY LEVISON

NY 100-153735

b6
b7C
b7D

INFORMANTS (Continued)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-28 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of ISAIAH CLINTON
NY T-29 NY 4251-S*	Characterization of GERALD COVICI
NY T-30 [redacted]	Characterization of CLIFTON DE BERRY
NY T-31 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of CLARENCE JONES
NY T-32 [redacted]	Characterization of GEORGE JONES " BOB VERNON
NY T-33 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of SAUL MILLS
NY T-34 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of SAUL MILLS
NY T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of SAUL MILLS
NY T-36 [redacted]	Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY
NY T-37 NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (Continued)

b7D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of SANDRA SABLER
NY T-39 [redacted]	Characterization of GAIL SCHNEIDER " ROBERT SCHNEIDER " GILBERT WASSERMAN
NY T-40 Former CSNY 426-S	Characterization of ESTHER SMITH
NY T-41 [redacted]	Characterization of ESTHER SMITH
NY T-42 [redacted]	Characterization of EDMUND TENNERIELLO
NY T-43 Anonymous Source of WFO, set forth in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 2/19/50, WFO Re: "NLG; IS-C"	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL
NY T-44 NY 1190-S*	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 8/1/66.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 2 - 108th INTC (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District (RM)
1 - DIO, Third Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SEATON Office: New York, New York
Date:

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 INSBTLE
ON 7-17-01
#930775

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In January, 1966, GUS HALL stated that a big task for the Party in this period is the struggle to link the civil rights fight with the struggle for peace; CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, at the same time, commented that the civil rights movement will come to a standstill unless the working class participates, and he stressed the necessity for the civil rights and peace movements getting into politics which will require labor's help. At a meeting of the National Negro Commission of CP, USA in January, 1966, the subject matter under discussion was the problem of the increase of white chauvinist expressions within and without of the CP and in certain electoral activities; HENRY WINSTON said he has heard of a number of instances within the Party where certain white comrades object to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades. In February, 1966, WINSTON made the statement that Negroes will not be second class citizens for long if the Negro movement can join forces with the labor movement; WINSTON stated the civil rights movement and the democratic movement as a whole should be concerned with political power, and he said political power will become more and more important in the fight for political equality for Negro people. In January, 1966, GIL GREEN urged Party members to step up their fight for civil rights and peace which go hand in hand. In

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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February, 1966, at a meeting of New York CP District Negro Commission, RASHEED STOREY said that a program would be set up on how to make the Party's influence in the Negro field felt. In "The Worker" of 1/23/66, it was stated that the JOHNSON Administration is too busy sending young American GI's to Vietnam to kill and be killed to concern itself about the horror of the Negro people's life in the South. In "The Worker" of 1/16/66, GEORGE MEYERS had an article in which he stated that the government has the duty to protect all of its citizens, and it was urged that the President and the Department of Justice use their authority to end the wave of terror in the South. The SWP has organized a Negro Commission to facilitate its work in that field. CP Members continue to be active within NALC. CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue their contacts with SCLC.

-P-

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NY 100-153735

DETAILS: marked with an X out

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

An enlarged meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, was held in New York City on January 14, 15, 16, 17, 1966. At this meeting, GUS HALL gave a report in which he commented that the internal problems in the unions make it necessary for the Party to develop long range approaches to this question. The main fight the Party must conduct is the fight for the unity of the trade union movement. This fight must be conducted around three questions: 1. the internal unity of the trade union movement; 2. the unity of the working class, especially Negro-white unity; and 3. the unity of the unorganized workers and the organized workers and as part of that, the organization of the unorganized into the labor movement.

HALL, continuing his report, said the ruling class resorts to terror in the South to maintain its position. He stated that a big task for the Party in this period is the struggle to link the civil rights fight with the struggle for peace.

GEORGE MEYERS spoke about the terror which exists for Negro people in the South. He commented that the white working class is not as involved in the anti-Negro activities as the American press would lead one to believe.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented that the civil rights movement will come to a standstill unless the working class moves in and participates. He also emphasized

the necessity for the civil rights and peace movements getting into politics, and he said that this cannot be realized without labor's help.

NY T-1
January 17, 1966

A meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA and invited guests was held at the Hotel Wellington, New York City, during the period January 15-17, 1966. On January 15, 1966, GUS HALL gave the main report to the National Committee. In his report, HALL commented that Negro-White solidarity affects trade unions and the class struggle, and he indicated that the Party is equipped to give the ideological lead on this matter. Continuing, HALL stated that democracy in trade unions requires the election of communists and progressives at least on the lower levels. HALL indicated that the Party would be in a position to help in this ideological struggle to remove white chauvinism and to develop the class consciousness. He stated that the organization of the unorganized is a key question of this unity especially in the South. According to HALL, the mobilization of the rank and file in the unions for this fight is a necessity, and the Party will help to organize it.

Commenting with respect to the WATTS incident, HALL stated that this explosion revealed the generations of poverty, exploitation and JIM CROWISM. According to HALL, the WATTS incident pointed out the"meaninglessness" of the anti-poverty program, and he said it also revealed how far removed the ghetto is from political parties, including the Communist Party (CP). HALL commented that there must be a breakthrough with respect to economic barriers if the recent civil rights victories are to have any meaning; HALL stated the basic roots of discrimination are in economics. HALL stated that currently the point has been reached where the civil rights struggle meets the class struggle, both of whom will be allied against the profit struggle.

HALL stated that new laws are not the solution to this problem. He said that the Department of Justice has "test cases" which are only a means of hiding inactivity. HALL made the statement that the federal government does nothing to stop the murderers and the torturers in the South. Continuing, HALL said "we" must stop the terror against the civil rights movement and the Negro people in the South, and he said that if this is not done, then the same terror will be unleashed against the trade unions in the South.

According to HALL, the Party in many areas should be looking toward winning elections with peace candidates as well as civil rights candidates. He indicated that the people are looking forward to the Party having candidates. HALL commented that the Party needed to take the initiative in the movements for peace and civil rights in order to lead these movements.

On January 16, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the civil rights movement has reached a point where unless the organized labor movement gives it its full support, this movement will be stymied. If the civil rights movement is to achieve its aims, changes are necessary in the labor movement. According to LIGHTFOOT, the Party must work out ways and means to free the labor movement which is now a prisoner of the Democratic Party.

NY T-2
January 21, 25, 26, 1966

At a meeting of the CP, USA, National Committee held on January 15-17, 1966, in New York City, HENRY WINSTON told the group that Party activity in the Southern United States must be increased. He said that the American public was beginning to express more interest in the CP and were even coming to Party Headquarters for information. WINSTON said that they would have to see to it that there was a massive distribution of the Party Program to the people in the South and that the South should be requested to furnish money to the Party.

WINSTON stated that the principal struggle in the South was in the field of civil rights and that the Party had to become a part of this struggle. WINSTON added that the Party should also lead the drive for peace in the South since at the present time the Southern states were less inclined to drive for peace than the people in the Northern states.

During the meeting, HENRY WINSTON said that he had been authorized by the National Board and the Secretariat to make a special report. He told the group that JAMES JACKSON was being removed from his position as editor of "The Worker" and being made responsible for Negro work in the Party.

NY T-3
February 23, 1966

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, was held at CP, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on January 19, 1966. The subject matter under discussion was the problem of the increase of white chauvinist expressions within and without of the CP and in certain electoral activities.

HENRY WINSTON introduced the subject by stating that in the recent period, a number of such manifestations had appeared and that today they reflect greater damage on the Party because the movements and struggles are larger and there are a greater number of Negroes engaged in these movements. WINSTON said he has heard of a number of instances within the Party where certain white comrades are manifesting chauvinist objections to working under or accepting leadership from Negro comrades. However, the most glaring example was, the role of certain Party members in the city elections recently held in Cleveland, Ohio, and Miami, Florida.

In the Cleveland mayoralty election, where the Negro candidate lost the election by a narrow margin of 2,000 votes, WINSTON called attention to the activity of

of several prominent and influential white communists and "progressives" who opposed the Negro candidate and supported his unacceptable opponent, the present mayor of Cleveland. WINSTON said he was convinced that the activities of these persons were sufficiently influential as to make the difference between defeat and victory for the Negro candidate

WINSTON said that an even graver situation was exhibited during the recent city commission election at Miami. There the activities and role of several influential Party members who broke from Party decisions can be charged with the responsibility for making the difference in the defeat of a Negro woman candidate for the city commission. There were nearly 40,000 votes cast in this election and the Negro candidate lost by only 1,400 votes. These several comrades were sufficiently influential in various organizations that their support for the opponent was responsible for this margin of votes.

WINSTON said that these various examples, all arising together or in this same period of time, would demonstrate that they are not isolated happenings but omens of what may be happening elsewhere. He believed that these instances will occur again and again in varied localities, and therefore, the Party should move at once against any more situations developing.

WINSTON commended PAT TOOHEY and the Miami CP for directing the attention of the national leadership to this situation by submitting a memorandum for action by the national leadership. He said that the Secretariat and the Negro Commission had already discussed the memorandum and agreed with its contents.

Concerning the Miami, Florida situation, it appears that a dispute arose within the Miami CP over support of a Mrs. RANGE, a Negro businesswoman who was allegedly wealthy and not a progressive. Some of the

Miami Party members held the view that because Mrs. RANGE was a rich banker and not a "progressive", she should not be supported just because she is a Negro. However, the majority of Party members held that according to Party policy, she should have been supported even though not a "progressive".

JAMES JACKSON was highly in favor of the position of the majority of Miami CP members and urged that this position be strongly upheld.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was especially bitter about the reported cases of objection to working under Negro leaders and called for a most penetrating treatment of the entire situation.

WILLIAM PATTERSON gave examples of the rise of the existing forms of white chauvinism in/Party and outside ranks and said it was noteworthy that this chauvinism came not from new people but in most cases from old, longterm Party members and the people in the progressive ranks who had been around a long time.

NY T-4
January 31, 1966

On February 9, 1966, the New York School for Marxist Studies held a session at 853 Broadway, New York City. HENRY WINSTON spoke at this session and his main theme was that Negroes in the United States will not be second class citizens for long if the Negro movement in America can join forces with the labor movement. WINSTON said that labor unions must arise in the South and take up the struggle for rights.

NY T-5
February 16, 1966

At a meeting of the Miami CP City Committee held on February 25, 1966, a letter was read from HENRY WINSTON which concerned the Negro question. WINSTON is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, and on the CP, USA, National Commission, and a spokesman for the Party on Negro matters.

The letter from WINSTON resulted from a request for advice by the Miami CP, which was having a serious dispute over whether the Miami Party should have supported Mrs. ATHALIE RANGE, a Negro businesswoman who was seeking election to the Miami, Florida, City Commission, in December, 1965. Mrs. RANGE was alleged to be a rich banker and owner of several other businesses, and was not considered a "progressive". The dispute arose over whether Mrs. RANGE should have been supported just because she was a Negro. The majority of the Miami City Committee members felt that a proper Party understanding of the Negro in today's movements and the correct Marxist position would show that Mrs. RANGE should have received their support.

In his letter, WINSTON stated that the proper Party position would have been unequivocal support of Mrs. RANGE. He said the position of the minority of Miami CP members showed a lack of understanding of the importance of this problem, underestimated the readiness of the masses to support the candidacy of a Negro woman, and indicated a failure to understand the national character of the Negro question.

According to WINSTON, the direction with which the civil rights movement today and the democratic movement as a whole, should be concerned, is the struggle for political power. He said that recently, a whole series of conferences dealing with this subject have taken place throughout the United States. He said the Negro people feel that in the fight for full equality, the struggle for political power is one of their more important weapons, and that Communists in the United States are in accord with this decision. In fact, one of the three primary

slogans of the CP, USA, is the struggle for first-class citizenship. He said the fight for political power will become more and more important in the fight to bring about political equality for the Negro people.

In describing the problem in this regard, WINSTON said that until several weeks ago, there was not a Negro in the Cabinet, no Negroes on the Supreme Court of the United States, no Negroes in the Senate, and only six Negroes in the House of Representatives. There are no Negro governors or lieutenant-governors, and only one Negro Attorney-General. There is only a token number of Negroes in state legislatures. Throughout the United States, there are only two Negro mayors, at Springfield, Ohio, and Mount Bayou, Mississippi. The number of Negro councilmen throughout the United States does not correspond at all to an extent which would give equal representation.

According to WINSTON, there exists a tremendous problem in terms of elective and appointive office, and this situation is a real indictment of United States capitalism.

This struggle develops in numerous ways and forms. A position taken by some, an anti-White position, is that Harlem should become a self-contained unit, and all white people would be removed, and political power placed only in the hands of Negroes. He said this is an unsound way to approach the correct struggle for power, and that the fight for political power must be based on unity of Negro and white people on the basis of advancing that struggle to the point where the struggle against inequality can develop on all fronts.

In this regard, WINSTON said that in Mississippi, the Freedom Democratic Party, with a membership of about 25,000 and existing within forty of the eighty-two counties of that state, is fighting for official recognition as the dominant party in that state. This is a new development which grew out of a specific situation

in Mississippi, and is the form in which the struggle for political power, when properly understood, is being developed in that state.

WINSTON said that the essence of this struggle is for representative government, and this means the election of Negroes to political office in which an appeal is made to all those who believe in a democratic government. This means that in areas where there is a Negro minority, the right to be elected to office; in areas where there is a Negro majority, the right to share the leadership with the white people; and in some other cases, the election of a majority of Negroes representing all people.

In this fight, it will be necessary to include the organizations of voters' leagues, democratic parties, improvement associations, and numerous other forms.

WINSTON concluded by stating that it is a measure of the thinking and understanding of all Progressives as to how to defend the best national interests of the United States, the individual states, and the counties and cities.

This letter was well received by the members of the Miami City Committee, with the major exception of MORRIS ROHINSKY, who is Chairman of the Miami, CP. He said he still disagreed with this position as taken by WINSTON, and that the National Office does not understand mass work and particularly, Party work in the South, which is different than anywhere else in the United States. The WINSTON letter will be the subject of further discussions in each of the CP Clubs in Miami.

There was some talk among the CP members who were in complete agreement with WINSTON that in view of the anti-Party attitude of ROHINSKY on the Negro question, an attempt will be made to ease him out as Chairman of the Miami CP.

NY T-4
March 2, 1966

2. Plans, Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meeting of the Party

On January 28 and 29, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Woodstock in New York City. GIL GREEN spoke at this meeting and started out by praising the former New York District CP Organizer ROBERT THOMPSON. GREEN spoke about THOMPSON's activities in the period prior to his death in which he was quite active in the civil rights and peace movement.

Party members, according to GREEN, must step up their fight for civil rights and peace. According to him, these two issues go hand in hand at the present time.

The civil rights movement, GREEN, stated has taken a new form because there has arisen a new Negro. He embodies the Negro peoples' movement, which fights not only for civil rights and freedom, but has also taken a stand against the war in Vietnam.

NY T-6
January 31, 1966;
February 5, 1966

On January 28, 1966, there was a New York State CP Committee meeting held at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City, and during the course of this meeting GIL GREEN spoke. The civil rights movement, according to GIL GREEN, has taken a new form because there has arisen a new Negro. He embodies the Negro people's movement which fights not only for civil rights and freedom, but also has taken a stand against the war in Vietnam. An example of this is JULIAN BOND, a newly elected member of the Georgia legislature who was refused a seat in the legislature because he was outspoken in his oppositon to United States involvement in the Vietnam war. GIL GREEN was certain that Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING is against the war in Vietnam. GREEN visions the Party becoming stronger and urged all Party members to participate in the process of helping the Party become stronger.

NY T-7
January 31, 1966
February 2, 1966

On February 26, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Negro Commission meeting was held in New York City under the name of New York Current Events Forum. S.T. RASHEED STOREY acted as the chairman of this meeting, and he made several statements with respect to the purpose of the meeting. He said that a program would be set up on how to make the Party's influence in the Negro field felt. He also said that they should complement the CP's National Program on the community level which includes political action, housing, schools, and jobs. He stated that every effort should be made to recruit people especially young people, into the Party and to establish a Marxist school.

S.I.

IDA POSNER spoke on political action in the Brownsville Section of Brooklyn. She mentioned that they are trying to get a Negro representative to run for Congress in that area. She said that the reform clubs on labor are being urged to support a Negro candidate.

member of C.P. AGNES WILLIS N.Y. spoke on the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in regard to its history and its connection with the labor movement. She made the statement that there is no coordination within the Party itself concerning the Negro and labor activities.

NY T-6
February 28, 1966

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

In "The Worker" issues of January 16, 1966, there appears an article by GEORGE MEYERS in which he discussed the racial situation in the South. MEYERS stated that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to protect all its citizens in their efforts to secure the rights and benefits guaranteed them by the

Constitution and by Federal legislation. It was stated that President JOHNSON and the Department of Justice must use their authority to end the wave of terror in the South.

In the article, it was stated that there has been much discussion in the civil rights movement with respect to the demands which should be made to President JOHNSON and members of Congress. MEYERS presented some proposals for the consideration of "The Worker" readers; these proposals are as follows:

1. Enforce the present laws which authorize the President to take action against violence in the South.

2. Enforce the existing law, which makes it a crime to discriminate in the selection of juries.

3. Enact legislation at the next session of Congress which will reinforce the power of the Federal Government to prevent or punish crimes of racial violence.

4. The President should make more use of Federal law enforcement officers in the South. To implement this recommendation, Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents who have failed to act against the terrorist should be replaced with Negro and white agents able and willing to do so. Let President JOHNSON appoint some Negro marshals and substantially increase the number of Negro deputy marshals.

5. "Racist" Federal Judges appointed by President JOHNSON and his predecessors at the behest of the Dixiecrat politicians, should be replaced with Negro and White judges who will abide by their oath to uphold and defend the constitution.

"The Worker" of January 23, 1966, contains an article captioned, "Katzenbach's Silence" in which it was stated that the atrocities against the Negro people continue unabated in the South and that President JOHNSON and Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH remain silent.

It was further stated that President JOHNSON and Attorney General KATZENBACH have the power to punish the perpetrators of crime's against the Negro people and guarantee that such crimes are not repeated. According to this article, the JOHNSON Administration is too busy sending young American GI's to Vietnam to kill and be killed to concern itself about the horrors of the Negro people's life in the South.

In the article, it was urged that every American concerned about his natins existence should write the President demanding that he use his authority immediately to halt the terror in the South and assure the Negro people the protection of their lives and property.

In the January 23, 1966 issue of "The Worker", ther appears on page four an article by GEORGE MEYERS in which he discussed the "reluctance" of the Department of Justice to effectively challenge organized terror in the South and to enforce the Civil Rights legislation. According to the article, Attorney General KATZENBACH has been reluctant to enforce the 1965 Voter Registration Act in spite of complaints accusing Southern election officials of procrastination, he continues to talk about voluntary compliance.

According to this article, there is no question that Title VI of the Civil Rights Law, which gives federal agencies the right to cut off funds when that law is violated, is a major weapon against "jimcrow". MEYERS in the article, said that this should be used now and used effectively, and he said that the time of waiting for voluntary compliance is long past.

MEYERS urged that federal registrars be placed in each of the 364 Southern counties covered by the Voters Registration Law until every Negro citizen who wishes to register has the opportunity to do so. He also urged that the "integrity of the polls" be protected on election day.

According to the article, there should be an attack on organized terror in the South and Negro-White unity in the labor movement, the churches, in politics, and other spheres. MEYERS felt that these policies would tend to break down barriers which are preventing the South from catching up with the rest of the country.

"The Worker" of March 20, 1966, contains an editorial on page three in which the recent incident in the WATTS area of Los Angeles was discussed. It was stated that "the signals from WATTS urgently call for greater unity of white and negro citizens and their organizations, in demands upon federal and city governments to eradicate the discrimination which lies at the heart of ghetto conditions.

"Political Affairs" is the self-described theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

In the February, 1966, issue of "Political Affairs" there appears an article captioned "Class Confrontation in Freedom Struggle" by JAMES E. JACKSON. In this article, JACKSON stated that during the past decade the young generation, especially of the Negro people, have gained a wide experience with the class nature of the capitalist state and how its police and court system defend its privilege and power. These people have gained experience with respect to building organizations, cultivating unity, reaching out to forge alliances with "a wide stratum of white people". Continuing, the article stated that this group has grown critical of the whole nature and structure of capitalist society. According to the article, this young generation seeks a progressive alternative to capitalism. It was stated in the article that "now, as in no other time in its history, the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has the opportunity and duty to disclose the socialist alternative to the young generation, to bring to the Negro militants the science of Marxism-Leninism to help illumine the way to lasting victory for the masses in the struggle for freedom, equality and justice".

B. Other Communist Groups

Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

Source advised that a discussion was held among PLP members in January, 1966, in New York City, at which time BILL MC ADOO, a PLP leader and several other individuals were present.

This discussion concerned a school board election which will take place in May, 1966, at Mt. Vernon, New York, and the PLP has decided to use this election as a means of creating racial turmoil in Mt. Vernon.

The source further stated that no discussion was held concerning the means of creating this turmoil however, it was definitely agreed that some sort of action would be taken.

NY T- 14
February, 1966

The February 15, 1966 issue of "Challenge", self-described as a publication of the PLP, in New York City, Page 6, carries an editorial captioned "Twelve Children", which reports that twelve children had died in fires in three days at the end of January, 1966, in New York City.

The article claims that these children died because they lived in fire-trap slums owned by the rich to whom the slums are just another source of income.

The PLP calls for the organizing of the buildings, the blocks, and the whole city because the laws are phony and illegal, and a law that allows the workers and their children to be hurt and sometimes killed must be broken or ignored as if it did not exist. It was stated that only through the workers - the poor of all colors and national origin-fighting together can such crimes against the people be stopped.

The March 1, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 6, carries an editorial captioned "Leery about Leary", which deals with the campaign promise of Mayor JOHN LINDSAY, for a civilian review board. It also deals with the New York Police Commissioner HOWARD LEARY, and his work in Philadelphia with the civilian review board there.

The PLP claims that the New York City police are against a civilian review board because they are afraid such a board would uncover graft, bribery, shakedowns, payoffs, and theft, as well as outright brutality and murder on the part of the New York City police.

The PLP calls for a "people's review board", to be made up of black, white, and Puerto Rican workers, who can judge police brutality because they alone are the ones who know it.

The March 22, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 1, carries an article captioned "Special From Watts", which sets forth in part that in regard to the latest uprising in the Watts Section of Los Angeles, every cop had a shotgun and there were mobile arrest stations for "speedy justice". The article claims that the police had been provacative for months and since the last uprising, the police had baited traps in places such as liquor stores where the windows had been broken and anyone seen in the store would be shot.

The article also claimed that anyone who was seen running was shot by the police.

The March 22, 1966, issue of "Challenge" Page 2, carried and article captioned "Cops 'Guard' Students". This article deals with conditions at Benjamin Franklin High School, Pleasant Avenue and 116th Street, New York City, which is a high school for predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican students.

The article claims that the conditions at the high school are deplorable and the students are abused physically and verbally by the New York City police.

The article also claims that meals which are sold and served at the school for $.40 are "poison".

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The source made available the following information:

"For NC Information

"To All the Negro Comrades

"Dear Comrades:

"In accordance with the decision reached at the party convention last September to find a way to bring about a better method of communication, collaboration and mutual exchange between the Negro comrades and to strengthen the party's Negro cadre and increase the party's effectiveness, a Negro Commission has been established. The Commission is composed of National Committee members, BOB VERNON, GEORGE JONES, and CLIFTON DE BERRY.

"The Commission suggests that the Negro comrades send us their suggestions on how best to accomplish this task. We would like to have your thinking, views and observations on the reactions of Negro militants to the war in Vietnam, the SNCC statement on the war, the Freedom Now Struggle, and the JULIAN BOND case. If you have not already tried, we suggest that you initiate a probe of some kind in the Negro community. If this is not possible, another suggestion would be to visit Negro subscribers to the Militant in your area. In those branches where the party ran an election campaign recently, it would be a good idea to see and talk with Negroes who expressed an interest in the campaign.

"The Negro comrades in New York are in the process of a probe along the lines outlined above. An Afro-American committee against the War in Vietnam has been established (at the iniative of our comrades). We will be forwarding you a copy of the committee's first Newsletter soon, along with any other material from New York area that would be of interest and perhaps helpful to you. We would suggest that you send material from you area along the same lines to us here. (The above-mentioned committee is still too young for a meaninful appraisal at this time).

"Please forward your ideas and suggestions as soon as possible to the Commission. Send them to Socialist Workers Party, National Office, Attention: C. De Berry, 873 Broadway, New York, New York 10003.

"We want to pass your experience and thinking on to the other comrades in their branches. As soon as we hear from you and can make a full report based on your reports, we will make a full report and send it to you.

"Comradely,
"/s/ Clifton De Berry"

NY T-15
February 15, 1966

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

Proposed Plans and Activities

The January 6, 1966 issue of the "New York World Telegram and Sun", a daily New York City newspaper, contained on page 5, an article captioned "CORE to Stress Grass-Roots Aid", which stated that FLOYD B. MC KISSICK, who would officially succeed JAMES FARMER as National Director of CORE on March 1, 1966, disclosed that CORE would give new emphasis to helping "grass-roots" groups design community action programs, that will be eligible for federal funds. He stated that CORE did not apply for funds itself, but would help "indigenous groups" make applications for federal money He indicated that CORE's concern for federal funds grew out of a feeling within the organization that the civil rights struggle will turn more to the urban centers of the North He stated that the 80,000-member CORE will, for the first time, launch a membership drive in March, and would explore new ways of getting revenue He stated that CORE would attempt to expand its joint programs with other civil rights agencies, such as the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On March 30, 1966, MARVIN RICH, Director of CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund (SEDF), 150 Nassau Street, New York, New York, a separate organization from National CORE, advised Special Agent (SA) VINCENT J. ASCHERL that the current project of National CORE consists of work with welfare recipients in Baltimore, Maryland, the theory being that only one out of three eligible people in this city are receiving welfare. The purpose of this project is to provide these eligible people with additional income. Mr RICH stated that no major recent demonstrations have been planned by CORE for the future He stated he had no knowledge of any specific instances of Communist Party influence or control in the civil rights movement, of which CORE is a part.

Location

On March 30, 1966, MARVIN RICH, previously mentioned, advised SA ASCHERL that CORE's National Offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

Officers

On March 30, 1966 MARVIN RICH, mentioned above, advised the National Officers of CORE are:

National Director:	FLOYD MC KISSICK
Special Assistant to National Director:	JAMES MC CAIN
Organizational Director:	HERBERT CALLENDER
Community Relations Director:	DON SMITH
Direct Mail Director:	BEN PETERSON
Special Projects Director:	NORMAN HALL

Chapters

Brooklyn Chapter

As of April, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of Brooklyn CORE, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:

Chairman:	MAJOR OWENS
Vice Chairman:	MAY PHIFER
Treasurer:	RITA HEINEGG nee PHILLIPS
Financial Secretary:	MAY FRANCES BETHEA
Corresponding Secretary:	SANDRA SABLER
Recording Secretary:	SHARON GERSON
Membership Chairman:	YVONNE HARMON
Rent Strike Chairman:	PAUL HEINEGG

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Employment Chairman: WILLIAM SULLIVAN
Community Relations Director: ANN LITTLEJOHN
Schools Chairman: STANLEY BRESENOFF
Executive at Large: GERALD COVICI
Editor of Brooklyn, CORE Publication called "Action" FRANKLIN PETERSON

NY T- 16
April 4, 1966

Bronx Chapter

As of April, 1966, the Bronx CORE was very inactive and operated out of the apartment of MABEL HURST. The Bronx CORE consisted of a steering committee including SOL HERBERT, NAT WILLIAMS and MABEL HURST.

NY T-16
April 4, 1966

New York Chapter

As of April, 1966, New York CORE, located at 307 West 125th Street, New York City, had the following officers:

Chairman: ROY INNIS
Vice Chairman: CHARLES VAUGHT
Secretary: ALICE SCOTT
Treasurer: BOB HARRIS

NY T-16
April 4, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:emm
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Queens Chapter

As of April, 1966, Queens CORE operated out of the officers' homes and was almost an inactive chapter. The officers were as follows:

Chairman: LON DE LEON of Hollis, Queens
Vice Chairman: Mrs. IRENE JONES of St. Albans, Queens
Recording Secretary: Mrs GRACE MIMMS of St. Albans, Queens
Treasurer: ISAIAH CLINTON of St. Albans, Queens

NY T-16
April 4, 1966

Staten Island CORE (S.I.CORE) Chapter

Location

S.I.CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at 567 Davis Avenue, Staten Island, New York. From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S.I. CORE will hold a meeting separate and apart from the scheduled meetings of S.I. CORE.

NY T-17
April 7, 1966.

Officers

The following individuals are the current officers of S.I. CORE:

Chairman: HERBERT HINES
Vice Chairman: ERDINE ANTONSEN

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5.

Recording Secretary: CAROL SMITH
Corresponding Secretary: JUDY SHIFT
Treasurer: RIQUE LE SEUR

NY T-17
April 7, 1966

S.I. CORE has a total membership of about 600 individuals which includes associate members who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist in its activities by paying $5.00 yearly dues. There are about 10 active members in S.I. CORE and the yearly dues assessment is $3.00.

Some of the associate members of the S.I. CORE are ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL SCHNEIDER, GILBERT WASSERMAN, and ED TENNE.

NY T-17
April 7, 1966

Activities of S.I. CORE

ERDINE ANTONSEN and ELAINE OBRINSKY attended a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on January 18, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-17
January 27, 1966

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NY 100-153735

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Communist Party (CP)
Attempts to Infiltrate

On October 9, 1965, a CP faction within the NAACP held a meeting at the Great Northern Hotel, New York City. The meeting was attended by both CP and non-CP members.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois, led the meeting and outlined the developments in the Civil Rights Movement, pointing out that the movement had been broken down into various stages, namely: 1. The Montgomery bus boycott; 2. Sit-ins by students; 3. Involvement of labor forces in the North; 4. The Birmingham phase which brought about larger demonstrations in the North; 5. The Watts phase which brought about a new era in the Civil Rights Movement, wherein the spotlight for the first time has been placed on the economic plight of the Negroes. It is the first time an awareness of the economic nature of the Civil Rights movement has been instituted.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also stated that it was now possible for the Party to influence the NAACP through direct pressure on the membership and to force the membership to become involved in various issues that are not projects of the NAACP as such, but are projects instituted by other Civil Rights organizations.

LIGHTFOOT went on to state that the object of this meeting was to map out a program for decisively influencing the NAACP in the future. He stated that it was no longer sufficient for the Party just to be in attendance at open NAACP affairs; it was now possible to influence the activities of the NAACP. LIGHTFOOT added that it was hoped that the Party could institute this influence in three directions:

1. Give leadership to economic problems and in this manner push the peace issue, noting that economic problems can only be solved through the expenditure of funds and these funds could be obtained by a reduction in war spending. It might also be suggested that there be a cut back in armaments and use these funds to alleviate economic problems.

2. Force the NAACP to become active in all Civil Rights struggles not just in those struggles which are initiated, organized, and run by the NAACP. The NAACP in the past has been hesitant to actively engage in Civil Rights struggles that are not initiated by the NAACP.

3. Attempt to get the NAACP more firmly involved in political activity.

LIGHTFOOT questioned the group whether they thought it would be feasible to develop a "left caucus" in various branches of the NAACP and the group felt that this was possible. It was stated that there were 13 branches of the NAACP in New York and possibly a "left caucus" could be developed within these branches. Also, it was stated that it might be possible to develop such a caucus within the Chicago NAACP. LIGHTFOOT stated that he felt he could develop such a caucus on the west coast, in Baltimore, and in Detroit. LIGHTFOOT mentioned to the group that he thought the group should again meet some time in the early part of 1966, in order that a planned program can be developed, in connection with the next NAACP National Convention, in order that the impact of the Party program might be felt at the next NAACP National Convention.

NY T- 18
October 11, 1965

AEC:lls
3

NY 100-153735

On January 22, 1966, per instructions of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP faction within the NAACP, held a meeting at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel, in Detroit, Michigan. Some of the individuals in attendance were not known as CP members. This meeting was held to discuss strategy and plans in connection with the forthcoming NAACP National Convention to be held sometime during the Summer of 1966. This meeting was quite informal and there was no prepared agenda.

Individuals in attendance at this meeting held discussions concerning the following matters:

1. Ways and means of developing a caucus that will be able to function at the forthcoming NAACP National Convention. In order to develop this caucus it was felt that the recently approved decentralization of some branches must be ironed out in order that all branches may become decentralized. It was felt that the CP would be able to function more efficiently under the decentralization plan. It was pointed out that while the Detroit Branch did not vote for decentralization it was felt that should there be changes effected in the structure of decentralization, the Detroit Branch would go along with such a plan and in this way there would be unity throughout all NAACP branches.

2. Concerning the peace issue, it was stated that the Party could not approach this issue from a foreign policy aspect; however, this issue should be approached in relation to anti-poverty programs and educational programs pointing out the need for expenditure of additional funds for these purposes and withdraw funds earmarked for foreign policy to accomplish this.

3. Concerning the resolutions committees, it was also decided that where possible the Party should compromise and give up membership on other committees in order to obtain delegates on the resolutions committee. It was hoped to capture the four regional delegates to the resolutions committee in the Midwest area even if it meant losing membership in other committees.

It was also stated that every effort should be made to place acceptable members on the NAACP Board located in New York, since under New York laws the Board is solely responsible for running the organization.

It was also decided at this meeting that if possible all individuals present would attempt to attend similar meeting, tentatively scheduled for sometime in February, 1966, in New York City.

NY T- 18
January 25, 1966

RFM:mbj
1.

NY 100-153735

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and Communist Party, United States of America as the CP.

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-6
March 29, 1955

INTEREST OF THE CP IN THE NALC

Sources in substance advised that on January 28, 1956, the New York State Committee of the CP, held a conference at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City. b6 b7C

Among those attending were ARTHUR KNIGHT, JOHN CUTCH, JOSEPH CHENERY, AGNES WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE.

Sources stated that the Party people of the NYNALC caucus met after the conference and arranged for a caucus meeting to be held on February 19, 1956, at the home of JOHN CUTCH, [redacted] to discuss the part the caucus should play at the NALC convention.

NY T-19
January 31, 1956

NY T-20
February 1-3, 1956

RFM:mbj
2.

NY 100-153735

A CP, New York District Board meeting was held on February 7, 1966, in Room 13H, 853 Broadway, New York City.

Among those in attendance were AGNES WILLIS and JIM TORMEY. S.I.

AGNES WILLIS, among other things, informed the State Board that the NALC convention was scheduled to be held Memorial Day weekend (May 27-29, 1966, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland), and that several of the leading Negro comrades would be attending the convention.

NY T-6
February 9, 1966

Source advised that a meeting of CP functionaries and CP members in trade unions took place at the Chelsea Hotel, 23rd Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, on February 25, 1966.

Among those present at the meeting were WILLIAM PATTERSON, HENRY WINSTON, TED BASSETT and JACOB GREEN. S.I. member of CP N.Y.

WILLIAM PATTERSON explained to the group that they were going to discuss the NALC convention which was to take place in Baltimore in May, 1966.

TED BASSETT spoke to the group and advised them that the NALC during the convention planned to discuss a number of matters of interest to the CP, such as the repeal of Labor Law 14B; the appointment of a Negro to the AFL-CIO Executive Council; development of local activities in connection with the war on poverty; a $2 per hour minimum wage, and an organization drive in the southern United States.

It was stated that the NALC convention would headquarter at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, and that 150 to 300 delegates were expected to attend.

WINSTON stated he intended to contact CP districts throughout the United States and see if it were possible to send CP members to the convention to act as observers and to participate in the workshops and caucuses which would be an important part of the convention. WINSTON indicated that he felt that such activity might have a great effect on the course of the convention.

WINSTON stated he would immediately begin efforts to contact various Districts. He also indicated that further CP meetings would take place in New York in connection with the NALC convention, and those present would be advised as to the action taken.

NY T-3
February 28, 1956
March 1-2, 1956

A meeting of the New York District CP Negro Commission was held on February 26, 1956, at the Chelsea Hotel, 575 6th Avenue, New York City. Among those in attendance were ARTHUR KNIGHT, AGNES WILLIS and JIM TORMEY.

WILLIS spoke about her work in the NALC.

NY T- 21
March 2, 1956

Source made available a copy of a letter dated March 20, 1956, to all Districts of the CP, signed by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON. The letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

I wish to call to your attention that a public announcement has been made to the effect that full preparations are under way for the next convention of the Negro American Labor Council which will take place in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 27-29, 1956.

The significance of this event lies in the fact that the leadership of the organization find it necessary to strengthen the solidarity of Negro and white as a condition for effectively meeting the mounting problems of inequality faced by Negro Americans.

Communists are distinguished by the fact that as workers they are to be found in trade unions and play an active role in the struggle to put an end to all forms of discrimination within the labor movement on the basis of forging unity of Negro and white which in turn will solidify the ranks of labor and the Negro people.

This exemplary work, I am sure, will continue."

NY T-22
March 23, 1965

Source stated he learned HENRY WINSTON authored the above letter.

NY T-23
March 18, 1965

NYNALC CAUCUS MEETINGS

b6
b7C

Sources advised that on January 9, 1965, there was a meeting of some of the members of the NYNALC CP caucus at ARTHUR KNIGHT's apartment, [redacted] Those present were ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT, AGNES WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE. Sources in substance advised that since only four members were present, it was decided not to hold a formal caucus meeting.

They discussed briefly the New York City transit strike and also decided they would not have any future caucus meetings until the strike was ended.

NY T-6
January 14, 1965

NY T-24
January 10, 1965

RFM:mbj
5.

NY 100-153735

The 5th Avenue Vietnam Peace Parade Committee sponsored a rally on January 16, 1966, at the Manhattan Center, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York City. Among the speakers was HERBERT APTHEKER who spoke on the topic "Eye Witness Report From Hanoi".

Among those observed at the affair were ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT, LEO RABOUINE, HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT made arrangements for the NYNALC caucus to meet at HENRY WINSTON's apartment on January 22, 1966, at 334 East 108th Street, New York City.

NY T-24
January 19, 1966

On January 20, 1966, JAMES TORMEY, CP functionary, New York City, was overheard voicing criticism of the security arrangements for a scheduled meeting which was to be held on January 22, 1966, at HENRY WINSTON's apartment in New York City between NYNALC CP caucus members, HENRY WINSTON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

TORMEY noted that he has had disagreements with WINSTON in the past regarding security. He also stated that he felt there was a security problem in having CP caucus members attending meetings at WINSTON's apartment. TORMEY stated that since WINSTON and LIGHTFOOT did not belong to trade unions they did not know the problems that trade unionists can get into by being found out to be party members. TORMEY mentioned that if this happened, then all the work that the caucus members had done would go down the drain.

TORMEY further stated that the meeting should not be held at WINSTON's apartment and cautioned against giving out names while at the apartment because they may be taken down.

NY T-24
January 24, 1966

RFM:mbj
6.

NY 100-153735

On January 22, 1966, members of the NYNALC CP caucus met at HENRY WINSTON's apartment, 334 East 108th Street, New York City. Those present were CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HENRY WINSTON, AGNES WILLIS, MARIAN KNIGHT, JOHN CUTCH and LEO RABOUINE.

During the meeting, a lengthy discussion was had on the NALC, and the role they can play.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out, how the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was planning a mass demonstration at City Hall (Chicago) for unemployment. He wondered if something like this could be started in New York City with the active support of the NALC.

HENRY WINSTON spoke of two statements coming from leaders of the NALC on the Viet Nam situation and the United States involvement. He stated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, NALC President, issued one statement favorable to the United States Government's position in Viet Nam. The other statement was issued by CLEVELAND ROBINSON, the NALC Vice President, and called for the secession of war and for bringing him the troops from Viet Nam. WINSTON wondered why RANDOLPH made such a statement and then have a similar type statement come from ROBINSON.

AGNES WILLIS stated RANDOLPH and ROBINSON are very close and she felt sure that any statement made by ROBINSON would have to be cleared by RANDOLPH.

The group discussed the coming NALC convention. LIGHTFOOT indicated it probably would be held in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated there was a section in East Baltimore, which would be good for the same type of activity as the Reverend KING is planning on unemployment in Chicago. LIGHTFOOT stated that most of the individuals in this area are unemployed steel workers.

WINSTON stated that the NALC should have an organizer or promoter for the coming convention. He pointed out that one of the faults of the NALC in the past has been that they did not get organized for the convention properly.

RFM:mbj
7.

NY 100-153735

LIGHTFOOT stated that should try to get BAYARD RUSTIN as the convention organizer. LIGHTFOOT added, that even though RUSTIN is a non-Party member, he works very closely with them. LIGHTFOOT stated that a lot of times, RUSTIN would go to party people when he had troubles.

LIGHTFOOT further stated that one of the first places RUSTIN came to when he got the job as organizer for the Negro March on Washington was the Party. LIGHTFOOT stated that one of RUSTIN's stipulations in taking that job was that he would have a free hand to obtain assistance from anyone and anywhere that he wanted.

It was decided to hold another meeting similar to this one at 10:00 a.m. on March 5, 1965, at ARTHUR KNIGHT's apartment, [redacted]. LIGHTFOOT said that one person from Chicago besides himself and one from Baltimore would be present at this meeting in addition to the CP caucus members from the NYNALC.

LIGHTFOOT and WINSTON were critical that the NYNALC committees were not functioning as they should. Specifically, they talked about why the NALC had not moved in to bring out the discrimination against the Negroes in the building trades.

NY T-24
January 24, 1966

RFM:mbj
8.

Sources in substance furnished the same information as above and identified the same individuals in attendance at the above meeting held on January 22, 1966.

NY T-20
January 24, 1966

NY T-6
January 27, 1966

A CP caucus meeting of the NYNALC took place at the residence of JOHN CUTCH, [redacted] on February 19, 1966. b6 b7C

The following individuals were observed in attendance:

JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
ED PINCKNEY— S.I.
AGNES WILLIS
MARIAN KNIGHT

The meeting was chiefly concerned with the NALC convention scheduled to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, during the latter part of May, 1966. Important meeting of the caucus was scheduled for March 5, 1966, to be held at the residence of ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and HENRY WINSTON were scheduled to attend this meeting and plans of the caucus for the convention were also scheduled to be discussed.

It was mentioned that the caucus should work for the replacement of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, as head of the NALC by CLEVELAND ROBINSON, and NALC Vice President from New York.

NY T-20
February 21, 1966

Source confirmed that the above meeting was held at the place indicated on February 19, 1966.

Source identified the same individuals in attendance and reported essentially the same information as furnished by the above source.

NY T-6
February 22, 1966

On March 5, 1966, a NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at the residence of ARTHUR KNIGHT, [redacted]. b6 b7C

The following individuals were observed in attendance:

ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH
JIM TORMEY
HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

AGNES WILLIS chaired the meeting.

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10.

NY 100-153735

It was announced that the NALC convention would be held over the Memorial Day weekend (May 27-29) 1965, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a review of the work of the NYNALC CP caucus and commended it highly for what it had done. He stated that it had saved the NALC in New York from members of the NALC who were against the policies of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and CLEVELAND ROBINSON. He contended that the party should and would set up in other cities throughout the United States, CP caucus groups like the one in New York.

AGNES WILLIS stated that the New York caucus should be enlarged and if this were done they would be able to do more work within the NALC.

WILLIS noted there were only five or six members in the caucus group and they were limited to the amount of work that they could do. She stated it was imperative that the caucus group be enlarged so that they can take up the battle against the building trades for their discrimination.

TORMEY and other party functionaries, including WINSTON are in favor of the suggestion and stated they would try to enlarge the caucus group in the near future.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the next caucus meeting would definitely have party members of the NALC from Baltimore, Detroit and Chicago present at the New York meeting. At this time, they would decide how they should act at the coming NALC convention in May.

It was further mentioned that the NYNALC chapter had not settled on any delegates to the national convention, but would probably do so after the formation of the Nominating Committee, which was to be held sometime during March.

NY T-6
March 8, 1965

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11.

NY 100-153735

MISCELLANEOUS

On Saturday night, December 11, 1965, the NYNALC held an annual pre-Christmas dance at Big Wilt's Small's Paradise at 7th Avenue and 135th Street, New York City. The cost of the dinner and dance was $3.50 per person.

It was stated approximately 500 people were present at the affair.

The following CP members were observed in attendance:

LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CUTCH
ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT

NY T-24
December 15, 1965

Source stated that the NALC Executive Board under A. PHILIP RANDOLPH had issued a statement supporting the AFL-CIO, because of their change in policy and program to wipe out racial discrimination in the ranks of labor. The NALC called for no slowing down in the Civil Rights revolution. Also for (1) appointment of a Negro to the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO; (2) appointment of Negroes in the policy making bodies of national unions; (3) join the war on poverty; (4) repeal 14B of the Taft Harley Act; (5) cooperation with the AFL-CIO for political education in waging a massive registration drive especially in the south and to elect a Civil Rights Congress in 1966; (6) a mimimum wage of $2.00 per hour.

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12.

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The NALC also announced that the next national convention of the NALC would be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

NY T-25
January 21, 1966

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(1)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is President of SCLC which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The American Foundation on Nonviolence is an affiliate of SCLC and will be abreviated by the initials AFN. WILLIAM STEIN is employed by SLLC to raise funds through churches.

On January 2, 1966, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL were in contact. They discussed an Executive Meeting to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 14, 1966 of AFN. RUSTIN indicated that he was not certain he would attend the meeting.

NY T-8
January 2, 1966

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

NY T-9
January 4, 1966

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

NY 100-153735
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(2)

OTHER Per Court Order

NY T-9
January 4, 1966

On January 12, 1966, WILLIAM STEIN and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact concerning an affair which was to be held in New York City on February 2, 1966. STEIN requested LEVISON's opinion regarding a letter dealing with this affair, specifically whether the return cards which were being sent with the letter should be sent to SCLC at 200 West 57th Street or whether they should be sent to STEIN at that address. LEVISON stated the cards should be returned to the 57th Street address, but should be sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. because recipients would think they have received a personal letter from KING and would be returning the card to KING personally. The letter requested attendance at a fund raising affair at the Assembly Hall, Riverside Church, Riverside Drive and 122nd Street, New York City. The letter indicated attendance was restricted to clergy and laity invited by clergy.

NY T-11
January 12, 1966

On January 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and WILLIAM STEIN were in contact and discussed a trip to be made by

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(3)

STANLEY LEVISON to SCLC Headquarters, Atlanta on January 14, 1966.

NY T-11
January 13, 1966

On January 13, 1966, CLARENCE JONES, ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, and EDWINA SMITH, Secretary to YOUNG, were in contact. JONES stated that STANLEY LEVISON wanted to discuss some mailing matters with YOUNG when he (LEVISON) arrived in Atlanta on January 14, 1966. JONES indicated that he would also arrive in Atlanta on January 14, 1966 and would stay overnight so that he could discuss some matters with MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

NY T-12
January 13, 1966

On January 18, 1966, ADELE KANTER, SCLC New York Office Manager, was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON. She stated she was preparing a fund appeal letter for distribution and wanted advice and suggestions from LEVISON. LEVISON instructed her to send him two copies of the appeal so that he could examine it more carefully.

NY T-11
January 18, 1966

On February 1, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact concerning KING's position on the resumption of United States bombing raids on North Vietnam. KING stated the press had been bothering him for a statement on the matter. The conferees exchanged opinions. LEVISON stated that KING's position was logically that he opposed the resumption and the main question should be whether KING would adopt a particular position or just oppose the bombing in general. After the exchange of opinions, it was agreed that KING would answer press inquiry with the following observations:

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(4)

That he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for the cessation of bombing; that he regretted the resumption of the bombing; and that he was hopeful the United Nations would be helpful.

LEVISON, concurring with these observations, stated they were very important because they showed that others aside from KING opposed the resumption of the bombing. LEVISON stated the important thing was how to point out the amount of opposition to the bombing.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. then mentioned that on January 31, 1966, he had been in contact with Dr. LINUS PAULING, who stated that the Peace Marchers dealing with Vietnam had not made any changes in Vietnam policy, therefore, something should be done on the political front. PAULING's idea, according to KING, was to start a campaign to elect "peace candidates" to Congress. He wanted KING's signature to commence a fund raising appeal.

After a discussion, LEVISON and RUSTIN advised KING not to get involved in the plan suggested by PAULING. They both opposed KING's involvement because it would involve two "non-political men", KING and PAULING, who had no experience in political drives. KING exceeded to their advice.

KING then requested RUSTIN to go to Chicago, Illinois, to assist him. RUSTIN agreed to go. RUSTIN mentioned that he had conferred with ROY WILKINS, Executive Director of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). WILKINS claimed to have information that Mayor RICHARD DALEY of Chicago was in political trouble and was prepared to make major breakthroughs for the Negro community. DALEY wanted to make the breakthroughs with KING. WILKINS thought KING should start a vigorous Chicago campaign.

NY T-11
February 1, 1966

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(5)

On February 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and WILLIAM STEIN were in contact and discussed the fund raising meeting to be held at the Riverside Church on February 2, 1966. It was believed that approximately 230 clergymen from throughout the country would attend. STEIN stated he had received $5,000.00 for SCLC from Reverend D. E. KING, Louisville, Kentucky, the brother of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. STEIN stated he hoped to get a pledge from everyone in attendance. LEVISON, referring to the amount given by D. E. KING, stated the larger amounts might discourage those in attendance, and therefore, it should be announced that any amount was welcome, even a contribution of $100.00.

LEVISON and STEIN's discussion then shifted to the SCLC Branch Office in Harlem, New York. LEVISON indicated he recently had discussed with KING whether the branch should be closed. KING opposed the closing since it was his opinion RUTH BAILEY should be permitted to continue the operation since she was sending in enough money to pay for the expense of operating the office. LEVISON stated it was also his opinion that BAILEY should be permitted to continue. He stated she has been able to penetrate the small social clubs in Harlem which no one else has been able to do. LEVISON believed BAILEY might be able to use her contacts with these clubs at a later date. He stated he had in mind the possibility that BAILEY's contacts could be used to make up a regular contributions list.

LEVISON then commented to STEIN about SCLC's operation in Chicago. He stated that KING had told him that things in Chicago looked so exciting that nobody would discourage him at any price. KING had indicated to LEVISON that Mayor DALEY of Chicago was so scared that he wanted to meet him to make concessions.

NY T-11
February 1, 1966

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(6)

On February 2, 1966, BERNARD LEE and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and LEE inquired if LEVISON had any knowledge of what format was to be used for the meeting at Riverside Church. LEVISON stated he knew of no fixed format, but KING should tell what SCLC is doing and deal principally with why KING believed SCLC should make a contribution in the north. LEVISON stated he had jotted down some notes on a piece of paper for KING's use and left it in a package which LEE would pick up at the Park Sheriton Hotel, New York City.

On February 2, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG were in contact and discussed an article which LEVISON was apparently preparing for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. YOUNG stated that LEVISON should go ahead and prepare the article.

NY T-11
February 2, 1966

On February 8, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed an emergency SCLC meeting called by KING for February 12, 1966 in Atlanta. KING stated the meeting would concern the financial difficulties of SCLC. KING stated only about $200.00 or $300.00 a day in donations were received during the previous two weeks although debts exceeded $50,000.00 and were continuing.

LEVISON indicated that he realized during his last visit to Atlanta that SCLC's financial picture was not sound. KING concurred and stated that he could not have the problem hanging over his head while he was trying to do a job in Chicago and elsewhere. KING stated that he was away from SCLC Headquarters most of the time and wanted to devise a sounder way of operating. LEVISON agreed and stated "You either have to relate your expenditures to your realistic income or you have to have trouble."

LEVISON indicated that he believed money would start coming in because of an SCLC mail appeal which had gone out

several days before. After discussing whether HARRY WACHTEL and CLARENCE JONES would attend the emergency meeting. LEVISON agreed that he would try to get them to go to Atlanta for the meeting.

NY T-11
February 8, 1966

On February 9, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and ADELE KANTER were in contact and discussed SCLC financial matters. LEVISON emphasized that the SCLC financial position was not good and that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had called an emergency meeting in Atlanta. LEVISON stated that KING showed vision in recognizing the danger before it became too late. LEVISON tried to project the expenses and receipts of SCLC for their current fiscal period. LEVISON was of the opinion that between $350,000.00 and $400,000.00 gross would be taken in from mailings. Expenses would run about $110,000.00. LEVISON repeated that he felt $400,000.00 or 40 per cent of the SCLC budget could be obtained from mail appeals. He stated the financial weakness was that SCLC was counting on $150,000.00 from benefits, although there were no benefits scheduled, and the balance of the budget would be obtained from AFN. LEVISON indicated he would attend the Atlanta meeting.

NY T-11
February 9, 1966

On February 11, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and ADELE KANTER were in contact regarding matters of SCLC. LEVISON indicated that the fund raising affair at Riverside Church, New York City, on February 2, 1966, had received a poor reception on the part of the ministers who had attended. It had been decided that in the future, contacts would be made on an individual basis rather than on a mass basis.

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(7a)

LEVISON stated that only eight pledges were received at the affair. He indicated that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had opposed the affair and LEVISON now concurred with KING that it was a waste of time and effort to hold big affairs.

NY T-11
February 11, 1966

On February 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and ADELE KANTER were in contact and LEVISON advised her of what transpired at the emergency SCLC financial meeting held in Atlanta on February 12, 1966. LEVISON stated the meeting was a very good one, financial difficulties of SCLC were squarely handled. LEVISON indicated he suggested the program of SCLC be curtailed and this suggestion drew the ire of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. In elaborating on some of the things acted upon at the meeting, LEVISON said HARRY BELAFONTE was recently in Europe to set up SCLC benefits in Sweden, Norway and Paris. LEVISON stated the benefit for Sweden would be fantastic. The Prime Minister would be the Chairman, the Post Office in Sweden would handle the affair and the National Treasury would handle the money. LEVISON stated the Swedish banks were paying the expenses and SCLC expected to net $200,000.00.

LEVISON mentioned that CLARENCE JONES had attended the emergency financial meeting and announced that SCLC had received only $25,000.00 from the Teamsters Union although officials had previously promised much more.

In considering other means to raise funds, LEVISON stated CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, Legal Advisor to SCLC, suggested a radio program for MARTIN LUTHER KING. LEVISON stated that he disagreed with the idea but over his objection it was agreed that advisors to Evangelist Doctor Billy Graham would be used to get the project off the ground. An emergency approach would be used to churches and labor unions to obtain more

money and $30,000.00 would be borrowed to help clear bills. LEVISON indicated the SCLC Reserve Fund contained about $34,000.00 plus another reserve fund which they did not want to touch. In addition, he stated there were stocks in a well known mutual fund amounting to $100,000.00. LEVISON indicated SCLC expected to raise money in Chicago and trade unions in Chicago expected to raise between $50,000.00 and $100,000.00.

LEVISON stated that at the meeting, a proposal of his was accepted which was that SCLC should pinpoint the areas in which it expects to raise money and then appoint one person to be the supervisor in charge of that area. He stated that he received the responsibility for supervising AL DUCKETT, a public relations man in New York City, who handles promotional work for SCLC. LEVISON stated that the noted singer, BILLY ECKSTINE was desirous of a five city tour to raise money for SCLC under the direction of AL DUCKETT. LEVISON stated he would supervise the money DUCKETT spent on the arrangements for this tour.

NY T-11
February 14, 1966

On February 14, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed a telegram which LEVISON had prepared for sending to Trade Unions emphasizing SCLC voter registration drives in Alabama and SCLC's "assault on slums" in Chicago and asking for help. KING suggested the telegram make a direct appeal for funds rather than asking for help in general. The telegram was written by LEVISON who indicated the telegram was being sent by KING. LEVISON stated he had selected approximately 15 to 20 unions which would receive the telegram.

NY T-11
February 14, 1966

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(9)

On February 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and WILLIAM STEIN were in contact and discussed SCLC financial affairs. LEVISON stated he recently talked with HARRY WACHTEL about a fund raising affair in Great Neck, Long Island, New York. WACHTEL had scheduled two meetings at his home which were to be attended by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and large donors, specifically those in the $5,000.00 to $15,000.00 category. STEIN stated he had talked to Reverend GEORGE LAWRENCE, Pastor, Antioch Church, Brooklyn, New York, and LAWRENCE was also planning an SCLC benefit. LEVISON told STEIN to be careful in making plans based on LAWRENCE's plans, since LAWRENCE overestimated his own ability to raise funds. STEIN stated that he personally was trying to raise $2,000.00 per week for SCLC. LEVISON stated that was a realistic goal.

NY T-11
February 23, 1966

On March 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and his brother ROY BENNETT were in contact and discussed SCLC progress in Chicago to eradicate slum conditions. LEVISON stated he considered the results quite sensational. They had 168 organizations united including all the civil rights organizations. BENNETT inquired if SCLC would take a position in Chicago elections. LEVISON stated he had discussed this with MARTIN LUTHER KING and KING was of the opinion they could defeat United States Representative WILLIAM DAWSON. KING believed that AL RABY, President of the Chicago Coordinating Council on Community Organizations, could defeat DAWSON, but RABY was reluctant to get involved. LEVISON stated that he told KING they should get involved in the political issue, or if not, to at least have a very serious discussion in that regard. LEVISON indicated he was going to Chicago during the next week. One of the matters to be discussed by him in Chicago would be whether SCLC should attempt to defeat Senator PAUL DOUGLAS of Illinois.

Wash. DC

NY 100-153375
HPB:car
(10)

LEVISON next stated that he had disagreed with MARTIN LUTHER KING's takeover of an apartment in Chicago and announcement that he would collect the rents and apply them to remodel the place. LEVISON stated that he told ANDREW YOUNG that they had not used the legal resources available to them. YOUNG had told them that the legal resources would have taken too long, and they wanted to do the act illegally, and in fact, had enjoyed it. YOUNG stated that they had desired to be jailed for furnishing heat for people with children. LEVISON stated that he told YOUNG that it was a good idea and a good "battle cry", however, it had not turned out favorable. YOUNG had concurred but stated that they could not afford to make such an admission to Mayor DALEY because he would have them jailed. LEVISON told BENNETT that he had advised YOUNG to make a statement as to what SCLC purposes were, otherwise SCLC looked like a gang of anarchists in that they took over private property.

LEVISON and ROY BENNETT continued discussing SCLC and talked about SCLC finances. LEVISON stated SCLC was raising funds through special affairs, noting that HARRY BELAFONTE had set up two such affairs in Paris. He stated SCLC expected to receive proceeds amounting to between $50,000.00 and $75,000.00. BELAFONTE would then go to Sweden to arrange another round. LEVISON was of the opinion that SCLC would make about $200,000.00 from the affairs in Sweden.

NY T-11
March 1, 1966

On March 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with an unknown female. He stated he had visited SCLC Headquarters in Chicago located in MARTIN LUTHER KING's apartment. LEVISON stated that when SCLC starts mass action in the spring, everyone would start paying attention. He

stated SCLC had a rally in Chicago on March 12, 1966, attended by 12,000 and KING made the major address.

NY T-11
March 14, 1966

On March 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with ADELE KANTER and discussed his visit to SCLC Headquarters in Chicago. He stated he found the visit profitable and he came away with the impression the Chicago drive would be a great success. He was confident of success since 125 staff members would be assigned to the project.

NY T-11
March 14, 1966

On March 21, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON told about a party he attended at HARRY WACHTEL's house on March 20, 1966, to celebrate the birthdays of WACHTEL and BAYARD RUSTIN. WACHTEL had been upset because JONES did not attend and had not contacted him. LEVISON stated that he covered for JONES and further not to worry about WACHTEL's disappointment over the poor attendance because WACHTEL would never cease to cooperate with SCLC, regardless of what transpired. LEVISON described the people at WACHTEL's party as friends of WACHTEL's who were a "curious mixture of left people and former left people".

JONES inquired of LEVISON when the next "Research Committee" meeting would take place and was informed that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had said it would be on April 6, 1966. JONES further indicated that SCLC fund raising affairs were being held in Paris on March 28, 1966 and in Stockholm on March 31, 1966.

NY T-13
March 21, 1966

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(12)

On March 25, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact regarding AFN. LEVISON indicated he had met with HARRY WACHTEL and Mrs. WACHTEL, Mrs. WACHTEL was no longer thinking about running AFN. LEVISON stated he talked WACHTEL into getting an Executive Director for AFN. LEVISON indicated he was attempting to get someone to work for AFN and he and WACHTEL would meet again concerning the matter. JONES stated he would also attend the meeting.

NY T-13
March 25, 1966

On March 30, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact and discussed possible candidates for the position with AFN. They mentioned a possible salary of $10,000.00. JONES and LEVISON also discussed going to Miami, Florida, for a Board Meeting of SCLC on April 12 through 13, 1966. They discussed the agenda to be used at the Board Meeting.

NY T-13
March 30, 1966

On April 6, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with CLARENCE JONES and indicated he was going to attend a "Research Committee" meeting of SCLC at HARRY WACHTEL's office on that date.

NY T-11
April 6, 1966

On April 6, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed the following individuals enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, which includes the Law Offices of HARRY WACHTEL. These individuals arrived from 1:20 PM to 2:05 PM:

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(13)

BAYARD RUSTIN
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
ANDREW YOUNG
STANLEY LEVISON
CLEVELAND ROBINSON

On April 6, 1966, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with GLORIA CANTER, Secretary to HARRY BELAFONTE. JONES indicated he had not attended the SCLC "Research Committee meeting held on that date. CANTER related to JONES that she received information from Stockholm that $200,000.00 had been sent to MARTIN LUTHER KING. She stated there was a possibility of another $200,000.00. JONES and CANTER discussed the fund raising affair held in Paris and it was mentioned that SCLC would realize nothing from it. CANTER estimated that $20,000.00 or $25,000.00 would be used for expenses.

NY T-13
April 6, 1966

On April 5, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON wanted to know if JONES had contacted ESTHER SMITH of the Medical Committee for Human Rights concerning the vacancy in the Directorship of AFN. JONES said he had and in fact, had learned from SMITH, that she was very interested in assuming the Directorship. In evaluating SMITH's qualifications, JONES said although she lacked a certain amount of sophistication, she appeared to be aggressive, tough and hard. JONES said SMITH would be available to start immediately and that his overall impression was favorable.

LEVISON said he would talk to HARRY WACHTEL about the matter. Furthermore, he said he thought SMITH would be very good at running benefits and just keeping the Board of Directors prodded and informed. LEVISON agreed to have WACHTEL interview SMITH.

NY 100-153735
HPB:car
(14)

LEVISON then shifted to a conversation that he had recently with ANDREW YOUNG during which time YOUNG told of MARTIN LUTHER KING and YOUNG's trip to Europe. He said the SCLC benefit in Sweden turned out much better than had been expected. In fact, just for the television rights covering the SCLC benefit, they received $30,000.00. In addition, YOUNG said they "cut a record" and leading Swedish artists did the jacket free, and on the first day there were 15,000 orders, of which the SCLC would get $2.50 per album. YOUNG said these proceeds were in addition to the amount they would eventually receive from the benefit itself.

JONES commented, after hearing the favorable report, "They have to stop thinking about civil rights as the State Department said, 'as just a domestic concern' and make all our benefits international."

LEVISON stated he told YOUNG that thought had to be given to international affairs, to which YOUNG replied, "they are interested in King's non-violent doctrine." JONES replied, "and that transcends all national boundaries."

Finally, LEVISON and JONES discussed a "Workshop" idea conceived by and used by the SCLC in Atlanta. In explaining, YOUNG said they brought lecturers from large universities to lecture to candidates running for various offices. The candidates running for the offices heard lecturers whose experience was in related offices to the office to which the candidates were trying to be elected.

LEVISON said he was so gratified with the results, that he told YOUNG to recommend to the SCLC that the "Workshop" idea become a permanent one. He said SCLC must set up an Academy of Political Science and Government, and train all candidates for office. LEVISON said he was using the idea in letters he plans to send to contributors.

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtl

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On June 7, 1963, a King's County Communist Party (CP), United States of America (USA) Committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting.

NY T-6
June 10, 1963

HERBERT APTHEKER

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA at the National Convention of the CP, USA held in December, 1959 in New York City.

NY T-26
December, 1959

TED BASSETT

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist Newspaper, in its edition of March 27, 1966, identified T. R. BASSETT as a member of its editorial staff.

HARRY BELAFONTE

According to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at CP Headquarters, New York City, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

NY T-27
October 28, 1950

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

ROY BENNETT

As of July 16, 1963, ROY BENNETT was a secret member of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
July 16, 1963

ISAIAH CLINTON

Source, an admitted member of the CP from 1946 to 1951, advised that ISAIAH CLINTON was a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant CP section from 1948 to 1951.

NY T-28
November 30, 1956

GERALD COVICI
also known as JERRY COVICI

Source furnished information reflecting that JERRY COVICI recently attended a club meeting of the Kings County CP, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-29
September 4, 1964

JOHN CUTCH

JOHN CUTCH is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

NY T-20
June 29, 1965

CLIFTON DE BERRY

CLIFTON DE BERRY was elected a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Worker's Party.

NY T-30
September 10, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

GIL GREEN

As of November 16, 1964, GIL GREEN was a full time paid functionary of the CP, USA, and he is a member of the Secretariat, National Board, and National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-2
November 16, 1964

JACOB GREEN

Source identified JACOB GREEN as the Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

NY T-3
March, 1966

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA

NY T-27
September 13, 1964

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-27
July 12, 1965

CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-31
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

GEORGE JONES

GEORGE JONES was elected an alternate member of the National Committee of the Socialist Worker's Party.

NY T-32
November 1, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-27
February 12, 1962

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT, as of August, 1965, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-25
September 1, 1965

MARIAN KNIGHT

MARIAN KNIGHT is a member of the CP, USA, and attended a CP caucus of the NYNALC held on June 19, 1965.

NY T-6
June 19, 1965

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-27
April, 1964

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois District, CP.

NY T-1
February 15, 1965

BILL MC ADOO

BILL MC ADOO, in January, 1966, was a leader in the Progressive Labor Party.

NY T-14
February, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-26
December 13, 1959

GEORGE MEYERS is Organzier of the Southern Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-3
March 25, 1965

SAUL MILLS

The source advised that SAUL MILLS was one of those persons whom he knew to be a concealed Communist.

NY T-33
May, 1950

The source advised that during the 1940's up until 1945,

SAUL MILLS (continued)

he knew SAUL MILLS personally as a member of the CP.

NY T-33
June 29, 1950

The source advised that she knew SAUL MILLS as a member of the CP all through the period 1938-1947. The source stated that MILLS had been one of the most important persons in the CP and could be considered on the level with WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, who was Chairman of the CP, USA, during this period. The source further advised that she attended literally hundreds of meetings of the CP, at which SAUL MILLS was present. as well as hundreds of Trade Union meetings run by the CP. In respect to SAUL MILLS' knowledge of the CP nature of these meetings, the source said that MILLS was cognizant, at the time, they were official meetings of the CP. The source stated that she observed SAUL MILLS in 1944, at a meeting called by the National Committee of the CP, and observed him at a meeting of top functionaries of the CP, held following the 1944 Convention, at which time MILLS delivered a speech.

NY T-34
May 28, 1956

The source advised that in the late 1930s and early 1940s SAUL MILLS was looked upon as being a highly trustworthy person and one whose word could be accepted and acted upon with respect to action the CP might take in regard to discipline cases involving individuals known to MILLS.

NY T-35
May 25, 1956

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-36
October 30, 1953

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-6
November 15, 1964

Dr. LINUS C. PAULING

On December 23, 1952, according to a "United Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., LOUIS F. BUDENZ, a former functionary of the CP, USA, testified before a Special House Committee in Washington, D.C. At that time, he stated LINUS PAULING had been a "concealed" member of the CP, USA, who had no card or other vestige of membership, but who had made contributions to the CP, USA. He added that PAULING was a member of the Advisory Board that selected fellowship recipients for the Guggenheim Foundation.

In response to the above, PAULING, in an "Associated Press" dispatch, dated December 24, 1952, from Washington, D.C., denied the above allegation and was quoted as saying, "this statement is a lie. I have never been a member of the CP, and I have sworn to this fact."

"Time", a weekly news magazine, in its issue of April 21, 1958, page 13, column 3, characterized Dr. LINUS CARL PAULING as a "long time supporter of Communist line fronts."

To substantiate this characterization "Time" quoted a House Committee on Un-American Activities report in 1951, as follows:

"Professor Pauling", it stated, "has not deviated a hairbreath from this pattern of loyalty to the Communist cause since 1946."

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

ED PINCKNEY

ED PINCKNEY is a member of the CP, USA, and he attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP, held on June 27, 1965.

NY T-20
June 29, 1965

IDA POSNER

IDA POSNER was a member of the CP, USA as of February, 1966.

NY T-6
February 28, 1966

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CP, USA, and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-24
January 14, 1966

MORRIS ROHINSKY

MORRIS ROHINSKY was the Chairman of the Miami CP.

NY T-4
March 2, 1966

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of

his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

NY T-37
September 25, 1963

RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-8
February, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964.

SANDRA SABLER

SANDRA SABLER attended a meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois

SANDRA SABLER (continued)

Clubs of America (DCA), which was held at Schuster Hall, Hunter College Campus, Bronx, New York, on September 30, 1964.

NY T-38
October 6, 1964

A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix of this report.

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1,1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-39
July 3, 1961 and January 16, 1962

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNEIDER attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at his residence, 143 Jules Drive, Staten Island, New York.

NY T-39
October 5, 1964

ESTHER SMITH

ESTHER SMITH was a "Pledge" of the White Collar Section, Social Service Club of the New York CP.

NY T-40
March 26, 1948

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

ESTHER SMITH (continued)

A meeting of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was held at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on February 27, 1950. SMITH was one of the principal speakers, and among other things, stated that Russia had always defended the democracies of the world, as was done with Spain and China.

NY T-41
February, 1950

The NCASF has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Board and is in charge of New York District CP Youth activities.

NY T-6
December 29, 1965

EDMUND TENNERIELLO
also known as ED TENNE

EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP, which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

NY T-42
July 15, 1948

ROBERT G. THOMPSON

ROBERT G. THOMPSON was the District Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-6
November 15, 1964

NY 100-153735
JCS:mtk

ROBERT G. THOMPSON (continued)

According to "The Worker" of March 27, 1966, ROBERT THOMPSON died in October, 1965.

PAT TOOHEY

PAT TOOHEY is the Florida Organizer for the CP and is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-4
February, 1966

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the NY District CP Committee, representing the District Staff.

NY T-6
January 4, 1966

BOB VERNON
also known as BOB DESVERNEY

BOB VERNON was elected an alternate member of the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party.

NY T-32
November 1, 1965

HARRY WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 14 Broad Street, NewYork, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-43
December, 1949

HARRY WACHTEL (continued)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is contained in the Appendix Section of this report.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County CP at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-44
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-44
March 5, 1944

b6
b7C

GILBERT WASSERMAN

On October 4, 1964, GILBERT WASSERMAN attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at [redacted]

NY T-39
October 5, 1964

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-6
January 17, 1966

HENRY WINSTON

At a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, on August 12 and 13, 1961, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of that committee, the National Executive

Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Party.

NY T-2
August 12, 13, 1961

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

1.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED

In September, 1960, a source advised it was announced at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA), New York District (NYD), Staff, held September 16, 1960, that the People's School for Marxist Studies was founded in September, 1960, as the result of a decision of the CP,USA, NYD. Adult classes were scheduled to start October 17, 1960.

"The Worker", an East Coast Communist newspaper, October 16, 1960 issue, announced the opening of the New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) with general classes beginning October 17, 1960, and SCOPE (Youth) Classes beginning October 14, 1960. The address of the School is Room 1922, 853 Broadway at 14th Street, New York, New York.

The records of Pierce Mayer & Greer, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City, reflect that on August 29, 1960, HERBERT APTHEKER leased Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, for the period starting October 1, 1960. The premises were to be occupied by a "People's School." On July 3, 1962, HERBERT APTHEKER signed a new lease for Room 1922-23, 853 Broadway, New York City, to start October 1, 1962, which reflects that the premises were to be used as an office for the NYSMS.

On May 5, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, New York County Court House, New York City, disclosed that Certificate of Incorporation, number 450745, of the NYSMS was filed with the Secretary of State, State of New York, on August 17, 1964, and the incorporator was VICTOR PERLO.

The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE stated that "The era we live in is marked by profound changes, which are accompanied by intellectual ferment and moral dissatisfaction in our nation. Marxism, we think, offers a valid framework for answering the problems that confront our nation and the world ...."

The Spring Term, 1965, Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of the NYSMS is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

NY 100 153735 APPENDIX

2.

NEW YORK SCHOOL FOR MARXIST STUDIES, INCORPORATED

A second source advised on December 14, 1959, that at the 17th National Convention of the CP,USA, held December 10 - 13, 1959, HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP,USA.

The second source advised in early 1961 that it was not known at the headquarters of the CP,USA, whether VICTOR PERLO was still a member of the CP. Consequently, he was described as an "unorganized Communist."

A characterization of SCOPE is included in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

1.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1958, that the Student Committee on Progressive Education (SCOPE) was formed in early 1958 by a group of individuals who were believed to be, by the source, sympathizers of the former Labor Youth League (LYL).

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A second confidential source advised on November 20, 1958, that at the third day's session of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held that day in New York City, ROBERT THOMPSON, Executive Secretary, CP, USA, stated that in New York there is a group of about twenty-one youths who have been a very active force in youth and formed a group called SCOPE, a Student Committee On Progressive Education, which has run for the last year with young people with a Marxist character. THOMPSON stated that approximately eight or ten of this group are CP members.

A third confidential source advised on March 24, 1959, that during a meeting of the NEC, CP, USA, held on March 21, 1959, HYMAN LUMER, CP, USA Educational Director, stated that in New York most of the discussions on youth are between the National Office (CP) and two groups of young people who function in New York, which are either Party groups or pro-Party groups. The first group is called SCOPE (Student Committee on Progressive Education), and this group stands closest to the CP leadership.

A fourth confidential source made available on March 23, 1961, a mimeographed letter signed by "The SCOPE Committee." This letter sets forth that last fall SCOPE became a part of the newly formed New York School for Marxist Studies (NYSMS) as its autonomous youth division.

NY 100 133735 1

APPENDIX

2.

STUDENT COMMITTEE ON PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION (SCOPE)

The Spring (April 7, 1965 - May 14, 1965) Term 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE states that "SCOPE believes that knowledge can be achieved and intellectual conformity and apathy avoided only through continual study and discussion. All students, teen-agers, college students and working youths are encouraged to participate actively, as the goal of SCOPE is to provide a unique opportunity for the study and discussion of Marxism."

The Spring Term, 1965 Bulletin of the NYSMS and SCOPE reflects that the office of SCOPE is located at 853 Broadway, Room 1922, New York, New York.

A characterization of the NYSMS is included in the appendix.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529
NY 100-153735

New York, New York

MAY 5 1966

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent John C. Seaton, at New York, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in references communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-14 with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine reliability.

NY T-15 who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distribute outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/66

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Remylet 1/31/66.

Quarterly Report of Cincinnati Division in this matter due at Bureau 5/1/66. Review of file shows that no information has been received during the period regarding CIRM in the territory of this Division.

In view of this, no report submitted for this period. Cincinnati will continue to alert sources for pertinent information concerning CIRM.

ICC 922 94-D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:mak
(4)

REC-15 100-442529-1796

16 MAY 4 1966

55 MAY 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FBI

Date: 4-28-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~FINAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

REC 70

CIRM

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(New York File 100-153735)
(Chicago File 100-41324)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C
(Bufile 100-432067)
(New York File 100-139834)
(Chicago File 100-36644)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 14 copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed below containing information of a CP NALC Caucus held in New York City on 4/23/66.

ENCLOSURE

REC 70 ST-115

100-442529-1797

7 - Bureau (Encls.14)(RM)
9 - New York (Encls.9)(RM)
(1 - 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-15946 (JIM TORNEY)
(1 - 100-19194 (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH)
(1 - 100- (JOE OVERTON)
3 - Baltimore (Encls.3)(RM)
(1 - 100- (JAKE GREEN)
3 - Cleveland (Encls.3)(RM)
(1 - 100- (FRANK EVANS)
Copies continued

16 MAY 5 1966

RESEARCH SATELLITE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~; ~~DEPT~~; ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/4/66
HOW FORW: RIS FTB; ICT
BY:

EHW:lvw
(32)

C. C. Wick

54 MAY 18 1966

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-432067

CG 100-41324
CG 100-36644

4 - Detroit (Encls.4)(RM)
(1 - 100- (HORACE SHEFFIELD)
(1 - 100-8482 (TOMMY DENNIS)
2 - WFO (Encls.2)(Info.)(RM)
4 - Chicago
(U) (
(1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

b3
b7D
b7E

b6
b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The first source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who learned of the information from JOHN CUTCH [redacted] and furnished same to contacting Agent on 4/25/66. (U)

The second source is [redacted] utilized to characterize JOHN CUTCH. (U)

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the sources could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

Washington Field (U)

Since [redacted] learned of the information set forth in the LHM from JOHN CUTCH [redacted], the LHM is being date lined "Washington, D.C.". Should this possibly present a security problem for a Washington Field informant, WFO should notify the Bureau, New York, Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago of same. The above is being done in order to provide [redacted] maximum security. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C.
April 28, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Declassify on: OADR
2.2.28.1

On April 25, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he learned the following information sometime during the latter part of April, 1966: (U)

A Communist Party (CP) Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) Caucus originally scheduled for April 24, 1966, in New York, New York, was rescheduled without any particular advance notice from April 24th to April 23, 1966, New York, New York. Originally 20 people were expected to attend the Caucus on April 24, 1966, including CP members of the NALC from New York, New York, Baltimore, Maryland, Detroit, Michigan, and Chicago, Illinois. The April 23, 1966, Caucus, however, had only ten people present, it being learned that six of the ten, all of whom are NALC members, were: (U)

Jake Green, a member of the National CP Committee from Baltimore, Maryland

Tommy Dennis, a member of the National CP Committee from Detroit, Michigan (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-1797

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333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

William Patterson, New York CP District Functionary

Agnes Willis, a member of the New York CP District

Jim Tormey, a New York CP District Functionary

John Cutch of New York City C.P. MEMBER (U)

One of the main points of discussion on the agenda at the Caucus was that of the election of a new President for the NALC who is to succeed A. Philip Randolph, the current NALC President. Four candidates all of whom are National NALC Vice-Presidents are on the slate and include: OF NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (U)

Cleveland Robinson, of New York who currently is Assistant to A. Philip Randolph and who is Randolph's personal choice

Horace Sheffield, of Detroit MICH

Joe Overton, of New York (U)

Frank Evans, of Cleveland, Ohio

The election of officers is to take place at the pending National NALC Convention scheduled for Memorial Day, 1966, weekend at Baltimore, Maryland. (U)

The CP Caucus group felt that they will promote the candidacy of Cleveland Robinson because Robinson is considered the most militant of the four candidates and would most likely follow through on a program for the NALC. Concerning Sheffield (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the Caucus group felt that he will only go so far in pushing issues. Regarding Overton, reportedly he is considered an opportunist, while Evans is known to be anti-CP and, therefore, would not push a program which the CP might desire to carry out through the NALC. (U)

The CP Caucus group also discussed the issues of promoting through the NALC program a one-hundred billion dollar slum removal program for the United States as well as a program for organizing the unorganized. (U)

Concerning John Cutch a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 8, 1966, that as of that time Cutch was a member of the CP in New York. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/4/66

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO - NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated 2/3/66.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information to report at this time in regard to Communist influence in racial matters in this Division.

Contact with established sources and security informants has indicated no change in the over-all situation so far as Communist influence in this area is concerned.

49

EX-34

REC-15 100-442529-1798

9 MAY 6 1966

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
2 - New York (AM) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:lcv
(5)

INM SEC.

3 MAY 11 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	5/3/66	2/1/66 - 4/30/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA JAMES O. INGRAM — TYPED BY: mrk

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

39

REFERENCE:

Report of SA HAROLD M. RATCHFORD dated 2/3/66 at Jackson.

-P-

LEADS:

THE JACKSON DIVISION

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in Racial Matters in Mississippi.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED RKR — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: COPIES DESTROYED

9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 3330EC 28 1970
1-NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1-OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1-INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
2-Jackson (100-57)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 1799 REC 29

10 MAY 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.		
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/6/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]		
By	BY: [illegible]		

Notations: INT/SEC.

MAY 1966

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS:

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

IDENTITY	LOCATION
JN T-1 is [redacted] (by request)	[redacted]
JN T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-3 is NY 425-S	Characterization of MONICA KLEIN 100-730-2
JN T-4 is [redacted] PSI (by request)	Characterization of ROSE KLEIN 100-730-2
JN T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-8 is an anonymous source	Characterization of CLYDE L. JOHNSON and ANNE L. JOHNSON 100-775-1
JN T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-10 is WF 997-S*	

JN 100-57

b6
b7C
b7D

IDENTITY	LOCATION
JN T-11 is [redacted] continue to protect)	Characterization of CASEY GUREWITZ 100-559-18
JN T-12 is [redacted]	Characterization of HELEN GUREWITZ 100-559-18
JN T-13 is [redacted]	100-452-4044

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York inasmuch as New York is the office of origin in this matter.

Any pertinent activity received subsequent to the preparation of this report will be included in the next quarterly report.

This report is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ inasmuch as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-13 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA JAMES O. INGRAM
Date: 5/3/66

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File No.: JACKSON 100-57

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Informants furnished information regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and civil rights workers associated with MFDP. Subversive affiliations of individuals participating in MFDP activities within the State of Mississippi, set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

This report covers the period February 1, 1966 through April 30, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On February 16, 1966, JN T-1 advised that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), State Headquarters 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, is the only civil rights organization, with the exception of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) within the State of Mississippi. The source said there are no other legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. The source advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT, a Negro male, is the chairman of the MFDP. GUYOT has filed and is campaigning for the United States Congress from the Fifth District of Mississippi. Calif. 507½ North Farish St, Jackson, Miss

MEMBERS OF FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY WITH SUBVERSIVE AFFILIATIONS

MONICA KLEIN
MONICA REGINA KLEIN Calif.

JN T-2 advised on February 28, 1966 that MONICA KLEIN is the Assistant Office Manager of the MFDP, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson. Miss.

KLEIN resides with LAWRENCE GUYOT, Chairman of the MFDP in Jackson. KLEIN is described as a white female. The source advised that as of February 28, 1966, GUYOT and KLEIN were in Berkley, California to raise funds for GUYOT's campaign.

MIKE HIGSON, Assistant Office Manager, MFDP, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, advised Miss. on April 7, 1966 that KLEIN and GUYOT were presently in Jackson, working on behalf of GUYOT's campaign for a Congressional seat. He said KLEIN and GUYOT had been on a fund-raising tour of California. KLEIN is presently working in the office of the MFDP.

On June 14, 1965, MONICA REGINA KLEIN was arrested by the Jackson, Mississippi Police Department for parading without a permit in connection with protest marches sponsored by the MFDP. She furnished her residence as [redacted], and listed her parents as ROSE and JOSEPH KLEIN. KLEIN

b6
b7C

On February 6, 1956, JN T-3 advised that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). JN T-3 advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On October 5, 1941, WILLIAM F. HYNES (deceased), former Captain, Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California, advised that JOSEPH KLEIN had been admitted to membership in the Communist Party (CP), United States of America, District 13, on October 30, 1932 and had been issued CP membership Book Number 60989.

On January 5, 1956, JN T-4 advised ROSE KLEIN had stated in 1955 that she was very active in the West Adams Section of the Los Angeles County CP.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

MIKE HIGSON, Assistant Office Manager, MFDP, advised on April 11, 1966 that LAPSANSKY continues to work on behalf of the MFDP. LAPSANSKY resides at [redacted], and is presently employed by the Delta Ministry of the National Council of Churches at Mount Beulah as the Communications Officer. b6 b7C

JN T-5 advised on January 18, 1966 that LAPSANSKY was guest speaker at a public forum of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Seattle Branch, held on January 8, 1966 at 3815 Fifth Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington. At this meeting LAPSANSKY discussed his activities on behalf of the civil rights movement in Mississippi. LAPSANSKY is paid $100.00 per month by the Seattle Branch while working in Mississippi, according to the source.

JN T-5 advised on April 4, 1965 that PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY as of that date was a member of the Seattle Branch of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the SWP appears in the appendix section.

IRA GRUPPER

On February 16, 1966, IRA GRUPPER was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at 623 East Nathan Street, Columbus, Mississippi, the headquarters of the MFDP. He said he was an unsalaried volunteer staff member of the Marion County, Mississippi MFDP. His permanent address was indicated to be [redacted]

b6
b7C

On May 4, 1965, JN T-6 advised that IRA GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club is set forth in the appendix section of this report.

JN 100-57

ROBERT HALL JOHNSON Robert H. Johnson

On February 16, 1966, JN T-1 advised that ROBERT HALL JOHNSON participated in the Southern Committee to End the War in Vietnam protest demonstration held on February 12, 1966, at Jackson, Mississippi. JN T-1 advised that JOHNSON is a Mathematics Professor at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. JOHNSON formerly resided at Berkeley, California. JN T-1 advised the protest demonstration was composed of students from Tougaloo College and MFDP workers. The group marched through downtown Jackson without incident.

On February 28, 1966, JN T-7 advised that JOHNSON participated in a protest demonstration to end the war in Vietnam held at Jackson on February 12, 1966. He said JOHNSON resides on the campus of Tougaloo College, a college which is composed mainly of Negro students.

ROBERT HALL JOHNSON was contacted at his residence, [redacted], where he resided with his parents, CLYDE and ANNE JOHNSON on December 19, 1958, by Special Agents of the FBI. JOHNSON stated he did not desire to have any discussion with a representative of the FBI. R H Johnson

b6
b7C

MR + MRS

JN T-8 advised that as of September 3, 1943, records indicated that CLYDE and ANNE JOHNSON had paid their CP dues to the CP, Houston, Texas.

JN 100-57

JN T-9 advised on June 2, 1965 that ROBERT JOHNSON was then considered to be Treasurer of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, Oakland, California.

DONALD GUREWITZ

JN T-10 advised that information had been received on February 5, 1966 that CASEY GUREWITZ, father of DONALD GUREWITZ, had indicated his son, DONALD, a student at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, went to Greenville, Mississippi, to help organize the "Greenville Eviction." DONALD GUREWITZ and several other students from Western Reserve University planned to assist in voter registration. The source advised GUREWITZ planned to leave Mississippi in early February to return to school.

JN T-10 also advised that a Mrs. SANDERS, who runs a business school in Jackson, Mississippi, and is an "activist in civil rights work" in Jackson had recently been in contact with DONALD GUREWITZ's mother, HELEN GUREWITZ.

Mass. JN T-11 on June 19, 1963 advised that CASEY GUREWITZ was a CP member as of that date. Ohio

JN T-12 on February 20, 1964 advised that HELEN GUREWITZ was a CP member as of that date. b6 b7C

JN T-2 advised on March 4, 1966 that EMMA D. SANDERS operates the Sanders Business School,

(7)

1004 Lynch Street, and resides at [redacted]. She is a Negro female and is extremely active in civil rights work with the MFDP. b6 b7C

LITERATURE RECEIVED BY MFDP HEADQUARTERS

JN T-13 advised on March 15, 1966 that information has been received that the MFDP, 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi, receives the Midweek Edition of "The Worker."

JN T-2 advised on April 29, 1966 that the newspaper "The Worker" is available at the MFDP headquarters for any civil rights worker to read.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
May 3, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA JAMES O. INGRAM dated May 3, 1966 at Jackson, Mississippi

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4-30-66

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM,
IS - C
(OO: NY)

RE: Houston letter to the Bureau dated 2-1-66.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no acitvity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to cpationed matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8-28-64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(RM)
1-Houston

KBJ/md
(4)

EX-111

REC-1 100-442529-1800

18 MAY 9 1966

348

51 MAY 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/66

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 2/2/66.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/66 through 4/30/66, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

b7D

[redacted] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting that as of that time there was no CP, USA group or organization operating in the state of New Mexico and that the Los Angeles (CP, USA) had responsibility for New Mexico.

In November, 1965, JAMES ALLEN KENNEDY publicly identified himself as being a member of the CP, USA and subsequently identified himself as being the spokesman for the CP, USA in the state of New Mexico.

On 3/4/66, [redacted] advised JAMES ALLEN KENNEDY of Albuquerque, New Mexico, had been touring the state of New Mexico attempting to reactivate old CP members. It was informant's opinion that as of that time there was no existing CP organization in the state of New Mexico.

1cc+cdm 92-7+D

100-442529-1801

REC-104

2 - Bureau (RAM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(5)

16 MAY 5 1966

MAY 12 1966

EX-124

34

INT. PROG.

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The Albuquerque Office again reviewed all available information and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the period 2/1 through 4/30/66.

This review of available information reflects that the state of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problem matters and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to have been on a legitimate basis.

Pertinent sources and informants have again been re-alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating Communist influence in racial movements.

Albuquerque's investigation of captioned matter for the period 2/1/66 through 4/30/66 is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12c of the Manual of Instructions.

1 - Mr. Simpson

SAC, Omaha (100-6837)

5/11/66

REC 7

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1802

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rereport of Special Agent Rossiter C. Mullaney dated 5/2/66 at Omaha.

Review of referenced report as well as several reports previously submitted in this case indicates that only negative information has been submitted during the past year regarding communist influence in racial matters. Referenced report indicates only that Mrs. Edna Mae Griffin remains as the Chairman of the Des Moines Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality, but has been inactive and the organization has been ineffective.

In the future, when your office has no pertinent information to report concerning captioned matters, a letter in lieu of a report should be submitted in accordance with the instructions contained in Section 87C5d (page 12c) of the Manual of Instructions.

RDS:rth (4)

MAILED 4
MAY 10 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 13 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-10-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
OMAHA	NEW YORK	5/2/66	4/25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA ROSSITER C. MULLANEY	jed

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROSSITER C. MULLANEY, 2/10/66, Omaha RUC

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source:	Location
OM T-1 [redacted]	Instant Report
OM T-2 CG 5824-S*	

Negative information no dissemination necessary RDS 5/6/66

MISCELLANEOUS:

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from OM T-2, page 2, who is a highly placed informant of continuing value and the disclosure of his identity would be prejudicial to the best interests of the nation.

A*
COVER PAGE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes XX No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes XX No

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - INTC, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
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1 - New York (RM)
2 - Omaha (100-6837)

100-442529-1802 REC-7

18 MAY 1966

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How Fwd.	
By	

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - OSI, OFFUTT AIR FORCE BASE, NEBRASKA (RM)
1 - INTELLIGENCE CORPS GROUP, OMAHA, NEBRASKA (RM)
1 - U.S. NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE CHICAGO (RM)

Report of:	SA ROSSITER C. MULLANEY	Office:	OMAHA
Date:	MAY 2, 1966		
Field Office File #:	OM 100-6837	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C		

Synopsis: EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, former CP member, Des Moines, Iowa, is Chairman of Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter of Congress of Racial Equality; this chapter regarded as inactive and ineffectual as family illness requires attention of Mrs. GRIFFIN; organization not regarded as representing Negro aims and goals in Des Moines. GRIFFIN has been inactive in CP for many years.

RUC

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

FORMER C.P. MEMBER

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

EDNA MAE GRIFFIN, 1608 44th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, remains the Chairman of the Des Moines Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Des Moines chapter of CORE is practically non-existent and inactive. The only individual who took any interest in this group was Mrs. GRIFFIN, referred to above, and her interest in this group and any other outside activities has dwindled to the vanishing point following a heart attack suffered by her husband several months ago. Mrs. GRIFFIN is now attempting to obtain full-time employment in order to help support herself and her family and obviously has no time or interest in activities such as CORE.

Leaders of the Des Moines Negro community regard CORE in Des Moines as ineffectual and as not representing local Negro aims or goals.

There has been no use or distribution of communist propaganda by the Des Moines, Iowa, chapter of CORE, nor has EDNA MAY GRIFFIN been known to use her position in this group to espouse communist causes or to discuss communist philosophy.

(OM T-1, April 25, 1966)

In February, 1957, EDNA MAY GRIFFIN, Des Moines, Iowa, stated she had been a member of the Communist Party for a period of over twenty-four years.

(OM T-2, February, 1957)

EDNA MAY GRIFFIN has not been known to be active in Communist Party activities or causes for many years.

(OM T-1, April 25, 1966)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Omaha, Nebraska
May 2,1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of ROSSITER C. MULLANEY, dated May 2, 1966, at Omaha

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1803 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/3/66

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted]. The second source is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," BuFile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 4/20/66, letter is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs.6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

REC-18 100-442529-1804

10 MAY 15 1966

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. STR.~~
~~DEPT~~: ISD, ~~ORD~~, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/19/66
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: PTB: ltr

ICC + LHM
Room 922 9&D

INT. SEC.

OO: Butte

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

71 MAY 17 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
May 3, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 2, 1966, made available the following letter:

"April 20, 1966

"To: All Districts

Re: The Draft Party Program and Negro Work

From: Negro Commission

"The Party's (draft) Program is a document which should reach millions for study, consideration, discussion and criticism. But, for none does that program carry a greater message than for Negro Americans.

"Successful fight in the struggle for civil rights is enormously enhanced by the reading of that document. Why, because unity in struggle is its central theme.

"It deals as no other document written in our time, in our country, of the imperative necessity for white-Negro unity in the resolution of all problems faced by the American people and particularly civil rights.

"It deals exhaustively with the how and why of the freedom fight and what is racism, its scope, depth and relation to all other American problems. It reveals those responsible.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442549-18

ENCLOSURE

"It holds no formulae for guaranteed success in the fight but it illustrates with facts and figures why Communists believe the liberation struggle could have been won ere this in the last hundred years and why no victories have a permanent character at this moment.

"Every prominent Negro leader should be sold a copy. It should be discussed in all possible groups.

"Naturally the approach for its sale in Negro neighborhoods and among white Americans, who seek the end of ghetto life and evils should be an objective one. The general appeal will not do. A special approach dealing with the complexities of the civil rights fight must be employed, special leaflets should be made for the ghetto.

"It is precisely because the fight for America, for the elimination of the ghetto and all forms of racism is not the property of Negroes alone, that no problems can be completely resolved here without unity in struggle, that the Communist position stated by America's leading spokesman is focused on this unity question.

"Every district should see that the program has wide disposition in the ghetto and slums where Negro Americans are in the main forced to live.

"Try to get ads in the Negro press. Show the New York Times ad. Try to get the program reviewed in the Negro press. Get it in ghetto bookshops and libraries.

"For this the personal touch is necessary. Work at it.

"Your success can be phenomenal.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"Report back.

"For Negro Commission

"/s/ William L. Patterson"

A second confidential source on January 4, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, as of that date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

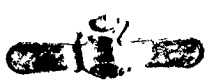
1 BUREAU (100-442529)

100-8414

xxxxx xxxxxxxxx to Bureau, 5/3/66

1 original copy of 4/20/66 letter

Description: [illegible]



100-442529-1804

April 20, 1966

TO: All Districts

RE: The Draft Party Program and Negro Work

FROM: Negro Commission

The Party's (draft) Program is a document which should reach millions for study, consideration, discussion and criticism. But, for none does that program carry a greater message than for Negro Americans.

Successful fight in the struggle for civil rights is enormously enhanced by the reading of that document. Why, because unity in struggle is its central theme.

It deals as no other document written in our time, in our country, of the imperative necessity for white-Negro unity in the resolution of all problems faced by the American people and particularly civil rights.

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For this the personal touch is necessary. Work at it.

Your success can be phenomenal.

Report back.

For Negro Commission

William L. Patterson

WLP:pg

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1805 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 180 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

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Date: 5/3/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL SECRET (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

REC 45

DECLASSIFIED BY sp2 ltp/k
ON 3/9/15

There are enclosed for the Bureau nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information from NY 3810-S* and NY 5496-S*, concerning plans of CLARENCE JONES to purchase the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly New York Negro newspaper.

The WILLIAM VANDEN HEUVEL mentioned in this LHM is believed to be identical with the subject of New York file [redacted]. This investigation concerned the position of Special Assistant to the Attorney General, office of the Attorney General, and the report is dated 6/24/63. From 1959 to 1962, he was an associate in the law firm of Senator JACOB K. JAVITS, New York City.

The source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]

NY 694-S* was used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

CC + LHM 9 + 4D

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
[redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC 45 100-442529-1807

JFO:gmd
(7)

ENCLOSURE FX-104

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R&D
DATE FORW: 5/5/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: PTB : EK

Classified by 2.42
Reason -
Date of Declassification 5/3/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 MAY 10 1966

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 5496-S*, highly sensitive sources engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence therein.

It also is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
May 3, 1966

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 Top/kw
ON 9/1/83

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On April 28, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, Clarence Jones told Stanley Levison's wife that he is in the process of purchasing the "Amsterdam News". Jones stated that he will be responsible for the editorial section and that he will need Levison's help on the editorial work if he does buy the paper. He said he would not go ahead with the deal if he does not have a commitment from Levison.

The "New York Amsterdam News" is a weekly Negro newspaper in New York City, published by the Powell-Savory Corporation, with its main office at 2340 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

NY

On April 28, 1966, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Clarence Jones, on that date, stated Bill Vanden Heuvel told him that he was interested in Jones' insurance company (Intramerican Life Corporation), and also interested in buying the "Amsterdam News". Jones indicated that Vanden Heuvel would be willing to come in on the purchase with Jones' group. Jones also indicated that he believed Vanden Heuvel, through his father-in-law, Jules Stein, (Head of the Music Corporation of America), would be willing to put up most or all of the money required to acquire the paper.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By SP6 BSW/dd
Reason-FCIM II, 1-3.4.2
Date of Review 7/20/82 2/3/86
87063

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Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1-1

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

The source learned on April 28, 1966, that on that date, Jones was in contact with Doug Pugh, Associate Executive Director of Haryou-Act, an anti-poverty training program for Harlem Youth. Jones told Pugh that they may have to move swiftly (on the purchase of the "Amsterdam News") because too many people are aware of the paper being available. Jones said "we" have enough money to consumate the deal ourselves because Bill Vanden Heuvel has indicated that he would be willing to put up most or all of the money. Jones indicated that Vanden Heuvel's wife is the daughter of Jules Stein of the Music Corporation of America. Jones claimed that Vanden Heuvel is a close friend of his and would not be concerned if the price is a million and a half or two million.

The source also learned on April 30, 1966, that on that date, Jones stated that he is a part of a group organizing the purchase of the "Amsterdam News". He said this group includes Doug Pugh and that C. D. Powell, who now owns the paper, is quite willing to sell.

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 5/3/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

SUBJECT: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka CINAL
IS - C
(Bufile 100-436462)
(NK 100-46365)

CIRM
IS - C
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NK 100-48052)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of LHM pertaining to rally held 4/30/66 at Newark, N.J.

Mr. WILLIAM MORRISSEY, 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, advised 4/30/66 concerning this rally by SA GUY RANDOLPH BECK.

Copies of attached LHM will be disseminated locally to 108th INTC Group, Region II, and Secret Service, Newark.

NK T-1 is [redacted] who was contacted by SA RICHARD E. HEON.

Attached LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because it reflects information received from NK T-1 who is furnishing information on a continuing basis, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal the identity of this source.

7 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-138315) (VIDEM)
6 - Newark
(1 - 100-4284LL) (CINAL)
(1 - 100-48230) (VIDEM)
(1 - 100-32471) (CLARENCE COGGINS)

[redacted]
REH:aas
57 MAY 19 1966

CARBON COPY

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
202 MAY 10 1966

100-436462-116
CINAL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 3, 1966

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
also known as Labor Vanguard Democrats
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated April 25, 1966, at Newark, New Jersey.

A characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) is contained in the appendix.

On April 30, 1966, NK T-1 advised that a political rally was held at Military Park, Newark, New Jersey, from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. on April 30, 1966. According to this source Clarence Coggins spoke on behalf of his candidacy for U. S. Senator from New Jersey. This same source previously advised on April 25, 1966, that Coggins was a candidate for New Jersey Senator.

NK T-1 stated that Coggins mentioned that the United States was able to spend two billion dollars in a few days to help India and could furnish no money to help the poor Negro in the United States.

This same source advised that no mention was made at this rally concerning the LNVC.

A characterization of Clarence Coggins is included in the characterization of the LNVC.

NK T-1 further advised that attendance at this political rally was very light due to inclement weather. He further advised that there were no incidents which took place at the rally.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
Formerly known as the
Labor-Negro Vanguard Party,
Also known as
Labor Vanguard Democrats

In a press release dated November 18, 1961, the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD PARTY (LNVP) stated:

"The growing influence of the irredentist forces upon the policies of our nation as indicated by the alarming drift towards war and the outlawing of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) has accentuated the need for all racial, progressive, and liberal forces to unite in a common party."

In a leaflet entitled, "Call to Progressive Minded America," issued by the LNVP, its founding convention was scheduled for November 25, 1961, in New York City. The aims and purposes were listed as:

1. For the resurgence of the American Labor Movement.
2. For the winning of the struggle for Negro rights.
3. For an end of the cold war.
4. For economic security and higher mass living standards.
5. For the end of the exploitation of man by man.

A source advised on December 19, 1961, that CLARENCE COGGINS is considered the Provisional Chairman of the LNVP. Other active members include BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER.

A second source advised on December 12, 1959, that CLARENCE COGGINS, BERNARD (WHITEY) GOODFRIEND, ALVIN OLIVER, WILLIAM CLARK, and RODNEY OLIVER were all members of the HARRIET TUBMAN Section of the Essex County, New Jersey, CP, which was expelled from the Party with no right of appeal by action of the 17th National Convention, CP, USA, being held December 10-13, 1959.

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP is now using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC) and is the name the organization is now known by and under which name all leaflets are issued.

APPENDIX

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE
(Cont'd)

The May 2, 1965, issue of the "Newark Evening News", a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article that the Labor Vanguard Democrats, running an insurgent slate in the June 1, 1965, Democratic Primary opened their official campaign May 1, 1965, with a "May Day Rally" in Military Park at Newark.

WILLIAM CLARK headed the Labor Vanguard Democrat ticket as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Other candidates on the ballot were ESTHER NETTE of Newark, candidate for Assembly; HERMAN D. KLEIN of East Orange, candidate for Freeholder; and ALVIN OLIVER of Newark, candidate for Essex County Clerk.

On May 18, 1965, a third source advised that the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE had been inactive for about seven months until CLARENCE COGGINS and ALVIN OLIVER stimulated the current political activity under the designation of Labor Vanguard Democrats.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
May 3, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title **LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE**
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/10/66

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(0-1 to AT & No 5/19/66 Submit report immediately)

Received 0-1 from AT 5/19/66, Report being prepared.

Received 0-1 from No 5/25/66,

(OO: New York)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

The Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in racial matters within the confines of the Memphis FBI Division, quarterly period 1/1 through 3/31/66.

ICC 922 9+D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (CIRM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3520)(Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(5)

100-442529-1810

EX-104 REC- 24

3 MAY 12 1966

INT. SEC.

57 MAY 17 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1809 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1808 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 5-2-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Removed By 65 MAY 18 1966

File Number 100-442529-1811

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 5-2-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 5-2-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 MAY 18 1966

File Number 100-442529-1812

Permanent Serial Charge Out

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-10-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEWARK	5/11/66	1/20-4/29/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX — TYPED BY: and

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE

Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX at Newark dated 1/31/66.

p*

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is disseminated to Intelligence Agencies listed pursuant to Bureau instructions.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
[redacted] T-1	[redacted]

EX-PROC

99

APPROVED RWB SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1813

REC-79

EX-108

8 MAY 12 1966

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)
3 - Newark (100-48052)

COPIES DESTROYED

3330EC 28 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SERV, DEPT, ISD, CRD, ~~DAC~~
DATE FORW.: 5/18/66
HOW FORW.: R/B
BY: PTB/RT

Notations

INV. SEC

~~MAY 23 1966~~ 58 MAY 23 1966

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-2 [redacted]	Characterization of STANLEY GOODMAN
NK T-3 [redacted]	Characterization of MARTY LEICHTUNG
NK T-4 [redacted] (By Request)	100-48052-197
NK T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by NK T-1 thru NK T-4 and NK T-6 could result in identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

B*

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)
5/11/66

Report of: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date:

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist strategy: member of W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY, in January, 1966, urged participation in meeting 1/24/66, to plan a Newark demonstration in sympathy with Civil Rights Demonstrations in South. DAVID RUBINSTEIN reappointed to Bloomfield (NJ) Civil Rights Commission. Source advised RUBINSTEIN attended NJCP State Board Meeting 5/31/66; DU BOIS CLUB Meeting of 2/27/66 concerned with discrimination in South Side High School, Newark, New Jersey. Communist tactics: no information developed. Communist Penetration and Influence In Racial and Other Organizations: no information developed.

-P-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

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NK T-1, advised on January 20, 1966, that STANLEY GOODMAN, on January 19, 1966, had urged participation in a meeting on January 24, 1966, at the home of MARTY LEICHTUNG, [redacted] to plan a demonstration in Newark, New Jersey, on February 12, 1966, in sympathy with demonstrations in the South the same day by the Civil Rights movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NK T-2 advised on March 28, 1966, that STANLEY GOODMAN was a member in early 1966 of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY.

b6
b7C

A characterization of the W.E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

NK T-3 advised on March 4, 1965, that MARTY LEICHTUNG, as of December, 1963, was a member of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) of New Jersey.

NK T-4 advised on January 20, 1966, that DAVID RUBINSTEIN, DAVE Rubinstein [redacted] was reappointed to the Bloomfield Civil Rights Commission by the recent outgoing mayor of Bloomfield.

RUDOLPH W. WARING, a member of the CP, USA in New Jersey from approximately 1950 until September 26, 1962, advised on June 1, 1961, that DAVE RUBINSTEIN attended a meeting of the New Jersey CP State Board on May 31, 1961, in Newark, New Jersey.

NK T-5 advised on March 3, 1966, that a meeting of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY was held in Newark, New Jersey, on February 27, 1966, at which time a discussion was held concerning discrimination in Newark's South Side High School. No students appeared, but six people were present who refused to give their names. They stayed about 20 minutes, then left. A member of the DU BOIS CLUB discussed how students at South Side High School might be better educated.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

A source on April 15, 1965, furnished a copy of the by-laws of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY. These by-laws state in part as follows:

> "All members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of N. J. are members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, of which the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of N. J. is a charter chapter."

The same source advised on May 18, 1965, that headquarters of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY is located at 152 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and uses Box 121, Newark, New Jersey, as a mailing address.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA appears in the appendix hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NK 100-48052

MAY 1[illegible]

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Oliver A. Chalifoux, dated and captioned, as above, at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, New York (100-153735) 5/16/66

Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)

1 - Mr. Basher

ReNYreport dated May 5, 1966.

A review of referenced report indicates the names of individuals mentioned in the details of this report who have a subversive background, are characterized at the end of the report in the appendix section under the caption "Glossary of Individuals."

The Bureau does not object to this procedure, however, to make the report more readable, it is suggested that each time an individual with a subversive background is mentioned in the details of the report an asterisk be placed after his name. This will serve as a flag to the reader that the individual mentioned is further characterized in the appendix section.

Likewise, whenever an organization that is to be characterized in the appendix section is mentioned in the details, an asterisk should be placed following its name.

The first paragraph of the details of the report should contain a comment to the effect that characterizations of individuals and organizations marked with an asterisk are set forth in the appendix section of this report.

The above is being called to your attention for your information and guidance in the preparation of future CIRM reports.

REC-15 100-442529-1814

10 MAY 16 1966

PTB:rth
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 12
MAY 13 1966
COMM-FBI

57 MAY 19 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to SAC, New York
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
100-442529

NOTE:

Without the use of an asterisk, the reader has to refer to the appendix page each time a name or organization is mentioned to determine if the individual or organization has any subversive background. The above suggestion utilizing an asterisk would materially improve reports of this type.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1815 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-10-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/6/66

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIRMAIL (Priority)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BIS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2(2)
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-86
7-30-82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*. (C) (U)
Source utilized to characterize BELAFONTE is NY 694-S.

Information obtained by informant [redacted] as set forth in the enclosed LHM was obtained [redacted] This [redacted] is covered in a separate LHM captioned as above dated 5/6/66 at Atlanta. (C) (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (C) (U)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
[redacted]

AGS: AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
(10) DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 5/10/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: PTB:MF

REC-46 ST-109 (U)
100-442529-1816

4 MAY 7 1966

copies made
3-29-78 TWB/sps
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON cover sp 1
for review by
HSCA request 3-7-78
(See [illegible] 100-111180)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INT. DW

56 MAY 26 1966

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 6, 1966

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 5, 1966, a confidential source advised

b7D

(U)

(U)

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ SP8 BTS BCE
~~REASON-FCIM II~~ 1-1.4.2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 5-6-86

7-30-82 ~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP~~ 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-442529 1816

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

~~SECRET~~

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (C) N.Y. (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

N.Y.

(5)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

CARBON COPY

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI CINAL

FROM: SAC, NEWARK

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE, aka
IS - C
(Bureau File 100-436462)
(Newark File 100-46365)

CIRM
IS - C
(Bureau file 100-442529)
(Newark file 100-48052)

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM concerning captioned LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE.

Mr. SAMUEL CAGLIARENI, Assistant Operations Manager, 108th INTC Group, Region II, Newark, N. J., was advised telephonically this date.

Copies of the attached LHM will be disseminated to 108th INTC Group, Region II, and Secret Service, both Newark.

NK T-1 is [redacted] who was contacted by SA RAYMOND F. HOYLE and whose identity should be concealed per request.

8 - Bureau (Encl. 13) (RM)
1 - 157-370-31 (KLAN)
7 - Newark
1 - 100-4284LL (CINAL)
[redacted]
1 - 100-32471 (CLARENCE COGGINS)
1 - 157-1981 (PUBLIC RALLY OF KLAN, 5/20-23/66)
1 - 157-1892 (KLAN)

100-443529

NOT RECORDED
165 MAY 17 1966

REH/tms
(15)

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436462 - 119

Approved: MAY 26 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

NK 100-46365
NK 100-48052

NK T-2 is [redacted] who was used to characterize ESTHER NETTE.

Proposed meeting of LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE on 5/13/66, at home of ESTHER NETTE will be covered by [redacted]

Attached LHM is classified ~~"confidential"~~ because it reflects information received from NK T-1 and NK T-2, who are furnishing information on a continuing basis, the unauthorized disclosure of which could possible reveal the identity of these sources.

State and local police cognizant.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 10, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE,
Also Known As Labor Vanguard
Democrats
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 2, 1966, at Newark, New Jersey, captioned as follows:

"UNITED KLANS OF AMERICA, INC.,
KNIGHTS OF THE KLU KLUX KLAN (UKA)
RACIAL MATTERS - KLAN

A characterization of the Labor Negro Vanguard Conference (LNVC) is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

On May 10, 1966, NK T-1 advised of receipt on May 9, 1966, of a circular letter signed in the name of Clarence Coggins, which is set out as follows:

"CALL TO CONFERENCE

"CHALLENGE TO KLAN - CAPE MAY, MAY 20, 1966

"Mr. CLARERENCE COGGINS
295 Bergen Avenue,
Jersey City, N. J.

May 5, 1966

"DEAR FRIENDS:

"We are calling an OPEN CONFERENCE for any and all groups or individuals to join the VANGUARD DEMOCRATS for PEACE to

KEEP THE KLAN OUT OF NEW JERSEY.

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
downgrading and
declassification

LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"In support of the CAPE MAY N.A.A.C.P. to stop the burning of the cross in FAIRTON, N. J. we urge all who want to stand up and be counted to attend the CONFERENCE-

"FRIDAY NITE, MAY 13, 1966
8 P.M. AT THE
CONTINENTAL BALLROOMS
982 BROAD STREET
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

to plan a MOTORCADE to PROTEST the gathering of the KKK in FAIRTON and/or any other activity to expose and expel this viscious anti-NEGRO, anti-JEWISH anti-CATHOLIC, anti-PEOPLES illegal organization from NEW JERSEY and the country.

"Now is the time for STOP-THE-KLAN action and FRIDAY, the 13th, is the date.

"FRATERNALLY YOURS,

"/s/ Clarence Coggins

"Mr. CLARENCE COGGINS"

A characterization of Clarence Coggins is included in the characterization of the LNVC.

This same above source also advised on May 10, 1966, that he had learned that Clarence Coggins had announced a change in location for the gathering that would take place on May 13, 1966. This source advised that the gathering was now scheduled to take place at the home of Mrs. Esther Nette, [redacted]

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NK T-2 advised on May 3, 1966, that Esther Nette has been an active member of the LNVC since 1961.

It is noted that referenced memorandum dated May 2, 1966, indicates that the New Jersey Klan had leased the Andrew Watson farm in Fairfield Township, near Bridgeton, New Jersey, for the period May 20-23, 1966, for a Klan

rally to be held on May 20, 1966, for the alleged purpose of giving the Klan an opportunity to expound its views and for the recruitment of interested white persons.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
May 10, 1966

Title: LABOR NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below)whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 5-9-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 65 MAY 23 1966

File Number 100-442529-1817

Permanent Serial Charge Out

5/18/66

1 - Shackelford
1 - Basher

airtel

0-1 to CG 5/24/66
Submit, A/T chm
Received 0-1 5/27/66
A/T item submitted 5/26/66.

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReCGtel 5/16/66 captioned "New York Committee To Coordinate The Black March Against The White House Conference On Civil Rights, June 1 and 2 Next, Washington, D. C., RM" wherein it is reported Chicago security subjects, Brenetta Howell, Bennett Johnson and Gus Savage are desirous of attending the above-mentioned conference.

By return airtel, under instant caption, Chicago submit in form suitable for dissemination the above information with appropriate characterizations of the individuals involved as well as any additional information regarding subversives endeavoring to attend the White House Conference on Civil Rights, June 1 and 2, 1966, Washington, D. C.

NOTE:

Referenced teletype indicated Jesse Gray, former Harlem Communist Party Organizer, organizing demonstration against White House Conference on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C., 6/1&2/66. As set out above, Chicago advised 3 Chicago security subjects are endeavoring to attend the White House Conference. Chicago instructed to more fully identify these individuals as well as any other subversives who are attempting to attend conference in order this information may be properly disseminated.

PTB:deh

(5)

REC 33 EX-110 100-442529-1818

MAILED 3
MAY 18 1966
COMM-FBI

MAY 19 1966

MAY 23 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 5/12/66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 5/6/66

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 B T5/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-86
7-30-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

3-29-78 T/SB/GPS
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON cor, spl
HSCA re 3-78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) or revlo
HSCA re 3-78 (See Bur

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (See Bur

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 5/5/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 2 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (C) (U)

Source observed [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)

100-442529-1819

REC 30 (U)

4 MAY 1966 (U)

ST-108

[redacted] (C)

AGS (9)

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, AFSSO, AFIN
DEPT: JSD, CRD, AMD
DATE FORW: 5/10/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] (C) (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security (C) (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b7D

On May 5, 1966, a confidential source advised

(U)

(U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-6-86
7-30-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

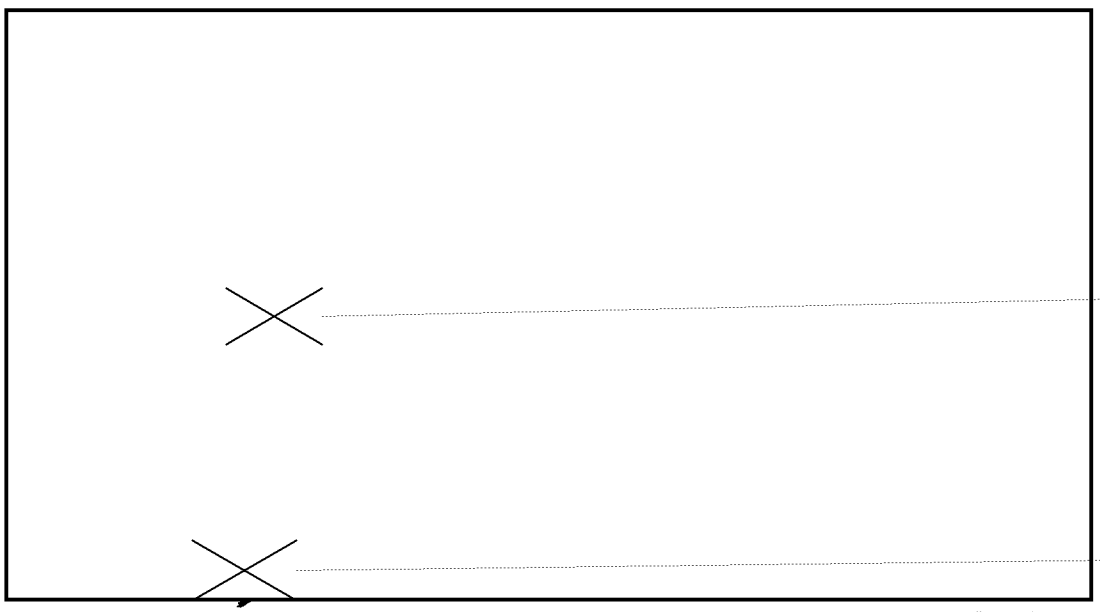
ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
3330EC 28 1970

100-442529-1819

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b7D



(U)

(U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 6, 1966

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 5-27-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

D
CIRM

Pages 11088-11095. Congressman Buchanan, (R) Alabama, advised that "a petition signed by 135,000 citizens from 48 of the 50 States was presented to the House Committee on Un-American Activities this morning calling for an investigation of Communist subversion in the civil rights movement. He went on to state "Repeatedly, over the last few years, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in his testimony before the House Appropriations Committee, has stated that while the civil rights movement was not Communist initiated and is not Communist controlled, the Communists have been doing all they can to infiltrate and influence the movement and have succeeded in doing so to some extent." Mr. Buchanan advised that he would give his full support to an investigation in this area stating "Such action, in my judgment, would be timely and would constitute a service to the Nation.

Original filed in 66-1731-2902

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
12C JUN 3 1966

339

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 5-26-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bufile case or subject matter files.

JUN 1 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/16/66

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and New Orleans letter to Bureau 1/24/66.

No information has been received by this Office relative to Communist influence in Racial Matters during the past quarter; and consequently, no report is being submitted.

REC-31 100-442529-1820

11 MAY 20 1966

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-New Orleans
(5)

INDEXED

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY [redacted]

5010-107-4

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/17/66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum. One copy is enclosed for New York.

Confidential informant who furnished information on 4/28/66 was [redacted]. Confidential informants NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S* were used to characterize RUSTIN, and [redacted] was used to characterize BENJAMIN DAVIS.

Enclosed LHM was classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported by these sources if revealed could reasonably result in the identification of these sources and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/06 BY 57 fmcg/cp
4/25/3766

100-442529-1821

ENCLOSURE

ST-105

REC-7 5 MAY 18 1966

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1 - New York (BAYARD RUSTIN) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW:LMW
(4)

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/23/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

INT. SEC.

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 JUN 2 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 17, 1966

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
APRIL 14, 1966

On April 28, 1966, Confidential Source advised that a rally for quality integrated education was held on Thursday, April 14, 1966, at the Zion Baptist Church, Broad and Venango Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This meeting was sponsored by the Coordinating Council on School Integration (CCSI), 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The featured speaker at this affair was BAYARD RUSTIN of New York City, the organizer of the 1963 March on Washington, and it was attended by approximately 400 individuals.

RUSTIN stated that 11 years have passed since the U. S. Supreme Court ordered the schools in the country be integrated; however, most of the schools, particularly those in large northern cities, have remained segregated. RUSTIN stated he was in favor of bussing the school children to correct racial imbalance, and that this bussing of school children was not a new practice and had not been criticized in the past because it had not been used previously to correct this racial imbalance.

RUSTIN stated he had not come to Philadelphia to advise the local school authorities on how to run their schools, but he came only to plead for quality integrated education. He stated that educational parks would promote

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~CLASSIFIED~~

~~# 253760~~
~~SP4 CWJ 6m~~
~~CADR~~
~~8-18-87~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442...91-182

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

quality integrated education. He described these parks as those facilities which would bring together schools of all grade levels at the one location, similar to a college campus. He was certain such an arrangement would promote quality integrated education.

On Page 27 of the April 15, 1966, issue of "The Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily Philadelphia newspaper, appeared an article captioned, "Rustin Ties Fate of Rights Drive to School Fight."

According to this article, civil rights leader BAYARD RUSTIN stated on Thursday night that school integration "is the only place where we can keep the movement going." At a rally of approximately 500 people at the Zion Baptist Church, Broad and Venango Streets, RUSTIN told the people that they should hold on to integration of the schools and ride it for all it is worth. He claimed the civil rights movement cannot be stopped if it concentrates on quality integrated education. He stated a social revolution for jobs and a social revolution for housing was needed, and all that is needed to obtain integrated schools are some black bodies and some white allies. He stated active protests are necessary even to achieve school integration.

RUSTIN urged the School Board to construct a series of educational parks housing several schools on one site to produce integration and high-caliber education in a natural setting.

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned, "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist

CONFIDENTIAL

League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly." (U)

A confidential source advised on February 19-20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak. (U)

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
APRIL 14, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 17, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 14, 1966

~~Character~~ XXXXXXX

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~X X X~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 5/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 5/18/66, captioned "CIRM" and Chicago teletype dated 5/16/66, captioned "NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO CO-ORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 and 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM). RM"

The information in referenced Chicago teletype was submitted by Chicago airtel and LHM to the Bureau dated 5/17/66 under the caption CCBM.

No information has been developed concerning any additional subversive endeavoring to attend the White House Conference on Civil Rights, 6/1 and 2/66 at Washington, D. C.. All additional information concerning this matter will be submitted immediately in form suitable for dissemination under the CIRM caption.

REC 5

100-442529-1822

cc 92 94D

10 MAY 24 1966

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 157-1081)CCBM

LGR: csk
(5)

INDEXED

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/18/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b6
b7C

87,063

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/cmj 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EERIDMS 4/9/90
81-0802 CN 80,515

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Garrison/King 81-0802/Levison 83-1719

Classified by: 3042 PWT/DB/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88

Re Atlanta teletype dated 5/17/66, captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING" concerning his presence in NYC.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating information from NY 3810-S*. Two copies are enclosed for the benefit of the Atlanta Office.

(U) NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

Subsequent to information from NY 3810-S* on 5/17/66, that MARTIN LUTHER KING was at the Americana Hotel, NYC, SAS JAMES F. O'CONNELL and [redacted] conducted a discreet surveillance in the lobby of the hotel for the purpose of verifying KING's presence as well as to observe if STANLEY LEVISON visited him. At 5:35 p.m., KING and BERNARD LEE were observed entering the hotel; however, LEVISON was not observed

100-106670-182 RDD

ST-103

REC- 13 100-442529-1823

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
JMK:rmv
(11)

ENCLOSURE

10 MAY 10 1966

INT/SEC

AGENCY: Acsi, ONI, OIISEC-SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RM
DATE FORW: 5/20/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Approved: JUN 6 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NY 100-153735

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* (S) The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the U.S. and the Communist infiltration thereof, and the last source, in furnishing the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, furnished a concentration of information which if disclosed, could jeopardize the source.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
May 18, 1966

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on May 17, 1966, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date. Their contact, according to the source, concerned an article which Levison is writing for King. The article will present King's analysis of the recent elections in Alabama. King said he liked the article as prepared by Levison, but did want to cover a few items contained therein.

First of all, King said with reference to Levison's coverage of the Confederation of Alabama Political Organizations, (COAPO), which recently came into being, that there was also another political organization in the state. He said he was raising the question because (COAPO) grew out of the SCLC, therefore he did not want it to appear that he was blowing his own horn. King said (COAPO) is the first grassroots political organization known to the state of Alabama.

King said Hosea (Hosea Williams, Director of Special Projects, SCLC) made a recent statement in Alabama to the effect that some of the labor people were trying to put money behind Elliott (former Congressman Carl Elliott who was a candidate for Governor in the Alabama election) and give it to

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Harrow/King/Levison~~ 83-1719
~~Classified by 3642 PWT/DB/DMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88~~

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DMS 4/9/90
~~11/20/91~~ + 12/11/91 8I-0802, CN 80,513 9803 RDD/RMS (83-1719)

100-442529

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Negroes to organize for Elliott. Some of the Negroes, King said, were from (COAPO). Hosea (Hosea Williams) more or less said that as a result of hard work and sacrifice "they" (the COAPO) got the Negroes to register, but now labor was trying to come in and make the decisions. King said high labor officials got word of Hosea's statement which upset them very much. As a consequence, he (King) has received three or four calls (from labor officials). In fact, Norm Hill (civil rights official of the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, (AFL-CIO) contacted him (King) and urged him to go to Washington to talk with someone in an effort to correct the misunderstanding. King concluded that in the future, he will have to rely more on wealthy people for aid in solving the economic problems of the SCLC (apparently alluding to the hard feelings caused by Hosea's statement about labor). 117

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5-24-66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

CINAL

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS - C
BUREAU FILE 100-432067
NEW YORK FILE 100-139834
CHICAGO FILE 100-36644

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
BUREAU FILE 100-442529
NEW YORK FILE 100-153735
CHICAGO FILE 100-41324

Re Bureau letter to New York dated 4/15/66 captioned "COMINFIL of the NALC; IS - C".

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM and appropriate copies for other offices listed below containing information of a re-organization meeting of the NALC held in Chicago in May, 1966.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Chicago

100-442659-
NOT RECORDED
198 JUN 2 1966

b3
b7E

ENCLOSURE [redacted]
1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

EHW/ejh
(14)

CARBON COPY

56 JUN 6 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442659-

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to the contacting agent on 5/23/66.

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

b7D

For the information of the Bureau, Baltimore, and New York, it is noted that by Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 5/23/66, Chicago requested Bureau authority to send [redacted] to the National NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland.

[redacted] has advised that to his knowledge TIM BLACK, ULUS C. CROWDER, MERRITT WILLIAMS and SAM HART are not members of the Illinois CP. A review of the Chicago Office indices further reflects no information indicating BLACK, CROWDER, WILLIAMS or HART to be members of the Illinois CP District.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 24, 1966

100-36644
100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On May 23, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in the very recent past there was held a Re-organizational meeting of the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) in Chicago, Illinois with about twenty two people present. Source advised that four of these individuals in attendance are current members of the Illinois Communist Party (CP).

The source advised that the purpose of this meeting was to re-organize the NALC in Chicago and send delegates to the National NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27 - 29, 1966. The group agreed to send six delegates to the Convention including:

Tim Black - who was elected President of the Chicago NALC Chapter in October, 1963 and who, up until this time, has carried on as President of the Chapter.

Ulus C. Crowder - a National NALC Vice President from Chicago

Merritt Williams - NALC member

Sam Hart - NALC member

Herbert Wright

100-442529—

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ralph Turner - Wright and Turner originally were assigned by the Illinois CP District to work in NALC shortly after NALC came into existence in Chicago.

The group discussed a program for the Chapter which basically consists of organizing the unorganized workers in the Chicago area and proposed that this program be launched in Chicago after the National NALC Convention in Baltimore.

The source further advised that at this re-organization meeting eleven memberships were secured at $4.00 each, it being noted that the NALC Constitution requires ten memberships in order for the Chicago NALC Chapter to retain its Charter.

Concerning Herbert Wright, the source further advised that in addition to being designated by the Illinois CP District to work in the NALC, Wright also is a member of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP as well as in charge of the industrial work within the Illinois CP.

Concerning Ralph Turner, the source further advised that in addition to being designated by the Illinois CP District to work in the NALC, Turner is also Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 824 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

5/27/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Putnam
1 - Mr. Basher

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-66078)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
IS - C

ReLAairtels dated 5/17-18-20/66, captioned "Possible Racial Violence Major Urban Areas, Racial Matters."

When information is reported by your office regarding activities of subversives in connection with racial disturbances and demonstrations, designate a copy of your communication for the Bureau "CIRM" file.

In addition, you must make certain that all pertinent information concerning subversive infiltration and participation in racial matters is fully reported in your quarterly "CIRM" report.

PTB:rth
(5)

MAILED 12
MAY 27 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 18 100-442529-1825

19 MAY 27 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel 5/18/66 captioned "CIRM", Chicago teletype dated 5/16/66 captioned "New York Committee to Coordinate the Black March Against the White House Conference on Civil Rights June 1 and 2, 1966, Washington D.C., CCBM (RM)", and Chicago airtel captioned "CIRM" dated 5/20/66.

Chicago submitted airtel under "CIRM" caption dated 5/20/66 setting out characterization of JESSE GRAY, BENNET JOHNSON, BRENETTA HOWELL and GUS SAVAGE.

In the event additional information is developed it will be immediately submitted in form suitable for dissemination under "CIRM" caption.

3-Bureau (RM)
1-Chicago

CMB/jms
(4)

100-922-94

REC- 18 1826

4 MAY 27 1966

C. C. Wick

JUN 6 1966

INTELLIGENCE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ... REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION ...

FBI

Date: 5/24/66

Transmit the following in ... (Type in plain text or code)

CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RPP/sd ON OCT 16 1985 Errod/sclc

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (RUC)

RE: CIRM
Cleveland file 100-27056
Bureau file 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C
Cleveland file 100-26792
Bureau file 100-438794

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. b6 b7C b7D

REC-15

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. Three copies are being forwarded to New York and four copies are being sent to Atlanta.

The first source referred to in the LHM is NY 1190-S*; the second source is Anonymous; the third source is [redacted] (by request); the fourth source is [redacted] and the fifth source is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ as information from the above sources could result in disclosure of sources of continuing value and of confidential investigative techniques and thereby compromise future effectiveness.

100-442529-1827

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289 - HARRY WACHTEL)
4 - Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 157-698 - RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
(1 - 100-5586 - MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-12027 - OBERLIN COLLEGE)

REC-15 10 MAY 26 1966

ENCLOSURE

RSB/jkv
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/27/66
HOW FORW: PLS
BY: ORB/MV Per

Sent ... M Special Agent in Charge

JUN 13 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

ENCLOSURE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
May 24, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The source further stated that approximately 175 persons attended the speech of Senator PHILIP HART, of Michigan, on the evening of April 29, 1966. Senator HART spoke on new civil rights legislation which had been introduced in the Congress.

The source stated that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, Program Director of the SCLC, confined his speech to details of poverty existing in two counties in Alabama, and that about 75 persons heard him speak.

The source also advised that the program on April 30, 1966, was attended by about 50 students and these did not remain until the end. The source stated that, in his opinion, the conference was not a success.

This source stated that ALAN WACHTEL, a sophomore at Oberlin College, was co-chairman of the conference but took very little part in running the conference. He stated that WACHTEL's father, HARRY WACHTEL, appeared to run the entire conference and introduced all the speakers.

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a fourth confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

A fifth confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U.S. Attorney General persuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

RES: 29 Split Rock Dr. King Point Long Island N.Y

On March 5, 1944, a second confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

On May 4, 1966, a third confidential source advised that he attended three sessions of the above conference. He stated the largest turnout was for the banquet on the evening of April 28, 1966, at which Judge HOOKS was the principal speaker. He estimated 200 persons attended this banquet.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
May 24, 1966

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/cdl
ON OCT 16 1985

CONFIDENTIAL

Ck. Declassify on: OADR 2-7-83

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

An article in "The Oberlin Review", Oberlin College student newspaper, issue of April 29, 1966, stated that a three-day conference on "The Administration of Southern Justice", co-sponsored by the National Student Association and the American Foundation on Non-Violence (AFON) began at Oberlin College on the evening of April 28, 1966.

According to the article, the conference opened with a banquet on April 28, 1966, and HARRY WACHTEL, Executive Vice-President of AFON read a statement by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Honorary Chairman of AFON, expressing his hope that the conference "will speed the day when justice in the South is a fact, not a problem."

Res. 29 Split Rock Dr. King Point Long Island, N.Y.
Harry H. Wachtel

The article noted that Judge BENJAMIN L. HOOKS, described as the first Negro judge in the South since reconstruction days, and President of AFON, gave the keynote address.

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322 MM/127 RC/cdl
ON
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
Declassification 11-14-97 ACP/cdl
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SAYJ/cdl
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2-88
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88
5716 88 73 80 518 514

100-443529-1827

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/20/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: CIRM
(CG 100-41324)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO:WFO)
(CG 157-1081)

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau with Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), dated 5/17/66, captioned "NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM)."

(4) - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM) 1cc Record Unit
1 - Detroit (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
1 - Newark (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
1 - Indianapolis (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
4 - New York (Enc.4) (RM)
5 - WFO (Enc.5) (RM)
12 - Chicago
([redacted])
(1 - 100-41433) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - 157-303) (ACT)
(1 - 157-643) (LAWRENCE LANDRY)
(1 - 100-22329) (GUS SAVAGE)
([redacted])
([redacted])
([redacted])
(1 - 100-41901) (MARY ROGERS)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RAO~~
DATE FORW: 5/26/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: PTB/HF

REC 44 100-442529-1828

15 MAY 24 1966

EX-102

1cc+LHM 922 94D

JMC:mab
(28)

ENCLOSURE

INTD SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324
CG 157-1081

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a LHM, and copies for the previously indicated offices.

CG T-1 utilized in LHM is [redacted] PSI. Information was furnished SA [redacted] The information was obtained by the source [redacted].

Information regarding GREGORY was obtained by PSI, [redacted].

Other Chicago sources alerted regarding above. Any information developed will be expeditiously furnished the Bureau and other interested offices.

CG T-2 is [redacted] CG T-3 is [redacted] CG T-4 is [redacted].

Chicago will maintain contact with [redacted] regarding further details, thereafter advising the Bureau.

Letterhead Memorandum is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CG 100-41324
CG 157-1081

Chicago, Illinois
May 20, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE
THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C.
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 17, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned "New York Committee to Coordinate the Black March Against the White House Conference on Civil Rights, June 1 and 2, 1966, Washington, D. C."

On May 18, 1966, CG T-1, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine the source's reliability, but who was recently in contact with a person who is an associate of Jesse Gray, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as follows concerning this conversation:

Gray continues organizing a protest demonstration against the White House Conference on Civil Rights, June 1-2, 1966. He is hopeful of attracting demonstrators from the New York area in sufficient numbers that would require chartering buses to transport them from New York to Washington. Gray, to date, has not taken a head - count of those pledged to travel to Washington; however, the source believes he will surround himself with loyal people that he can trust and control.

Concerning Jesse Gray, CG T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but that this position had been terminated in November,

XEROX
JUN 1966

100-442529-182

ENCLOSURE

1958. On January 24, 1964, CG T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP.

Chester Robinson, Executive Director, West Side Organization, and entertainer Dick Gregory, according to CG T-1, are supposed to be actively recruiting in the Chicago area for the above demonstration; however, Gray is not believed to be aware of their efforts or success. During unsuccessful attempts to contact Gregory, the source learned that Gregory was in New York City, and would be travelling to Philadelphia afterward. Travel occurring approximately May 14-20, 1966.

Concerning Nahaz and Mary Rogers, associates of Gray, CG T-1 stated that they are undecided about travelling to Washington to participate in the above demonstration.

CG T-1 understood from the person whom the source conversed with, that Brenetta Howell planned to actively participate in the above conference; however, Bennett Johnson's plans are undecided. Johnson has mentioned that he has considered not attending the conference and utilizing his time in Washington to make contacts of a business and personal nature. Gus Savage continues his plans to travel to Washington.

Concerning Bennett Johnson, on April 9, 1965, CG T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the CP of Illinois, in early 1964, desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations, accepted Bennett Johnson on the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted Johnson to attend Commission meetings, although he was not and is not a member of the CP of Illinois Club and in the strictest classification was not and is not a

member of the CP. The CP of Illinois currently considers Bennett Johnson as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled.

Concerning Brenetta Howell, CG T-4 advised on April 21, 1965, that as of that time Brenetta Howell was a member of the CP of Illinois.

Concerning Gus Savage, CG T-4, on May 17,1966, advised Savage, formerly a CP member, is no longer considered to be a CP member at this time. He is still considered to be friendly toward the CP, however, the CP does not trust him since he is attempting to become aligned with a major political party.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/26/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO:NY)

b6
b7C

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 5/6/66, wherein mention is made to Mrs. RUTH LEWTER, of [redacted], telephone number [redacted].

A review of the Suffolk County Telephone Directory revealed that Reverand ANDY C. LEWTER of [redacted] is the subscriber to telephone number [redacted].

It is apparent that RUTH LEWTER is the wife of the minister in question. Indices of the NYO contain no information identifiable with these people.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - New York

JMK:nbc
(4)

REC-79 EX-103 100-442529-1829

15 JUN 2 1966

INFO SEC.

15 JUN 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-3 (Rev. 4-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

11:25 PM CDST URGENT 6-1-66 JJC

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON FIELD

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM CHICAGO 312247

CIRM: NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM), RACIAL MATTERS; OO: WFO.

b6
b7C
b7D

RE CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM MAY 25, LAST.

PSI [redacted] ADVISED AS FOLLOWS MAY 31, INSTANT:

GUS SAVAGE INVOLVED WITH CURRENT ISSUE OF LOCAL PUBLICATION AND DOES NOT PLAN TO ATTEND ABOVE CONFERENCE; HOWEVER, PLANS TO TRAVEL NEW YORK, JUNE 2, NEXT. PURPOSE OF NEW YORK TRIP BELIEVED BY SOURCE TO BE MAINLY SOCIAL, HOWEVER, ANTICIPATES SAVAGE WILL BE IN CONTACT WITH JESSE GRAY IN NEW YORK.

SOURCE IN CONTACT WITH JESSE GRAY [redacted]. GRAY ADVISED DICK GREGORY PRESENTLY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., EXPECTED TO JOIN IN PROTEST OF ABOVE CONFERENCE.

JUN 3 1966

REC 5 100-442127-1

16 JUN 3 1966

EX-104

1830

2 CC: WASHINGTON FIELD

RELAYED A/Y

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM CHICAGO 312247

b6
b7C
b7D

SOURCE [redacted]

[redacted] CONTACT JULIUS HOBSON [redacted] AND WILL MEET GRAY, [redacted].

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:34 AM RPT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/25/66

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: CIRM
(CG 100-41324)

1/2/80 CM
CLASS. & EXT. BY 284a Amd/sec/mtr
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5/25/86

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAY 31 1966
How Forw. R-5
By JCT-mad
/ RACIAL UNIT

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: WFO)
(CG 157-1081)

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau with Letterhead Memorandum (LHM), both dated 5/20/66, and WFO airtel to Bureau with LHM, both dated 5/20/66. Also Chicago teletype to Bureau and WFO dated 5/25/66. 1 cc + encl. 902 7th D

4 - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM)
1 - Detroit (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
1 - Newark (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
1 - Indianapolis (Enc.1) (RM) (INFO)
4 - New York (Enc.4) (RM)
5 - WFO (Enc.5) (RM)
15 - Chicago
[redacted]
(1 - 100-41433) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - 157-303) (ACT)
(1 - 157-643) (LAWRENCE LANDRY)
(1 - 100-22329) (GUS SAVAGE)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-41901) (MARY [illegible]GERS)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-572) (DDJ)
(1 - 157-347) (DICK GREGORY)

JMC:mab
(33)

55, IS
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. MAY 31 1966
How Forw. R-5
By JCT-mad
/ RACIAL UNIT

5-24-66

XEROX JUN 6 1966

100-442529-1831

15 MAY 27 1966

EX 109

C.C.-WFO

ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING Sent _____ M Per _____
BY 1-29-80

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

CG 100-41324
CG 157-1081

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a LHM, and copies for the previously indicated offices.

b6
b7C
b7D

CG T-1 utilized in LHM is [redacted], PSI. Information was furnished SA [redacted] The information was obtained by the source through [redacted] conversation with JESSE GRAY [redacted]. (U)

PSI stated [redacted] (U)

During conversation with GRAY, she was instructed by him to contact JULIUS HOPSON [redacted] (U)

She plans to [redacted] (U)

PSI pointed out BENNETT JOHNSON's girlfriend, FOUCE, mentioned in LHM is not his wife. Both FOUCE and JOHNSON are Negroes and will probably utilize this opportunity for promiscuous activity. (U)

Chicago indices negative regarding FOUCE and LESLIE BLAND. (U)

CG T-2 is [redacted] CG T-3 is [redacted] CG T-4 is [redacted]. (U)

LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-41324
157-1081

Chicago, Illinois
May 25, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible] DATE 1-29-80

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE
THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D.C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 20, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

On May 25, 1966, CG T-1, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine the source's reliability, but who was recently in contact with a person who plans to participate in the Black March Against the White House Conference on Civil Rights, June 1 and 2, 1966, Washington, D. C., advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as follows concerning this conversation: (U)

The CCBM plans to begin a protest demonstration at approximately 9:00 AM on June 1, 1966, in front of the hotel where the White House Conference on Civil Rights is to be held. The main theme of this demonstration will center around "We don't want or need conferences." Jesse Gray, co-ordinator of this march, plans to arrive in Washington at approximately 8:00 AM on June 1, 1966, with participating demonstrators from New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

XEROX JUN 6 1966

1/2/80 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2842 PHILADELPHIA/mlf
REASON
DATE 5/25/86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-1831

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Gray reportedly was recently in contact with Entertainer Dick Gregory, during Gregory's recent engagement at the Village Gate in New York City. Gregory supposedly advised Gray he would be bringing an unspecified number of demonstrators from Chicago with him. This source understands demonstrators coming from New York will return to New York after the demonstration on June 1, 1966. Gray plans to return with this group; however, he intends to return the morning of June 2, 1966, with another group of demonstrators, to Washington, D.C. (U)

Concerning Jesse Gray, CG T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP) but that this position had been terminated in November, 1958. On January 24, 1964, CG T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP. (U)

According to CG T-1, Bennett Johnson, accompanied by Brenetta Howell and his girlfriend Ardenia Fouce, will be travelling to Washington in Bennett's car. Bennett continues to state that he plans to utilize his time in Washington for business and personal matters, although he has an invitation to the conferences. Bennett is not expected to participate in the above mentioned demonstration. Howell will in all probability utilize her invitation to participate in the conference. Fouce is undecided but probably will participate in the CCBM planned demonstration. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG T-1 understands Dick Gregory remains out of town. The source had no information as to Gregory's efforts or success in obtaining people in the Chicago area for the CCBM demonstration. (U)

Concerning Bennett Johnson, on April 9, 1965, CG T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the CP of Illinois, in early 1964, desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations, accepted Bennett Johnson on the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted Johnson to attend Commission meetings, although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois Club and in the strictest classification was not and is not a member of the CP. The CP of Illinois currently considers Bennett Johnson as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled. (U)

Concerning Brenetta Howell, CG T-4 advised on April 21, 1965, that as of that time Brenetta Howell was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

CG T-1 stated Leslie Bland, owner of the Chatham Citizen, a local neighborhood newspaper serving and published on Chicago's south side, plans to drive to Washington accompanied by Gus Savage, Editor of the Chatham Citizen. Neither of these individuals plan to participate in the demonstration; however, they plan to attend and participate in the conference. Both have invitations. (U)

Concerning Gus Savage, CG T-4, on May 17, 1966, advised Savage, formerly a CP member, is no longer considered to be a CP member at this time. He is still considered to be friendly toward the CP, however, the CP does not trust him since he is attempting to become aligned with a major political party. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 24, 1966, Ernest Thomas of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, with offices at 1230 South Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Chicago Office of the FBI that he intends to be present in Washington, D. C. on June 1 and 2, 1966, to take part in the protest demonstration against the conference on Civil Rights. Thomas did not furnish details as to the number of individuals, if any, that would be travelling to Washington with him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY [redacted]

F B I

Date: 6/1/66

b6
b7C

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
~~SECRET~~ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ 1-15-81 SP4 SRM/EB
~~REASON-FCIM II~~ 1-2.4.2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 6-1-86
HQ 6076

Re New York airtel to the Bureau, 5/29/66.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information furnished by NY 3810-S* on 5/28/66, which concerns a conference call between MARTIN LUTHER KING, WALTER FAUNTROY (the Washington, D.C. SCLC representative), CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON. KING was in Washington, D.C., at the Hilton Hotel, and JONES and LEVISON in New York City. It is assumed that FAUNTROY also was in Washington.

The sources used in characterizations in this LHM are as follows:

11-20-91 + 12-11-91 9803 RDD/DMJ (83-179)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EER/DWO 4/9/90
81-0802 CN 80,513

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - Washington Field (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC 27 100-442529-1832

9 JUN 2 1966

JFO:gmd
(13)

10 ENCLOSURE

Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88
Garrow/King: 81-0802/Levison 83-179

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

HOT DISSEM. AS PREVIOUSLY DNC, YEAGLEY 4 DNC 6/2
W. HOUSE AG, DNC SULLIVAN KING 6/2
KAUMEAHONGA TO KING SM-C
IN KING LUTHER

EC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Source	Characterization
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
NY 694-S* (S)	STANLEY LEVISON

b6
b7C
b7D

SAS KARL R. BUCKMAN and [redacted] observed KING on television. (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It also is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (S) in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

New York, New York
June 1, 1966

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Bureau 100-442529

~~11-20-91 & 12-11-91 9803 RDN/HMJ (83-1719)~~
~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 9/14/90 6972 EEP/RDW~~ 4/9/90
81-0802 CAJ 80,513

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ 1-130-81 3MM/SB
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.2~~ 2
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 6-17-86 # 6076

On May 28, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, ascertained that on that date Martin Luther King, Walter Fauntroy (Washington, D.C. representative of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, which is headed by King), Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison held a conference, called by King, to discuss his appearance on the Face the Nation television program on May 29, 1966. According to the source, King wanted their thinking on the more important questions that might be put to him, such as the present posture of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Black Nationalism, the Black Panther Party (a third political party being advanced by SNCC), the coming Presidential Conference on civil rights and Vietnam.

Levison advised that King should remember that the press always depicts him as a moderate and that he should urge a nonviolent but militant attitude. Levison said King should urge the Negro not to take abuse and to say that the economic and political are means and that brotherhood is the end. Levison further counseled that King must make it clear that he is not part of a separatist trend and hopes to achieve unity in the Negro movement.

King next referred to the speech made by Adam Clayton Powell (Representative from New York City), at Howard University, during which Powell called on American Negroes to abandon the conference table in seeking equality and to seek rather a

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 3042 PWT/DBF/bms
Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88 83-1719
Garrow/King 81-0802 Levison
100-442529-852

COPIES DESTROYED
38 DEC 28 1970

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

position of "black power" and what he termed "audacious power". King suggested he might be asked about this speech and also about "having conferences as a whole".

In this context, Clarence Jones stated he had read about the attack on the recommendations of the conference (the Presidential conference on civil rights), the fact that SNCC is not going to take part and acts by such groups are negative and will hurt the whole group.

Levison suggested to King that he could point out that under President Truman, a government committee pointed out that the Federal government was the biggest violator of segregation, and made recommendations, and that now the Administration has committees which have unearthed important conditions and spot-lighted them. Levison continued that, however, in the absence of a militant movement which compels the government to act, nothing usually is done. King agreed this was a good way to express it.

Walter Fauntroy suggested that one question might be where the billions of dollars for King's program would come from. Levison stated that one answer would be where did the money come from to finance a war and that the answer to this was that it was necessary as is such things as the beautifying of the nation's highways.

King next asked how he should handle a possible question about a "long hot summer". To this, Jones said he should go no further than President Johnson did when he commented on the Watts area of Los Angeles. Levison suggested that he answer it in a guarded way such as where injustice is located there is a possibility of a riot.

Levison brought up the possibility of a question on Vietnam and Jones stated that the text of King's remarks should be what was in the SCLC resolution on Vietnam. (The resolution adopted at an Executive Board meeting of the SCLC in Miami, Florida, in April, 1966, calling for military withdrawal from Vietnam). Levison suggested an additional point be made that Negroes are shouldering a heavier burden of the war in Vietnam because of the economic status of the Negroes and that there are more Negroes at the front than other Americans. He said this is an unfair position.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Levison, in commenting on what King might say regarding Secretary of Defense McNamara's statement on the draft, suggested that King could say that he could agree if the government provides equal opportunity and equal justice but, if not, it is unequal to call on anyone and that the government is unfair to Negroes and underprivileged whites in the draft.

On May 29, 1966, Martin Luther King appeared on "Face the Nation", a Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Television Program. To a question by one panelist, King refused to specifically predict that violence would occur in the racial field, however, he did say it would be an act of wisdom to anticipate violence.

King called for new programs in all areas costing ten billion dollars a year for the next ten years. He said the Vietnam war was hurting the war against poverty. He said war was not the way to solve social problems, and "we" (the United States), must find a good fast way out of Vietnam.

King urged the United States cease the bombings, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and admit Communist China to the United Nations.

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1833 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 5 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

5-45 PM URGENT 6-5-66 PJK

TO DIRECTOR 5 AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 1P

CRIM

RE ATLANTA TEL JUNE THREE LAST. N. Y. SOURCES UNABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION INDICATING TRAVEL TO ATLANTA BY CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON OR HARRY WACHTEL.

END

WA EFH R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

5 Rec'd

REC 20 100-442529-1834

EX 102

3 JUN 7 1966

F131

50 JUN 14 1966

RELAYED TO AT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 5/29/66

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: C CIRM
IS - C
(OO: Atlanta)

On 5/28/66, NY 3810-S* advised that STANLEY LEVINSON, CLARENCE JONES, WALTER FAUNTROY and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact that day to discuss what KING should say when he appeared on "Face The Nation" on 5/29/66.

KING wanted the other's thoughts on how to answer questions about the Alabama elections and the SNCC boycott of the Washington conference. LEVINSON told him to urge nonviolence, but a militant attitude, and to condemn a separatist trend on the part of the Negroes.

If KING is asked where the billions of dollars will come from for the programs KING advocates, it was suggested he say that money is always made available for war and beautifying the highways.

It was decided KING would not make any flat predictions about when or where there will be more violence.

They also discussed Vietnam and LEVINSON suggested KING point out the burden of the war is greater for the Negro than the white man in that the draft is unfair to Negroes.

KING appeared on "Face The Nation" on 5/29/66. He made no specific predictions about coming violence, but said it was an act of wisdom to anticipate violence.

3 - Bureau (RM) FX-11
1 - Atlanta (RM) (100-6670)
1 - New York

REC-35 100-442529-1835

17 MAY 31 1966

KRB:mms
(6) C. Wick

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

KING called for new programs in all areas costing ten billion dollars a year for the next ten years. He said the Vietnam war is hurting the war against poverty. He said war is not the way to solve social problems, and we must find a good faith way out of Vietnam.

KING suggested the U. S. stop bombing North Vietnam, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and recognize Red China.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1836 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 6-6-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 9 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

JUN 10 6 40 PM 66

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MR. PARKS
Rm. 836
9th & D

FBI NEW YORK

5:10 PM EDT URGENT 6/9/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (((11)) (100-442529) (157 -) ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS

ATLANTA JACKSON AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) (157 - NEW) -3P-

CIRM, IS - C; OO:NEW YORK

(U)

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH; RM NEW YORK THIRTYEIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, A COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER WHO IS PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, SCLC, PRESIDENT, ADVISED ON SIX NINE SIXTYSIX, THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH DORA MC DONALD, SECRETARY TO KING, ON THAT DATE. MC DONALD SAID SHE HAD RECEIVED WORD FROM MATTHEW MOORE, AN OFFICIAL OF THE UNITED STEEL WORKERS UNION, AFL DASH CIO, THAT THE STEEL WORKERS UNION IS READY TO MOVE ON THE MARCH. MC DONALD SAID MOORE RELATED THAT UNION IS READY WITH MONEY AND WITH MEN AND THAT ALL IT IS WAITING ON IS WORD FROM DOCTOR KING.

ST-120 REC 45 100-442529-1837
16 JUN 13 1966

MC DONALD INDICATED THAT SHE TOLD MOORE THAT IF SHE SENT A TELEGRAM, "THEY" "MAY NOT GET IT", AND THAT MOORE THEN TOLD HER TO PUT IN A CALL TO I.W. ABEL AND THEN FOLLOW UP WITH A REGISTERED LETTER WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS.

cc - Parks

50 JUN 23 1966

RELAYED TO [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

MC DONALD SAID SHE DESIRED LEVISON TO WORD SUCH A MESSAGE FOR HER. LEVISON ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THEY NEED MONEY AND MEN TO PARTICIPATE IN THE MARCH. LEVISON SAID MONEY IS DESPERATELY NEEDED.

MC DONALD SAID AS FAR AS SHE KNOWS, THE SCLC CONFERENCE FOR MONDAY WILL BE HELD.

LATER, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, LEVISON RECONTACTED MC DONALD AND DICTATED REPLY TO BE SENT TO STEEL WORKERS UNION. THE REPLY WAS AS FOLLOWS: "ONCE AGAIN CONSCIENCE OF NATION IS AROUSED BY ANOTHER ATROCITY ON A PUBLIC HIGHWAY. WE ARE CONTINUING MARCH BEGUN BY JAMES MEREDITH TO DRAMATIZE NEED FOR LEGISLATION TO PROTECT NON-VIOLENT PROTESTORS SEEKING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AS WELL AS FOR LONG RANGE SOLUTIONS. AMERICAN SOCIETY MUST FINALLY ADOPT TO BE TRUE TO ITSELF.

"WE NEED SUPPORT OF ALL PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL IN FORM OF PERSONAL PARTICIPATION IN THE MARCH AS WELL AS FUNDS TO SUSTAIN IT. WE WERE NOT PREPARED FOR THIS EMERGENCY FINANCIALLY OR ORGANIZATIONALLY. NEVERTHELESS WE ARE TRYING TO MEET IT WHILE CONTINUING EXTENSIVE SCLC PROGRAMS IN CHICAGO, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE YOUR PAST SUPPORT AND KNOW WE CAN COUNT THE STEEL WORKERS AS TRUE FRIENDS IN THIS NEW TEST FACING OUR DEMOCRACY. PLEASE SEND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THREE THREE FOUR AUBURN, ATLANTA".

LEVISON INSTRUCTED MC DONALD THAT SHE SHOULD ADD TO REPLY THE ADDRESS WHERE MARCHERS SHOULD REPORT AND THAT TRANSPORTATION FROM MEMPHIS TO LINE OF MARCH WOULD BE PROVIDED.

MC DONALD INFORMED LEVISON THAT UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS IS ALSO DESIROUS OF ASSISTING IN MARCH, THEREFORE, WANTED TO KNOW IF SHE COULD SEND SAME COMMUNICATION TO THE UAW. LEVISON REPLIED AFFIRMATIVELY, HOWEVER, INSTRUCTING THAT FIRST MC DONALD SHOULD CONTACT ANDY YOUNG, SINCE HE COULD HAVE BEEN IN CONTACT WITH WALTER REUTHER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA..MLT

FBI WASH C D C R RELAY

6/10/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Simpson

To: SAC, New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReNYairtel and letterhead memorandum dated May 3, 1966, indicating that Clarence Jones was apparently negotiating for the purchase of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly New York Negro newspaper.

No additional information has been received from New York relative to these plans and New York is requested to advise whether any additional data relative to the purchase of this newspaper by Jones has been received.

RDS:sss
(4)

MAILED 27
JUN 10 1966
COMM-FBI

REC 45

100-442521-1838

19 JUN 13 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 JUN 20 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
Page 40 ~ Duplicate;
Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
Page 42 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;
Page 58 ~ Duplicate;
Page 59 ~ Duplicate;
Page 60 ~ Duplicate;
Page 61 ~ Duplicate;
Page 90 ~ Duplicate;
Page 98 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
Page 106 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 8 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

11:18 PM EDT URGENT 6/8/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (((17))) (100-442529) (157 -) AND JACKSON, ATLANTA, AND MEMPHIS

JACKSON ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-NEW) -2P-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-24-89 BY SP6 [illegible]

CIRM, IS-C, OO:NEW YORK

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH, RACIAL MATTERS.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, A SECRET MEMBER OF CP, USA, AND PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, ADVISED THAT LEVISON WHILE IN CONTACT WITH JOE ROBISON (PH) AT THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS DISUCSSED THE MEMPHIS TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI MARCH BEING CONDUCTED BY KING AND OTHER RIGHTS LEADERS. LEVISON SAID "THEY" (KING) WANT ALL ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE IN SUPPORT OF THEIR MARCH. AS PLANNED, MARCH WILL TAKE SIXTEEN DAYS TO COMPLETE. UPON ARRIVING IN JACKSON, A BIG RALLY WILL BE HELD SIMILAR TO MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, RALLY. LEVISON INSTRUCTED THAT ALL WHO DESIRE TO PARTICIPATE IN MARCH SHOULD GO TO THE CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH ON MISSISSIPPI BOULEVARD IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

JUN 7 1966

REC-32 100-442529-1839

EX-109

9 JUN 13 1966

Included in letter dtd 6-10-66 to W.H. & A.G. 2 pp. C.C. 5 Nos. Cap/Spy

END PAGE ONE

56 JUN 20 1966

RELAYED TO JN AT ME

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-C-1317

FROM THAT LOCATION THEY WOULD BE PROVIDED TRANSPORTATION, TO THE POINT OF MARCH. LEVISON SAID HE WOULD JOIN THE MARCH BEFORE IT IS COMPLETED. IN ADDITION TO HIMSELF, LEVISON SAID PAUL O'DWYER (FORMER NYC POLITICIAN AND BORTHER OF MAYOR O'DWYER OF NYC) WILL JOIN MARCH.

LEVISIN, ACCORDING TO THE SOURCE, SAID HE WOULD BE ATTENDING A MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) ON MONDAY NEXT (ATLANTA) UNLESS MEETING IS CANCELLED BY KING'S PARTICIPATION IN MISSISSIPPI MARCH. LEVISION'S OPINION IS THAT KING WILL LEAVE MARCH TO CHAIR SCLC MEETING. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA..RPT
R FOR RELAY
WASH DC

FBI

Date: 6/9/66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/dap/kbj
ON 7-15-01 # 42711/42713

Classified by 3042 PWT/DB
Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88
Darrell King 81-0802
LEVISON 83-1409
1-14-81

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 4 JRM/EB
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-9-86

#6076

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS.
IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS

Re NY teletypes of 6/8/66 and 6/9/66, reporting information from STANLEY LEVISON concerning march.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information contained in re teletypes. Two copies are enclosed for the information of Memphis and Jackson Offices; two copies are also enclosed for the Atlanta office since it is origin in the MARTIN LUTHER KING case.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information set forth in letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE REC-19 100-442529-1840

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 11) (RM)
(1-157-) SI-108
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Jackson (100-) (Encl. 2) (RM)
2-Memphis (100-) (Encl. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-New York (157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS., IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

5 JUN 10 1966

INT. SEC.

E. E. Wick

JMK:rmy
(17)

JUN 21 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAC
DATE FORW: 6/10/66
HOW FORW: PIS
BY: RDS/lcf

Fred # INSDD
Latin Am. Branch
Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 4/9/90 EEP/lcw
81-0802 CN 80,513 11-21-91 12-11-91 9803 ab 01 DJ/lcw 6-15-98 EB-1719
ICC + LHM 922 9mD

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-106670-
152-6-3-4-15-23

NY 100-153735
157-

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON was (S)(U) NY 694-S*. (S)(U)

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a very sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the Communist influence thereof.

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bu 100-442529
157-

New York, New York
June 9, 1966

81-0802

Garrow/King 3092 PWT/DB/DMS
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR 11/30/88
Levison 6B-1219

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/EB 1-14-81
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-9-86
#6076

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/11/96 6072 EEP/lou 80,513 81-0802 11-21-91 127-HQ 9803 per bufiles 6-15-92 88-1219

XEROX JUN 14 1966

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of James Meredith
Racial Matters

On June 8, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison (Principal advisor to Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) was in contact with Joseph Robison (Phonetic) of the American Jewish Congress, (AJC) on that date. The contact, according to the source, concerned the Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi march being conducted by Martin Luther King, Jr., and other civil rights leaders in support of James Meredith.

Levison said "they" (King and other rights leaders) want all the assistance they can get in support of their march. And as planned, the march, according to Levison, will

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCE/dcy/bls
ON 7-15-02 #427.112/427.113

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1840

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of James Meredith
Racial Matters

take sixteen days to complete. He said the number of days needed to complete the march will depend on how many miles they can make each day. Therefore, the sixteen day figure, Levison said, is subject to change.

Upon arriving in Jackson, as now planned, there will be a big rally similar to the one in Montgomery, Alabama, which was held following the Selma to Montgomery march last year.

As for people who desire to go down to march, Levison instructed Robison (Phonetic) to tell them to go to the Centenary Methodist Church, Mississippi Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee, and from there they would be provided transportation to the point of march.

As for his own plans, Levison said he would join the march prior to its completion. In addition to himself, Levison said Paul O'Dwyer (former New York City politician and brother of one time Mayor O'Dwyer of New York) would also go down to join the march.. TENN. MISS

Levison said he would attend a meeting of the SCLC which is scheduled for Monday, June 13, 1966, in Atlanta, Georgia, unless the meeting is cancelled due to King's participation in the march.

Later in the day, the same source furnished information which indicated that Stanley Levison was contacted by Bill Stein (fund raiser of the SCLC). Stein

MISS. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of James Meredith
Racial Matters

related that he was trying to get financial aid for the march. In addition, according to Stein, he is trying to enlist people to go down to join the march.

Stein said Wyatt Walker, (former Executive Director of the SCLC) told him that he had cancelled two plane loads of people who had planned to depart for the Mississippi march. The reason given by Walker for the cancellation was that he had learned that the "Deacons" (Deacons for Defense) were involved in the march, and that as a result, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE) had pulled out of the march. Walker, Stein said, was trying to reach Martin Luther King to persuade him to pull out. Stein said King was not opposed to working with the Deacons, since he (King) saw nothing wrong with them.

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/2/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

CINAL

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS-C
BUREAU FILE 100-432067
NEW YORK FILE 100-139834
CHICAGO FILE 100-36644

~~COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN~~
~~RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)~~
BUREAU FILE 100-442529
NEW YORK FILE 100-153735
CHICAGO FILE 100-41324

Re Chicago airtel dated 5/24/66 and Bureau letter to New York dated 4/15/66, the latter being captioned "COMINFIL NALC; IS-C".

6 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 4)(RM)
2 - Baltimore (Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
2 - Detroit (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
4 - Chicago
[redacted]
1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

EHW/pas
(26)

b3
b7D
b7E

CAMERON COPY

100-442529

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
198 JUN 15 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-432067-184

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

336 529
54 JUN 23 1966

CG 100-36644
CG 100-41324

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) and appropriate copies for other offices listed below containing information of the National NALC Convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, 5/27-29/66.

The source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] b7D who furnished the information to the contacting Agent on 6/1/66.

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by the source could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

Information copies of the LHM are being sent to Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Offices since reportedly delegates from cities within the respective Divisions were represented at the Convention.

Two Xerox copies each of the proposed Chicago NALC program entitled "A Suggested WHITE PAPER - THE OTHER CHICAGO - THE CITY'S EMPLOYED POOR", and which has been described in the LHM, are being furnished only to the Bureau and New York Office for their additional information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 2, 1966

CG 100-36644
CG 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On June 1, 1966, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

The NALC held a National Convention in the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

Sessions on Friday, May 27, 1966

From 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., registration of the delegates took place.

Following the registration, welcoming remarks were extended to the delegates by Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin of Baltimore as well as from other local civic and labor leaders. Mayor McKeldin presented the key of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE 100-412529-

of the city to A. Philip Randolph, the National President of the NALC.

The keynote address was given by A. Philip Randolph. Randolph first presented a historical account of the Negro people in the United States from the time of Reconstruction (1865) to the present. Randolph stated that we at the Convention should not become involved in the Viet Nam controversy because many of the people in the civil rights struggle in the past, particularly throughout the South as well as in the North, have deserted the civil rights movement in order to demonstrate for peace. We, as black Americans as well as our friends in the labor movement, cannot fight on two fronts. The civil rights revolution must not be lost. In 1975 there will be 220,000,000 people in the United States of which 27,000,000 will be black Americans. Economic issues facing these millions will be the dominant issue.

Randolph praised the War on Poverty Program as well as President Johnson for calling together the June 1 and 2, 1966, Conference in order to fulfil the rights of the Negro people. Randolph praised the alliance of labor in the civil rights movement and the defeat of the Right to Work laws in California, Oklahoma and Ohio. He said that this same alliance of labor and the Negro people and the civil rights groups can win elections as well as economic freedom and justice.

Randolph received a standing ovation upon completion of his keynote address.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

From 2:00 to 5:00 p.m., addresses were given by Assistant United States Secretary of Labor Arthur Chapin; Don Slayman, Director of the Civil Rights Department, AFL-CIO, and Ben D. Segal, Director of Liaison, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Upon completion of the above addresses, Herbert Wright, a delegate from Chicago, was given the floor by A. Philip Randolph. Wright reported of the outcome on struggles conducted by NALC in Chicago with the Motorola Corporation in Chicago which included the Myart Case and the Illinois Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). He also spoke of the progress of up-grading Negroes in the railroad industry in the Chicago area as well as in connection with other matters in which the Chicago NALC Chapter has been involved.

Wright reported that the Chicago Chapter has prepared a report for the Convention's consideration, which report sets forth a proposed program to improve the work and expand the activities of the NALC. This Chicago program principally proposes a program of organizing the unorganized which inclues people residing within the ghetto in Chicago and involves ½ million people. Wright pointed out that these ½ million people who are employed earn only $3,000 per year or less. Wright stated that he had with him copies of this program and he asked permission that the Convention give this proposed program for NALC serious consideration. This document or program is entitled "A Suggested WHITE PAPER - THE OTHER CHICAGO - THE CITY'S EMPLOYED POOR", which document

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was prepared and issued by the Chicago Chapter of the NALC.

It is noted that this document or program was principally prepared by Tim Black, President of the Chicago NALC, however, it is further noted that prior to the time that the Chicago document was finalized, certain portions of the document were reviewed and discussed by leaders of the Illinois Communist Party (CP), and in general, they agreed with its contents.

At 8:00 p.m. there was held a public rally sponsored by the NALC at the Masonic Temple in Baltimore. The principal speakers at the rally included I. W. Abel, International President of the United Steel Workers of America, and Jackie Robinson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Freedom National Bank, New York, New York, (the former baseball star of the Brooklyn Dodgers).

It was learned that after the rally, a small CP caucus was held that evening which included Jim Jackson, national CP functionary, who stated that he was attending the Convention as a "The Worker" correspondent. This small CP caucus discussed the Chicago proposed program for NALC and Jackson considered it good and felt that it should get as wide a circulation among the delegates as possible. Jackson also urged that if possible, the delegates propose as strong as possible a resolution against the United States oppression in Viet Nam. This caucus also discussed the NALC election which was to be held on Sunday, May 29, 1966, and it was agreed that as far as the interests of the CP are concerned, Cleveland Robinson

of New York would be the logical man for National NALC President replacing Randolph.

Sessions on Saturday, May 28, 1966

Sessions commenced at 10:00 a.m. and it was noted that prior to the sessions, Herbert Wright and Ralph Turner, Chicago delegates, were observed distributing copies of the Chicago proposed program to the delegates.

At 10:00 a.m., chairmen were named for six different panels of discussion. Delegates who wished to participate in the various panel discussions were directed to assigned meeting places in the hotel. These panels included:

Jobs, Unemployment and the Negro Worker

Voting, Registration and Equal Representation

Integrated Housing and the Ghetto

Education, Apprenticeship and Training

Project Equality

The Intellectual and the Labor Movement

None of the panel chairmen or resource people involved with the panels were known to be CP members.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFLITRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The panel on Jobs, Unemployment and Negro Worker, had the largest attendance of about 50 people and was chaired by Cleveland Robinson. During the panel, 14 or 15 speakers spoke and included Tim Black, Ralph Turner, Herbert Wright, and Jim Jackson.

In his remarks, Jim Jackson raised the question of Viet Nam and wondered how can we fight poverty, give the Negroes their rights and build a great society in this country if billions of dollars will be spent to support aggression in Viet Nam. Jackson said that we cannot have "butter" and "guns".

There was objection from one of the delegates concerning Jackson's remarks, the delegate claiming that the question of Viet Nam is out of order. The chairman of this panel, Cleveland Robinson, then stated that this was not exactly so, there being a connection with the War on Poverty, full equality, etc., and asked the panel resume speaker to comment on this in his resume. This resume speaker stated that there is a relationship between the two, for if there is going to be less "butter", there will be less "butter" for the poor. He further pointed out that there already has been a cut in the poverty program.

Cleveland Robinson pointed out during this panel that considerable progress could be made in the areas of poverty, civil rights, elimination of slums, and promoting vast job programs (schools, hospitals, etc.,) with the money that is being spent in Viet Nam.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Other participants spoke of the minimum wage law, lack of jobs, especially among Negroes in the age bracket of 18-25, the need to combat "sweetheart" contracts by labor unions, the need to organize the South, and the need for labor unions to utilize their resources to upgrade Negroes and on-the-job training.

In summation, the resume speaker stated that in order to win voting rights, civil rights and some of the other measures recently passed by Congress, costs the power structure nothing at all but when you begin to demand for increases in minimum wage, Social Security, retirement benefits, a larger share of the economic pie, you then will really get into some real struggles with the power structure since they do not give these things without a real struggle.

CP members who were known to participate in the above mentioned panel included Ralph Turner and Herbert Wright of Chicago, and Jim Jackson of New York.

From 2:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., there were six reports made to the delegates based on the panel discussions held during the morning sessions.

During the evening at 7:30 p.m., the NALC banquet was held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, with Ossie Davis, star of stage, screen and TV, as the main speaker.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4.) Repeal Section 14B of Taft-Hartley Act

5.) Organize the Unorganized

6.) Genocide and Human Rights Covenants

7.) Migrant Farm Workers

8.) Collective Bargaining in the South

9.) Housing

10.) Jobs

11.) Slum and Slum Clearance

In addition, a resolution on Peace was adopted which in substance set forth the United States position and reasons for the United States being in Viet Nam, however, further pointing out that the United States is always ready to discuss peace and maintain peaceful relations around the world.

In regard to the election of a new National President for NALC, three candidates were nominated, namely, Cleveland Robinson, Horace Sheffield, and Frank Evans. Before the voting took place, Sheffield in a long speech declined the nomination.

Cleveland Robinson was elected the new president receiving 18 votes while Evans received four.

It is noted that each 50 members in a Chapter received one vote.

Tim Black of Chicago was one of the vice presidents elected while U. C. Crowder of Chicago was again re-elected vice president.

It was obvious that since A. Philip Randolph chaired the sessions on the last day of the Convention that he was not going to permit any hassels regarding any resolutions, particularly the resolution on Viet Nam, nor was he going to permit any hassel in connection with the election of officers, it being known that Randolph's choice as a successor was Cleveland Robinson.

It was announced during the time of the Convention that 215 delegates and observers registered for the Convention with about 25 to 30 additional people present who, however, did not register. It was further announced that of the 215 delegates and observers registered, 111 were from New York.

It was learned that the NALC nationally has a membership of between 800 and 900.

It was reported that the following NALC Chapters were represented at the Convention:

Boston
Chicago
Cleveland
Detroit
Milwaukee
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Westchester, New York
Youngstown, Ohio
Baltimore
New York City

CP members recognized in attendance who attended either the entire Convention or part of the Convention, are as follows:

From New York, New York:

John Cutch
Jim Jackson - a national CP functionary
Agnes Willis

From Baltimore, Maryland:

George Meyers - a leader of the Maryland CP District
Jake Green - a member of the National CP Committee

From Chicago, Illinois:

Rodney Stephens
Carolyn Black
Ralph Turner - in addition to Turner being designated by the Illinois CP District to work in NALC, Turner also is Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP
Herbert Wright - in addition to also being designated by the Illinois CP District to work in NALC, Wright also is a member of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, as well as in charge of the industrial work within the Illinois CP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR
COUNCIL (NALC)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-3022) DATE: 6/21/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (157-1469)(42) P.

b6
b7C

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF COALITION
OF MILITANT NEGRO RADICALS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBuairtel to WFO, 5/19/65, entitled "Proposed Conference to Form Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, Washington D.C., 5/30-31/65, RM" and WFO airtel to New York, 6/4/65; Buairtel to Chicago, 6/11/65, entitled as in caption above.

3- Bureau (Enc.8)(RM)
1- 100-442529)(CIRM)
2- Cincinnati (157-628)(Enc.2)(RM)
2- Chicago (157-678)(Enc.2)(RM)
2- Cleveland (157-393)(Enc.2)(RM)
2- Detroit (157-958)(Enc.2)(RM)
2- Newark (Enc.2)(RM)
2- New Haven (Enc.2)(RM)
2- Philadelphia (Enc.2)(RM)
2- San Francisco (Enc.2)(RM)
2- Washington Field (157-583)(Enc.2)(RM)
1- New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1- New York (157-1217)(POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)(42)
1- New York (100-91911)(JESSE GRAY)(42)
1- New York (100-154448)(MAXINE GREEN)(47)
1- New York (100-)(TERESA GRANT)(45)
1- New York (100-103904)(RUDY JONES)(45)
1- New York ([redacted])(45)
1- New York (100-)(ELIZABETH FRANCIS)(45)
1- New York (157-892)(RACIAL SITUATION, NYO)(42)
1- New York (157-1255)(COMMUNITY COUNCIL ON HOUSING)(42)
1- New York (100-)(COMINFIL OF COALITION OF MILITANT NEGRO RADICALS)(41)
1- New York

VJA:mzb
(33)

1 ENCLOSURE

1 100-442529.
NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 11 1965

68 AUG 17 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-3022-4

NY 157-1469

Enclosed for the Bureau and offices listed are copies of LHM in above case.

This LHM summarizes available information obtained to date concerning the "Proposed Conference to Form a Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, Washington, D.C., 5/30-31/65," as a basis for recommending continued investigation of captioned organization as a Black Nationalist organization.

If not already done, offices receiving copies of this communication are requested to search indices in their respective divisions concerning individuals listed herein as participating in above conference and include pertinent subversive characterizations, where available.

Review of available material received concerning the National Black Coordinating Committee (NBCC) reflects that leading roles in the formation of this organization were played by JESSE GRAY of New York City, (former CP member, alleged to be currently friendly to the CP) and JAMES BOGGS of Correspondence Group. JESSE GRAY is looked upon as leader of the NBCC.

The Executive Board of NBCC consists of LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, JESSE GRAY and JAMES BOGGS, who are to give "experienced and philosophically grounded leadership to the group." GRACE BOGGS, wife of JAMES BOGGS, who attended one of the formative conferences of the NBCC urged that once the Negroes had achieved political power in the cities, Marxist theory could then be applied to city government operations.

Opposition to the United States role in Vietnam and Dominican Republic were voiced by speakers at formative meetings of the NBCC.

The organization envisioned by LANDRY, GRAY and BOGGS is an organization for Negroes; they are to assume political control of the cities. At the conference held in Washington, D.C., over Memorial Day week-end, JAMES BOGGS, who presided on occasion, made a tribute to MALCOLM X, deceased leader of the Organization of Afro-American Unity. BOGGS praised MALCOLM's views on "black revolution".

JESSE GRAY also has demonstrated his admiration for MALCOLM X by speaking at an OAAU cultural tribute to MALCOLM X held on 5/19/65, in New York City, and by his urging merchants in Harlem, New York City, to close their shops for one day following the assassination of MALCOLM X as a tribute.

JAMES and GRACE BOGGS are Marxists of the Trotskyite brand. JAMES BOGGS was National Chairman of the Correspondence Group in May, 1962. The Correspondence Group is an off-shoot of the Johnson-Forest Group, which has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

No information has been developed which reflects that the CPUSA, to date, has attempted to penetrate the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, or has taken any active interest therein. The following racial and security informants NYO were contacted negatively in May and June, 1965, concerning the captioned organization.

[redacted] b7D

[redacted], who is in occasional contact with JESSE GRAY, has developed no additional information to date concerning the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals.

From available information it appears that the Coalition of Militant Negroes (or temporarily the NBCC) is oriented toward a Black-Nationalist racial-type organization. No whites were permitted to attend the organizing conference in Washington, D.C. MALCOLM X and his theories of "black revolution" were advanced. It is an organization for Negroes, and for Negro political power.

It is recommended accordingly that a continuing investigation of the Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals be instituted as a Black-Nationalist racial-type organization.

Due to the absence of information indicating CPUSA control or interest, it is recommended that no investigation be conducted under the Cominfil caption and no report will be submitted by NYO, UACB.

The identities of confidential sources utilized in attached LHM are set forth below:

Source Number 1
2
3 [redacted], PSI, Detroit Office
4
5
6
7

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ to protect the identities of the above informants, unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these informants might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Copies of attached LHM are being designated locally to G-2 and Secret Service.

It is noted that the NBCC is scheduled to reconvene in Dayton, Ohio, over the weekend of July 4, 1965, to assist W.S. MC INTOSH and his group. MC INTOSH will allegedly host the NBCC during this period.

Cincinnati is requested to alert racial informants and sources as to the scheduled meeting and will afford such coverage as is feasible and obtain pertinent information concerning organization and activities of the NBCC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 21, 1965

Bufile 157-3022
NYfile 157-1469

Communist Infiltration of
Coalition of Militant Negro
Radicals
Internal Security - C

Reference made to previous communications submitted in this matter entitled "Proposed Conference to Form Coalition of Militant Negro Radicals, Washington, D.C., May 30-31, 1965, Racial Matters."

All confidemtial sources utilized in this communication and in the Appendix have furnished reliable information in the past. Characterizations for individuals referred to are set forth at the end of the communication where such characterizations were available.

[redacted] Associated Comm unity Teams (ACT), [redacted], on April 27, 1965, furnished the following information: b7D

Jesse Gray, in April, 1965, had been in contact with militant Negro leaders in various cities which included Cleveland and Dayton, Ohio. Gray made plans for a conference to be held in Washington, D.C. on May 30-31, 1965, which would be a coalition of militant Negro groups. Jesse Gray planned for the coalition to travel from city to city with various groups, assisting each other in conducting street rallies throughout the summer months. The purpose will be to arouse the Negro elements in these cities to the necessity of eliminating police brutality and discrimination against the Negro in the field of housing, employment, and education.

Confidential source number 1, during the period May 3, 1965 to May 6, 1965, furnished the following information:

157-3022-48

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Group I
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100-442529

ENCLOSURE

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Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

On April 30, 1965, Jesse Gray of New York City and Lawrence Landry of ACT were in contact at Chicago, Illinois. Gray stated that many of the long-standing grievances of the Negroes in the large northern cities have not been alleviated. These grievances were in the area of housing, police brutality, and employment practices. Gray and Landry were of the belief that there would be racial violence in the big northern cities during the coming summer.

They evidenced no intention of engaging in any activities which would lead to violence. However, they felt that it would be the responsibility of militant civil rights organizations to attempt to shape public opinion concerning any such violence when and if it should occur. This effort wouldconsist of educating the public as to the nature of the basic issues involved. Such shaping of public opinion would be done through the media of mass leaflet distribution, street meetings, and rallies and possibly recourse to radio and television appearances by leading civil rights people.

Gray and Landry concluded that the United States Government had taken arbitrary action in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. They stated that many people who are dissatisfied with the United States Government policies are not Marxists or Communists, but are people who in many instances would turn to violent action and could be taken over and directed by Marxists.

Jesse Gray's attitude was that he felt this would be a welcome step, namely that the activities of such people could be more effectively controlled and directed under Marxist leadership.

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Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

At a conference in Detroit, Michigan, during the period May 1-2, 1965, attended by militant Negro leaders of civil rights organizations. Jesse Gray and Lawrence Landry were again present as well as James Boggs and Grace Boggs. The purpose of this conference was to set up a program of action and a philosophy for militant civil rights organizations. The focal point of action was to be the large cities of the United States. The Negro must work to assume political control of the City with its various city governmental agencies, particularly the police force.

Grace Boggs stated that once such political authority had been assumed, Marxist theory could then be applied to city government operations. Harlem, New York City, was suggested as a training site where such a political line should be hammered out for nation-wide application.

Grace Boggs commented that funds to support such a program might be available from countries such as Communist China if a concrete and specific program suiting the criteria of such countries could be worked out.

Plans were made for a conference to be held in Washington, D.C., over the Memorial Day weekend, May 29-31, 1965, to include a total of about 50 people. The purpose of the conference would be to finalize plans for action by militant Negro civil rights groups directed toward furthering the civil rights movement.

The program for the militant Negro civil rights groups was to cover the following points:

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Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

1. The problems of the black people living in the ghetto will only be solved by black people themselves. A united effort should be directed toward "black power". Negroes constituted the revolutionary social force.

2. The civil rights movement which originated in the South cannot solve the problems of the northern ghetto. It remains for the movement in the North to carry the struggle to the enemy--towards the system rather than towards new legislation. The force which keeps the system going is the police.

3. The Negroes must struggle to control and govern the cities.

4. "We must prepare ourselves to be ready for what the masses themselves do spontaneously as they explode against the enemy--in most cases, the police--and be ready to take political power wherever possible."

The following information was furnished by confidential source number 2, during the period May 29-June 2, 1965:

The conference to form a coalition of militant Negroes started at the Hedin House Hotel, Washington, D.C., May 29, 1965 at 9:00 p.m. Approximately 50 persons attended this closed session, which ended at 10:00 p.m. Out of the conferences on May 29 and 30, 1965, emerged the National Black Coordinating Committee (NBCC). Some of the groups participating in these conferences were the following:

Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

ACT of Washington, D.C. and Chicago, Illinois; Freedom Fighters, Incorporated, Cleveland, Ohio; Alliance for Racial Mobility (ARM); Washington, D.C.; Community Council on Housing; New York City; Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL), Detroit.

In the closed meeting on May 29, 1965, which was presided over by Julius Hobson and Jesse Gray, a tribute was made to Malcolm X, deceased leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, New York City, by James Boggs of Detroit. In this tribute Boggs praised Malcolm's views on "black revolution" and the futility of waiting to be given freedom. Boggs stated that Malcolm X saw that we must take the freedom and equality that we want and "this is why we are here tonight."

Jesse Gray stated that his group plans to increase black representation and to discourage black votes for white politicians. Lawrence Landry of Chicago urged black control over black vices and a protest for better housing and schools.

Julius Hobson of Washington, D.C. ACT, stated that his group plans to fight for basic changes in the structure of local government to insure better jobs and housing. The representative from the Alliance for Racial Mobility in Washington, D.C. stated that his group intends to fight the "lie" that Vietnam is a war of liberation.

The sessions on May 30, 1965, were also held in the Hedin House Hotel, Washington, D.C. and were chaired by Lawrence Landry, Jesse Gray, and James Boggs. Approximately 55 individuals attended these sessions which

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Negro Radicals

started at 10 a.m and ended at 5:45 p.m. James Boggs in his opening remarks stated "we must learn to use political power as a lever to change the social structure of established society. Boggs discussed revolutionary movements in Cuba, Algeria and China.

In the afternoon session the National Black Coordinating Committee was organized with Jesse Gray as leader and Nahaz Rogers of Chicago, as Treasurer. Each organization present was asked to make a pledge for donations. It was announced that the NBCC is scheduled to meet in Dayton, Ohio, over the July 4th weekend to assist W. S. Mc Intosh and his group in a project.

In order to meet operating costs, financial pledges were made and $215.00 was pledged toward a fund raising drive of $600.00. The purpose of the NBCC will be to assist member organizations in planning and conducting their activities.

W.S. Mc Intosh, from Dayton, Ohio, stated that he plans to organize a group and conduct a sit-in in City Hall, Dayton, Ohio, on July 4, 1965. The NBCC is to assist him in this endeavor and Mc Intosh will host the NBCC on that date.

The following individuals attended the various sessions of the NBCC held May 29-30, 1965, in Washington, D.C., as gathered from information furnished by [redacted] confidential source number 1, and confidential source number 2.

b6
b7C
b7D

Frederick D. Andrews
[redacted]

Rimsky Atkinson of
Washington, D.C.

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Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

James Boggs and
Grace Lee Boggs
[redacted]

John Cloud
[redacted]

b6
b7C

William R. Davis
[redacted]
(city not legible)

Elizabeth Francis
[redacted]

Don Freeman
[redacted]

Ellen Freeman (ARM)
[redacted]

Dan T. Freeman (ARM)
[redacted]

James Flynt
[redacted]

Jesse Gray
6 East 117th Street
New York City
(address of Community
Council on Housing of
which organization
Jesse Gray is director)

Maxine Green
41-15 Vernon Boulevard,
Long Island City,
New York

Teresa Grant
[redacted]

Manie W. Harris
[redacted]

Julius Hobson,
Washington, D.C. ACT

J. Archie Hargraves
[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

b6
b7C

Rudolf W. Jones
415 West 128th Street
New York City
Room 504

James Jackson
of Chicago ACT

W. C. Anas M. Luqman

Lawrence Landry (ACT)
6139 South Indiana Avenue
Chicago

Gaston Neal (ARM)

Dolores Pecham
(no address)

James M. Russell

Elijah Smith

Donald W. Jackson
In care of

Fred X. Kiltrell (ARM)

James Lawson (ARM)

W. S. Mc Intosh

Martha O'Kennard

Marcus G. Roper

William Louis Francis Reed
(Freedom Fighter)

Elaina Stewart
(no city shown)

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Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

Juan Stoakley [redacted]

Glenn Simpson [redacted]

b6
b7C

Major Williams
(Assistant Director,
Community Council on
Housing) [redacted]

Confidential source number 1 advised on June 2, 1965, that an Executive Committee of the NBCC was also formed to give experienced and philosophically grounded leadership to the group. The Executive Committee was composed of Lawrence Landry, Jesse Gray, and James Boggs. Jesse Gray was appointed as salaried travelling representative of the NBCC, minimum salary to be $100.00 plus $25.00 expenses per week.

At the concluding session of the conference on May 30, 1965, funds were collected for Jesse Gray and financial pledges to the new organizations were accepted. It was announced that the next conference of the NBCC would be held on July 4, 1965, at Dayton, Ohio, where a permanent steering committee would be selected.

James Boggs and Grace Lee Boggs

Confidential source number 3 advised on September 26, 1963, that James

Boggs and his wife, Grace Lee Boggs, were members of the Correspondence Group in Detroit at that time.

Confidential source number 4 on May 8, 1962, advised that as of that date James Boggs was National Chairman of the Correspondence Group.

A characterization of Correspondence Group is contained in the characterization of Facing Reality Publishing Company in the Appendix.

Jesse Gray

Confidential source number 5 advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been organizer for the Harlem region of the Communist Party (CP), but this position terminated during November, 1958.

Confidential source number 6 advised on January 24, 1964, that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District CP, Jesse Gray is no longer a member of the CP, but is friendly with the CP.

Communist Infiltration
of Coalition of Militant
Negro Radicals

Rudolf W. Jones

Confidential source number 7 advised on August 11, 1958 that a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section was held on August 8, 1958 in New York City, and that Rudy Jones attended this meeting.

Malcolm X. Little

Malcolm X was former head of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated, New York City. He was assassinated February 21, 1965, in New York City.

The Muslim Mosque, Incorporated is characterized in the Appendix.

Confidential source number 1 advised on June 8, 1965, that the name National Black Coordinating Committee was not formally adopted as the name of the captioned group. However, it is anticipated that a formal name will be adopted at the meeting in Dayton, Ohio, on July 4, 1965.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/8/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-12-02 BY 60290/BCE/dmy/LSW
#427112/427113

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

6 - Ed. Tr.

Re New York teletype of 6/7/66, reporting the Party's intentions regarding the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH.

Enclosed are nine copies of a LHM incorporating information from NY 2010-S*. One copy is enclosed for the information of the Chicago, Jackson and Memphis Offices.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM were:

CG 5824-S*	HENRY WINSTON
NY 694-S*	GUS HALL
[redacted]	CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from sources, the unauthorized disclosure of which could jeopardize the security of the sources, thereby causing irreparable damage to the defense interests of the United States.

1-924 DSK 1-924 DSK EX-103

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - Chicago (61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-269) (HENRY WINSTON) (42)
1 - New York (100-84994) (GUS HALL) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

REC-38 100-442529-1841

1 JUN 9 1966

JMK:gmd
(10)

ENCLOSURE

ONI, G2D, ACSI, Sec. Sv.
AGENCY Dept. Army
REQ REC'D
DATE FORW. 6/9/66
HOW FORW. hdc/fac
BY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

EX-SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
June 8, 1966

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 7, 1966, that Henry Winston and Gus Hall were in contact on that date concerning the shooting of James Meredith in Mississippi on June 6, 1966. Winston related that he and Claude Lightfoot had discussed the case, and had learned (source of information unknown but believed to be the news media) that subsequent to the shots which felled Meredith, and as he was crawling toward Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local police cars, that there was no return of fire against the assailant (Aubrey Norvell) by the (police and FBI), nor was there protective fire to insure that he (Meredith) made it safely to assistance. Winston said the failure to do those things was a brazen case of "one hundred per cent racist bandits firing murderously at the civil rights fighter". That failure, Winston said, showed that there was absolutely no protection whatsoever afforded to Negro democratic fighters even though there were present "so called law enforcement agents". That failure, according to Winston, was not only a dereliction of duty by local authorities, but has national applications as well which, according to Winston, in "our (Party's) opinion calls for the immediate demand of Hoover's (FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover) resignation for his failure to provide protection for democrats in general and Negroes in particular fighting for equal rights in the South".

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 RCE/dcg/lbj
ON 7-12-02 #422114/422113

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333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-1841

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Winston then proposed to Hall that the Party note these observations in the form of a statement in the news media in the nation. Hall agreed that Winston's proposal was a good one. The source, however, was unable to furnish information indicating what action, if any, would be taken by the Party.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in August, 1961, that Henry Winston was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), and Vice Chairman of the Party, during a meeting of the National Committee on August 12 and 13, 1961.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 13, 1964, that Gus Hall was General Secretary of the CPUSA.

According to a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, [redacted] on February 15, 1965, [redacted] Claude Lightfoot was Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois Communist Party (CP).

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1842 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1843 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

TELETYPE UNIT
REC'D
9AM INTELL DIV
JUN 9 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Gasper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FIQ$

FBI NEW YORK

C URGENT

$

IFBI NEW YOK

1155AM

URGENT 6/9/66 KBG

TO DIRECTOR AND JACKSON, ATLANTA ANDD MEMPHIS

JACKSON, ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED /2/

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM; IS-C. OO;NEW YORK.

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH; RACIAL MATTERS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-12-02 BY 60290 BCA/dcg/kk
#427112/427113

XEROX
JUN 14 1966

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, DATED JUNE EIGHT, SIXTY SIX.

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO-S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, ADVISED SIX NINE SIXTY SIX, THAT LEVISON WAS CONTACTED BY BILL STEIN, SCLC FUND RAISER CONCERNING MARCH. STEIN RELATED HE WAS TRYING TO ENLIST FINANCIAL AID AS WELL AS PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN MARCH. SAID WYATT WALKER, FORMER EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SCLC, TOLD HIM HE HAD CANCELLED TWO PLANE LOADS OF PEOPLE WHO PLANNED TO DEPART FOR MISSISSIPPI. REASON FOR CANCELLATION, ACCORDING TO WALKER, WAS DUE TO INFORMATION THAT DEACONS (DEACONSS FOR DEFENSE) WERE INVOLVED AND THAT CORE AND NAACP HAD PULLED

CIT 107 REC-39 100-442529-1844
4 JUN 15 1966
58 JUN 20 1966

END PAGE ONE

RELAYED TO JK-AT-MM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PAGE TWO

OUT OF MARCH. WALKER ACCORDING TO STEIN, WAS TRYING TO REACH KING TO URGE HIM TO WITHDRAW SUPPORT. STEIN SAID KING IS NOT OPPOSED TO WORKING WITH DEACONS.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

CORR L 1:1 WD 10 IS DEACONS PAGE ONE

NEND

WA...JER

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL Drf USED AIRMAIL CONFIDENTIAL SECRET (Priority)

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 9-22-90 Carroll Levison 83-1719

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE 24
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-10-86 Bajm 7-30-82

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-21-91 FBI-1191 9603 RDD/Destroyed 83-1719 6-15-92

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*. (S)
Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C". (S) (U)

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by informant on 6/9/66.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* and NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAC
DATE FORW: 6/14/66
HOW FORW: 1215
BY: RDS INC

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

ENCLOSURE

AGS:omp
(10)

100-442529-1845
REC-25
10 JUN 17 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 20 1966

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

b7D

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source advised that [redacted]

(U)

of U.S.A. Cat subj. organization

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 8/26 Beckington
Declassify on: OADR 10-24-84

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 11-11-91
9803 RDD/DMS/slw
83-1719 6-15-92

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-10-86
7-30-82

So 5/B 6972 EEPTONS 9/20/10 Levison 83-1719

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1845
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 12 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

317 PM URGENT 6-12-66 EDB

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) (157-), ATLANTA, JACKSON, MEMPHIS

ATLANTA, JACKSON, AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

MSG NO. ///1///

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735), (157-)

CIRM, IS-C; MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH, RACIAL MATTERS.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-02 BY 60290 BCE/dig/sbs

NY-3810-S* #427112/427113

NY THREE EIGHT ONE NAUGHT S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS SECRET MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY AND WHO IS PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE PRESIDENT, ADVISED ON JUNE TWELVE SIXTY-SIX THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH KING, BAYARD RUSTIN, AND WALTER (FAUNTROY, DIRECTOR OF WASHINGTON BUREAU OF SCLC) ON THAT DATE. KING MENTIONED IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO EXTEND THE MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI; TIME OF ARRIVAL IN JACKSON IS NOW SET FOR TWENTY-SIXTH. KING INDICATED HIS PLAN IS TO HAVE APPROXIMATELY TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN THE LONG MARCH WITH TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY THOUSAND CONVERGING ON JACKSON AT CLIMAX.

REC-82 100-442529-1846 16 JUN 15 1966

KING REQUESTED RUSTIN AND WALTER TO GO THERE. RUSTIN EXPRESSED RELUCTANCE TO GO FOR FEAR THAT STOKLEY (STOKELY

END PAGE ONE

Included in Ltr to W.H. + AG 6/14/66

53 JUN 27 1966

RELAYED TO AT, JK, ME

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-6-30

CARMICHAEL OF STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE) AND MC KISSICK (FLOYD MC KISSICK, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE) AND "OTHER LEFT WINGERS WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE" OF HIM AND THAT "IT MIGHT DEGENERATE INTO A BLACK NATIONALIST THING." KING AGREED THAT STOKELY WILL GIVE THEM TROUBLE ALL ALONG AND KING EXPRESSED OPINION IT IS GOOD STOKELY DOES NOT HAVE MUCH FOLLOWING. ACCORDING TO KING, STOKELY COMPLAINED THAT SCLC IS GETTING ALL THE PUBLICITY AND STOKELY IS BITTER BECAUSE HE FEELS PRESS HAS PAINTED HIM AS BLACK NATIONALIST AND A RACIST. KING ALSO EXPRESSED OPINION THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET THE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS THEY WANTED ON A FREEDOM BUDGET LARGELY BECAUSE OF VIETNAM. LEVISON COMMENTED WITH RESPECT TO STOKELY AND MC KISSICK THAT THE BEST WAY TO BURY THEIR DOCTRINE IS FOR PEOPLE LIKE BAYARD IN ADDITION TO WHITE PEOPLE TO GET DOWN THERE. WALTER INDICATED HE PLANS TO BE THERE BY MONDAY NIGHT; RUSTIN WAS UNDECIDED ABOUT GOING BUT SAID HE WOULD BE IN CONTACT WITH KING TOMORROW IN ATLANTA WHERE KING PLANS TO BE BEFORE RETURNING TO MARCH. KING SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO BRING SOME PEOPLE FROM CHICAGO BUT ADDED SCLC IS LOW ON FUNDS. LEVISON AGREED TO RAISE FUNDS FOR THIS PURPOSE. LEVISON REQUESTED PERMISSION TO RUN AD IN "NY TIMES" TO RAISE FUNDS FOR MARCH; KING AGREED BUT INSISTED IT BE DONE FOR "MEREDITH MISSISSIPPI MARCH FUND" NOT UNDER NAME OF SCLC.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

INFORMATION FROM NY THREE EIGHT ONE NAUGHT DASH S ASTERISK SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~"SECRET"~~ IN VIEW OF POSITION SOURCE HAS WITH RESPECT TO CIVIL RIGHTS SITUATION AND CP INFILTRATION THEREOF. LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK FOR RLY PLS

:944 CORR P2 L13 W4;"BURY"

END

.$/

WA.[illegible]DLH

FBI WASH DC RELAY

F B I

Date: 6/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL (Priority)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM, II, 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-13-86 7-30-82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
DECLASSIFY BY 6039 DECL OADR
ON 7-15-92 #42 Thy 403 43 157-

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) Garrow | King
(157-
3042 Pat | Dr 3/30/89 87-8546

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Classified by SP6 Ayp-1gw
Declassify on: OADR 10 yrs
Levison 80-513 83-1719

MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-25-93 BY 6039DEEP/dlw #42 Thy 403 43

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Re New York teletype dated 6/9/66, captioned, "CIRM; IS-C; MARCH ON JACKSON, MISS., RACIAL MATTERS", concerning STANLEY LEVISON's appeal to United Steel Workers Union.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM incorporating information contained in referenced teletype. Three copies are furnished Atlanta because King is one of the leaders of the March on Jackson, Jackson and Memphis are furnished copies for their information.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information in the LHM.

REASON-FCIM II 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 1259
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2, 2.3
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6/13/86

REC-52 157-1847

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1 - 157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON)
1 - Memphis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - Jackson (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (157-) (MARCH ON JACKSON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

18 JUN 14 1966

10 - ENCLOSURE

JFO:gmd
(14)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 6/16/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE _____

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 7/11/90

6 JUL 6 1990

11-21-91 12-1-91 9803 83-1719 6154 80-513 Garrow KING 87-0546

FBI/DOJ

ENCLOSURE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 694-S* was the source of the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "Secret" because it has a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization in STANLEY LEVISON.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 13, 1966

SECRET

NY 100-442559

87-0540

80,513 Garrow/KING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 7/11/90 6972 EEP/DMS

11/21/91 E 15/11/91 8403 RDD/DMS/plw 83-1719 6-15-92

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.3
DATE OF REVIEW 6-13-86 7-30-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-02 BY 60324/UCE/dmg/bs #42712/42-7113

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi, in Support of James Meredith
Racial Matters

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324/UCE/dmg/bs
ON 7-15-02 #42712/42-7113

Garrow/King 3048 Pet/rdw 3/30/89
Classified by 8126 BTS/tdw
Declassify on: OADR 10/24/89
80 513 Levison 83-1719

C.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on June 9, 1966, that, on that date, Stanley Levison was in contact with Dora McDonald, Secretary to Martin Luther King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). According to McDonald, she had received word from Matthew Moore, an official of the United Steel Workers, that the steel workers union was ready to join the march in support of James Meredith to Jackson, Mississippi. Moore, she said, related that the union is ready with money and men and that all that was needed was word from King. McDonald said that Moore instructed her to place a call to I.W. Abel, President of the United Steel Workers, and to follow this with a registered letter with the instructions. She asked Levison to prepare this message for her and Levison acknowledged that they desparately need money and also men for the march. (S) U

The source later determined that Levison prepared the following message for McDonald to send to the United Steel Workers: (S) U

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SECRET

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333 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1847

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ASM FOR EXTENSION OF CLASS, II, 1-2.4.2.3 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/21/91

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

March on Jackson, Mississippi,
in Support of James Meredith
Racial Matters

"Once again conscience of nation is aroused by another atrocity on a public highway. We are continuing march begun by James Meredith to dramatize need for legislation to protect non-violent protestors seeking constitutional rights as well as for long range solutions. American society must finally adopt to be true to itself. (S) (U)

"We need support of all people of good will in form of personal participation in the march as well as funds to sustain it. We were not prepared for this emergency financially or organizationally. Nevertheless we are trying to meet it while continuing extensive SCLC programs in Chicago, Georgia and Alabama. We deeply appreciate your past support and know we can count the Steel Workers as true friends in this new test facing our democracy. Please send contributions to 334 Auburn, Atlanta." (S) (U)

Levison instructed McDonald to add to the message information as to where the marchers should report and that transportation from Memphis, Tennessee, to the line of march would be provided. (S) (U)

McDonald informed Levison that the United Automobile Workers also is desirous of assisting in the march and wanted to know if she should send the same communication to them. Levison agreed but told McDonald that she should first contact Andrew Young, Executive Director of the SCLC, since he could have been in contact with Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers. (S) (U) U.S.A.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

P.Y.

~~SECRET~~

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

1:25 PM EST URGENT 6-13-66 TEK

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 131635

CIRM

RENY TELETYPES JUNE 11 AND 12, LAST, CAPTIONED "COMINFIL OF SCLC."

STANLEY LEVISON WAS OBSERVED BY SPECIAL AGENTS TO ARRIVE ATLANTA 10:49 PM, JUNE 12, LAST, VIA DELTA FLIGHT NUMBER 185 AND PROCEED VIA LIMOUSINE SERVICE TO MARIOTT MOTOR HOTEL. AT 10:16 AM, JUNE 13 INSTANT, LEVISON WAS OBSERVED TO ENTER SCLC HEADQUARTERS. CLARENCE JONES AND HARRY WACHTEL WERE OBSERVED TO ARRIVE ATLANTA AT 9:50 AM, JUNE 13 INSTANT VIA DELTA FLIGHT NUMBER 917. THEY PROCEEDED VIA TAXI TO SCLC HEADQUARTERS WHICH THEY ENTERED AT 10:22 AM.

RECEIVED: 2:34 PM LJT

REC-1 100-442529-1848

5 JUN 17 1966

ST-108

RELAYED TO NY

53 JUN 27 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:26 PM EST URGENT 6-14-66 TEK

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 141540

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUT/RE-DIS ON 11/30/88 Garrow/King

3-29-78 TWB: sps
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON 91,2
for r...
HQ... 3-7-78
(Sc...)

CIRM

REATTEL JUNE 13 LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

[redacted] TELEPHONICALLY b6 b7C b7D

FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING BRIEF RESUME OF ALL DAY MEETING AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS [redacted]

[redacted]

100-106970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EX-103

5 JUN 17 1966

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM 6-14-81
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 2-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-14-86

RELAYED TO NY

JUN 20 1966

54 JUN 23 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6021

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

b6
b7C
b7D

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 141540

[redacted]

[redacted] INFORMANT UNDERSTOOD [redacted] PLANNED

TO [redacted] AND RETURN TO [redacted]

[redacted]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM ATLANTA 141540

b7D

INFORMANT WILL BE CONTACTED [redacted] AND FULL DETAILS RE-ABOVE MEETING ASCERTAIN. (X)U

DUE TO THE SENSITIVE POSITION OF [redacted], INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. (X)U

RECEIVED: 1:46 PM LJT

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 15 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK ///10///

4:58 PM EDT URGENT 6/15/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)(157 -)

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735)(157-1679) -1P-

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM; IS - C. OO:NEW YORK /// ENCODED ///

RACIAL MATTERS

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH; RM. NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED SIX FIFTEEN SIXTYSIX STANLEY LEVISON AND MARTIN LUTHER KING WERE IN CONTACT THIS DATE CONCERNING THE NEED FOR FUNDS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI MARCH. KING MADE REFERENCE TO SCLC CONFERENCE IN ATLANTA, ON SIX FOURTEEN SIXTYSIX, WHICH LEVISON ATTENDED, WHERE IT WAS DECIDED THAT VARIOUS CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN THE MARCH WILL SEND OUT THEIR OWN APPEALS FOR FUNDS. KING URGED LEVISON TO EXPEDITIOUSLY HANDLE SCLC (SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE) APPEAL. AS THEY ARE IN DESPARATE NEED ON MONEY IN MISSISSIPPI. LEVISON SAID HE WOULD RUN FUND APPEAL LETTER IN NAME OF MARCH IN THE "NEW YORK TIMES". KING SAID MARCH IS GOING FAVORABLE AND MORE REGISTRATIONS ARE BEING MADE THAN EXPECTED.

100-442529 — 1850

MEMO LHM FOLLOWS.

REC-92

16 JUN 20 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 60340 ACC/dg/sb #427112/427113

END

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

53 JUN 29 1966

WA..LJT

FBI WASH DC CC- MR. SULLIVAN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw.....
How Forw.....
By.....

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

RACIAL UNIT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-12

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(CG 100-41324)

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS, JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966, WASHINGTON, D. C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: WFO)
(CG 157-1081)

Re WFO airtels to Bureau with letterhead memorandums dated 6/1/66 and 6/2/66, respectively, and Chicago airtel to Bureau with letterhead memorandum dated 5/25/66

4 ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
5 - WFO (Enc. 5) (RM)
16- Chicago [redacted] C (U)
(1 - 100-41433) (JESSE GRAY)
(1 - 157-303) (ACT)
(1 - 157-643) (LAWRENCE LANDRY)
(1 - 100-22329) (GUS SAVAGE)
[redacted]
XEROX [redacted]
(1 - 100-41901) (MARY ROGERS)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-572) (DDJ)
(1 - 157-347) (DICK GREGORY)
(1 - 100-40342) (SNCC)

JMC:gas
(29)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. 6/16/66
How Forw. R/S
By ABK/mab

RACIAL UNIT

1 airtel destroyed

100-442529-1851

JUN 14 1966

INT. SEC.

CC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 JUN 29 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 21 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

157-7-5-5-1

CG 100-41324
157-1081

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum, with copies for indicated offices.

CG T-1 utiized in letterhead memorandum is [redacted] PSI. Information was furnished to SAs CLAY M. BRADY and [redacted] on 6/6/66. C (U)

(U) C CG T-2 is [redacted]
CG T-3 is [redacted]
CG T-4 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness. C (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 10, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE
THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE
HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS,
JUNE 1 AND 2, 1966
WASHINGTON, D. C. (CCBM)
RACIAL MATTERS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY Dta DATE 1-29-80

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 25, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois, captioned as above.

On June 6, 1966, Chicago T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Brenetta Howell and Gus Savage did not attend the above conference. Bennett Johnson, accompanied by his girlfriend Ardenia Fouche, ~~& C~~ traveled to Washington in Bennett's car; however, they did not attend the conference nor did they participate in the CCBM demonstration. (U)

Concerning Bennett Johnson, on April 9, 1965, Chicago T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, in early 1964, desiring to broaden its forces in civil rights organizations, accepted Bennett Johnson on the Negro Commission of the CP of Illinois and permitted Johnson to attend Commission meetings, although he was not and is not a member of a CP of Illinois Club and in the strictest classification was not and is not a member of the CP. The CP of Illinois currently considers Bennett Johnson as a maverick who cannot be depended upon nor controlled. (U) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from ~~automatic~~ downgrading and ~~declassification~~

XEROX 1/2/80
JUN 21 1966 CLASS. & EXT. BY 2814 PMU bmg/rdb
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.1.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/10/80

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529 1851

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Concerning Brenetta Howell, Chicago T-2 advised on April 21, 1965, that as of that time Brenetta Howell was a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

Concerning Gus Savage, Chicago T-2, on May 17, 1966, advised Savage, formerly a CP member, is no longer considered to be a CP member at this time. He is still considered to be friendly toward the CP, however, the CP does not trust him since he is attempting to become aligned with a major political party. (U)

Chicago T-1 stated Lawrence Landry, National and Chicago Chapter Chairman of the organization ACT, received an invitation to the conference and did attend. He later spoke at a rally following the CCBM demonstration on June 1, 1966. Entertainer Dick Gregory, Stanley Branche of Chester, Pennsylvania, and Stockley Carmichael, new head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) were present in Washington, D. C. for the CCBM demonstration. (U)

Julius Hobson, Chairman, Washington D. C. Chapter of ACT, was very upset over the small number of demonstrators present to demonstrate on June 1, 1966. Numerous white persons appeared for the CCBM demonstration; however, they were not allowed to participate on orders from Jesse Gray. Among this group were members of Hobson's Chapter of ACT. Gray instructed Hobson to inform this group that they were not welcome, at least the whites. Gray pointed out this was the blackman's march and to allow white participants would endanger his image.

Demonstrators from New York were not as large a group as Gray had anticipated. Gray explained the smallness of his group was due to many who would have made the trip, chose to remain in New York City to receive their welfare checks which arrive approximately the beginning of each month.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning Jesse Gray, Chicago T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the CP but that this position had been terminated in November, 1958. On January 24, 1964, Chicago T-4, advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP. (U)

According to Chicago T-1 Dick Gregory, entertainer, was in Washington during the demonstration; however, he was scheduled to appear on a radio program. He did not participate in the CCBM March; however, he did speak at a rally following the march. (U)

Continuing, Chicago T-1 advised Ernest Thomas, an organizer of the Deacons for Defense and Justice, was expected to participate in the demonstration, but did not appear. (U)

Chicago T-1 observed both those who participated in the conference as well as CCBM demonstrators considered the conference to be fruitless with little if any, positive results. Gray commented that no one should have attended the conference. Those who attended wasted their time to hear President Johnson state that the Federal Government had done all it could, therefore, it was left up to the state governments. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, also known as Deacons for Defense and Justice, Incorporated, the Articles of Incorporation of the Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) as on file with the Secretary of State, for the State of Louisiana, reflects that the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated is a Louisiana corporation domiciled at Jonesboro, Louisiana. The location and business office address of its registered office shall be Amos Service Station (rear), Beach Spring Road, Drawer B, Jonesboro, Louisiana.

"This corporation is organized for the following purposes and to carry on the following purposes:

To instruct, train, "teach and educate Citizens of the United States and especially minority groups in the fundamental principles of the republican form of government and our democratic way of life; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States and the State of Lousiana, as well as the constitution and laws of any other State wherein this corporation may operate; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the use, value and purpose of the ballot and the right to vote; to instruct, teach, train and educate said persons as to the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship relative to the obligation and duties of the community to the citizen: To further instruct, teach, train and educate said persons in the value of economic security and in the effective use of their spending power; to inspire in said persons a sense of responsibility and to develop leadership. This corporation has for its further purpose, and is dedicated to, the defense of the civil rights, property rights, and personal rights of said people and will defend said rights by any and all honorable and legal means to the end that justice may be obtained. This corporation may establish chapters and conduct its business at any place in this State and elsewhere as permitted by law."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEW YORK COMMITTEE TO COORDINATE THE BLACK MARCH AGAINST THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Concerning Stockley Carmichael, new SNCC Chairman, who arrived in Washington, D. C. late June 2, 1966, Chicago T-1 stated during a conversation Carmichael expoused views that all Negro Americans should begin building independent political, economic, and cultural institutions that will be useful tools to institute social imagess in this country. Politically, SNCC intends to endorse and vigorously support the Black Panther Party which the source described as an independent political party devised by SNCC to run Negro candidates for office. Currently most Black Panther Party activity exists in the southern states under the Panther emblem. (U)

Carmichael was in Washington, D. C. at the expense of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) as he was scheduled to appear on NBC's "Today" program, but same was canceled in view of recent astronautical flight coverage.

Following the CCBM demonstration and rally Carmichael journeyed to New York City. According to the source, Carmichael during another conversation pointed out that in the future the New York City Chapter of SNCC planned to become involved in community action thereby extending themselves from their usually role of fund raising for their southern operations.

Chicago T-1 further understands that Gray will fully support the Black Panther Party, when requested, although he is actively organizing tenants' councils in Harlem. Gray also expressed that he personally was not interested in causing a riot as he would not like to see another one. (U)

Chicago T-1 related that there was no CCBM demonstration in Washington, D. C. on June 2, 1966, as had been planned. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 6-9-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL SECRET AIRMAIL (Priority) CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 6942 EEplms
Declassify on: OADR 9/22/90
Levison 83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA Garrow

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
RM
Atlanta file 157-1899

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-10-86
7-30-82

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for Jackson and Memphis 1 copy each and for New York 3 copies of an LHM.

Source utilized in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (S) (U)

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-* (S) (U)

Information in enclosed LHM was furnished by informant on 6/9/66.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S*. It is felt this (S) (U)

(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-26-02 BY 60324 UCBAW/LSW #42711/42713

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- Demonstrations re James Meredith)
(1- 100-442529)
1 - Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
5 - Atlanta
(1- 157-1899)
(1- 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
[redacted]

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 14 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-2/41E 12-4-91 8803 RDD/DWS/dlw

82-1719 4-15-92

AGS:cb
(14)

ENCLOSURE CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UCBAW/LSW
ON 7-15-02 #42711/42713

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2-1-2062

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (C)(U)

Dissemination of information from [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security (C)(U) b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

b6
b7C
b7D

Classified by: 6972 BEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/22/90
Classification Revision 83-1719

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY SOS BTS/BCE 3-11
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-10-86
7-30-82

A confidential source advised that on

[redacted]

(U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-21-91 (DRC #803) (DOJ/OIPR)
83-1719
6-15-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-02 BY 60324 BCE/dmj/kbr

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60340 BCE/dmj/kbr
ON 7-15-02 #4/22/12/40-712

100-442529

SECRET
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Title	DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
Character	RACIAL MATTERS
Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 6-10-76 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1852 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1853 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

F B I

Date: 6/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

CLASSIFIED AND AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL
EXTEND
REASON
FCIM
DATE:
DECLASSIFICATION

(Priority) SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

Classified by 3042 PWT/DPS
Declassify on: OADR

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1679)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE 11/16/77

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 EFFECTING 4/10/90

Reference New York teletype, dated 6/15/66, concerning contact between STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Enclosed are eleven copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) incorporating the information contained in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, was the source of the information. Two copies are furnished for the information of the Jackson and Memphis Offices; and three copies for the Atlanta Office, since it is origin in the KING case and is auxiliary office in CIRM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 60324 UCBAW/STP #42712/42713

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Jackson (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
2 - Memphis (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL - SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (157-1679) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

ENCLOSURE

JMK:gmd
(18)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 UCBAW/STP ON 7-16-02 #42712/42713

20 JUN 18 1966

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SECRET SERV, DEPT, ISD, CRD, FMO
DATE FORW: 6/21/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Classified by 60324
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite

E. C. Wick
53 JUN 29 1966

~~SECRET~~

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence thereof; also because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ... AUTOMATIC EXTENSION ... CLASS. ... 1-4.2 ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-17-86

New York, New York
June 17, 1966

Classified by 6011
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ... DATE 11/16/77

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James H. Meredith
Racial Matters

DECLASSIFIED BY 66290 ... ON 7-16-92

On June 15, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date. Their contact was in reference to the need of funds for the Mississippi march. (U)

King made reference to a conference of the SCLC which was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on June 14, 1966, and which Levison attended, where it was decided that various civil rights organizations engaged in the march will send out their own appeals for funds. (U)

King urged Levison to expeditiously handle the SCLC fund appeal because "they" (the marchers) were in desperate need of money in Mississippi. Levison said he would run a fund appeal letter in the name of the "March Fund" in "The New York Times". (U)

King said the march was going favorably, and that more voter registrations were being obtained than expected. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-14-92 BY 60290 ... #43712/42-13

11-21-91 E 10-14-91 5803 RDD/bmg ... 83719 ... 6-15-92

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 ... CN 80,513 ... 82-0611

Classified by 3642 POT/RDB/BWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/18/88

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

82-0411
Morrow/King
LEVISON
83719

COPIES DESTROYED
333 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1854

ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 18 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WFA

FBI NEW YORK

520PM URGENT 6/18/66 RJG

TO DIRECTOR -5- (100-442529) (157-

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1679) 1P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 6290 SC #427112/427113

SUBJECT CIRM IS - C (900;NEW YORK)

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH

RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

ON JUNE EIGHTEENTH, NINETEEN SIXTY SIX, NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVINSON ADVISED THAT LEVISON AND ANDY (YOUNG), EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONRERENCE WERE IN CONTACT REGARDING MISSISSIPPI MARCH.

YOUNG REQUESTED LEVISON TO PROVIDE FUNDS FOR GROUP IN CHICAGO REFERRED TO AS QUOTE TRANSPORTATION GANG WORKSHOP UNQUOTE TO MISSISSIPPI TO JOIN MARCH THERE. YOUNG SAID COST OF BUS HIRE IS ABOUT NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND WOULD PROVIDE FOR THREE DAY TRIP FROM CHICAGO TO MISSISSIPPI AND RETURN. LEVISON WAS INSTRUCTED TO MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO WEST SIDE CHRISTIAN PARISH AND SEND IT TO MISS MARY LOU FINLEY, THREE THREE ZERO ONE WARREN AVENUE, CHICAGO. LEVISON SAID HE WOULD SEND THAT ON SAME DATE. LHM FOLLOWS.

Included in memo to WFO 6/24, "Selected Racial Developments," 6-20-66 Bap/sgg

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-34-1599

END

CORR LINE TWO LAST WD SHLD BE LEVISON

11 JUN 24 1966

JRL
53
FBI WASH DC

SUBV CONTROL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

F B I

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: 6/21/66

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-21-86

Re Atlanta teletype 6/14/66 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 4 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Source used to characterize JONES is [redacted] in 1954.

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*.

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS - C," and NY 1190-S*.

Effort is made in the enclosed LHM to set forth informant's candid opinion of JONES, LEVISON and WACHTEL based upon his observation of these individuals at the meeting referred to. It is felt informant's opinion is of interest. Of further interest is informant's evaluation of these individuals on a comparative basis which has not been included in the enclosed LHM. [redacted] advised JONES, LEVISON and WACHTEL obviously are shrewd and talented businessmen. He said on the basis of displaying an ability to very promptly

REC-91 100-442529-1855

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
[redacted]
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

AGS:cb
(10)

JUN 22 1966

AGENCY: AGSI-ONI-OSI-SEC-SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 2/23/82
HOW FORW:
BY:

50 JUN 24 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

reach the heart of a matter being discussed, WACHTEL appeared superior to LEVISON and JONES. In this respect informant said he felt LEVISON would rank next to WACHTEL. Informant observed that JONES' contribution to and participation in discussions at this meeting were not as extensive as those of LEVISON and WACHTEL. (a)(u)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* and NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U) (a)(u)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security (a)(u) b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 21, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-27-82
7-30-82

Classified by 1972 GEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/22/90

CARROW/LEVISON
83-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 12-11-91 9803 RDD/DMS/rlc
83-1719 6-15-92

On June 15, 1966, confidential source advised

b6
b7C
b7D

(C) (U)

(C) (U)

(U)

Source observed

(C) (U)

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GROUP I EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1855
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 36
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Page 41 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 20 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

$

FBI NEW YORK

340PM URGENT 6-20-66 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /9/ JACKSON AND MEMPHIS

JACKSON AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM; IS-C; DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH; RACIAL MATTERS

BUFILE 100-442529 AND NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1679).

ON JUNE NINETEEN, SIXTYSIX, NY FIVE ONE EIGHT TWO-S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY ~~SECRET~~) ADVISED THAT

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

JUN 22

4 JUN 22 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 60290 BCE/dcg/bb
#427112/427113

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO-S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY "~~SECRET~~")

ADVISED [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

MAIL COPY SENT TO ATLANTA.

END

LJR R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC-Mr Parkis

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 21 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

435PM URGENT 6-21-66 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /8/ 100-442529 157- ENCODE

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

CIRM, IS-C 00-NEW YORK

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH,

RACIAL MATTERS 00--NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-02 BY 60240 BCE/dmg
#427112/427113

ON THE NIGHT OF SIX TWENTY SIXTYSIX, NY THIRTY EIGHT

TEN-S ASTERISK, SOURCE [redacted]

OTHER Per COURT ORDER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

END PAGE ONE

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

LATER, ACCORDING TO SAME SOURCE, [redacted]

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

AIR MAIL COPIES TO ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA.... MLT

FBI WASH D C

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

(Rev. 12-1-56)

FBI

Date: 6/22/66

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-28-86

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

54688
80514
7378

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT/HOUSE COMMITTEE ON DATE:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta teletype 6/14/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 4 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Sources used to characterize BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted]

Source used to characterize JONES is [redacted]

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S*.

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* (U) and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
(3) 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794) (SCLC)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1- 100-111180 KING) (LEVISON)
(1- [redacted]) (CLARENCE JONES)
(1- 100-148289) (WACHTEL)
10 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1 [redacted]
(1- 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1- [redacted]) (JAMES HARRISON)
(1- [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1- 157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
(1- 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1- [redacted]) (HARRY BOYTE)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, MAG
DATE FORW: 6/24/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: RDE/ed

REC-4 100-442529-1859

JUN 23 1966

Portions of LHM excised according to - INT. SEC. Court order and original forwarded to National Archives MS 5/18/77

AGS:eb
(18)

cc - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1859

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Sources used to characterize BOYTE are AT 1380-S* and AT 1382-S*.

Source used to characterize BERTA GREEN is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Source used to characterize WILLIE MAE MALLORY is [redacted]

Source used to characterize JIM MALLORY is [redacted]

Source used to characterize CARL and ANNE BRADEN is [redacted] (by request). (U)

Source used to characterize JACOBS is [redacted]

Sources used to characterize BARBER are NY 2010-S and AT 1380-S*.

Source used to characterize DAVIS is [redacted]

Source used to characterize ARNOLD JOHNSON is NY 694-S*.

Source used to characterize HALL is NY 694-S*.

Source used to characterize CERNEY is [redacted]

Source used to characterize COLLINS is [redacted] (by request).

Source used to characterize MEYERS is [redacted]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from highly sensitive sources with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 22, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SPK/RMH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6.22.86
54688
80514
73516

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 15, 1966, confidential source advised that

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted] (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE:

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1 (U)
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND ~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

ENCLOSURE

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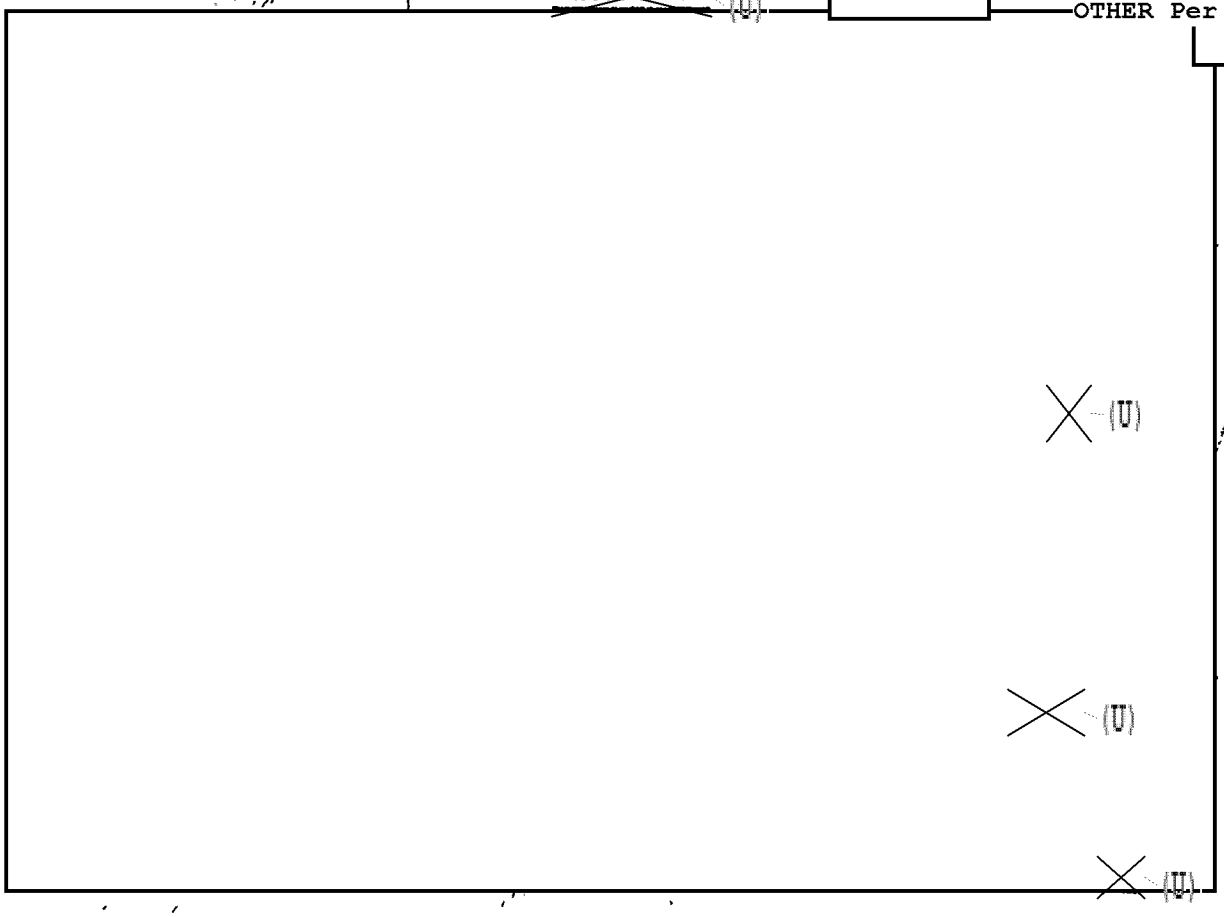
~~SECRET~~ (U) OTHER Per Court Order



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(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HARRY G. BOYTE

On 2/27/64 Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, advised that while attending the kidnapping trial of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in Monroe during February, 1964 as a defense witness, HARRY G. BOYTE was observed to be in frequent contact with BERTA GREEN.

On 4/29/63, Inspector ROXEY CHARLES, Norfolk, Virginia Police Department, furnished a copy of a program pertaining to a meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Norfolk 4/26 - 27/63. This program set forth a list of the names of "resource people." Among these names appeared that of HARRY BOYTE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

BERTA GREEN

On 2/28/64, a confidential source advised BERTA GREEN was then a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

On 2/11/59, a confidential source advised that while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party in New York City, JIM MALLORY identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JIM MALLORY

A confidential source on 3/6/59 advised JIM MALLORY as of that date was organizer of the Harlem, New York Branch of the Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On August 30, 1963, a confidential source advised that CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF is attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN E. JACOBS, also known as Jon Jacobs

A confidential source advised on September 16, 1965, that on September 13, 1965 JON JACOBS attended an executive board meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), held at the residence of Beth Edelman, 932 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The comstitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meetings of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965 in connection with the DCA Summer Project).

~~SECRET~~ (U)

JOHN BARBER

A confidential source advised 11/22/57 that JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. Source advised BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics.

On 2/11/66, Special Agents of the FBI observed JOHN BARBER enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant, 233 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, and stand close to the entrance. At 11:37 a.m., ISOBEL CERNEY was observed to enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant and immediately engage BARBER in conversation.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON

On 2/14/66, a confidential source advised ARNOLD JOHNSON, as of that date, was Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GUS HALL

On 2/14/66, a confidential source advised GUS HALL as of that date, was General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

GEORGIA

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

A confidential source on August 25, 1961, advised that a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. Source reported that $36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY.

Source advised on September 18, 1961, that a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag," and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers.

Source advised on August 28, 1962, that ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY are now out of the Communist Party although the $25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

member of

A Confidential source made available during June of 1965 a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965, which reported that the spring meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF met on April 16, 1965, at the Inter-Denominational Theological Seminary, 633 Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the members of the Board, Advisory Committee, and staff, also present was Mrs. Virginia Y. Collins.

The minutes also revealed that Mrs. Virginia Y. Collins was designated as Special Assistant to Dr. James A. Dombrowski, Executive Director of SCEF by action of the Board.

On March 11, 1965, Detective Bernard Windstein, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department, advised that a leaflet had been distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Citizens which lists Virginia Young Collins as chairman. Windstein stated a source of his department had advised that this leaflet was mimeographed in the office of SCEF and that 5,000 copies had been prepared of which 3,000 were to be distributed locally, and the remaining 2,000 were to be mailed to various individuals. This leaflet set forth information that an hour prayer meeting would be held at the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, 2321 Thalia Street, at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, 1965, to adopt a petition to Federal officials and, in addition, to dramatize their concern and demands, a march from the church to the Federal Building on Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was planned.

At approximately 2:10 p.m. on March 14, 1965, a total of 65 demonstrators were observed in front of the Federal Building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. This observation was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GEORGE MEYERS

A confidential source on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee, and also knows him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

24*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 22, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1858 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: SP4 SRM/EB
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 1-21-88

94685 73518 80514

FBI

Date: 6/21/66

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 9/27/88 SRM/EB

11-24-91 E.P. 1.9 4803 RDD/DAS/dlw 83-719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS UNLIMITED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 10-8-85 1678 RFP/KH

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) [redacted]

RE: CIRM

7-5-84 Classified by 8973 IDK/RP Declassify on: OADR

OTHER Per Court Order

Re Atlanta teletype 6/14/66 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for Los Angeles 1 copy and for New York 4 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] X(4)

Source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] X(4)

Source used to characterize LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S* X(4)

Sources used to characterize BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] X(4)

Information concerning RUTH BAILEY of the Harlem Office of SCLC was furnished New York in Atlanta airtel and

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-442529)
(1- 100-438794) (SCLC)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1- [redacted]) (CLARENCE JONES)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
8 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
(1- [redacted])
(1- 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1- 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1- [redacted]) (JAMES HARRISON)
(1- [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1- 157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
(1- 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SERV.~~
DEPT: ~~ND~~, CRD, ~~BAC~~ FBI (U)
DATE FORW: 6/24/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

REC-4 100-442529-1860

9 JUN 22 1966

X(4)

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AGS:cb (17)

Classified by 1608
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b6 b7C b7D b3 b6 b7C b7E

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

LHM dated 6/17/66 captioned as above.

Inasmuch as the enclosed LHM refers to GWENDOLYN GREEN and SIDNEY MOORE of the Western Christian Leadership Conference, one copy enclosed LHM is being furnished Los Angeles.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* and NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this [redacted] dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 21, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

7-14-80 SP2 JRM el 2 6-2-86 54 685 73 518 80 514

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

7-5-84 Classified by 8972TDK/KH

Declassify on: OADR

SECRET (U) 9803 RDD/DMS/tw 63-1719 6-54 2
11-21-91 CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 1678 RPP/ICH

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/27/98 DER/RDS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 15, 1966, a confidential source advised that

OTHER Per Court Order

(U)

OTHER Per Court Order

Classified by 6388
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/28/97

SECRET (U)
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-441259-186

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

(U)

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 21, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 21, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 1678 RFD

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

7-5-84
Classified by 8970TDKlell
Declassify on: OADR

On June 15, 1966, a confidential source advised that

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

(U) ~~SECRET~~

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C." (U)

Source used to characterize HOOVER is NY 5019-S* (U)

For the information of Detroit, CAROL HOOVER is a light complected Negro female, marital status single. UACB, Detroit will ascertain whether records of the Detroit Police Department reflect any charges outstanding against HOOVER as indicated by information set forth in the enclosed LHM.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) NY 1190-S* (U) and NY 5019-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 22, 1966

7-5-84
Classified by 8972TDKlell
Declassify on: OADR

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-3
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-20-86
6-4-79 TW

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 15, 1966, a confidential source advised that

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

(4)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 16-2185-Pkl
11-21-91 SP3 2001 MSP

Classified by 6008
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/28/11

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/27/78 JFB/RLL

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
62-4422-1861

~~SECRET~~ (U)

OTHER Per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents arenot to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of our new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. ~~S~~ (U)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. ~~S~~ (U)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/22/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReBuairtel, 6/10/66.

Sources close to CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON have not furnished any additional information to show that JONES, and the group of which he spoke during April, 1966, have made any progress toward the purchase of the "Amsterdam News". However, the following information furnished by NY 5496-S* on June 15, 1966, appears to concern problems which JONES is experiencing in his effort to purchase this newspaper:

On June 15, 1966, JONES was in contact with "DOUG" (undoubtedly DOUGLAS PUGH, Asso. Executive Director of Haryou-Act, an anti-poverty training program for Negro youth in NYC). DOUG indicated that he had talked to a "SAM" (LNU), who said that "this guy" (possibly C.D. POWELL, owner of the "Amsterdam News") had gone through "these changes" about selling "the paper" on one or two occasions. PUGH also indicated that "SAM" told him he did not believe it was a question of the money, but believes "this guy" is psychologically all fouled up at the moment as to whether to really release "this baby" (the newspaper) because it is the only thing he has now in life that gives him any sense of importance.

REC-97 1862

JUN 1966

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JFO:rmv
(7)

b6
b7C

53 JUN 29 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PUGH expressed his opinion that "our" only position at this point would be to bring "this guy" (possibly C.D. POWELL) in and assure him he would be "Chairman of the Board or something like that." JONES agreed with this, but PUGH added that "he" (POWELL?) was apparently resisting a call from BILL (believed to be BILL VANDEN HEUVEL, who would be putting up the money for the purchase of the paper) and that, therefore, JONES could call "him." JONES said he would be happy to do it.

PUGH continued that he also believed that if "we meet him" he (PUGH) would point out that if "he" died the next day, the paper would go into trust, which means "they" would have to sell to anyone, as an executor of the estate, at the best price. PUGH added that this would not be a Negro situation which "he" (POWELL) is interested in. JONES agreed they should put it to "him" pointedly and PUGH also agreed that JONES should also point out that they would be delighted to have "him" serve as Chairman of the Board because they need his experience and guidance.

The Bureau will be advised of any information received showing that JONES and his group have succeeded in purchasing or are about to purchase the "New York Amsterdam News".

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 6/21/66

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-21-91 EX-113 9305 DOB/BCE/dlw 93-1719 6-1592

ALL INFORMATION HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 60322 BCE/dlw/bsc #427112/427113

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-21-86

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) 69T2 EEP/DNS
(157-1679)

7-30-82

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO:NY)

8-18-87 Carrow Levison 83-1719 9-22-90
Classified by SP8 BTS/BCE
Declassify on: OADR
#353760

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
6/24/86 Classified by SP8 FMO/EPT
Declassify on: OADR #353760

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING
THE SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322 BCE/dlw/bsc ON 7-16-02 #427112/427113

ReNYteletypes 6/18 and 6/20/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM containing information furnished by NY 3810-S* on 6/18/66 and NY 5182-S* on 6/19/66, relating to the March on Jackson, Mississippi in protest over the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH.

ENCLOSURE

(4) - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (Demonstrations Protesting Shooting of JAMES MEREDITH)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-) (Demonstrations re JAMES MEREDITH)
(1 - 100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC)
2 - Chicago (100-) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-) (Demonstrations re JAMES MEREDITH)
2 - Jackson (100-) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 157-) (Demonstrations re JAMES MEREDITH)
2 - Memphis (100-) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (Demonstrations re JAMES MEREDITH)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (47)
1 - New York [redacted] (JOHN MAROUSEE) (47)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)
1 - New York (157-1679) (42)

REC-31 EX-113

JUN 22 1966

DFO'C:nbc
(21)

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

69 JUL 7 1966

C. C. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC-SEC; DEPT; JSD, CRD, RAD, FBIHQ, WASH, D.C.
DATE FORW: 6/23/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

b6
b7C

ENCL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1679

Two copies each are furnished for the information of the Chicago, Jackson and Memphis Offices, and three copies for Atlanta [illegible] that office of origin in the Cominfil of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) case.

The sources used in characterizations in this LHM are as follows:

NY 694-S*	STANLEY LEVISON
[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
NY 2359-S*	
NY 4212-S*	BAYARD RUSTIN
[redacted]	BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

b6
b7C
b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 5182-S*, highly sensitive sources engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

New York, New York
June 21, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY 60324 BCE/dmj/kds
ON 7-16-02 #427112/427113

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-21-86

7-30-82

Bufile 100-442529

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/21/91 9853 RDD/dmj
85-1719 / 6-15-92

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

Classified by SP2 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
6/25/760

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, ascertained on June 18, 1966, that

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-16-02 BY 60324/BCE/dmj/kds
#427112/427113

8-18-87 S/9 Elw bcm
OADR
6972 DEPLOMS
7-22-90

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
33 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-183

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James Meredith

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

This source, further ascertained that on June 18, 1966, [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting
of James Meredith

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 19, 1966, that [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James Meredith

OTHER Per Court Order

The source further advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date June 23, 1966

Civil Rights Division is being advised. All pertinent information is being furnished to Attorney General and the White House.

CAP:ncn

JEH WLS

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 22 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK ///17///

9:54 PM EDT URGENT 6/22/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS

FROM NEW YORK -2P-

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST ~~CIRM, IS-C~~ (NY 100-153735) (BU 100-442529) (OO..NEW YORK);

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH, RACIAL MATTERS (NY 157-QYUO) (BU 157-) (OO..NEW YORK).

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM ~~RENYTEL~~ SIX TWENTY AND LHM SIX TWENTY SIXTYSIX.

ON SIX TWENTYONE SIXTYSIX, NY FIVE FOUR NINE SIX DASH S ASTERISK

A SOURCE

OTHER Per Court Order

- UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

END PAGE ONE

18 JUN 27 1966

54 JUL 5 1966

NY 100-153735

NY 157-1679

OTHER Per Court Order

SOURCE LATER ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

SOURCE ADVISED ON SIX TWENTYTWO, SIXTYSIX, [redacted]

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...JER

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 1678 RPP/cld
11/21/91 & 12-11-91 9803 RDD/DMW/Ollie 83-1719 6-15-92

FBI

Date: 6/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM,

7-5-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/cld
Declassify on: OADR

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
OTHER Per Court Order

Re Atlanta teletype 6/14/66 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 4 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source used to characterize BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*. (U)
Sources used to characterize BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] Source used to characterize JONES is [redacted]

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S*

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAO, STATE
DATE FORW: 6/23/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - [redacted]) (CLARENCE JONES)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
9 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 [redacted] (JAMES HARRISON)
(1 [redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1 - 157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

AGS:cb
(17)

REC-61 100-442529-1865

EX-108

JUN 24 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6/23/86

57 JUL 6 1966

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

54 688
D3528
80 514

UNREC COPY AND COPIES ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (S) (U) because it contains information from NY 694-S* and NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. CONFIDENTIAL

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 23, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DRC
DATE: 10-8-85 16788FP1eff
11-21-91 & 12-11-91
9803 RDD DALAS LOW
883719 6-15-92

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

7-5-84
Classified by 8972 TAKeff
Declassify on: OADR

On June 15, 1966, confidential source advised that

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

(9)

7-14-80
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 4 JRM/pk
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-23-86
4 685 93 516 80 514

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-442529-17 2

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

OTHER Per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S) (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 23, 1966

Title ~~SECRET~~ (U) COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

F B I

Date: 6/14/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET

(Priority)

INFORMATION CONTAINED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735 [redacted]
(157-1679)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Classified by 60
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

OTHER Per Court Order

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE
SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH;
RACIAL MATTERS

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90

Re New York teletype, 6/12/66, captioned "CIRM" and "MARCH ON JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, IN SUPPORT OF JAMES MEREDITH; RACIAL MATTERS", [redacted] furnished by NY 3810-S* (U)

Enclosed are eleven copies of a LHM incorporating the information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies are furnished for the information of Jackson and Memphis Offices. Two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office since that office is origin in the KING case.

5 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
3 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Jackson (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
2 - Memphis (100-) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 157-) (DEMONSTRATIONS)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (157-1679) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) REC-61

16 JUN 15 1966

JMK:gmd
(19)

CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUL 6 1966

Copy to: [ ] Info [ ] action by routing slip for date 6-17-66 by [illegible] RACIAL UNIT

XEROX JUN 28 1966

11 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JUN 24 9 19 AM '66

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
JUN 24 10 13 AM '66

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

JUN 23 9 57 AM '66

F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
JUN 23 9 11 AM '66

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI
JUN 23 9 47 AM '66

JUN 27 1966

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF
DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

It was the opinion of NY 3810-S* that [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

NY 2359-S*, NY 4212-S* and [redacted] were the sources used in the BAYARD RUSTIN characterization. b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the United States and Communist influence thereof; also because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/LR
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6.14.96
2
6076

New York, New York
June 14, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

1/24/96
Classified by 54 JJ 64
Declassify on: OADR
3042 Put Bur 8753760
Classified by 6680
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/14/97

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

[redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/16/77 (NO) 428

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

On June 12, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, disclosed that

[redacted]

7-16-02 #427112/427113

[redacted]

OTHER Per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XEROX JUN 27 1966
XEROX JUN 28 1966
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-16-02 BY 60290 #427112/427113
11-21-91 & 12-11-91 98DB ADD/SUBST OBJ 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 DEPLDMS 4/10/90 82-0611 CN 80,513 6-15-92

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations Protesting the
Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations Protesting the
Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Bayard Rustin

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Demonstrations Protesting the
Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly (S) (S)(A)(4)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advise as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CPUSA. (9)(4)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL

Date: 6/7/66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100-153735)
(WFOfile 100-43710)

COMINFIL, SNCC
IS-C
(Bufile 100-439190)
(ATfile 100-6488)
(WFOfile 100-41626)

39410
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM captioned as above. Two and three copies, respectively, of same LHM as enclosed for the NY at AT Offices.

Sources furnishing info in LHM is [redacted] who furnished info to SA [redacted], on 6/7/66. (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

LHM is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ sinceinfo from informant could reasonably be attributed to him and results in his identification, compromising his future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: 12-8-86
25X2

(4) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - New York (RM) (Encs. 2)
3 - Atlanta (RM) (Encs. 3)
(1 - 100-6812) (CARMICHAEL)
3 - WFO
(1 - 100-43503) (CARMICHAEL)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

LSM:sew
(12)

AIRTEL

REC-43 100-442529-1867

4 JUN 29 1966

C. C. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]
DATE FORW: 6/9/66
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: RTB/ci

5-Cust

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Washington, D. C. 20535
June 7, 1966

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS;

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

39111

On June 7, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished confidential information in the past, advised that George Meyers, Communist Party (CP) District Chairman for the Washington, D. C., Virginia and Maryland district, stated a discussion was held regarding the recent change of leadership of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee at a recent National Committee meeting of the CP. A decision was made at this meeting to wait a period of two months and thereafter, publicly attack Stokely Carmichael. Meyers described Carmichael in profane terms but did not elaborate on reasons for his dislike of Carmichael or the reasons for which Carmichael would be attacked by the CP. (U)

Classified by SP1AGEW
Declassify on: OADR 12/8/86
252028

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

XEROX JUN 29 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-111

6/28/66

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, CDI (100-103)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (61-307)

CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT
IS-C

On 6/28/66, [redacted] advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is leaving New York City for Chicago on Tuesday evening 6/28/66. He plans to hold a press conference in Chicago on Thursday 6/30/66, then will depart for Los Angeles to attend the NAACP convention. His plans are to remain in Los Angeles for one week. b7D

Los Angeles cover activities of LIGHTFOOT, an intensification subject of the Chicago Division.

In the event LIGHTFOOT makes any public appearances, Los Angeles should handle under the Public Appearances of Party Leaders program.

5 - Bureau (RM)
1-100-142522 (CDI)
1-61-3176 (NAACP)
3 - Los Angeles (RM)
1-100- (CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT)
1-100- (CDI)
1-100- (NAACP)
2 - Chicago
1-100-41324 (CDI)
1-100-3261 (NAACP)
RAV:lab/eeb
(11)

100-44[illegible]-1

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL 1 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 6/[redacted]66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S-P-J-Am-1-4-5
REASON(FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2) 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-23-86

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (157-
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (157-1679)

SUBJECT: ~~CIRM~~
~~IS-C~~
(00:NY)

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS
(00:NY)

OTHER Per Court Order

ReNYteletype dated 6/21/66, reporting contact between STANLEY LEVISON and ADELE KANTER.

Enclosed are 11 copies of a LHM reporting the information contained in referenced Teletype. The source of the information was NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies each are enclosed for the information of the Jackson and Memphis Offices, and three copies are enclosed for Atlanta since that office is origin in the Cominfil of the Southern Christian Leadership (SCLC) case. (*)(U)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUN 28 1966
How Forw. T-5
By [redacted] / RACIAL UNIT

4-Bureau (Enc. 11)(RM)
(1-100-106670)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)
3-Atlanta (100-6670)(Enc. 3)(INFO)(RM)
(1-157-)(DEMONSTRATIONS RE JAMES MEREDITH)
(1-100-5718)(COMINFIL SCLC)
2-Jackson (100-)(Enc. 4)(INFO)(RM)
2-Memphis (100-)(Enc. 2)(RM)(INF)
5-New York
(1-100-46729)(BAYARD RUSTIN)(42)
(1-100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(42)
(1-100-136585)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
(1-100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)(41)

REC-42
EX-103
JUN 29 1966

JMK:lmf
(19)

11 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 15 1966

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/16/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (87, 063) DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 EFFECTS 4/10/90

ONE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~

For the assistance of the Jackson Office, two photographs are enclosed. One photograph is of STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and CLARENCE JONES. The other, a photograph of STANLEY LEVISON is much clearer than the composite photograph of the three men.

NY 694-S* was the source of the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. NY 2359-S* NY 4212-S* and [redacted] b7D were the sources used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes highly sensitive information about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 23, 1966

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Classified by 6070
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 Bce/dmj/bb
ON 7-17-02 #427112/427113

11/14/77

2/24/88
Classified by S+ Smart pt
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Demonstrations Protesting the
Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

On the night of June 20, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which reflected contact between

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 9804 mmk
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-23-86

6076

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 11/16/77 6A 9402 VL

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

8-18-8[illegible] 12/30/88 SP4ELW6A

#253760

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP DNES 4/10/90
~~DE-482~~ CN 80,513 82-0611

100-442529-1868

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Demonstrations Protesting the
Shooting of James Meredith
Racial Matters

OTHER Per Court Order

Later during June 21, 1966, according to the same source,

OTHER Per Court Order

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 7 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

352PM URGENT 6-7-66 KBG

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 ENCODE 191

FROM NEW YORK 199-1537532P

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM;-C. OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TWO ZERO ONE ZERO-S ASTERISK ADVISED ON JUNE SEVEN, SIXTY SIX, THAT HENRY WINSTON AND GUS HALL (COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS) WERE IN CONTACT REGARDING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH. WINSTON RELATED THAT HE AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT HAD DISCUSSED THE CASE AND HAVE LEARNED (SOURCE OF INFORMATION UNKNOWN) THAT SUBSEQUENT TO THE SHOTS WHICH HIT MEREDITH, AND AS HE WAS CRAWLING TOWARD FBI AND POLICE CARS, THERE WAS NO RETURN OF FIRE AGAINST ASSAILANT (BY THE POLICE AND FBI) NOR WAS THERE PROTECTIVE FIRE TO INSURE THAT MEREDITH MADE IT SAFELY TO ASSISTANCE. WINSTON SAID IT WAS A BRAZEN CASE OF "ONE HUNDRED PER CENT RACIST-BANDITS FIRING-MURDEROUSLY FIRING AT THE CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHTER." THAT, WINSTON SAID, SHOWED THAT THERE WAS

EX-113 REC 22 100-442529-1869

JUL 1 1966

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

57 JUL 7 1966

ABSOLUTELY NO PROTECTION WHATSOEVER GIVEN TO NEGRO DEMOCRATIC FIGHTERS EVEN WHEN THERE WAS PRESENT "SO CALLED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENTS." THAT FAILURE WAS NOT ONLY A DERELECTION OF DUTY BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES, BUT HAD NATIONAL IMPLICATIONS AS WELL, WHICH ACCORDING TO WINSTON, IN " OUR OPINION CALLS FOR THE IMMEDIATE DEMAND OF HOOVER'S RESIGNATION FOR HIS FAILURE TO PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR DEMOCRATS IN GENERAL AND NEGROES IN PARTICULAR FIGHTING FOR EQUAL RIGHTS IN THE SOUTH."

WINSTON PROPOSED TO HALL THAT THE PARTY ISSUE THIS IN FORM OF STATEMENT TO NEWS MEDIA IN NATION. HALL CONCURRED THAT IT WAS A GOOD SUGGESTION. HOWEVER, SOURCE FURNISHED NO INFORMATION AS TO WHAT FINAL ACTION, IF ANY, PARTY WOULD TAKE.

MAIL COPIES SENT TO JACKSON AND MEMPHIS.

LETTER HEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

VWA ..

JGD

FBI WASH., D.

ONE SECOND FOR CORR PLS.

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

cc- Mr. McDermott

"This was to be expected" when we had "observers" present which should not have been done. Just who decided to have agents [illegible] on this march? This [illegible] march & not the one which President Clark & Dr Lockard agreed to cancel during their

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: June 21, 1966

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED) (Priority)

Crim. Div
55, CTS, OEO,

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)

RE : POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
7/4/66, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
INFO CONCERNING

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 27 1966

How Forw. R - 5

By _____

/ RACIAL UNIT

Transmitted herewith is an original and 10 copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination. One extra copy is being furnished to the Bureau for the Bureau file on CIRM.

Appropriate copies of the LHM have been designated for Region II, 115th INTC, U.S.Army, Pasadena; OSI; ONI; U.S.Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Sources utilized in LHM are as follows:

Source 1

Source 2

b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~Confidential~~ because data furnished by Source One through Source Two could reasonably result in identification of ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise the further effectiveness thereof.

(3) - Bureau (Encls.11) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles

JST:ARL
(5)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
151 JUN 29 1966

JUN 23 1966

SUBV CONTROL

C.C. - WICH

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

50 JUL 6

LA 157-943

The indices of the Los Angeles Division contain no information identifiable with LENIER EGGLESTON.

Close liaison continues to be maintained with local authorities and sources of the Los Angeles Office for pertinent and significant developments concerning the report of possible racial violence on 7/4/66.

It should be noted that officers of the Los Angeles Police Department, concerned with racial matters, have advised that rumors continue to be received on a daily basis of pending racial violence. These officers feel that the situation in the Watts - Los Angeles area, continues to be tense but at the present time "the situation on the street" is normal for the Watts area. The police continue to remain alert for any signs of heightened racial tension and appropriate steps are thereupon taken to nullify or extinguish the situation.

[redacted] and CS LA 4703-S were advised of the potential for racial violence on or about 7/4/66, on 6/20/66 by SA JOHN S. TEMPLE. b7D

The Los Angeles Division continues to closely follow the activities of the Citizens Alert Patrol aka. and the Bureau will be advised accordingly of any developments that may take place.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 21, 1966

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
7/4/66, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "People's World", a West Coast Communist publication, on Saturday, June 18, 1966, page 3, columns 1 and 2, reported that concerned individuals in the White communities have initiated efforts to work outside the ghettos to forestall a "long, hot summer" and it was announced that a meeting was scheduled to be held at the First Unitarian Church, 2936 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles (see appendix), on Friday, June 17, 1966, at 8:00 P.M., to discuss "How best to improve police-community relations, specifically in regard to minority groups" and "How best to mobilize, inform and concerned support for the Negro community within our own organizations and communities." The meeting would be sponsored by representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union, Students for Democratic Society, Women for Legislative Action, Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs, and others (see appendix). It was announced that among those expected to be present at the meeting were representatives from the United Civil Rights Council and Negro Attorney Ben Wyatt of the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations.

Source One advised he was in attendance at a meeting which was held at the First Unitarian Church on June 17, 1966, from 8:00 to 10:30 P.M. He stated the meeting was arranged by the Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs but they desired this fact be kept a ~~secret~~. The meeting was attended by approximately 48 persons, a number of whom were Negroes. Ben Wyatt, a Negro Attorney, was among those in attendance. The main speaker at the meeting was a Negro male whom the informant identified as LEN, age 30-35, height 5'7", stocky build, who was alleged to be a captain in the Civil Alert Patrol which is an organization presently operating in the Watts area of South Los Angeles for the purpose of checking on police brutality. Source One furnished the foregoing on June 20, 1966.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 2010
cat 2 5/20/77
6855
DECLASSIFY ON: 1/6/78
CH

100-442529
~~ENCLOSURE~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
7/4/66, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The informant stated there was some speculation and discussion on the possibility of a Negro revolt to take place on 7/4/66, and it was brought out that such an uprising would begin with fires in the Watts area which would spread to all areas of Los Angeles wherever Negroes were living. It was indicated at the meeting that many of the Negroes were armed. The informant noted that Len also discussed the Civil Alert Patrol and a collection was taken from those in attendance for the benefit of the patrol. A donation of $10 per person was requested. The informant stated there was also discussion of the possibility of developing a Civil Alert Patrol to operate in those areas of Los Angeles which were predominantly Mexican-American and a delegation was selected to discuss the matter with the Los Angeles Police Commission.

Source Two on June 20, 1966, advised that among those in attendance at the meeting of June 17, 1966, at the First Unitarian Church, Los Angeles, was one Lennie Eggleston, a male Negro, who was a leader in the Citizens Alert Patrol. The informant stated that Eggleston commented on the fact that in the event of another riot Negroes would hit the Baldwin Hills area wherein wealthy Negroes reside. It was indicated that there is a considerable amount of resentment among the Negroes against the wealthy Negroes in the community.

The "Los Angeles Herald Examiner", a large daily-evening metropolitan Los Angeles newspaper, on June 20, 1966, published an article which disclosed that Lenier Eggleston [redacted] b6 b7C for the self styled Watts area for the Community Alert Patrol (aka.) was injured when his auto hit a power pole at Coliseum Boulevard and Chesapeake Avenue, Los Angeles, according to police reports. Police stated Eggleston refused to go with City Ambulance Attendants on Sunday, June 19, 1966, when they offered to take him to the Central Receiving Hospital. Eggleston allegedly told the police he was rushing to the scene of a "major disturbance" when he lost control of his car and it crashed into a power pole. The police reported there was no disturbance and told the press Eggleston had some $200 worth of mobile radio equipment in his car which bore the markings "Community Alert Patrol" on its sides. The paper noted that CAP is a group of South Los Angeles Negroes who contend they are on the lookout for alleged "police mal-practices" in their area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Mr. Paul Weiss, Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, California, was advised of the foregoing on June 20, 1966, at 9:30 A.M., by SA John S. Temple.

The Los Angeles Police Department is fully cognizant of the report of a pending racial incident to take place on July 4, 1966. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office has also been alerted to the possibility of a racial incident on July 4, 1966.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no information identifiable with Lenier Eggleston.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, ONI, OSI, the U. S. Attorney and U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, for information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1

APPENDIX

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH OF LOS ANGELES

A source advised on May 4, 1965, that the premises of the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles have been utilized for meetings by Communist Party members and sympathizers over a period of years. Speakers and lecturers at the church frequently espouse Communist causes or follow the Communist Party line. Communist front group literature is distributed at the church. The church is used by some Communist Party members for "mass concentration" work.

This same infiltration extends to adjuncts of the church such as the Unitarian Public Forum and the Unitarian-Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN has been minister of the church since 1948.

Reverend STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN is described in the Fourth Report, Un-American Activities Committee in California, 1948, page 115, as a very active "Communist fronter" and connected with numerous "Communist front organizations and activities."

Membership in the First Unitarian Church does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

On April 23, 1964, a source advised that the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, was organized by RUTH GREENBAUM with the assistance of MARVIN TREIGER in February, 1964.

A second source advised on April 17, 1964, that as of April, 1964, RUTH GREENBAUM was a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) and that MARVIN TREIGER was chairman of the Youth Commission, SCDCP.

The first source above stated that the Du Bois Club was organized mainly to meet the needs of Marxist-Orientated students at the University of California at Los Angeles, (UCLA), but that the club eventually hoped to spread its influence into other areas in West Los Angeles.

The records of the Office of Dean of Student Activities at UCLA, reveal that in February, 1964, the Du Bois Club filed for permission to hold meetings and other special functions on the UCLA campus and that permission was granted. The chairman of the Du Bois Club was listed as RUTH GREENBAUM. In making this application, the club listed a statement of purpose which states in part, "We the members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles, join together to help further the development of a socialist system, free from ignorance, poverty, fear and the economic power exercised by the few over the many.

"Although we view socialism as the likely solution to the ills of the present society, we do not make this an a priori commitment for any honest person to join with us in a fighting for a better America and a more rational world."

A third source advised on March 12, 1964, that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Los Angeles, February, 1964, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secertary of the SCDCP, spoke on the CP youth movement and stated that the DuBois Clubs were one of two youth groups operating in the Los Angeles area, both groups were Marxist-Orientated and that members considered themselves Marxist.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB
OF WEST LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on May 25, 1965, that since its inception, the activities of the Du Bois Club have been mainly limited to participation in protests against alleged racial discrimination, participation in Marxist classes, participation in conferences which lead to the creation of the W. E. B. Clubs of America in the summer of 1964 and participation in demonstrations protesting U. S. intervention in Viet Nam. This source advised that the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of West Los Angeles is now affiliated with the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America and is operating as a chapter of that organization.

1

APPENDIX

WOMEN FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION

A source advised on May 1, 1963, that the Women for Legislative Action was formed in 1952, claiming to be an independent organization dedicated to non-partisan participation in legislative and civic activities. Its position in favoring or opposing legislation usually parallels the position of the Communist Party and related groups. It also supports legislation to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Membership in the Women for Legislative Action does not, of itself, connote membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

Another source advised on May 18, 1965, that the Women for Legislative Action continues to be active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/10/66

nsmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-15-02 BY 60324uc/baw/sbr #45711242113

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
RM
Atlanta file 157-1899

CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Bureau file 100-6670

Copy to: 3 CHI CIRM-PJ, Cross Ref
by routing slip for
info, 6-14-66
date
by
Local RACIAL UNIT
re

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for New York 3 copies, for Chicago, Jackson and Memphis 2 copies each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is AT 1380-S*.

Sources utilized to characterize RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*. Source utilized to characterize BENJAMIN DAVIS is [redacted]

If the information from AT 1380-S* is utilized for lead purposes, care should be taken not to jeopardize the source.

Petition by LHM to expunge according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives 5/18/77

157-6-4-201

ORIG FILED IN

b7D

100-442521

NOT RECORDED
18 JUN 20 1966

4 - Bureau (3) - DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH
ENCLOSURE (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 157-1899)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-6670A)
(1 [redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1 - 100-5388) (M. L. KING, JR.)

1cc + Xerox of LHM
922 9+B

JUN 14 1966

b6
b7C

135:cmp
(18)

69 JUL 6 1966

Sent _____ M _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AT 157-1399
AT 100-6670

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60290 BCG/dmg (SJ)
ON 7-15-02 #42702/42713

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-442559-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1966

FD 323

Title: DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING THE SHOOTING OF JAMES H. MEREDITH

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6-9-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[redacted]

Original filed in:
66-1731-2914

100-442525-

NOT RECORDED
46 JUN 29 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6-8-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

55 JUL 13 1966 309

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 01-26-2018 BY: K69F33P88

FBI

Date: 6/24/66

AMENDED REPORT 11/22/83

Transmit the following in SECRET (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

8/19/83 1678 REPLRWS

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
appeal # JN9-0982

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

2-10-81 BY 6343 DR/kdl
DATE ON REVIEW 6-24-86
JN # 9-0982 (mcsurely)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(NYfile 100-153735)
(Bufile 100-442529)
(OO:NY)

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH
RACIAL MATTERS
(NYfile 157-1679)
(Bufile 157-)
(OO:NY)

CLASSIFIED BY DEPARTMENT
DATE: 11/2/83 appeal # JN9-0982

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 3/25/81
DATE

ReNYtels dated 6/22 and 23/66, concerning March in Mississippi.

Enclosed are 11 copies of a LHM reporting information contained in re communications. Two copies [illegible] each are enclosed for the information of the Jackson and Memphis offices. Three copies are enclosed for the Atlanta office, since it is origin in the Cominfil SCLC and KING cases.

NY 5496-S* and NY 3810-S* were the sources who

4-Bureau (Encls.4) (RM)
(2-157-)
2-Atlanta (Encls.3) (RM)
2-Jackson (Encls.2) (RM)
2-Memphis (Encls.2) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)
1-New York (157-1679)

JTK:mtk
(13)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. JUN 28 1966

How Forw. R-S

By JCT-REC 61

1 RACIAL UNIT

XEROX 5 x 7-123

JUN 25

SECRET (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUL 11 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1870

~~SECRET~~ (U)

furnished the information contained in the LHM.

The following sources furnished information used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM: (X) U

[redacted]	CLARENCE JONES
Anonymous source of WFO, set forth in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO, re "NLG; IS-C" (S) (U)	HENRY WACHTEL
NY 2359-S*, [redacted] and [redacted] (X)	BAYARD RUSTIN (X)
NY 694-S*	(U) STANLEY LEVISON (S) (U)
[redacted]	RALPH HELSTEIN
[redacted] (By request)	

b6
b7C
b7D

The NYO indices contain insufficient subversive information on NATHAN SCHWERNER to characterize him in the details of LHM.

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from sources, NY 3810-S* and NY 5496-S*, who furnish a highly sensitive information about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 24, 1966

SECRET (U)

Bufile 100-442529
157-
NYfile 100-153735
157-1579

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security-C

Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting
of James Meredith
Racial Matters

On June 21, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 21, 1966, that

OTHER Per Court Order

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting
of James Meredith

[redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

On June 22, 1966, the same source advised that [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

On June 22, 1966, the same source furnished information indicating that [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

X

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting
of James Meredith

During the night of June 22, 1966, according to the same source,

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

X

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.(X)U

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
Demonstrations Protesting the Shooting
of James Meredith

Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (X) (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (S) (U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (S) (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

(X) A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" (S) (U)

of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S)(4)

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11,18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (S)(4)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19,20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told (S)(4)

Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (S) (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, (S) (U) that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/30/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-7-84 BY SP6 BIA/MM
C.N. 96,025

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

ReNY airtel, 6/22/66.

On 6/24/66, NY 5182-S* furnished the following information:

CLARENCE JONES was in contact with DOUG (believed to be DOUGLAS PUGH, Associate Executive Director of Haryou-Act, who is involved with JONES in an attempt to purchase the "New York Amsterdam News," a Negro newspaper.) JONES noted that he had spoken with a Dr. POWELL (probably C.D. POWELL, owner of the "Amsterdam News")the previous day, indicating that he told POWELL he was calling to advise of "our continuing interest"(in buying the paper). JONES mentioned that POWELL said he was still interested in their desire to buy the paper.

JONES indicated that he did not get the chance to tell POWELL they would invite him to serve as Chairman of the Board of the corporation which would be established to run the paper. They agreed that JONES should send a note to POWELL advising him of this in view of what DOUG termed POWELL's emotional and psychological attachment to the newspaper.

EX-113 REC-42 1871

3-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JFO:rmv
(6)

4 JUL 1 1966

b6
b7C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PUGH mentioned he had lunch with a GEORGE FOWLER (ph) the previous day and indicated that FOWLER told him he is in the process of buying a newspaper which was not named. JONES and PUGH agreed it must be the same paper they are interested in. They agreed also that FOWLER (ph) must be part of the "VINCE ALBANO - JAVITS Combine" (which may be trying to buy the "Amsterdam News" for a Republican and/or ROCKEFELLER interests).

VINCE ALBANO is believed to be VINCENT ALBANO, the county Republican Leader in NYC and JAVITS is undoubtedly Senator JAKE JAVITS of New York.

Information from NY 5182-S* is classified "~~Secret~~" because it is a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the U.S. and Communist influence therein.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

1cc-Airtel dictated
3 cc-LHM dictated

Crim. Div.
I 5/55.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CID

FBI

Date Forw. 6/27/66

Date: 6-27-66

How Forw. Ltr

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

By _____

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

1cc to SPECIAL UNIT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (157-733)

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY SIX RM

Re Cleveland airtel, 6-24-66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. One copy is being designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM). Copies are also being furnished military intelligence agencies, Secret Service and USA, Cleveland.

The following are the sources referred to in the LHM:

CV T-1 is [redacted] who furnished the information to Sgt. JOHN J. UNGVARY.

CV T-2 is [redacted]

CV T-3 is [redacted] who is under development as a racial informant (probationary)

1 ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
9 - Cleveland
(1 - 157-263) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
(1 - 100-27056) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-17257) (CP CRG)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANTHONY KRCHMAREK)
(1 - [redacted]) (LEWIS ROBINSON)
(1 - [redacted]) (HARLLEL JONES)
(1 - [redacted]) (ALBERT WARE)
(1 - 157-289) (JFK HOUSE)

RSB:ral
(13)

NOT RECORDED
200 JUL 11 1966

16 JUN 28 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-733

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b6
b7C
b7E

CV T-4 is [redacted] (by request). b6 b7C b7D

CV T-5 is [redacted]

CV T-6 is [redacted]

CV T-7 is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ because information from CV T-1, CV T-3, and CV T-5 through CV T-7 could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

As previously advised, contact was maintained with the Cleveland Police Department command post throughout the demonstrations and all pertinent information developed by our sources was immediately furnished to them. For example, they were advised at 5:50 p.m., 6/24/66, that the disturbances would spread to the E. 105th and Superior Avenue area and that two stores, Hatlo's and Playboy, had been mentioned as possible targets. As set forth in the LHM, the demonstration did move to that area and Hatlo's was broken into and looted.

The Police Department was also advised at 11:30 a.m., on 6/24/66, that youths were contemplating burning the supermarket across from the JFK House on the evening, 6/23/66. As set forth in the LHM, this store was burned on the morning of 6/26/66. CV T-3 and CV T-5 in the LHM were the sources of this information.

Bureau will be kept advised of additional developments in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
June 27, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DISTUREANCE BY NEGRO
TEEN-AGE YOUTHS, CLEVELAND,
OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966

On June 24, 1966, Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland Police Department, advised that over 200 police officers would be on duty that evening in the general vicinity of E. 79th Street and Superior Avenue to E. 105th Street and Superior Avenue where racial disturbances created by Negro teenage youths had occurred the two previous nights. He advised that a police command post was being set up in the area and Police Chief RICHARD WAGNER was taking personal charge of the operations.

CV T-1 advised on June 24, 1966 that the Ohio Communist Party (CP) delegation to the CP, USA National Convention which was then in session in New York City had read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland and were considering sending ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, leader and former Chairman of the Ohio CP, back to Cleveland because of the disturbances. The source stated that he did not know what action KRCHMAREK would be expected to take in this matter. The source also advised the CP Convention was considering sending telegrams to Cleveland's police chief to protest police action in this matter.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised during the late evening of June 24, 1966, and early morning hours of June 25, 1966, that disturbances created by Negro teenage youths began again about 10:15 PM on June 24, 1966, when a total of ten "Molotov cocktails" were thrown by youths from rooftops of various buildings. These burned in the streets and caused no fires. As a result of these fire bombs and large numbers of people in the street the police department blocked off the area to traffic. Sergeant UNGVARY further stated that the police were trying to keep groups from congregating in the area and that a helicopter with a searchlight was being used to spot indications that crowds were gathering at a particular place.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluding from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEEN-AGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that sporadic incidents continued to occur until about 3 AM on June 25, 1966. He stated these disturbances were confined to the same area along Superior Avenue as set forth above with more emphasis on the area of E. 105th Street and Superior Avenue. He stated the incidents consisted primarily of rocks and bottles being thrown through windows. He advised that two men's clothing stores, Adler's and Hatlo's, both in the E. 105th and Superior vicinity, were broken into and looted. He advised that no other looting was reported.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that a "Molotov cocktail" was thrown on the roof of Gale's Super Valu, a grocery supermarket at 8818 Superior Avenue, but no damage was done. He noted that windows had been broken at this store during the disturbance on the previous evening.

Sergeant UNGVARY advised that it was extremely difficult for the police to arrest the youths because they would create a disturbance and quickly disappear behind buildings. He stated that the police reports reflected that practically all the persons involved in these incidents were youths and there was almost no indication of adult participation.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that it was the consensus of the police officers in the area that most of the trouble was being caused by youths who frequent the Jono "Freedom" Kenyatta (JFK) House, 8801 Superior Avenue. Sergeant UNGVARY describes the JFK House as a private community center operated by LEWIS G. ROBINSON. Further, ROBINSON publicly announced in 1964 his intention to organize a rifle club to protect civil rights demonstrators if police failed to do so. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that a Negro rifle club was known to meet at the JFK House in the spring of 1965.

On March 26, 1965, CV T-2 advised that ALBERT WARE and HARLLEL JONES were the leaders of the Negro rifle club which met at JFK House and they had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). The source stated that most of the talk at the rifle club meetings concerned hatred for white people.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEEN-AGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966

A characterization of RAM is attached.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that police officers stationed in the immediate vicinity of the JFK House on the evening of June 24, 1966 heard HARLLEL JONES make several inflammatory remarks to the youths who had congregated there. One officer reported he believed HARLLEL JONES was the person who threw the fire bomb on the roof of Gale's Super Valu, mentioned above.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that throughout the evening groups of youths would leave the JFK House, fan out into the area, and shortly thereafter incidents would occur. These youths would then be observed by officers returning to the JFK House.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that during the course of the evening of June 24, 1966, LEWIS ROBINSON was at the JFK House and told news media that these disturbances "were only the beginning." He further reportedly stated that the only way the disturbances could be stopped would be for Cleveland Mayor RALPH LOCHER to walk up and the down the streets telling the people he would rectify his past mistakes in the Negro community.

CV T-3 advised on June 25, 1966 that at about 1:30 AM on that date LEWIS ROBINSON advised the youths at the JFK House that they should stay off the streets the remainder of the night and should become better organized for the night of June 25, 1966.

On June 25, 1966, Patrolman P. ALCHETO, Warrant and Suspect Unit, Cleveland Police Department, advised that three persons were arrested in connection with the above disturbances on the night of June 24-25, 1966 and these were charged with disorderly conduct.

On June 25, 1966, Patrolman J. DOSTON, Property Damage Unit, Cleveland Police Department, after reviewing police reports for the night of June 24-25, 1966, estimated property damage at about $200.00. He stated this consisted primarily of broken windows.

On June 25, 1966, ED KISSEL, a reporter for "The Plain Dealer", Cleveland daily newspaper, who was on the scene of the disturbance, estimated damages at $1,000 or less.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JUNE TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY SIX

CV T-3 advised that he was in the area of the disturbances throughout the night and stated window breakage and other property damage was negligible.

On June 25, 1966, CV T-4 advised that it was common knowledge in the vicinity of the disturbances that the JFK House youth were the ones primarily involved. This source stated that youths in neighboring Negro areas were not generally in sympathy with the actions of the JFK youth and he knew that youths in the vicinity of East 93rd Street and Hough Avenue, a depressed area in the Negro community, had decided that if the JFK youth came into their neighborhood breaking windows, they would fight the JFK group.

An article in "The Cleveland Press," daily newspaper, issue of June 25, 1966, credited police preparedness with curbing incidents in the Superior-East 105th Street area. The article stated that there were isolated incidents of rock throwing and of firebombs being thrown but the situation was kept under control by the assignment of large numbers of officers to the area.

On the night of June 25, 1966, and early morning hours of June 26, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the area was quieter than it had been on previous nights with occasional, isolated instances of rock throwing and broken windows being reported. One report involved the stoning of a news reporter's car in front of the JFK House, and there were two reports of rock throwing and one of window breaking. Sergeant UNGVARY stated that these occasional incidents continued until about 2:45 a.m., June 26, 1966, when the area was reported to be quiet.

On June 25, 1966, CV T-5 advised that he was at the JFK House from early evening until around 11:00 p.m., on that date and the JFK youth apparently had no plans for creating disturbances during that evening.

On June 26, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that around dawn on that date, a fire substantially destroyed Gale's Super Valu, a grocery supermarket mentioned previously in this memorandum. Damage was estimated to be $45,000.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated investigation by the fire and police departments indicated the fire was started deliberately

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JUNE TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY SIX

as a paint can which had been placed inside the store was still burning when firemen arrived. He stated there was evidence of gasoline having been poured on the steps of the building and a trail of drippings led across East 89th Street, indicating the incendiary materials had been brought from that area.

Sergeant UNGVARY noted that the JFK House is located across Superior Avenue from the store. He said no evidence had been developed linking the burning with JFK Youth or with any other groups. He stated no one was injured by the fire.

Sergeant UNGVARY stated that a rumor had been circulated in the Negro community that STANLEY GALE, owner of the store, was the person who fired the shot which injured STEPHEN GRIFFIN, ten years of age, on the night of June 23, 1966.

Concerning the above, Lieutenant CARL DE LAU, in charge of Homicide Unit, Cleveland Police Department, advised on June 27, 1966, that both STANLEY GALE, owner of the store, and JOSEPH OLLICK, store manager, came to the store together on the night of June 23, 1966, after receiving reports the store had been damaged. He stated they denied shooting the youth and made available the weapon they had in their car for ballistics comparison with the pellet lodged in the victim's groin. Lieutenant DE LAU stated the doctors have not removed the pellet and therefore no comparison has been possible to date.

Lieutenant DE LAU stated that investigation has shown that there were shots fired by Negroes both before and after the time the youth was struck by the bullet and despite the large number of people in the area, the police have been unable to locate witnesses who could give a clear account of what happened. He said they have received a number of conflicting statements concerning the shooting. He advised that investigation also indicates that there was considerable ill feeling against Mr. GALE and Mr. OLLICK on the part of a number of residents in the neighborhood.

Lieutenant DE LAU stated that the shooting victim, STEPHEN GRIFFIN, is reported to be in good condition and is expected to recover.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JUNE TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY SIX

On the evening of June 26, 1966, and early morning of June 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the situation in the area of previous disturbances was normal throughout the evening with very few people on the street. He stated that the Police Department would keep a large number of officers in the vicinity throughout the night. He advised that there were no arrests or damages attributable to captioned matter during the evening.

On June 26, 1966, CV T-6 advised that FRIEDA KATZ stated that she wanted to get in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON. She stated that she was disappointed that other groups were not helping him solve the racial problems in his neighborhood and she wanted to offer him support.

The source advised that he learned that another person active in the CP in Cleveland had been in touch with ROBINSON and ROBINSON stated that there would be a meeting at the JFK House on the evening of June 27, 1966, to discuss the racial unrest in the area.

On June 9, 1966, CV T-7 advised that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP Convention on June 4, and June 5, 1966, and was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the CP, USA.

On June 27, 1966, CV T-1 advised that the interest shown by the above persons was the result of CP instructions to become more actively involved in the civil rights movement.

On June 27, 1966, Mr. MARTIN ROSS, reporter and commentator for Cleveland TV station WJW, advised that on June 25, 1966, at a meeting between Cleveland city officials and several neighborhood groups interested in racial peace, LEWIS ROBINSON presented a list of demands which he said could result in peace in his neighborhood. The demands included a call for the immediate arrest of the persons responsible for shooting of STEPHEN GRIFFIN; a change in the attitude of police officers toward the Negro community; and the construction of a swimming pool and recreation center in the neighborhood.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RE: DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEENAGE YOUTHS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING
JUNE TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY SIX

Mr. ROSS stated that after the above meeting, LEWIS ROBINSON announced that a truce had been reached with city officials. He stated that Mayor RALPH S. LOCHER and other officials deny that any agreement was reached and stated that they had told ROBINSON they would take his requests under advisement.

Mr. ROSS stated that based upon his interviews in the community, he believes the disturbances were planned demonstrations on the part of the JFK House and they did not intend for them to result in wholesale rioting.

On June 27, 1966, Sergeant UNGVARY advised that the Cleveland Police Department would again set up a command post and concentration of officers in the above area on that evening. He stated no information had been received indicating the disturbances would resume.

Pertinent information concerning the above disturbances was furnished to Assistant United States Attorney BERNARD J. STUPLINSKI, Cleveland, and to Special Agent LESLIE SCHECKMAN, U.S. Army Intelligence Office, Cleveland, on June 26, 1966.

The sources referred to above and in the attached characterization have furnished reliable information in the past.

(2)

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

8:00 PM EDST URGENT 6-24-66 JFW

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM CLEVELAND 242019

DISTURBANCE BY NEGRO TEEN-AGE YOUTHS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JUNE 22, 1966. RACIAL MATTERS. CIRM.

REMYTEL TO BUREAU JUNE 24 INSTANT.

CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED AFTERNOON OF JUNE 24 INSTANT THAT THEY HAD JUST RECEIVED A CALL FROM THEIR SOURCE WHO IS IN NEW YORK FOR CP, USA, CONVENTION. NEWS OF RACIAL DISTURBANCE IN CLEVELAND HAS REACHED CONVENTION AND THEY ARE CONSIDERING SENDING ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, OHIO CP OFFICIAL, BACK TO CLEVELAND BECAUSE OF THIS. WHAT ACTION KRCHMAREK WOULD BE EXPECTED TO TAKE IS NOT KNOWN. CONVENTION ALSO CONSIDERING SENDING TELEGRAMS TO CHIEF OF POLICE, CLEVELAND, PROTESTING POLICE ACTION IN THIS MATTER.

157-6-11

100-442529

RECEIVED: 8:21 PM MLT

18 JUN 29 1966

NOT RECORDED
202 JUN 30 1966

RELAYED TO NY

cc - Mr Sullivan

53 JUL 7 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-11-5[illegible]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/23/66

Attached teletype indicates financial problems involved in the current march in Mississippi protesting the shooting of James Meredith.

Information will be furnished to Civil Rights Division, Criminal Division and Internal Security Division of the Department; and to the military intelligence agencies.

RDS:hmm

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 23 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

$

FBI NEW YORK

242PM URGENT 6-23-66 JAM

TO DIRECTOR /9/ ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS

ATLANTA, JACKSON AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 4P

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS.
CIRM INTERNAL SECURITY-C

OO-NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-7-02 BY 60290 BCE/dcg/sbs
#427112/427113

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH-RACIAL MATTERS

OO-NEW YORK

BUFILE 100-442529 157- AND NEW YORK 100-153735 157-1679.

ON JUNE TWENTYTWO SIXTYSIX, NEW YORK THIRTY EIGHT TEN-

ASTERISK, SOURCE [redacted] ADVISED THAT OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

4 JUL 6 1966

RELAYED TO AT, Jn, 4 MIE

Included in memo to AG dtd 7-19-66
55 JUL 19 1966
F-250

OTHER Per Court Order

SAME SOURCE ADVISED THAT

OTHER Per Court Order

OTHER Per Court Order

END PAGE THREE

OTHER Per Court Order

END

JGD RE RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC - Mr. Sullivan

TELETYPE UNIT
JUN 24 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FI NEW YORK ///19///

5:28 PM EDT URGENT 6/24/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529)(157-) JACKSON AND MEMPHIS

JACKSON AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON --- ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735)(157-1679) -2P-

CIRM; IS -C. OO..NEW YORK; DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING SHOOTING OF JAMES MEREDITH; RACIAL MATTERS. OO...NEW YORK

REFERENCE NYTELS JUNE TWENTYTWO AND TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYSIX.

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY "~~SECRET~~") ASCERTAINED JUNE TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYSIX, THAT

OTHER Per Court Order

END PAGE ONE

REC- 82 100-[illegible] - 1873

1 XEROX JUL 7 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-17-22 BY 60290 BCE/dlg/kg

#427124/427113

4 JUL 6 1966

CC 57 JUL 14 1966

RELAYED TO

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NY 100-153735

NY 157-1679

OTHER Per Court Order

SOURCE ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted] NY FIVE FOUR NINE SIX -

S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY "~~SECRET~~") SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED THAT [redacted]

[redacted]

END

WA..FOR..2

WA.....EFH FOR NBRS 18 AND 19 R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 14
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 16 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 37 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ Duplicate;
Page 39 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 111 ~ Duplicate;
Page 121 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R 53

URGENT 6-21-66 2:19 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ATLANTA 211809

CIRM.

RE TELEPHONE CALL INSPECTOR JOSEPH A. SIZOO JUNE 21 INSTANT.

AS OF 11:55 AM, EST, JUNE 21, INSTANT, SERVICES OF AT

1380 [redacted] DISCONTINUED.

RECEIVED: 2:30 PM RAK

REC-66 100-442527-1874

EX-110

6 JUN 30 1966

7-12

6 JUL 15 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 6-22-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By 85 JUL 15 1966

File Number 100-442529-1875

Permanent Serial Charge Out

213

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 6-22-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Removed By SEP 15 1966

File Number 100-442529-1876

Permanent Serial Charge Out

213

Serial Removal Charge Out-
National Security Electronic Surveil File
4-674 (Rev. 7-18-73)

Subject COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

This serial, the original memorandum from the FBI to the Attorney General dated 4/28/66, which was returned to the Bureau signed by the Attorney General authorizing FBI to conduct electronic surveillance, has been permanently removed for retention in the National Security Electronic Surveillance File per memorandum T. J. Smith to Mr. E. S. Miller dated 7-13-73. See 62-115687-1 for details and where maintained.

Removed By 343 Date 11/13/75

Complete File and Serial Number 100-442529-1877

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/5/66

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 5/16/66.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

cc 922 9+D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(3)

REC 14 100-442327-1878

12 JUL 8 1966

57 JUL 14 1966

INTSEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: June 30, 1966

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3657)

SUBJECT: ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY
CO: LR

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF STUDENT
NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
IS - C
CO: Atlanta
Bufile: 100-439190

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
CO: NY
Bufile: 100-442529

AGENCY: G-2, ONI, OSI
RAO - 15-C12, 55, State
DATE FORW: 7/8/66
HOW FORW: Courier
BY: RAW: ltl

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau 6/14/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 4 copies of letterhead memorandum captioned "ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM." Two copies are being furnished to St. Louis. One copy of LHM being furnished Atlanta as office of origin in COMINFIL SNCC case and one copy for New York as office of origin in CIRM case. Copies of this LHM have been furnished locally to INTC, Little Rock, OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, and NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (AIR MAIL, REGISTERED)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Enc. 1) (AM, R)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1) (AM, R)
4 - St. Louis (Enc. 2) (2-100-ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM)
(1-100-DCA) (1-100-LARRY DON VAUGHT)
Little Rock (2-100-3657) (1-100-3639) (1-100-3591)
(1-100-3506) (1-100-3564) (100-3549)

ENCLOSURE

11 JUL 7 1966

EFM/lhs
(16)

70 JUL 21 1966

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
203 JUL 13 1966

1 - ENCLOSURE

INT. SEC.

F150

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-446051

For information of the Bureau and St. Louis, LARRY DON VAUGHT appeared at the Little Rock Office on June 30, 1966, accompanied by his pastor, Rev. DONALD CAMPBELL, Grace Presbyterian Church. Rev. CAMPBELL advised that VAUGHT's parents had discovered W. E. B. Du Bois of America literature in LARRY VAUGHT's possession and were quite concerned over his possible involvement in this organization and accordingly Rev. CAMPBELL had convinced VAUGHT that he ought to come to the FBI Office to discuss the matter. As noted in the enclosed LHM VAUGHT did admit that he is a member of the local chapter of W.E.B. Du Bois of America Club at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, but would not discuss his participation in this or any other organization nor did he desire to furnish descriptive data concerning himself. It is believed that he came to the office at the request of his parents and Rev. CAMPBELL and was not really interested in discussing this matter with the FBI. No attempt was made to interrogate VAUGHT to any great degree in view of his reluctance to talk and it was not felt that he has any potential as an informant at this time.

This information is being furnished St. Louis in view of VAUGHT's admission and the fact that there is apparently a small chapter of W.E.B. Du Bois Club of America on the campus of Washington University. VAUGHT stated that he intended to return to Washington University as a student about September 1, 1966.

The Little Rock Division has not received any additional information concerning captioned organization since submission of referenced airtel.

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will review indices concerning LARRY DON VAUGHT and furnish full information to Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will attempt to follow activities of captioned organization through logical sources and report any pertinent information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
June 30, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

Reference Memorandum dated June 14, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Referenced memorandum reported that LARRY VAUGHT, Washington University student, attended a meeting of the Arkansans for Peace in Vietnam on June 5, 1966, at which time he was wearing a W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America button that read "Jobs, not guns." The memorandum also reported that VAUGHT promised to obtain some free literature for the group to be mailed out.

LARRY DON VAUGHT, [redacted] Little Rock, Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI at Little Rock, Arkansas, on June 30, 1966, that he is a member of a local chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, where he is a student. He also advised that he is a member of an organization called "Friends of SNCC."

b6
b7C

A characterization of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-442529

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203
June 30, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

Reference: Memorandum dated June 30, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources, except any listed below, whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/8/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

Knoxville Office has received no information relative to any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received concerning this matter will be reported.

cc 92294D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (CIRM) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/cyp
(5)

EX-103

REC 14 100-442529-1879

14 JUL 11 1966

INTD SEC.

JUL 14 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/5/66

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (100-57)

SUBJECT: CIRM

HCUA, PROPOSED INVESTIGATION
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO
CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT
RM (KLAN)

The following information was furnished to Supervisor SAMUEL N. JENNINGS of the Jackson Office on a confidential basis and should not be disseminated outside the Bureau:

On 7/1/66 [redacted] appeared at the Jackson Office. [redacted] advised he had been called to [redacted] Congressman EDWIN WILLIS, Democrat from Louisiana, chairman of HCUA, [redacted] made known his opinion that immediate investigation should begin [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau
4-Jackson
(1-157-Dead, HCUA, PROPOSED INVESTIGATION, COMMUNIST INFILTRATION INTO CR MOVEMENT)
(1-100-186)
(1-157-3372)
SNJ/sjw
(7)

REC-1 157-1880

13 JUL 5 1966

EX-INFO. SEC.

50 JUL 26 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] was furnished no information regarding the FBI's position regarding communist infiltration of any civil rights group and he did not attempt to obtain any information. No action is contemplated by the Jackson Division on the basis of information furnished by Mr. [redacted] however, the Bureau may desire to make this information known to the supervisor handling liaison assignment with HCUA, Washington, D. C.

It is again pointed out that [redacted] furnished the above information on a confidential basis and it should not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/12/66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 7-12-84 BTS/BCE
9/22/90 7-30-82
Classified by 6972 EEPTOMS
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 2 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] (U) should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

AGS:cmp
(9)

REC-61 100-442529-1881
EX-117
JUL 13 1966

b3
b7D
b7E

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7/14/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

ICC + LHM 9-20 9+D

Approved: [redacted] Special Agent in Charge

Sent ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) M Per

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION~~ (U) CONTAINED HEREIN ~~IS~~ UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 7, 1966, [redacted]

OTHER Removed per Court Order

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP~~ 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

9/22/90 Classified by 6972 EEP/DMJ
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BDC
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2-2.2.4
DATE OF REVIEW 7-12-86
7-30-82

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
37 DEC 29 1970

100-27-181

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

21

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/12/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) SECRET (U)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

NO. 80,573

Classified by SP 6BJA/KR
Declassify on: OADR
10-19-84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

REC-57

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

The signature of the individual signing the check referred to in the enclosed LHM as the maker thereof is illegible.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential (U) because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret (U) because it contains information from NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (U)

REC-57 100-442527

1882

EX-113

JUL 13 1966

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

AGS:cmp
(10)

SECRET (U)

ENCL. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. ARMY, DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

b3
b7D
b7E

b7D

NW [illegible] CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 7, 1966, a confidential source advised

OTHER Removed per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Former member Young Communist League

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

NO. 80,513

Classified by: SP6 BJP/lc
Declassify on: OADR
10-14-84

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 29 1970

100-442522 168

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

2K

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/12/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Atlanta file 100-5586
Bureau file 100-106670

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

Drif
DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/DB/LMS
ON 11/18/88
Harrow/King

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

b6
b7C
b7D

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-106670) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1 - [redacted] ROBERT SEALS)
AGS:cmp
(12)

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 15 1966

CARBON COPY

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUL 21 1966

AT 100-5586
AT 100-6670

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source advised on July 2, 1966

OTHER Removed per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP~~ 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWF/DB/DLS
ON 11/18/88
Garrow/King

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 12, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

Title	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	SECURITY MATTER - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 7/13/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

1-924 Dcf. 1-924 Dcf.
3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148283) (HARRY WACHTEL)
2 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
AGS:cmp
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 68 100-442529-1883

b3
b7D
b7E

EX-108 1 JUL 14 1966

AGENCY Lhm-ISM-C (06-0)
REC'D
DATE FORW. 7/15/66
HOW FORW. hand
BY

INV. SEC.

30 JUL 21 1966

C. C. Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 13, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 7, 1966, a confidential source advised

OTHER Removed per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-442529 1113

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
33 DEC 29 1970

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 13, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 7/15/66

REC- 87
Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1884
EX-113

1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. Enlow
1 - Mr. Basher

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

C#252028
CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/EW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 12/10/86

Reference is made to Chicago letter dated 7/8/66, wherein, CG 5824-S* advised of comments made by James Jackson, National Board member, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) during the latter part of June, 1966, concerning Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee. In particular, Jackson reported that Carmichael's mentor and theoretician is Harry Haywood, the same individual who during the 1930's laid out the CP program on the Negro question which set forth the idea of the black belt. (C) (U)

Chicago is requested to recontact CG 5824-S* in an effort to determine whether or not Carmichael is personally acquainted with Haywood and, if so, the degree of such association. It is noted and set forth below that this individual has primarily resided in Mexico since 1960. (C) (U)

JUL 1 1966
COMM-FBI

For the information of Chicago, Harry Haywood's true name is Haywood Hall, born 2/6/1898, at Omaha, Nebraska. He has been a member of the CPUSA since 1923 to December, 1959, when he was expelled. He is a graduate of the Lenin School in Moscow, and in 1937, he was in Spain with the International Brigade. Periodically, he has been a CP functionary at the national level. He has primarily resided in Mexico since 1960. Since February, 1966, he has resided in Detroit, Michigan. However, he has indicated a desire to return to Mexico in September of this year. In 1964, he was reported to have finished a new book entitled, "Revolution In The South," which advocates a violent solution to the Negro question and reportedly the Progressive Labor Party, then known as the Progressive Labor Movement, planned to support its publication with funds from the Chinese communists. (C) (U)

JUL 18 1966

For information of Detroit and Atlanta offices, there is enclosed a copy of referenced Chicago letter dated 7/8/66.

1 - Detroit (Enclosure)
1 - Atlanta (Enclosure)
1 - New York

57 JUL 21 1966

PTB:rth (3)
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/8/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME. (C) (U)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three copies of an informant's statement dated July 5, 1966, containing information orally furnished on July 5, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on July 8, 1966, and the original report is maintained in CGfile [redacted] (C) (U)

C#252028
CLASSIFIED BY: SP-1AG/EW
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 12/10/86 (U)

XEROX
JUL 18 1966

b3
b7D
b7E

3-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100- (SNCC)
5-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-81495 (HARRY HAYWOOD)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (SNCC)
(1 - [redacted] (C) (U) Info)
2-Chicago
(1 - [redacted] (C) (U)

RWH:MDW
(10)

EX-113

REC-87 100-442529-1884

JUL 15 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

July 5, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

During the latter part of June, 1966, JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) and the former Editor of "The Worker," was heard to comment confidentially that in his opinion the new leader of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), STOKELY CARMICHAEL, is a "racketeer who wears $200 suits while in New York but wears blue jeans for his Southern demonstrations and talks black power down South." According to JACKSON, CARMICHAEL's mentor and theoretician is HARRY HAYWOOD, the same individual who during the 1930's laid out the CP program on the Negro question which set forth the idea of the black belt. (U)

While making his comments regarding HARRY HAYWOOD, inquiry was made as to how this individual is now existing since his rich wife divorced him. JACKSON remarked that all he has to live on now is a disability pension from World War I. (U)

C#252,028
SUBMITTED BY: SP-1AG/EW
CLASSIFY AS: DATE: 12/10/86

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

-1-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/11/66

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Appropriate FIED

NO. 80,513

Classified by SP6 BJA/142

Declassify on: OADR

10-19-84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

REC-59

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL is NY 1190-S* and Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C." (C) (U)

Source made available a Xerox copy of each of the [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

REC-59 100-442529-1885

b3
b7D
b7E

AGS:cmp
(10)

16 JUL 13 1966

AGENCY: ~~AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 7/14/66
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

O.C. MICH

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

INT/SEC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 JUL 22 1966

F161

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. ~~(C)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 7, 1966, a confidential source advised that

OTHER Removed per Court Order

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO. 80,513

Classified by SP6BJA/KC
Declassify on: OADR
10-19-84

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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333DEC 28 1970

100-442529-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
July 11, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/18/66

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 4/19/66.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

ICC 922 94D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

REC 46 100-442529-1886

EX. - 117

15 JUL 20 1966

61 JUL28 1966

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 4-21-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial matters

Removed By 05 JUL 25 1966

File Number 100-442529-1887

Permanent Serial Charge Out

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/66

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau dated 4/19/66.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC 5
EX-113 100-442527-1888

1cc 922 94D

2-Bureau (R.M)
2-New York (100-153735)(RM)
2-Jacksonville
HDS:eal
(6)

15 JUL 22 1966

INT/SEC.

54 JUL 28 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	7/18/66	4/30 - 7/18/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY — TYPED BY: VC

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES

Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 4/29/66 at Miami.

- P* -

LEADS

MIAMI

At Miami, Florida:

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in the Miami Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100- 442529-1889 REC 30

EX-113

18 JUL 25 1966

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (INFO) (RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER; ~~DEPT.~~ ISD, CRD, RAO	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.		8/4/66	
How Fwd.		RLS	
By		RDS/RP	

Notations

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified confidential as MM T-1 and MM T-2 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

A local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was formed on April 17, 1966, at Miami. However, Miami indices contain no subversive references on any of the local officers on the basis of known background about them at this time.

INFORMANTS

	Source	Location
MM T-1 is	[redacted]	
MM T-2 is		[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY Office: Miami, Florida
Date: July 18, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
The Miami CP received memoranda and literature from the CP, USA, National Office, NYC, urging support of the Negro liberation movement and distribution of the CP draft program to the Negro press, ghettos, and slum areas. Florida CP Organizer stated at Florida State CP Convention, 6/12/66, that the CP must strengthen its influence in the Negro movement and the convention members indicated approval.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

The Miami Communist Party (CP) recently received a memorandum from the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, urging that resolutions and individual letters supporting the demands of Negro leaders in the current Negro liberation movement in the United States should be sent to the President of the United States and to Congress. Letters should also go to the press, especially the Negro press.

MM T-1
April 25, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Miami CP received a memorandum dated April 20, 1966, from the CP, USA, National Negro Commission. This memorandum dealt with the necessity of selling the Draft Program of the CP, USA, to prominent Negroes and its distribution to the Negro press and slum areas, ghettos, book shops and libraries. The CP National Office requested statistics on what the Miami CP was doing in this regard.

MM T-2
May 25, 1966

The CP in Florida held a State Convention on June 12, 1966, at the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), 429 Lenox Avenue, Miami Beach.

During a report by PAT TOOHEY, he stated that among those groups in which the CP must strengthen its influence is the Negro movement. During the discussion which followed this report, the persons present indicated approval of all phases of TOOHEY's report.

MM T-1
June 13, 1966

MM T-2
June 15, 1966

The JCC is characterized in the appendix.

PAT TOOHEY is the Florida CP, USA, Organizer.

MM T-2
June 15, 1966

Miami CP members were made aware of Issue Number One dated May, 1966, of "Party Affairs" issued by the CP National Office, New York, New York. This issue contained the Draft Resolution on the Negro Question and was to be

discussed in Party work prior to its presentment at the CP, USA, 18th National Convention, June 22 - 26, 1966.

MM T-1
June 13, 1966

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER (JCC)

The records of the Circuit Court, Dade County, Miami, Florida, reflect that articles of corporation were filed by the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), and on July 13, 1949, a charter was granted it. The JCC was established as a corporation "not for profit". The general nature of the object of the JCC is to preserve and extend Jewish culture, including, without limitations, educational, theatrical, musical, scientific and literary activities.

On July 27, 1953, a source advised it is his opinion that the JCC is a local "progressive" organization not directly connected with the Communist Party, USA (CP); that the JCC was started by some local members of the CP but not, in his opinion, at the orders of the CP; and that he believes the JCC was formed in order to provide a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups".

The source advised on January 5, 1955, that the JCC continues to act as a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups" in the Miami area, and to rent space to any group meeting that qualification. He further advised the JCC in itself is not a communist front organization, but does permit such organizations to hold meetings at the Center.

On May 25, 1965, another source advised that the JCC is dominated by Communist Party sympathizers, and it continues to permit communist front organizations to hold meetings in the Center.

On May 10, 1965, a third source advised that MORRIS ROHINSKY, who is President of the JCC, is presently Chairman of the Miami area Communist Party.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15058

Miami, Florida
July 18, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/15/66

WBS
FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P*)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Remylet dated 5/2/66.

Quarterly report of Cincinnati office in this matter is due at Bureau 8/1/66. Review of file shows that no information has been received during the period regarding CIRM in the territory of this Division.

In view of this, no report being submitted for this period. Cincinnati will continue to be alert to develop pertinent information concerning CIRM.

2- Bureau (RM)
1 - Cleveland (100-27056) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:jmb
(5)

1cc 922 SAD

REC 46 100-442529-1890

EX-108

18 JUL 18 1966

INT. SEC.

JUL 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI NEW YORK

435PM URGENT 7-15-66 MML

TO DIRECTOR /3/ AND CHICAGO

CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT 7/16/66

RACIAL DISTURBANCIES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST (CIRM); IS-C (OO:NEW YORK).

BUREAU FILE 100-442529 157-

NEW YORK FILE 100-153735 157-

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK (CLASSIFY ~~"SECRET"~~) (U) ADVISED JULY FIFTEEN, SIXTY SIX, THAT ON THAT DATE, STANLEY LEVISON AND ANDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, *SCLC, NOW IN CHICAGO , DISCUSSED CHICAGO RIOTS. YOUNG DESCRIBED SITUATION AS MOST FRUSTRATING HE HAS BEEN IN. YOUNG CLAIMED "PEOPLE WE'RE WORKING WITH ARE SO MUCH A PART OF THE PROBLEM AND SO HOSTILE TOWARD THE POLICE WE HAVE AS MUCH FIGHT TO KEEP THEM FROM ENCOURAGING THE RIOTS." ALSO SAID ATTITUDE OF SOME OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, WHO COULD STOP RIOTS, IS SO HOSTILE THAT THEY SHARE IN RIOTS VICARIOUSLY. YOUNG ADMITTED "THEY'RE NOT HORRIFIED AT THE THOUGHT OF NEGROES RIOTING AND LIKENED SITUATION, IN THIS REGARD, TO ONE WHICH PREVAILED

15 JUL 20 1966

100-442529 - NOT RECORDED 198 JUL 21 1966

END PAGE ONE

Included in letter to Chicago 7.16.66 ABK

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO CG

70 JUL 25 1966

*SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-9-24-22

IN WATTS. LEVISON WONDERED IF IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO TAKE POSITION WHICH WILL NOT MAKE IT APPEAR THAT YOU-RE ASSUMING TOO MUCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUTTING A LID ON IT BUT THAT YOU ACTUALLY THROW THE GAUNTLET TO ~~DALY~~ DALEY. IN OTHER WORDS IT'S ~~DALY'S~~ DALEY'S RIOT, NOT YOUR RIOT." LEVISON SAID DALY SHOULD BE SHARPLY ATTACKED. HE PREDICTED RIOTS WOULD CAUSE ~~DALY~~ DALEY TO LOSE HIS POSITION WITH NEGRO VOTE AND HIS NEGRO ORGANIZATION. YOUNG TOOK ISSUE WITH THIS APPRAISAL. YOUNG ASSERTED HOSTILITY IS DIRECTED AGAINST CHICAGO POLICE NOT ~~DALY~~ DALEY IN SAME WAY ANGER IN CHICAGO SCHOOL SITUATION WAS DIRECTED AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT WILLIS AND NOT MAYOR ~~DALY~~ DALEY. YOUNG SAID RIOTERS ARE "WILD, YOUNG KIDS AND THE INTELLECTUALS ARE THE ONE THAT GIVE THEM SUPPORT ~~AND PLANT IDEAS." LEVISON SUGGESTED LARGE SECTION OF~~

~~XXXX

SAID ~~DALEY~~ DALEY IS IN GOOD POSITION "EVEN WITH US BECAUSE WE HAVE TO SAY THAT WILSON IS A DAMN GOOD POLICE COMMISSIONER." YOUNG ADDED THAT HEAD OF POLICE FRATERNAL SOCIETY IN CHICAGO HAS CHARGED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING CAUSED CURRENT RIOTS ~~EXXX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: July 19, 1966

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Reference Louisville letter to Director, dated April 11, 1966.

No data pertaining to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period April 1, 1966 to date.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM)
1-Louisville

GWH/sms
(4)

lcc 922 9+D

REC 46 100-442529-1891

21 JUL 21 1966

EX-108

JUL 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/13/66

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: Birmingham

Re Birmingham airtel, 4/29/66.

No information has been received during the period 4/1/66 - 6/30/66 of any CP activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

cc 922 94D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM/gah
(4)

REC- 13 100-442529-1892

ST-115

18 JUL 15 1966

INT. SEC.

53 JUL 27 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/14/66

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-32457) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~(CC: NEW YORK)~~

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, dated 6/22/66.

Referenced airtel points out that CAROL F. HOOVER is a light complexioned Negro female, marital status single. It was requested that Detroit, UACB, ascertain whether records of the Detroit Police Department reflect any charges outstanding against HOOVER as indicated by data set forth in the letterhead memorandum enclosed with referenced airtel.

Based upon the information furnished by Atlanta, records of both the Detroit Police Department, Bureau of Identification, as checked by HAROLD GUNTZLER, Clerk, and of the Identification Bureau of the Wayne County Sheriff's Office as checked by Clerk DOROTHY WALL, both on July 12, 1966 were found to be negative. These checks were made by IC [redacted]

b6
b7C

One copy of this communication is furnished to New York for information.

No further action is being taken by the Detroit Division regarding this individual.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - New York (Info)
2 - Detroit
FJP/pjb
(7)

EX-103
REC-44 100-442529-1893

16 JUL 22 1966

53 JUL 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	7/22/66	4/27 - 7/12/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX — TYPED BY: lp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated 5/11/66 at Newark.

p*

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-2 CG 5824-S*	
NK T-3 [redacted]	

Characterization of NICK KOURAMBIS

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of IRVING POTASH

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - INTC, Newark (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)
3 - Newark (100-48052)

COPIES DESTROYED

100-442529-1894 REC-68

15 JUL 25 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — 3-30-38 1970

Agency	AGENCY: 374	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER;	
Request Recd.		DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/2/66	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	12/5	
By	BY:	PTE/HT	

Notations: INT SEC.

51 AUG 10 1966

Acc + LHM
92-94D

NK 100-48052

Identity

NK T-4

[redacted]

Location

[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ U because data reported by NK T-1 through NK T-4 could result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Newark (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - CSI, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX
Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
Date: 7/22/66

Field Office File #: 100-48052
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist strategy: during NJCP State Board meeting, 5/1/66, IRVING POTASH, National Committee, CP, USA, mentioned CP placed two members on union board at Ford plant because of their support of better working conditions for Negroes, and NICK KOURAMBIS, NJCP, supported better working conditions for Negroes and identified his position with that of CP. Communist tactics: no information developed. Communist Penetration and Influence In Racial and Other Organizations: KOURAMBIS, although Vice President of Bergen County, New Jersey, NAACP, led picketing of Curtis-Wright Corporation, Wood Ridge, New Jersey, on 4/23/66, charging Curtis-Wright with job discrimination against Negro employees at Curtis-Wright. Miscellaneous: at meeting of NJCP State Board, 5/1/66, inquiry was made about getting political candidates to speak to Negro groups in Asbury Park - Neptune, New Jersey, area, but no decision reached.

P*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NK 100-48052

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

During a meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) on May 1, 1966, IRVING POTASH mentioned that the CP could take credit for placing two members on the union board at the Ford plant in New Jersey because of their picketing for better working conditions for Negroes at the Ford plant. POTASH also mentioned that NICK KOURAMBIS supported the above policies of better working conditions for the Negro and identified his position with that of the CP.

(NK T-1, 5/2/66)

IRVING POTASH, as of April 5, 1964, was Organizer of the New Jersey CP District.

(NK T-2, 4/5/64)

IRVING POTASH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

Nicholas Kourambis

(NK T-3, 6/26/66)

NICK KOURAMBIS attended a meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey CP on August 2, 1964.

(NK T-1, 8/4/64)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 27, 1966, AL SUTHERLAND, Security Officer, Curtis-Wright Corporation, Wood Ridge, New Jersey, advised the Newark Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that a picket line under the leadership of the Bergen County, New Jersey, Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement

of Colored People (NAACP), was scheduled to form in front of Curtis-Wright on April 28, 1966, beginning at 3:00 P.M., for what the NAACP called a "Job Discrimination Against Negro Employees" demonstration. The matter began when forty Negro employees of Curtis-Wright told the NAACP that they were denied promotions regardless of seniority and were relegated to maintenance. Charges of discrimination resulted in an agreement between management, labor, and NAACP leaders to meet monthly to discuss the problems of Negro employees; however, the NAACP decided to demonstrate in front of the plant as scheduled because NICHOLAS KOURAMBIS, Vice President of the NAACP, stated that the company did not show good faith while the discussions were in session, and no move had been made to correct the Negro problems.

The NAACP plan called for picket lines from 3:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M., and if the demonstration failed, another plan was being readied to ask the National Labor Relations Board to examine the contract between the company and the union and to ask the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to examine future aeronautical contracts.

On April 28, 1966, SUTHERLAND advised a picket line of twelve adults and three children led by NICK KOURAMBIS, under the leadership of the Bergen County, New Jersey, NAACP Branch, demonstrated on April 28, 1966, in front of the main entrance of Curtis-Wright Corporation, Wood Ridge, New Jersey. The demonstrators carried placards reading, "Bergen County Chapter of NAACP - Join Now" and "Protect the Senority Rights of Negroes and Whites of Curtis-Wright by Job Training, Upgrading, Security for Negro Employees". The pickets demonstrated from 3:00 P.M. to 4:45 P.M. No violence or outward disturbances occurred.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A meeting of the State Board of the New Jersey CP was held in Northern New Jersey on May 1, 1966. IRVING POTASH attended this meeting. POTASH welcomed other CP members who were not members of the State Board, but who attended also. An individual who appeared to be in charge of political matters discussed various political figures in New Jersey he thought the CP could support. He also inquired of those present if any of the political candidates wished to speak to any Negro

groups in the Asbury Park - Neptune, New Jersey, area. Conversation then drifted into a discussion of what those present thought about the idea of forming an independent voters' group. No decision was reached on the matter of arranging for political candidates to speak to Negro groups, nor of forming an independent voters' group.

(NK T-4, 5/2/66)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
July 22, 1966

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of Special Agent Oliver A. Chalifoux dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/21/66

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 4/29/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above-captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 11/1/66.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)(Info)
1 - San Juan
RAM/djs
(4)

1cc922 9+D

REC 37 100-442529-1895
EX-107

11 JUL 25 1966

61 JUL 28 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/66

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

00 New York

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 4/15/66.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

1cc 922 94D

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:lrc
(5)

REC- 16 100-442529 1896

ST-101

15 JUL 26 1966

INT/SEC.

339

3 AUG 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7-22-66

FROM : SAC, Memphis (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

New York 00

Re Memphis letter dated 2-3-66.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

Memphis Office has received no information relative to any Communist influence in racial matters during past three-month period, as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany dated 8-28-64.

All sources have been alerted for any information relating to captioned matter.

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (info) (RM)
1- Baltimore (info) (RM)
1- Knoxville(100-3520) (info) (RM)
1- Memphis
WHL:FJ
(6)

EX-104 REC-40 100-442529-1897

JUL 26 1966

Baptiste INFORMER

AUG 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NO. 10
ON
1 CFR) 101-11.6

TED STATE IMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 7/18/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (80-0)

SUBJECT: THE COMMISSION ON CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
COCHRAN CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Commission on Christian Social Concerns, Cochran Chapel Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas, is making a study of reports of what has been called the influence or possible infiltration by Communists, of the civil rights movement, specifically, of such organizations as National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), etc. It is also concerned over "civil disobedience" and acts of violence growing out of civil rights demonstrations. The Commission is interested in developing among church members a responsible realistic attitude, based on impartial, reliable, carefully considered information.

Three speeches by FBI Director, J. EDGAR HOOVER, appear to be especially pertinent to this study:

"Faith in Freedom" - December 4, 1963
"Our Heritage of Greatness" - December 12, 1964
"The Faith of Free Men" - October 19, 1965

If the above are available on a quantity basis, it is desired that 25 copies each be forwarded to the organizatic at the following address:

Mrs. MARY SUE HOOVER, Secretary
Commission on Christian Social Concerns
3940 Circle Bluff Court
Dallas, Texas, 75234.

They would also be interested in receiving any additional or more recent material that may be available.

EX-113 100-442529-1898

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
JGS:tll
(5)

339

REC-87

14 JUL 21 1966

54 AUG 1 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD10-108

FBI WASH DC

FBI CLEVELND

1:40 PM EDST URGENT 7-22-66 DOT

TO: DIRECTOR

FROM: CLEVELAND (157-748)

DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY EIGHTEEN, SIXTYSIX. RM. CIRM.

REMYTELS JULY TWENTYTWO INSTANT.

LOCAL RADIO STATIONS HAVE MADE ANNOUNCMENTS TO EFFECT THAT NATIONAL GUARD STOPPED A FOREIGN MADE CAR WITH OUT OF STATE LICENSE EARLY THIS MORNING CONTAINING TWO WHITE AND TWO NEGRO MEN AT FRINGE OF RIOT AREA. TWO WHITE MEN STATED THEY WERE FROM BROOKLYN NY, AND CAR CONTAINED LARGE AMOUNT OF INFLAMATORY LITERATURE CONSISTING OF LEAFLET URGING YOUTH TO JOIN DUBOIS CLUMB TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM NOW. MANNER IN WHICH ANNOUNCMENT IS MADE ALONG WITH OTHER RACIAL NEWS CREATES IMPRESSION THAT THESE PEOPLE CAME FROM OUT OF STATE TO FURTHER CURRENT RACIAL DISTURBANCES.

PATROLMAN JOHN PATTON, BUREAU SPECIAL INVESTIGATION, CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, ADVISED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE FACTS OF ABOVE MATTER AS KNOWN AT THIS TIME: AN AUTOMOBILE CONTAINING TWO NEGROES AND TWO WHITES WAS STOPPED BY TWO NATIONAL GUARD MEN EARLY THIS MORNING IN GENERAL AREA WHERE RIOTING HAS OCCURRED. THEY HAD IN THE CAR A NUMBER OF CARDBOARD POSTERS ANNOUNCING THE ~~W.E.B.~~ (DCA) DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA SUMMER PROJECT IN THE HOUGH AREA.

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED
162 JUL 28 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-748-1-1-6

JUL 28 1966

TWO OF THESE POSTERS WERE GIVEN TO NATIONAL GUARD AND ONE TURNED OVER TO NEWS MEDIA AND THE OTHER TURNED OVER TO POLICE DEPARTMENT. NO ARRESTS WERE MADE AND THESE PEOPLE WERE NOT DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE OR ENGAGING IN THE DISTURBANCES. THE TWO WHITES TOLD NATIONAL GUARD THEY HAD BEEN HERE THREE WEEKS. AS TO THEIR PRESENCE IN THE AREA, IT IS NOTED THAT DCA HEADQUARTERS, WHERE SOME OF THOSE WORKING ON THE SUMMER PROJECT ARE STAYING, IS LOCATED IN THE HOUGH AREA IN THE VICINITY OF WHERE THEY WERE STOPPED.

PATROLMEN PATTON IS CURRENTLY ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS IN THE CAR WERE OBTAINED BY THE NATIONAL GUARD AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION BEARING ON THIS MATTER.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTER PERTINENT INFORMATION. CLEVELAND OFFICE AND POLICE DEPARTMENT DCA SOURCES HAVE NOT REPORTED ANY ACTUAL INVOLVEMENT BY DCA IN THE DISTURBANCES.

DUBOIS SOURCES ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE ABOVE.

POLICE REPORT HOUGH AND SURROUND AREAS IS CURRENTLY QUIET.

END.

WA... MIN

~~SHOULD LI NE 6 LST WORD BE THE~~

GA ~~SORRY WHICH PAGE PG 1~~

~~AFTER THE WORD FRINGE YES OF RIOT AREA. NOT "THE"~~

~~WE HAVE AN OVERLINE THERE SO WAXXXX I GUESS YOU JUST~~

~~REPEATS THAT WORD IS THAT CORRECT~~ GA

WVES YES

OK TU WA....JPM

cc - Mr. Sullivan

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach b6
Mohr b7C
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

10:45 PM EST URGENT 7-25-66 ARK

TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 260230

CIRM.

RE NYTEL JULY 25 CAPTIONED COMINFIL SCLC-IS-C.

ON JULY 25, 1966 [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

INFORMATION FROM [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL

IN VIEW INFORMANT'S POSITION.

15 JUL 28 1966

RECEIVED: 12:03 AM (7-26-66) JRL RELAYED TO: [redacted]

339

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

53 AUG 1 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/1/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL (Priority)

7-5-84 Classified by 8973DK/kff
Declassify on: OADR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)
(100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO [redacted]
(100-41324)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: COMINFIL - SCLC
IS - C
CIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/kbw 7/1/86
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/1/86

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the above captioned matters.

The source utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] and the meeting in question was of the Lorraine Hansberry Club, Illinois CP, meeting date 6/7/66. (U) b7D

The letterhead memorandum is being classified confidential, as, if information furnished by this highly placed source were to be divulged without proper authorization, it could compromise this source and his continuing effectiveness. The letterhead memorandum has been paraphrased to provide additional protection.

Chicago will continue to provide information having a bearing on captioned matters to the Bureau and Atlanta in form suitable for dissemination upon receipt.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 1678 RFP

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
3 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-6670 CIRM)
2 - Chicago

14 JUL 5 1966

JCS:cms
(9)

AGENCY: ACSI-ONI, OSI, DEPT, ISD, CRD, [illegible]
DATE FORW: 7/6/66
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

100-442529
JUL 2 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-16238
100-41324

Chicago, Illinois
JULY 1, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

7-5-84
Classified by 8973 TDK/cf
Declassify on: OADR

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85 1678 EPP/cf

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 JRM/cbw
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-10-86

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the latter part of June, 1966, that he had learned within the past few days that a meeting of a Club within the Illinois Communist Party (CP), had been held in Chicago in the early part of June, 1966. Representatives of the Illinois CP leadership had been present at this meeting as had Henry Winston, described by the source as a representative at the meeting of the National Office, CP, United States of America, then visiting in Chicago. (C) (U)

The source advised that it was his understanding that this meeting had been held for the purpose of briefing Winston on one of the more serious problems facing the civil rights movement in Chicago with emphasis upon the so called Freedom Movement here under the leadership of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the Co-Ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO). (C) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

100-442529

Re: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF RACIAL MATTERS

During the course of this meeting, the relationship between these two organizations themselves was referred to as one of the most sensitive problems facing the movement, primarily because of the composition of the CCCO. The CCCO is composed of some 35 civil rights groupings, ranging from conservative to militant activists, of necessity rendering the building of a united front and purpose extremely difficult. The SCLC itself has a full time staff, is very mobile and is able to move much faster on issues, this also creating some conflict and friction between the two organizations. The big problem, therefore, which has emerged within the movement here, is the building of unity within the movement itself, with unified positions on the most urgent issues on the part of the leading forces. (U)

Additionally, the labor movement in Chicago was referred to as not reacting to the Freedom Movement in a unified way. Many of the labor groups which are involved prefer to deal with the SCLC rather than with the CCCO, this again creating problems insofar as unity is concerned. (U)

It was agreed that the solution to the problem of unity would represent a real test of the organizational know how of "progressives" in demonstrating the ability to work in a united front with so many different philosophies and organizations and still promote a productive movement. (U)

Any activity or proposal that would tend to strain such a united front should be discarded immediately. (U)

Winston agreed with this summary, indicating that he believed tremendous power existed in this group, meaning the Party and he was gratified to have been able to discuss (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and be exposed to such an interpretation of the situation. He agreed that the paramount problem facing the civil rights movement in Chicago today was one of struggle for unity. This problem would be decisive insofar as attaining success was concerned and there was no question but that the Party's activities directed toward the Freedom Movement of the SCLC-CCCO be based upon an effort to contribute unity of purpose and strength within the civil rights movement locally. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7-21-66 (C) (U)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated July 17, 1966, containing information orally furnished on July 17, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on July 21, 1966, and the original report is maintained in CGfile A[redacted] (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

(U)

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
4-Los Angeles (RM)
(1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Cominfil - NAACP)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA - Marxist-Leninist)
8-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-84994 (GUS HALL)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100-80641 (CP, USA - Organization)
(1 - 100-153735(CIRM)
(1 - 100- (Cominfil - NAACP)
(1 - [redacted] (Info)
RWH:MDW
(see page ii for CG copies)

REC-82 100-442529-1900

JUL 28 1966

b3
b7D
b7E

RDD/RWS

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 9-4-79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 7-21-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) (INT/SEC.)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 8-10-79

65-UC-339

CG 100-41324

Copies: (Con't.)

5-Chicago
(1 - A) [redacted] b3
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) b7D
(1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization) b7E
(1 - 100- (Cominfil - NAACP)

RWH:MDW
(19)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/RWS 9-4-79
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 7-21-86

July 17, 1966 (C) (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On July 16, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was heard to remark that while in attendance at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Convention in Los Angeles, he had appeared on the convention platform and spoke. He stated he had not been invited to speak at the Convention but a situation had arisen which demanded action on his part, and he followed through on it.

According to LIGHTFOOT, at one of the sessions he attended, ROY WILKINS got up and made reference to a very provocative pamphlet which was being distributed in and around the Convention by the Communist Party of the USA - Marxist-Leninist. WILKINS, in talking about this pamphlet, called it to the attention of the Convention and described it as another of the Communist Party's (CP's) ridiculous and provocative attacks against the NAACP. Upon hearing WILKINS' remarks, LIGHTFOOT stated he felt he had to refute WILKINS so he walked directly up to the speaker's platform and grabbed a microphone. He addressed the Convention and told them that the CP, USA had nothing to do with the pamphlet that WILKINS had referred to and that this pamphlet was a product of a renegade group in Los Angeles which consisted of about half a dozen people expelled from the Party and known as the Communist Party of the USA - Marxist-Leninist. LIGHTFOOT stated he categorically denied that the CP, USA had any connection with this document and any attempt to link the Party to it was a fraud. He then stated that after he had finished talking, WILKINS took the microphone and told the Convention that he knew CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to be a CP leader and an honorable person and that if LIGHTFOOT denies the CP had any connection with this provocative pamphlet, then he would accept this statement and explanation of the matter.

(C) (U)

At this same time, it was learned that following his attendance at the NAACP Convention, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT flew into New York City where he attended a meeting of the Secretariat, CP, USA, on July 14, 1966. This Secretariat meeting dealt with the civil rights movement and HENRY WINSTON made the main report. This report of WINSTON was an outstanding one and in LIGHTFOOT's opinion should be printed in order that the entire world know about it. WINSTON's report was a very moving one and a good explanation of how the civil rights movement can meet the needs of the people. WINSTON had shown a relationship between the civil rights struggle in this country and the war in Vietnam and

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 8-10-79

COPIES DESTROYED
333 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442527-100

had told those present that the Negroes in the streets of this country are now saying that if we are going to die, we will die here in the U.S. in our struggle and not in Vietnam. Yet, LIGHTFOOT noted the others present at this Secretariat meeting did not receive this speech as well as he did. GUS HALL for one was not too enthusiastic and JIM JACKSON only commented that it was a good speech on tactics but the Party gets no credit for tactics. No one wanted to print this report and it was only on his, LIGHTFOOT's, insistence that a motion was made and passed that the report be printed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/26/66

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 4/27/66.

Since re letter, no information has been developed revealing communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Accordingly, no quarterly report will be submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Portland

LEF/rcf
(4)

REC-108 1901

JUL 28 1966

INTERNAL SECURITY

AUG 3 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date 7/18/66

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-)
(100-442529)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (157-1222)
(100-153735)

SUBJECT: RACIAL DISTRUBANCES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS BCE~~
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 7-18-86~~
7-30-82

CIRM
~~IS-C~~ (00:N.Y.)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-20-91 + 12-11-91 9803 (83-1719) 87-063

Garrow | KING 87-0546
Classified by: 3042 POT IDWS
Declassify on: OADR 3/30/89

LEVISON 83-1719

ENCLOSURE

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JUL 20 1966
How Forw. T-5
By ahh - Mail
RACIAL UNIT

ReNYteletype dated 7/15/66.

4-Bureau (157-)(Encls. 10)(RM)
(1-100-442529)(CIRM)
4-Atlanta (157-)(RM)
(1-100-6670)(CIRM)
(1-100-5586)(M.L. KING)
(1-100-5718)(COMINFIL SCLC)
2-Chicago (157-)(Info)
(1-100)(CIRM)
1-New York (100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(42)
1-New York (100-136585)(M.L. KING)(42)
1-New York (100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)(41)
1-New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(42)
1-New York (157-1222)(42)

ENCLOSURE

JFO:bob
(15)

70 AUG 3 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBMITTED CONTROL
100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 JUL 26 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 157-1222
NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a LHM containing information furnished by NY 3810-S* on 7/15/66, concerning a conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of the SCLC. LEVISON initiated the contact with YOUNG who was in Chicago.

The source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein.

It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] (U) used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

87-0541 / 83-1719
GARROW / KING / LEVISON
Classified by 3042 PWT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 3/30/89

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
7/18/66

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Bureau 100-442529

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. REASON-FCIM 1-2.4 DATE OF REVIEW 7-18-89 7-30-89 Sub B,C,D,E

On July 15, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, ascertained that on that date Stanley Levison had contacted Andrew Young, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). They discussed a fund-raising letter which Levison had prepared and Young described the letter as "creative fund-raising". He praised Levison's approach to contributors which was that of being members of a constituency and part of a family. Levison revealed that a suggestion had been made to run this letter, with some revisions, as an advertisement in "The New York Times".

Levison and Young agreed that another paragraph or so should be added to the letter in view of the Chicago riots. Young described the situation in Chicago as the most frustrating one he has been in. He explained that "the people we're working with are so much a part of the problem and so hostile toward the police that we have as much fight to keep them from encouraging the riots". Young continued that the attitude of some of the community organizations, who could stop the riots, is so hostile that they share in the riots vicariously. He admitted that "they're not horrified at the thought of Negroes rioting" and likened the situation, in this regard, to the one which prevailed in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMJ
(83-1719) 87,063

Group I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

Racial Disturbances, Chicago, Illinois;
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison asked Young if it was not necessary for "you" (the SCLC group in Chicago) to take a position which did not make it appear as if "you're assuming too much responsibility for putting a lid on it but that you actually throw the gauntlet to Daly. In other words, it's Daly's riot, not your riot". Levison said that if Daly wants to do nothing, he is the precipitator and that, in his opinion, "your role ought to be attacking Daly and making the attack sharp" because Daly could not afford this. Levison predicted that the Chicago riots would cause Daly to lose his position with the Negro vote and with his Negro organization.

Young took issue with Levison's appraisal of the effect of the riots on Mayor Daly. He asserted that the hostility is directed against the Chicago police and not Daly in the same way the anger in the Chicago school situation was directed against Superintendent of Schools Willis and not Daly. He said the rioters are really "wild, young kids and the intellectuals are the ones that give them support and plant ideas".

Levison suggested that a large section of the Chicago population, including part of the Negro middle class, are not unhappy about the riots and feel "they're giving them what they deserve to get". Young again disagreed and insisted that the main bloc of Negroes in Chicago did not feel that way. Young pointed out that Daly is in a very good position "even with us because we have to say that (Orlando) Wilson is a damn good Police Commissioner".

Young noted that the head of the Police Fraternal Society in Chicago has charged that Martin Luther King is the cause of the current rioting by teaching people disrespect for law and order through his advocacy of non-violence. Levison commented that "they grab a situation to cut you down with it" and insisted that responsibility be placed where it belongs. Levison contended that while the focus of the emotion might be directed against the police, it is the function of Young's group (the SCLC in Chicago) to point out that the police are only a part of the municipal apparatus and that the municipal leadership has done nothing about the grievances of the people. Levison

emphasized that Young's group had to turn the riots against Mayor Daly because "they're going to turn it against you".

Levison stated that he felt the most dangerous situation "you're in" is not that people will believe that Martin Luther King is responsible for the riots but that King could have stopped them and did not. He said "you've got to place the onus in this thing on Daly for failing to do what needed to be done". He added that then "your meetings", as well as everything else, become constructive because they were demands that Daly do what needed to be done and which he did not do.

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY:

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	7/27/66	6/28-7/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: W. JAMES WOOD — TYPED BY: jlp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64;
Dallas report of SA W. JAMES WOOD dated 4/28/66.

-P*-

LEADS:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - INTC, Dallas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-11053)

1cc + LHM 9-2 ad D

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100- 442529- 1902 REC 36
EX 110
8-1
JUL 29 1966

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC SER:			
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO			
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 8/2/66			
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: AIR			
BY	BY: PTS/RF			

NOTATIONS

Gallher
INT SEC.

51 AUG 8 1966

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: Dallas, Texas
Date: 7/27/66

Field Office File No.: 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party member, is member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, Texas, but holds no position and exercises no influence.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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~~DL~~ T-1 (July 22, 1966)

The NAACP is the only regularly constituted organization active in the Dallas area in striving to achieve integration and racial equality. JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, is a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. However, he holds no position in that organization and exercises no influence. He is the only current or former CP member known to be a member of the NAACP in the Dallas area.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 27, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD dated July 27, 1966, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	7/27/66	7/19-21/66

Limited Classification Review Conducted See Top Serial [redacted] 4-774

TYPED BY mf

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b7C

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/28/66 at Denver

- P* -

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter prior to 11/1/66.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
T-2: [redacted]	

100-7762-62

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APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-1903

8-1

JUL 29 1966

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(1-100-1800) (1-100-2650)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	~~AGENCY~~ ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SERV.~~
Request Recd.	~~DEPT.~~ ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/4/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS
By	BY: RDS/pt

Notations

56 AUG 10 1966

DN 100-8997

Identity of Source	Location
T-3: NY 1286-S*	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "Confidential" since data reported from T-1, T-2 and T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

The Special Agents who observed the demonstration at Civic Center on 4/29/66, were [redacted] and [redacted] [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - INTC, Denver (RM)

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
[illegible]

Report of: [redacted] Office: DENVER

b6
b7C

Date: July 27, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CP members attended rally sponsored by Denver Mexican-American leader RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES 4/29/66, but met with opposition when they distributed CP literature. Six representatives of SNCC who conducted sit-in, Denver FBI Office 1/6/66, were convicted Denver County Court 5/4/66, and fined $100 each for disturbance. One SWP member in this group of six. After reporting that they would appeal the conviction, they formed "January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights" and are soliciting funds to pay for transcript of trial. This new committee met 6/9/66 at the home of SWP Organizer, WILLIAM CROSBY, and attended by SWP members.

- P* -

Details:

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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DN 100-8997

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration, Civic Center, Denver, Colorado, April 29, 1966

The April 25, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" reported that RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES, outspoken Director of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, was fired April 24, 1966, by Denver Mayor TOM CURRIGAN. It was reported that CURRIGAN dismissed GONZALES because he insisted that any person serving the public through appointment by him must conduct himself at all times in a manner befitting the dignity required of a public employee. CURRIGAN said that the reaction of GONZALES to "critical news reports" had violated this tenet.

It was reported in the "Denver Post" on April 28, 1966, that GONZALES had secured a permit from the City of Denver to conduct a mass political rally at the Denver Civic Center from 3:30 to 7:00 P.M., Friday, April 29, 1966.

On April 29, 1966, it was observed that less than 200 people, the majority of Mexican-American descent, gathered at Civic Center at 3:30 P.M. GONZALES spoke at 4:30 P.M. He was followed by other Mexican-American speakers. Participants carried signs protesting the firing of GONZALES and protesting adverse publicity by the "Rocky Mountain News" concerning GONZALES. Speakers continued until 7:00 P.M. The rally increased to just under 600 people and these individuals, at the close of the rally, marched around City Hall. There were no incidents during the rally.

Special Agents, FBI

The "Denver Post," in its issue of April 30, 1966, in reporting on the rally, quoted GONZALES as saying, "Since our country was founded, those people who really cared for justice have demonstrated and spoke out for justice. TOM CURRIGAN doesn't own me. And he damn sure can't tell me what to do 24 hours a day - or even what to think publicly."

GONZALES demanded a change of attitudes in every agency and department in Denver pertaining to Mexican-American individuals.

Present at this rally, made up of primarily Mexican-Americans, were ROBERT TRUJILLO, LEROY STARBUCK and NELLE GARCIA of the Communist Party (CP) branch in Denver, and NORMAN HODGETT, MARY JANE HODGETT, WILLIAM PERDUE and HOWARD WALLACE of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

LEROY STARBUCK and ROBERT TRUJILLO were passing out leaflets and selling "The Worker." TRUJILLO stated he had sold sixteen copies of "The Worker." STARBUCK passed out a leaflet entitled "Terror in the South." This leaflet showed up at the speaker's platform and the person speaking (identity unknown) at that time told the people not to read the leaflet but to take it home and burn it. ROBERT TRUJILLO wanted to take the floor at that time but decided against it and thought probably it would be better to attack the group in another manner for the "book burning." TRUJILLO stated that he was going to see GONZALES about it and insist that none of the people have the right to tell other people what to do and that the people should have the right to read and make up their own minds.

DN T-1 5/5/66

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP, appears as an appendix hereto.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Denver Area Friends of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights

The "Rocky Mountain News," issue of May 5, 1966, reported that the six protesters who were arrested after they

sat in at the Denver FBI Office on January 6, 1966, were convicted of disturbance by a Denver County Court jury on May 4, 1966. The newspaper identified the following as the six protesters:

JOHN PERDEW, age [redacted] and AMANDA PERDEW, age [redacted] both of Denver and Americus, Georgia;

WILLIAM PERDUE, also known as Billy Tune, age [redacted] Denver;

Mrs. ROBERTA DE LUXE, age [redacted] Denver;

JAN PHILLIPS, age [redacted] Denver;

MARY JO OSGOOD, age [redacted] Denver.

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The May 7, 1966, issue of the "Denver Post" reported that the above-named individuals were fined $100.00 each by Judge GEORGE A. MANERBINO, Denver County Court, Denver, on May 6, 1966.

On May 15, 1966, there was distributed to individuals in Denver a legal-size leaflet entitled "Release from the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights." The release reports of the demonstration by six members of SNCC at the FBI Office in Denver on January 6, 1966. It reports on their conviction in Denver County Court and sentencing on May 6, 1966. The release reports that the defendants will appeal this conviction to a higher court, and seeks contributions for the cost of the transcript in the amount of $500.00. It reports that Dr. PHILIP PERDEW, the father of JOHN PERDEW, and a Professor at the University of Denver, would serve as a finance chairman of the newly formed January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. The release contains information that HARRY K. NIER, Jr. was one of the attorneys for the defendants and that he was serving without pay.

DN T-2 6/15/66

DN 100-8997

HARRY K. NIER, Jr. was the chairman of the former Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

DN T-1 7/21/66

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, appears as an appendix hereto.

The defendants, who were convicted in the Denver County Court for disturbance in connection with their sit-in at the Denver FBI Office, planned a rally at 26th and Welton Street, Denver, on May 7, 1966. Four defendants were present at this demonstration, MARY JO OSGOOD, JAN PHILLIPS, WILLIAM PERDUE and ROBERTA DE LUXE. HOWARD WALLACE, a member of the Denver Branch, SWP, acted as chairman and introduced LAUREN WATSON, who was the principal speaker. WATSON spoke mostly about police brutality and about issues pertaining to the south.

Denver Branch, SWP, members MARY JANE HODGETT, BOB LYONS, NORMAN HODGETT and WILLIAM PERDUE were present at this rally.

DN T-1 5/16/66

On May 24, 1966, HARRY K. NIER, Jr. was in New York City. While in New York NIER had discussions with individuals close to the national officers of SNCC, at which time NIER discussed the case in Denver. NIER is reported to have said that this matter should be discussed with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the leader of SNCC, and NIER suggested that SNCC might use this case in Denver to get some money.

DN T-3 5/24/66

The Denver Friends of SNCC had a meeting on June 9, 1966, at the residence of BILL and DORITA CROSBY, [redacted] Street, Denver. BILL CROSBY is the Organizer of the Denver Branch, SWP, and DORITA CROSBY is also a member of this Branch. This meeting was attended by HARRY NIER, HOWARD WALLACE, NORMAN HODGETT and Dr. PHILIP PERDEW. HARRY NIER acted as chairman.

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Those in attendance met as the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. This committee is to work within the framework of the Denver Friends of SNCC. This committee was formed to raise money to give support to the defense of the six persons convicted in Denver County Court.

DN T-2 6/15/66

The January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights, as of July 18, 1966, has collected $500.00 for the purpose of paying for the transcript of the trial held in Denver County Court wherein six individuals were convicted for disturbance in connection with their sit-in at the Denver FBI Office on January 6, 1966.

DN T-1 7/18/66

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 24, 1966, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
July 27, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 27, 1966, at Denver

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All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	7/27/66	5/2/66 - 7/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jep

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 4/25/66.

P*

LEADS

NEW YORK - INFORMATION

Two copies of this report are furnished for the information of the New York Office which is the office of origin.

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

100-4-27-1904 REC-13

EX.-117

18 JUL 29 1966

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
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Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/66	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]	
By	BY: [illegible]	

56 AUG 5 1966

PG 100-15125

INFORMANTS

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted] (Characterization of FRANK GOLDSMITH, 6/11/66)	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
PG T-2 is [redacted] (Characterizations of EDWARD BORTZ, BETH EDELMAN, and ARTHUR EDELMAN, 3/11/66)	
PG T-3 is [redacted] (Characterizations of DWIGHT QUINN and JOHN ONDA, 1/15/66)	

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since data reported from all sources herein could reasonably result in identification of Bureau confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
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Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: 7/27/66

Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Field Office File #: 100-15125

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Pittsburgh DuBois Club participated in picketing by United Negro Protest Committee (UNPC) of Pittsburgh department stores, April, 1966. Leaders of Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) participated in demonstration, June, 1966, protesting shooting of JAMES H. MEREDITH in Mississippi, 6/6/66.

P*

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GROUP 1 (U)
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DETAILS:

Information set out as to the demonstrations at Pittsburgh, Pa., was furnished to SA [redacted] b6 b7C

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Picketing by United Negro Protest Committee (UNPC) of Pittsburgh Department Stores, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 25, 1966

On April 25, 1966, Detective TONY BROZOVICH, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., advised that at 6:00 p.m. on that date, approximately 50 individuals, whites and Negroes of both sexes, picketed before the entrances of Gimbel's Department Store, Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street, and Joseph Horne Department Store, Penn-Stanwix and Fort Duquesne Boulevard, Pittsburgh, Pa. The picketing was sponsored by the UNPC and representatives of both the UNPC and the Pittsburgh Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) participated in the demonstration. The pickets carried placards protesting alleged discriminatory hiring practices of these stores and distributed handbills to individuals as they entered the department stores. The handbills, issued over the names of the UNPC and the Pittsburgh Chapter, NAACP, and setting forth their claims relative to the discriminatory hiring practices of the aforementioned stores, requested that people not buy in these stores.

Detective BROZOVICH stated that the picketing was terminated at 9:00 p.m. on that date. He further advised that the picketing on that date was peaceful and without incident.

On April 25, 1966, PG T-1 advised that the following individuals from the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, also known as the Pittsburgh Chapter, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) participated in the picketing of Gimbel's Department Store on that date:

EDWARD BORTZ
DWIGHT QUINN
JOHN ONDA

On March 11, 1966, PG T-2 advised that as of that date, EDWARD BORTZ was Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, and a member of the District Committee, Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP).

On January 15, 1966, PG T-3 advised that as of that date, DWIGHT QUINN and JOHN ONDA were members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA.

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh and the DCA are characterized in the Appendix hereto.

B. Demonstration, June 10, 1966, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Protesting Shooting of James H. Meredith in Mississippi on June 6, 1966

On June 11, 1966, PG T-1 advised that on June 10, 1966, between 7:15 p.m. and 8:00 p.m., 17 individuals picketed the Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., protesting the shooting of JAMES H. MEREDITH in Mississippi on June 6, 1966. The demonstrators carried placards demanding that the United States Government provide protection for the civil rights workers in the South. Other placards on the picket line read: "JUSTICE NOW," "FREEDOM NOW," "TOO MANY MURDERS," and "SEND TROOPS TO THE SOUTH AND NOT TO VIETNAM."

Included among the demonstrators were BETH EDELMAN, Co-Chairman, W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, and her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN; EDWARD BORTZ, Chairman, W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh; and four other members of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh. The demonstrators also included FRANK GOLDSMITH of the Pittsburgh Committee to End the War in Vietnam; DANIEL SMULLYAN, Co-Chairman of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Students for a Democratic Society; a representative of the Congress of Racial Equality; and three high school students of a newly formed Pittsburgh organization, High School Students for Peace in Vietnam.

MR. MRS.

On March 11, 1966, PG T-2 advised that as of that date, BETH EDELMAN and her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN, were leading members of the District Committee, CPWP.

The Pittsburgh Committee to End the War in Vietnam is characterized in the Appendix hereto, it being noted that FRANK GOLDSMITH is characterized therein.

On June 10, 1966, Detective ANTHONY BROZOVICH, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, advised that aforementioned demonstration was orderly and without incident.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX
I

PITTSBURGH COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On September 22, 1965, a source made available a copy of a two-page document entitled, "The DuBois Summer Project at Pittsburgh," which was used in connection with the National Conference of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on September 4-6, 1965. The document, which reviewed certain projects undertaken by the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, at Pittsburgh, Pa., during the Summer of 1965, set forth that the Pittsburgh Committee to End the War in Vietnam (PCEWV) was organized by the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, during the Summer of 1965 as a peace movement around the issue of the war in Vietnam.

On January 13, 1966, a second source advised that as of January 10, 1966, the PCEWV followed the Communist Party line in opposing United States involvement in the war in Vietnam. The PCEWV had participated in demonstrations with the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, urging an end to the war in Vietnam.

The second source further advised that as of January 10, 1966, the officers of the PCEWV were Frank Goldsmith, Chairman and Treasurer, and Victoria "Vicki" Cooper, Co-Chairman and Secretary.

On August 19, 1965, the second source, above, advised that on August 16, 1965, Frank Goldsmith and Vicki Cooper attended a meeting of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, which was held at Pittsburgh.

On September 21, 1965, a third source advised that as of that date he understood that some of the more active members of the PCEWV were members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, and that both of these organizations held the same views for ending the war in Vietnam.

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APPENDIX
1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

On November 30, 1965, a source advised that on February 23, 1965, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., was chartered by the National Headquarters, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), San Francisco, California. The W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh agreed to accept the "conditions of membership as stated in the National Constitution, and as interpreted by the National Executive Committee...."

On March 26, 1966, a second source advised that as of that date EDWARD BORTZ and BETH EDELMAN were Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, also known as the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, and the Pittsburgh DuBois Club, which then maintained its headquarters at 1713 Buena Vista Street, Pittsburgh.

On March 11, 1966, a third source advised that as of that date EDWARD BORTZ and BETH EDELMAN were members of the District Committee (DC), Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP). Source described BETH EDELMAN and her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN, as leading members of the DC, CPWP.

On November 15, 1965, third source, above, advised that on November 7, 1965, ARTHUR EDELMAN stated that the DC, CPWP, determined policy for the CPWP and the Pittsburgh DuBois Club and co-ordinated the activities of these organizations.

APPENDIX

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DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	7/29/66	5/5 - 7/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA CHARLES J. WYLAND — TYPED BY: JBK

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 4/29/66 at Philadelphia.

- P -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for New York, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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AUG 1 1966

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Agency				
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Date Fwd.		[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO		
How Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/4/66		
By	HOW FORW:	RCS		

Notations

INTC, SEC.

PH 100-47672

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1 [redacted] [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

PH T-2 NY 2760-S — Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER.

PH T-3 [redacted] — Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER and DEBBIE AMIS.

PH T-4 [redacted] [redacted]

PH T-5 [redacted]

PH T-6 [redacted] — 100-47672-275

PH T-7 NY 2359-S* — Characterization of BENJAMIN DAVIS.

PH T-8 NY 4212-S* — Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN.

PH T-9 [redacted] — Characterization of BENJAMIN DAVIS.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
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Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: July 29, 1966
Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: This report covers the period 4/1/66 - 6/30/66. HERBERT APTHEKER stated CP was waging struggle for the freedom of the Negro. FRANK AYCOX, DB member, stated CP members should become more active in NAACP and SNCC in Philadelphia. Statements from Negro leaders have supported peace movement at meeting of enlarged Executive Committee, CPEPD. AYCOX stressed the importance of the Negro people's movement to Socialism and encouraged members of CP clubs to work in civil rights groups. At District Convention it was stated that Negroes have suffered most from unemployment and the CP must support the NAACP and oppose its division in Philadelphia. BAYARD RUSTIN and MARTIN LUTHER KING appeared in Philadelphia area.

- P -

DETAILS:

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

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GROUP 1
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A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

On June 2, 1966, PH T-1 advised that HERBERT APTHEKER was the main speaker at the meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held on May 27, 1966, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. During his speech APTHEKER stated the Communist Party was the only political organization where the Negro people felt as much at home as the white people. According to APTHEKER, the CP was waging a struggle for the freedom of the Negro people.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

On December 13, 1959, PH T-2 advised HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at the 17th National Convention held on December 10-13, 1959.

On July 5, 1966, PH T-3 advised that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 18th National Convention on June 26, 1966.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE, AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On April 8, 1966, PH T-4 advised that on the previous day at a meeting of the Club Organizers, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held at 39 East Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, Pa., LOUIS KALB, District Organizer, and FRANK AYCOX, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, stated that efforts have been made to have CP members become more active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. JOAN AYCOX, an active member of the CP Youth Club, stated that DEBBIE AMIS, another member of the Youth Club, was active in SNCC in Philadelphia.

According to this source, it was announced at this meeting that BAYARD RUSTIN was scheduled to speak at the Zion Baptist Church, Broad and Venango Streets, on school integration. KALB stated efforts should be made to have as many white people as possible attend this meeting.

On April 28, 1966, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on April 19, 1966, MELVIN (MICKEY) METELITS, a member of the Professional Club, CPEPD, gave a report on peace and stated that peace statements from Negro leaders such as JOHN LEWIS of SNCC and MARTIN LUTHER KING, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, are important changes in the peace movement.

On April 29, 1966, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the enlarged Executive Committee, CPEPD, held April 26, 1966, FRANK AYCOX gave a report on civil rights. The purpose of this report was to prepare a report to be given at the District Convention, scheduled to be held in June 1966. In his report AYCOX stressed the importance of the Negro people's movement to Socialism. He claimed the Party should concentrate on certain organizations like the NAACP, SNCC, and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council. AYCOX also stated that CP members should immediately assign one person to the civil rights field and that he, himself, should visit the various clubs and have them appoint one person to work in a civil rights group.

On May 10, 1966, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on May 3, 1966, FRANK AYCOX stated that he had attended a meeting of the Professional Club, CPEPD, and it was agreed that two of its members would work in the civil rights field.

On June 16, 1966, PH T-3 advised the CPEPD held its District Convention on June 11 and 12, 1966, at the Sylvania Hotel, Locust and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. LOUIS KALB, District Organizer, gave the main political report in which he stated the labor and Negro movements must be brought into the peace movement. The civil rights movement is the most important movement in the country today, and the Party must find ways and means of entering the mainstream of the struggle. The Party must urge a strong Negro-labor alliance.

KALB continued that although unemployment is high in this country, the Negro has suffered most. He also stated that skilled Negro workers must be taken into the skilled labor unions. Concerning the local division of the NAACP into branches, KALB stated the CP must support the main branch of the NAACP and oppose any efforts to divide it into branches.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN, APRIL 14, 1966

On April 28, 1966, PH T-6 advised that a rally for quality integrated education was held on Thursday, April 14, 1966, at the Zion Baptist Church, Broad and Venango Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This meeting was sponsored by the Coordinating Council on School Integration, 20 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The featured speaker at this affair was BAYARD RUSTIN of New York City, who stated that 11 years had passed since the U. S. Supreme Court ordered the schools in this country to be integrated; however, most of the schools, particularly those in large northern cities, have remained segregated. RUSTIN stated he was in favor of bussing school children to correct racial imbalance. He further stated he had not come to Philadelphia to advise the local school authorities on how to run their schools, but he came only to plead for quality integrated education. He urged the School Board to construct a series of educational parks housing several schools on one site to produce integration and high-calibre education in a natural setting.

In the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, PH T-7 advised that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

On February 19 and 20, 1964, PH T-8 advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

On January 21, 1964, PH T-9 advised that as of that date BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary, CPUSA.

"The New York Times," February 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

B. APPEARANCE OF DICK GREGORY, MAY 1, 1966

On May 2, 1966, PH T-5 advised that on May 1, 1966, members of the CPEPD were to meet at the residence of AARON LIBSON, a current member of the CPEPD, for the purpose of selling copies of "The Worker," an east coast communist publication. According to this source, only three members of the CPEPD appeared for this mobilization. These individuals took with

them fifty copies of "The Worker" and traveled to Town Hall, Brown and Race Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., where comedian DICK GREGORY was speaking under the auspices of the Philadelphia Housing Council of Delaware Valley. According to this source, these CP members sold a total of 15-20 papers.

C. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, MAY 29, 1966 NEGRO

On page three of the May 30, 1966 issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a daily newspaper in Philadelphia, Pa., appeared an article entitled "KING Suggests Route to Peace at Bryn Mawr." This article further reflects that MARTIN LUTHER KING's Baccalaureate address at Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., on Sunday, May 29, 1966, placed heavy accent on world affairs. He stated Red China must be admitted to the United Nations. Such a move must precede negotiated settlement of the Vietnam conflict because then Communist China would be able to speak for the Vietcong. He said his visit to India last year convinced him that the U. S. would serve humanity better by putting food in the mouths of needy nations rather than military bases on their soil.

KING also claimed the American Negro is freer today than at any time in his history. Non-violence is the most important weapon for the Negro today. He encouraged the graduates to direct their energies to assisting the poor. He said the graduates are sorely needed in the outside world to help those such as he saw going hungry in India.

D. DEMONSTRATION BY BUYERS EQUAL ACCESS MOVEMENT, JUNE 4, 1966

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Philadelphia Police Department, Civil Disobedience Unit, advised June 2, 1966, that he had received information that the Buyers Equal Access Movement (BEAM) was going to demonstrate against the Emlen Real Estate Company, 14 East Evergreen Street, beginning at 9 a.m., June 4, 1966, and against the J. J. Mc Ilhenney Real Estate Company, 908 Cottman Avenue, after the demonstration at the Emlen Company.

Lieutenant FENCL said the demonstration was the group's protest that the real estate offices discriminated against Negro renters and real estate buyers. He also said he believed

individuals from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) who were well experienced in demonstration techniques were to be participants in the demonstration. He had also received information that the demonstration would be outside of these real estate agencies and no attempt would be made by the demonstrators to engage in activity such as a sit-in.

On June 4, 1966, Lieutenant FENCL advised that the demonstration commenced at the J. J. Mc Ilhenney Real Estate Company at 9:30 a.m. on June 4, 1966, with up to 14 pickets in the line. The demonstration had lasted until 4:08 p.m. During the demonstration, Lieutenant FENCL identified among the demonstrators Reverend LAYTON P. ZIMMER, Advisor on Race Relations to the Bishop of Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, DEBBIE AMIS, and JOHN BRYANT, officer of CORE.

PA.

PH T-3 on June 1, 1966, advised that DEBBIE AMIS is an active member of the CPEPD.

The demonstration at the Emlen Real Estate Company began at 11:30 a.m. where five pickets demonstrated and the demonstration ceased at 3:20 p.m.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	7/28/66	7/18-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
GORDON M. SIM	jlm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON M. SIM, dated 4/27/66 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from informants and sources, LA T-1 through LA T-23 and LA T-25, tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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LA 100-66078

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AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-2 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM TAYLOR [redacted]
LA T-3 [redacted]	
LA T-4 [redacted]	
LA T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of FPF [redacted]
LA T-6 [redacted]	

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LA 100-66078

Source	Location
LA T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-8 [redacted]	
LA T-9 [redacted]	
LA T-10 [redacted]	
LA T-11 [redacted]	
LA T-12 [redacted]	
LA T-13 [redacted]	100-66078-826
LA T-14 [redacted]	100-66078-826 -834
LA T-15 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-67303-261
LA T-16 [redacted]	Characterization of FRANK and JEAN PESTANA
LA T-17 [redacted]	[redacted]

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LA 100-66078

Source	Location
LA T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-19 [redacted]	
LA T-20 [redacted]	
LA T-21 [redacted]	
LA T-22 [redacted]	
LA T-23 [redacted]	100-66078-834
LA T-24 [redacted] (By request)	100-67287
LA T-25 [redacted]	[redacted]

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COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
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Report of: GORDON M. SIM Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 7/28/66

Field Office File #: 100-66078 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in the Watts area of Los Angeles through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC), The Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB), and the W.E.B. DuBois Club, and the SCDCP plans and strategy in helping those in the Negro community set forth.

- P* -

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Characterizations of organizations named in this report will appear in the appendix of the report where such a characterization is pertinent and available.

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise noted.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP,USA)

(1) Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (3/22/66)

The officially elected Concentration Committee of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held a meeting on March 9, 1966 at 11111 Wilmington Avenue. WILLIAM TAYLOR, the Chairman of this committee, stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss ways to effectively work in the Watts area as a concentration project which had been assigned to the MSS of the Communist Party (CP) by the SCDCP.

LA T-1 (3/29/66)

As of March 29, 1966, WILLIAM TAYLOR was Vice Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-2 (4/5/66)

A CP meeting of the Convention Program Committee of the SCDCP was held on March 25, 1966 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. After a brief discussion on the proposed resolutions one of those present said no resolution on the Mexican-American question had been made and went on to say that in view of the unfounded reports of friction between the Negroes and Mexican-Americans it was necessary that something be done to expose the fact that no animosity existed between these two minority groups.

LA T-3 (4/7/66)

The youth of the SCDCP met on the weekend of April 1 - 3, 1966, on a ranch fifteen miles east of San Juan Capistrana, California. This meeting consisted of four work shops, one being on civil rights. Source advised that he felt the CP was firmly convinced that the American working class Negro was becoming more and more a liability, one reason being that they were turning more toward nationalism than socialism, and secondly, were more capitalistic than any other ethnic group. Source said the Party would just as soon not waste time on the subject of civil rights but felt that unless discussions on the subject were held in the presence of Negroes, the Party would be in great danger of being labeled anti-Negro.

LA T-1 (4/22/66)
LA T-4 (4/22/66)

A combined meeting of club chairmen and organizational secretaries of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on April 11, 1966 at 3048 South Victoria Avenue. One of the points on the agenda was a discussion of the CP draft program and it was pointed out that the Negro question was dealt with in a hit and miss fashion and not in a constructive manner.

LA T-5 (5/3/66)

At a meeting of the 24th CD Section, SCDCP, held at 2016 Valentine Street on April 19, 1966, the educational was the Party's program for the Negro people. The Negro peoples humiliation, hate and submission to police brutality was discussed. Some of the comrades present felt that the Negro and Mexican people should unite in every cause that would bring about a better standard of living for both. Source said that time ran short for a more fruitful discussion and it was noted that the needs of the Negro people needed a more detailed and further analysis.

LA T-6 (5/24/66)
LA T-7 (5/25/66)

A meeting of the Pre-Convention Committee of the SCDCP was held on May 20, 1966 at the Hungarian Hall, 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The entire evening was spent in discussing the CP's draft resolution. One phase dealt with recruiting Negroes into the Party. One of those present said the reason Negroes were not in the Party or able to be recruited was because they were aware of the white chauvinism that existed within the Party. This resolution also dealt with the fact that the white people in the Party should become better educated relative to the Negro question in America.

(2) CP Youth Matters

LA T-8 (3/23/66)

A meeting of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, was held on March 22, 1966 at 849 South Citrus Avenue. During this meeting mass work being done by various people present was discussed. One stated she was doing her mass work in the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC).

LA T-1 (4/4/66)
LA T-9 (4/1/66)
LA T-10 (4/7/66)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on March 28, 1966 on Third Avenue in Los Angeles. At this meeting and during a discussion of the youth in the Party, BILL TAYLOR said that a proposal would be made to have the youth work in the Negro area.

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LA T-8 (4/13/66)

At a meeting of the Youth Commission, SCDCP, held at 3285 Sepulveda Boulevard, on April 12, 1966, it was announced that the youth in the CP had been given a questionnaire to fill out concerning summer work in the Watts and Mexican areas of Los Angeles and only four were willing to work.

(3) W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs

LA T-11 (3/23/66)

A meeting called by the Chairman of the Community Relations Committee of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Los Angeles was held on March 17, 1966 at 652 West 124th Street. Approximately thirty people were present, representing various Negro groups and civil rights organizations. A Black Du Bois Club was formed and ways of working in Watts and other areas were discussed.

LA T-3 (4/14/66)
LA T-12 (4/18/66)

At a regular meeting of the Youth Club, 24th CD Section, SCDCP, held on April 6, 1966, on 4th Avenue, the Chairman of the Du Bois Club's Community Organizing Committe stated that an office had been set up in the Watts area. There was some discussion as to whether only Negro comrades work on this committee.

On May 7, 1966, LEONARD DEADWYLER, a Negro, was shot and killed by Los Angeles Police Department Officer JEROLD M. BOVA, who stopped his car for speeding while DEADWYLER was taking his pregnant wife to the hospital. A coroners inquest into the shooting of DEADWYLER was held during the weekdays from May 19 through May 31, 1966, on which date the Jury returned a majority verdict of "accidential homicide" in the matter.

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LA T-13 (6/3/66)

Source advised that the Los Angeles Du Bois Club (LADBC) was spearheading the organization of an Ad Hoc Committee to Protest Police Brutality as the result of the decision in the DEADWYLER case. The group planned to hold a demonstration on June 4, 1966 from 2 to 4 PM in front of the Police Administration Building, 150 North Los Angeles Street. Other groups were invited to join the LADBC in the demonstration which was not to be held under the name of the LADBC.

LA T-14 (6/4/66)

Source advised that the above planned demonstration for June 4, 1966 was held as scheduled and that an estimated thirty Caucasians participated, seven of these being members of the LADBC.

LA T-14 (6/10/66)

Source furnished the following leaflet prepared by the LADBC which was distributed at the demonstration in front of the Police Administration Building in Los Angeles on June 4, 1966:

"THE DEADWYLER CASE

"This vigil at the Central Police Station is to give notice of the beginning of a campaign to change arrest procedures of the Los Angeles Police Department. The Deadwyler incident seems to us to be only a symptom of a policy set down by the mayor of the city and enforced by the Chief of Police.

"The decision by District Attorney Evelle Younger, not to press charges against Officer Bova is no surprise to us. This is not the first such incident to occur in the minority community to be followed by the almost automatic 'excusable homicide', and we believe it is not the last. Only a few months ago a white motorist was shot and killed in a similar incident in the minority community. Last August 36 Negroes were shot down in the streets of South Los Angeles. In not one case was there evidence submitted that the person killed was armed or constituted a threat of bodily harm to anyone. Yet in every case where a police officer killed an unarmed citizen the verdict of 'justifiable homicide' was handed down.

"Not one case was taken to a jury trial or evidence submitted to cross examination; nor did the District Attorney press even the minimum charge of manslaughter.

"In each of these incidents of neglect and abuse of citizens of this city we charge Mayor Yorty with the responsibility. On the basis of the daily provocations by policemen that occur in the minority communities both before and after the Deadwyler incident we allege that Yorty is seeking to make political gains by provocating an uprising in South L.A. and thereby gain support from the white community for putting it down. He apparently believes that the solution of the turmoil in South L.A. is to invoke the greatest degree of violence, and that will give him the ticket to the state Governor's Office.

"It is a matter of public record that Yorty has stood in the way of 'war on poverty' funds allocated for South L.A. At a time when the Mc Cone Commission has stated that no less than 50 thousand jobs would be necessary to forestall a recurrence of last August, Mayor Yorty is practicing cheap political manipulation of the war on poverty board as a means of placing himself in the Governor's Office.

"The people of Watts and South L.A. are victims of a system unable to provide adequate employment of a livlehood that makes life worth living. As the cost of the war in Vietnam escalte, the poor are given less and less chance of escaping their povery. Sargent Shriver reported to Governor Brown that the rising cost of war is taking away funds for the anti-poverty program and the situation in Watts can not be alleviated. If our city is not to experience further turmoil and violence, our city government must act immediately and decisively to relieve poverty and stop police provocation in minority areas.

"We believe that policemen must be made responsible to the public, not only to their superiors. We call for no more 'justifiable homicides' in cases of shootings or innocent citizens and the setting up of civilian control of the police.

"The W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS."

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(4) Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC)

LA T-15 (2/15/66)

On February 12, 1966, the Board of Directors of the SSCDC met at 10203½ Compton Avenue. One of those present stated that the SSCDC was the only organization of its kind and was not sold out to any political party and did not intend to. As a committee it would not take part in demonstrations, however, each individual was on his own.

LA T-12 (2/23/66)

On February 12, 1966, the SSCDC was one of the organizations who sponsored a picket line, march and rally in front of the 77th Street Police Station. A spokesman for the group told participants present that this affair was a combined effort of peace groups, civil rights groups and other interested parties to demand an end to the war in Vietnam and to demand changes in American foreign policy and basic changes in civil rights in the U.S.

LA T-15 (3/16/66)

The SSCDC held a press conference in their office, 10203½ Compton Avenue, March 16, , purpose of same to announce that the SSCDC was handling the case of two Negro men and two Negro women arrested in the early morning of March 16, 1966 by the Los Angeles Police Department. These people were allegedly beaten, three being booked on a drunk charge and the other for interfering with an arrest. The SSCDC announced they had retained attorneys FRANK and JEAN PESTANA.

LA 100-66078

LA T-16 (1/28/65)

FRANK and JEAN PESTANA were members of the Scientist's and Engineer's Club of the CP of Southern California. calif

LA T-17 (4/8/66)

On March 26, 1966, JOAN JAMES, Executive Director of the SSCDC, was the main speaker at a reception given by the special committee for the defense of PHILLIP BENTLEY BROOKS, accused of murder during the Watts riots in August, 1965. The affair was held in the offices of the SSCDC, 10203½ Compton Avenue. This reception was held to acquaint more people with the case and to raise funds for the defense. Eight members of the MSS, SCDCP, were present at this reception. Mrs. JAMES appealed to all to support the program of the SSCDC and to strongly urge all possible publicity and funds for the BROOKS case.

LA T-9 (4/29/66)

Source advised he had recently learned that the SSCDC had another case in Compton, California, concerning a Mexican beaten by two deputy sheriffs.

LA T-18 (5/11/66)
LA T-19 (5/11/66)

A meeting sponsored by the Free Press Forum (FPF) was held on April 29, 1966 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The speaker of the evening was from the SSCDC who spoke on the defense of PHILLIP BROOKS. The committee was quite surprised that BROOKS had been acquitted. The speaker stated that the SSCDC would continue as a permanent committee and would do everything in its power to help others who were unjustly accused by the police and would continue to help fight police brutality.

LA T-4 (6/25/66)

The FPF is an activity sponsored solely by the MSS, SCDCP. It is controlled and directed by the MSS, FPF Committee, which is a committee composed entirely of selected members of the MSS, SCDCP.

(5) Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBRPFB)

LA T-20 (4/22/66)
LA T-21 (4/22/66)
LA T-22 (4/27/66)

The 16th Annual Conference for the LACDBRPFB was held on April 16, 1966, at the A.I.A.A. Building, 7660 Beverly Boulevard. The speaker was JOAN JAMES, Executive Director, of the SSCDC, who spoke of the conditions in Watts, the gradual improvements, and the forming of the SSCDC as a result of the Watts and Southside Rebellion.

South Side Citizens Defense Committee

LA T-1 (4/22/66)

At a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, held at 1009 Georgia Street, on April 21, 1966, a report on a recent civil rights conference was given. This civil rights conference, which was held by the LACDBRPFB, passed a resolution that the LACDBRPFB would take on the defense of the whole struggle of all civil rights cases for all people.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

(1) Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP,USA, M-L)

LA T-23 (6/6/66)

Source furnished the following two page leaflet prepared by the Provisional Organizing Committee (POC) to Reconstitute a Marxist-Leninist CP concerning the killing of LEONARD DEADWYLER. Source did not know whether this leaflet had been distributed:

"THE LESSONS OF THE DEADWYLER CASE

"The legal offical book on the Deadwyler case is closed. The people have yet to make their judgement. At this point, the fighting workers of Watts must draw some concrete lessons from this experience.

"First of all, the meaning of the murder: The killing of Deadwyler was an extension of the killings in August and September, This murder is further proof of the fact that in Watts, the method of controlling the Negro people has passed over from reactionary Capitalist Democracy (class justice and class law) to open fascism, (rule by unrestricted terror, killings, and heatings). This murder is further proof that Watts is occupied by Government fascist troops and police. There is no law above the will of the cops and the National Guard that has been quietly convoyed in. We are under a brutal fascist military occupation with all the consequences and implications.

"Secondly: This murder further exposes the unity of the courts and the cops. Both the courts and cops are part of the State machinery. This machine has as its sole purpose the oppression of the masses. It functions solely for the benefit of the ruling class.

LA 100-66078

"Thirdly: The whole concept of democracy is being shown in its true light. Democracy has never been any more than a smoke screen to cover the inequality of peoples and classes. Now it stands throughly exposed as the political covering for murder and mass oppression.

"The Inquest had two basis purposes. 1) to confuse the whole issue, to inject a multitude of 'legal' questions to cover up the crime, to present the question of the law being above all class and national antagonisms. A purpose of the inquest was to present the state as impartial. The 'threats' of the KKK on the 'right' and the 'Black extremists' on the 'left' aided this impression. Actually it is the cops - part of the states armed forces - that do the killings and the courts - the legal arm of the state - that backs them up and sets them free. Secondly, the inquest was a savage warning to people of Watts that any cop has the right to shoot any Negro or any minority worker and the total force of the state will back him up. It must be seen that today, all the terror organizations - the KKK, the White Citizens Councils, the Minute Men etc. are simply symbols. Today, their functions are carried out by cops, supported by the courts.

"During this struggle it was again shown who are the friends of the people and who are the friends of the enemy. The state has used the tactic of building up his loyal opposition, and attempting to silence his real enemy. The authorities have gone out of their way to publicize the leaflets and statements of the Trotskyites, the revisionist so called Communist Party and the clique of police spies and provcatuers who call themselves Communists. Why have the authorities publicized their program and shown their leaflets

LA 100-66078

"on T.V.? Only because it was in the best interests of the authorities. On the one hand these traitors support the Toms with calls for peaceful demonstrations and petitions, and on the other hand they call for violence from the Negro people (in either case, nightfall finds them safely tucked away in Torrance and San Franando Valley). The authorities want the unorganized, unarmed disunited Negro workers to attack them - in that way they believe they can kill off the fighters, terrorize the community and destroy the movement.

"P.O.C. has always called for mass confrontration with the enemy. That confrontration must have the form and slogans that reflect the ideological level of the masses at any time. Today POC calls on the workers of Watts to 'Organize in order to fight.' There is no other path. Organization must be based on the reality of the whole police, legal and political apparatus of the state as the enemy.

"The ruling class and their state has declared war on Watts. It is obvious that if we are to fight back, we must have an organized disciplined political army. It is clear that individual actions, or disorganized action by small groups will only aid the enemy and provide the excuse for intensifying their fascist terror. The real fighter, the honest revolutionary today fights for the ideological conviction and organization of the masses. The real heroes today organize in order to fight to win.

LA 100-66078

"The force and scope of the Negro peoples movement is arousing and activating all the national minorities. Unable to defeat the Negro workers in Watts, the state has been forced to escalate their war against the people and have turned their guns on the Mexican American minority. The courts have attempted to impose the fascist genocidal policy of 'sterilization.' The police have utilized their fascist policy of 'felony stop'. The whole state apparatus has intensified the terror against the Mexican-Americans. The Mexican-American workers are fighting back. They are exposing their Uncle Toms and compradores. They have stopped the police from beating and illegally arresting their brothers. The 'official' sell out leadership will not be able to hold the Mexican-American workers in check.

"The objective unity of the Negro and Mexican-American minority has been a fact for over a century. The political fighting unity is a matter of immediate practical inevitability. Brothers in class, brothers in toil and exploitation, brothers in oppression and discrimination, the unity of the Mexican American, the Indian, the Puerto Rican and the Negro will lay the basis for the unity of the whole working class.

"The workers of Watts are in the front trench in the struggle of the Negro people for liberation. They are in the front trench in the international struggle of the oppressed people against fascist United States imperialism. The eyes of the world are upon us, our allies number in the billions - on with the struggle.

"Issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist Leninist Communist Party in the United States."

LA 100-66078

LA T-24 (7/1/66)

Source furnished a copy of a leaflet issued by the CP, USA, M-L, which was distributed in the Watts area. The leaflet charged "The Rise of Fascism in the U.S.", and stated the people in "Watts Fight Against Police Brutality".

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-25 (5/20/66)

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) sponsored picket lines protesting the killing of LEONARD DEADWYLER (previously mentioned) by an officer of the Los Angeles Police Department, on May 12 and 13, 1966. Picketing took place in front of the Police Administration Building, 150 North Los Angeles Street. Signs carried by the pickets read "protectors or thugs", "end brutality", "protect citizens from the cops" and "put an end to police murder".

In respect to SDS, it is noted that the preamble of the SDS Constitution states "Students for a Democratic Society is an association of young people on the left...; one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements both of communism and the domestic right".

During the 1965 National Convention of the SDS, the preamble of the constitution was ammended to eliminate "counterposed to authoritarian movements both of communist and domestic right." The SDS is opposed to present American foreign policy in Vietnam.

1

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General."

> (Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12, and 51.)

"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born' their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore, subject to the discipline of the Party * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

The "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, issue of 4/23/66, contained an account of results of the 16th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born which was held 4/16/66. The accomplishments include a change of name for the organization to Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as Defense of the Bill of Rights is all inclusive.

A source advised on 4/25/66 that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, still referred to by many individuals as the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHLAND JEWISH ORGANIZATION

A source advised on April 24, 1962, that the Southland Jewish Organization was founded in the early 1940's in Los Angeles as a legitimate Jewish social and fraternal group. In about 1950, it became infiltrated with Communist Party members and sympathizers who had been forced out of the American Jewish Congress. The Southland Jewish Organization is one of the organizations in which the Communist Party is constantly attempting to expand its influence and Communist Party members are encouraged to affiliate with the Southland Jewish Organization as part of their mass organizational activity. Membership in the Southland Jewish Organization does not, of itself, connote membership in the Communist Party.

Another source advised on August 21, 1962, that as of August, 1962, the Southland Jewish Organization was no longer active as an organization; however, some of the individuals formerly connected with the organization occasionally have reunions and social events together.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
July 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.
100-66078

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA GORDON H. SHI, dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/25-28/66

TITLE OF CASE

O
CONTINUED [illegible]
IN [illegible]

REPORT MADE BY: EDWIN F. DOOLEY — TYPED BY: gdb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated 4/29/66 at San Diego.

- P* -

LEADS

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO (INFORMATION)

Information copies of this report are being furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco in view of their interest in communist activities in Southern California.

SAN DIEGO

Will report communist influence in racial matters and submit report to reach Bureau by 11/1/66.

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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1 - Office of Special Investigations, San Diego (REGISTERED)
1 - Office of Special Investigations, Maywood, California (REGISTERED)

Report of: SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY Office: SAN DIEGO
Date: July 29, 1966

Field Office File #: San Diego 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Committee of Coordinating Council for Social Action, met at home of CP member May 19, 1966, and prepared material for use at workshop on 5/21/66. Discussions held at workshop concerning Civil Rights and resolutions presented to participants for consideration.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP), USA.

On May 23, 1966, SD T-1 advised that on May 19, 1966, there was a meeting of the Civil Rights Committee of the Coordinating Council for Social Action, (CCSA), at the home of LEE MAJOR, described by the informant as an active CP member. The committee had detailed statistics concerning the Negro area of San Diego, including figures, on housing, employment, arrests and schooling. The figures were obtained from the results of a survey conducted in 1965 by a professor from [illegible] San Diego. The statistics were furnished to the [illegible] for use in a CCSA workshop on May 21, 1966 at [illegible]. A characterization of the CCSA is set forth in the Appendix of this report.

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SD 100-13295

On May 23, 1966, SD T-1 advised that a CCSA workshop was held at Balboa Park, San Diego, on May 21, 1966, attended by approximately 100 persons including eight CP members and four persons identified by the informant as former CP members. The audience was broken up into three groups, and 23 persons chose to join the group discussing Civil Rights matters. Resolutions were formulated and presented to the workshop for consideration. It was decided that the resolutions would be printed and distributed to those attending, since they would outline a method by which the CCSA can work in the fields of Civil Rights and peace.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

COORDINATING COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION

In January, 1966, a confidential source advised that organizational meetings looking to the formation of a political action group were held under the sponsorship of the San Diego Communist Party with these meetings culminating in the formation of the Coordinating Council for Social Action (CCSA). This council is composed of representatives of various peace, student and civil rights organizations in San Diego. The San Diego Communist Party reportedly hopes to keep the CCSA on a broad basis and to avoid red-baiting.

Communist Party members have taken an active part in this council since its inception and continue to do so by holding office, working on committees and managing the finances.

This source advised on May 9, 1966, that the San Diego Communist Party continues to dominate and control the CCSA through the active participation of Communist Party members.

APPENDIX

~~[redacted]~~ (U)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Diego, California
July 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of SA EDWIN F. DOOLEY dated and captioned as above, at San Diego, California

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/15/66 - 7/27/66

TITLE OF CASE
CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA R. BERT CARTER — TYPED BY: klb

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA R. BERT CARTER dated 4/28/66, at Seattle, Washington.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION

At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by November 1, 1966.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report sent to New York because that office is origin in this matter.

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Characterization of CECILIA CORR

SE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-5 is	
SE T-6 is	
SE T-7 is	
SE T-8 Not Used.	
SE T-9 is [redacted]	
SE T-10 is [redacted]	

Characterization of PATTI RABBITT and KAE NORTON

SE T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-12 is	
SE T-13 is	

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SE T-14 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
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Report of: SA R. BERT CARTER
Date: July 29, 1966

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File No.: SE 100-27267

Bureau File No.: BU 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: NWDCP held convention at Seattle, Washington, 5/28-30/66. CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, Negro, served as member of Convention Presiding Committee, was named Chairman of Resolutions Committee on Negro Freedom Minority, was elected member of District Committee and was designated as delegate to National CP Convention in 6/66, at NYC. HARRIS made oral report on Negro resolutions. Complete text of resolutions set out. Negroes are being urged to form labor organizations, run for public office and strive for integration. The CP reportedly will study Negro ghetto conditions, analyze the anti-poverty program, greatly increase its Negro membership and influence Negro youth through YPEL and DCA. Attempts will be made to work for the Negro's advancement through PTAs and other organizations; to obtain open housing conditions; to fight for school transfer program financed with public funds; to have white and Negro exchange students; to support neighborhood meetings for white and Negro parents; and to work for agrarian land reform for the benefit of Negroes. CP proposes to aid American Indians in getting better living conditions and restoration of full treaty rights. Seattle Branch, SWP, resigned from national organization because of difference in views on Negro, Chinese and Vietnam matters. YSA at Seattle urges formation of new Marxist revolutionary socialist youth organization to end racism and other problems. CP members participated actively in Seattle school boycott 3/31-4/1/66. CALVIN HARRIS and other CP members are active in CORE and NAACP. HARRIS presented and had passed resolution at CORE meeting to keep pressure on school board by having another boycott. He suggested possibility of another Watts occurring in Seattle if schools are not fully integrated. HARRIS was one of 10 persons attending institute for 45 individuals at University of Oregon on school desegregation financed by $73,988 grant from U.S. Office of Education. -P*-

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SE 100-27267

DETAILS:

At Seattle, Washington

SE 100-27267

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries

No information developed.

2. Plans, etc., made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

During the period May 28 - 30, 1966, the Northwest District of the Communist Party (NWDCP) held a convention at the Washington Hall, 14th and Fir, Seattle, Washington. CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, a Negro, served as a member of the Convention Presiding Committee, was named as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee on the Negro Freedom Minority, was elected as a member of the District Committee (DC) and was designated as a delegate to the National CP Convention to be held in June, 1966, at New York City.

SE T-1 on 6/1/66

Resolutions dealing with national meetings passed at this District Convention for presentment to the National Convention are set out hereinafter. HARRIS made an oral report to the convention concerning the resolutions on Negro matters.

SE T-2 on 6/1/66

a. Resolutions On Negro Matters.

(1) Negro Freedom Struggle and Civil Rights

Introduction to Section I

WHEREAS: Our Party as the Marxist-Leninist Party of the working class, has the responsibility to analyse and understand the class forces in motion in all struggles and further that although the Negro Freedom struggle is an all

class movement, at various stages of the struggle, different class forces are in motion or in leadership.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED: That the Party at all times be aware of what forces are in motion and their relationships to other forces, either in the ghetto and in white communities and how best to bring the working class into the struggles.

WHEREAS: The Seattle Negro freedom struggle has reached a new level with the recent campaign to end Jim Crowism in the schools. This action has given encouragement to other ghetto areas around the state, and

WHEREAS: The involvement of 4,000 parents and students in two days of organized boycott was a dramatic and powerful demonstration of what can be done when broad forces are unified in struggle, and

WHEREAS: Unity at the top leadership level, unity at the grass roots, and direct confrontation with the power structure - this combination brings success in struggle. Within this, the party played an organized and unifying role.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: Among goals for the future we recommend:

1. Exploration of the organizing of a Negro American Labor Council Chapter in Seattle, Tacoma, Tri-City, and Spokane. This is of vital importance in terms of building working class influence and leadership within the priorities during the next period.

2. Efforts to encourage the filing of Negro candidates for public office, without making it a condition for support, we should try to influence such candidates to speak out on the war in Vietnam, relating it to the civil rights issue and other domestic problems.

3. An in-depth analysis of the special features of the Seattle ghetto and the freedom struggle in the area as a whole, also a state wide study - features which distinguish our situation from freedom struggles elsewhere. We are convinced that such a study will reveal factors that both indicate fruitful directions for our practical work in the field, and will be of keen interest and value nationwide.

4. Among issues we suggest investigation and developing a party position on State wide are (1) An analysis of the anti-poverty program area by area throughout the state. (2) Thorough understanding throughout the party in King County and in the State level, the relationship of ghetto organizations, both civil rights groups and community.

5. Call on leadership in club, section, county, the State and National to place as one of the major responsibilities of the Communist Party of the U.S. To mount a determined and consistent struggle against white chauvinism and all of the manifestations in the mass movements, in the working class, and in the Party itself, as a necessary and vital implementation of the mass line of the Party, of the building of an anti-Monopoly Coalition, of the march to Socialism.

6. Call upon Party Leadership at all levels to emplement by organization classes, Conferences, and self study programs a drive to raise the ideological level of our Party in its understanding and placing of the Negro Question, the National Question, Minority Peoples in relation to the Class Question.

7. Call upon the Party in consultation with the clubs to work out specific plans for launching a determined and concrete drive to greatly increase the Negro membership of our Party in Washington State within a specified time period. We further call upon National Leadership to work out similar plans for a corporation effort to transform the composition of our Party in that respect.

6. Organizing ghetto youth into the Negro Freedom Struggle to vitalize the struggle to build the movement in our state. Implimentation of this occuring on two levels: (1) formation of DuBois Clubs, (2) youth participation be membership in established civil rights groups; also helping build YPEL in the Negro communities of Seattle and Tacoma. Involvement of white students in Negro freedom struggle. (DUBOIS & YPEL infra).

SECTION II

WHEREAS: Civil Rights is a key issue facing all white suburban communities outside the ghetto areas of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Tri-City, and

WHEREAS: The situation of apathy and ignorance on this issue breeds reaction and racism, and

WHEREAS: On the positive side, the freedom struggles have developed a growing core of forces working for civil rights within the white communities.

BE IT RESOLVED: That all party clubs outside the ghetto area find the ways and means of helping to speed this process -- within the white communities. One concrete way of doing this is for party clubs to fight for Open Housing and Open minds within the white communities, special responsibility of white Party members to combat tendencies in white communities to usurp or substitute for Negro leadership on these issues.

BE IT ALSO RESOLVED: That party leadership on a State, County, and Section level give guidance, and the clubs help local PTA's and other organizations find the ways of participation in civil rights struggles.

WHEREAS: The special oppression and exploitation to which the Negro people are subjected to pervade every aspect of life, with the main burden stemming from economic oppression. The fight for jobs, therefore, is a key part of the civil rights struggle, and

WHEREAS: The school integration struggle is a vital part of this fight, since it poses the goal of quality education on a multi-racial basis. Multi-racial education is Quality Integrated Education.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the party use its energies and resources in helping to build community pressure on the School Boards throughout the state to assume their responsibilities in developing a comprehensive plan for Multi-racial Quality Integrated Education that best meets the needs of this period and the future.

To instruct Party leadership investigation throughout the State of Impact of Industrial expansion on Housing, Jobs, Job Promotion, Education and all other matters of special relations to Negro People and other minorities with an eye to developing specific programs around these points.

This should especially apply to those areas where a ghetto is growing, or where one already exists. In these areas where there are no non-whites, the question should be asked -- WHY? Some specific points of struggle are:

(a) Fight for school transfer program - publicly financed
(b) More exchange students between white and Negro communities - as a starting point.
(c) Insist on compulsory in service training program on race relations for teachers.
(d) Support and work for neighborhood meetings between Negro and white parents where meaningful dialogue can take place.

(2) Resolution On Negro Freedom And The Land Question

Whereas, time and events have brought innumerable changes in the analysis of our Party on Land and Freedom of some years back, however, it still has some validity. There is no escape from the conclusion that freedom and prosperity for the people of the South, Negro and white, can be won only through the drastic overhauling of the present system of land ownership and aggarian relations in the region, and

Whereas, it is precisely at this point that the class struggle and the Negro Freedom struggle are joined. The new feature of this period, that did not exist in as sharp a form after World War II, is the rapid urbanization of the Negro people along with millions of white people. This shift has not changed or altered the character of the land question in the United States. The fact is, that this shift to urban centers has sharpened it.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the above language be included as a special section within the national Draft Program.

(3) The Negro Question And The Party

Dear Comrades, Everywhere: Pierce County

We feel very good about the new period in history. We feel inspired and challenged by the winds of change that are sweeping across the world. We feel great confidence in the way American people are lifting their hands to this wind. We feel our Party coming to life in a new way in response to it. We sense anew how decisive a weapon is the science of the working class, Marxism-Leninism.

In this spirit we would like to ask you if now is not the time for us to take the basic precepts of this great science of ours, and to gather together with great care and thoroughness the new experiences in struggle of the Negro Freedom Movement, put the two together, and present for verification by the people a new evaluation of the Negro Question in the U.S. Could not a current application of our science make it crystal clear for masses of people to understand the special oppression of Negro Americans? Would it not help our Party to sweep aside the barriers to clarity and simplicity, for us to begin here at the real beginning point, the special oppression? Can we not show how and why this is so, and what therefore it means?

If we clear up this basic point, if we begin at the beginning, will it not lead us to understand in a new way that the struggle of a people against being oppressed as a people is the story of all National Liberation movements on all continents, our own included?

Would this not then open our eyes to see and understand how acute is the contradiction between the foreign policy of

U.S. Imperialism, dedicated as it is to smashing National and Colonial Liberation Movements everywhere, and the National Liberation struggle of the Negro people as a people right within its own borders? Could we not see then how deeply the U.S. ruling class is in crisis? Would we not then understand how decisively the struggle for peace and the struggle for Negro Freedom are intertwined?

Comrades if we go back to the question of special oppression if we stay with that, then our science will tell us that oppression of people as a people is a product historically of the development of capitalism. This then would lead us to see that oppression of people as a people is a special weapon of the Capitalist ruling class with which it smashes the unity of the working class, pollutes its class consciousness and mercilessly intensifies its exploitation of the class as a whole.

Would this not then free us to speak frankly, yes sharply, to our white working class brothers and sisters of this pollution in their ranks, in their unions, in their political lives? Would it not clarify for us and for them the difference between criticism which weakens the class and the organizations of the class, and criticism which is vitally necessary to halt the cancerous growth of ruling class cells which devour the red corpuscles of working class strength, will, and unity? Would it not make the demand to organize the South and all the unorganized North and South as the No. 1 task of the trade union movement?

Would this not then begin to create the atmosphere where Negro working class consciousness could grow, could begin to feel the confidence in Negro-white working class unity, could assert it's class leadership of the Negro Liberation Movement? Would it not provide the basis, then, for the full intertwining of the Freedom struggle with the class struggle?

Comrades, bear with us a little longer. If we stay with the question of special oppression, if we bring all our science, and all the experiences of the Negro people in struggle to bear on that point, it will free us from certain ideological seesaws. Then we will be able to see self-determination, the

determining of one's own destiny as a people -- not as a static political slogan measured in Madison Avenue terms of how well it sells -- but as a dialectical process going on now before our very eyes.

Then we can distinguish for ourselves and for our class (Negro and white) the difference between the petty bourgois, Nationalism of the Black Muslems and Negro business and industry sects, and the militant working class Nationalism inherent in the new movements to contest for political power in Alabama and Mississippi -- in the call for black poll watchers to come home en masse from Watts and Harlem and South Chicago to assist these contests for political power by an oppressed people in the heartland of that oppression. Comrades, it will enable us to surmise the course and contents of this process of self-determination -- to get with what we as Marxists must get with and to reject what we must reject from a working class, scientific standpoint. Finally, Comrades, to stick with the question of Special Oppression will enable us to place the struggles in the North and South in their proper perspective, to see their basic unity and to work to advance that unity as primary and necessary to the full unfolding of this National Liberation struggle, and its merging with the class struggle. If we stick with the basic question of special oppression, we will realize anew that the pollution of racism which has spread outward to engulf every aspect of National life, still has its well spring in the homeland of slavery in America, the Southern States, with their slavery tainted surviving political and social institutions.

We will see the South also as the American homeland of the Negro People from which they have been driven in huge numbers, but in which they have also stayed in huger numbers. We will see the Southern States as areas in which the Negro People once exercised political power during Reconstruction only to see that power wrested from them by force and violence by the Northern Capitalist ruling class in alliance with the politically defeated Slavocracy. We will see the rich black soil of the South -- the land -- which Negro people have been first tied to, and then driven from (as it suited the Capitalist ruling class), -- as soil, bought and paid for by Negro sweat and blood.

We will see present developments in the South as moves to re-establish political power, to reclaim the land, not as unrelated phenomena which present us with worrisome problems of evaluation, but as natural and inevitable aspects of the process of self-determination which cry out for the guidelines of Marxist-Leninist theory and the resultant tactical programming, but within the context of historical inevitability.

Comrades, we ask all of you to think about these things. We ask all of you to seriously assess if now is not the time for our Party to set the machinery in motion for a new Document on the Negro Question in the U.S. Circa -- 1966?

It would mean a massive first hand investigation amongst the Negro Freedom Fighters North and South to collect the full import of their experiences and thinking.

On the other hand, it would also mean a special assignment for Comrade APTHEKER and his co-workers in the area of history, theory and its current application.

We ask your serious consideration.

Comradely,
Communist Party of Pierce County
of Washington State

b. Resolutions on Indian Matters

(1) Resolution for National Program on the Indian People

WHEREAS: Other parties, such as the CPSU and the Chinese Party have included a program for Minorities with sovereign rights in their perspectives, and

WHEREAS: This would have deep significance and meaning among the Indian people. Throughout their struggles today is expressed the demand for self-determination. These perspectives go beyond no discrimination in jobs and housing, and

WHEREAS: The Indian people have been victims of oppression and exploitation for 400 years within the land area of the present boundaries of the United States.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

First, - There must be the recognition of their sovereignty, their right to determine their own destiny.
Second,- There must be the preservation and compliance with all treaty rights and obligations by all governmental agencies.
Third, - There must be Representation of the Indian people on all levels of decision making.
Fourth,- There must be guarantees to protect their History, Culture and Languages.
Fifth, - There must be Medical care, schools and transportation available at the place of need, encompassing the farthest reaches of the United States, from the Makahs of Washington State to the Seminoles of Florida.

(2) Living Conditions of the Indian People As Related to the Class Struggle

WHEREAS: We stand opposed to the oppression directed against the Indian people both on the reservations, in small communities, and in the cities, and

WHEREAS: We are conscious of the class aspects of the Indian struggles; this aspect taking on greater importance as more Indian families move into the citites, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That we fight for an active implementation of the War on Poverty, and community action programs, to guarantee as a minimum:

1. Sufficient medical care and adequate housing.

2. Ample recreation facilities, especially for young people, and be it further

RESOLVED: That we find the ways to help guarantee improved school facilities and greater opportunities for higher education and be it finally

RESOLVED: That we consciously find the ways of developing class unity between the Indian and Negro peoples in the cities on their common fight to end job, housing and educational discrimination.

(3) A Study of the Indian Peoples of the Northwest

WHEREAS: A greater knowledge of Washington State history is needed for a more complete understanding of local struggles, and no such history can be approached without an examination of Washington State Indian history:

BE IT RESOLVED: Our party establish a committee to do a study of the Indian peoples' struggle in the Northwest.

(a) For a National Program on the Indian People

WHEREAS: The Draft Program completely overlooks the struggles of the Indian people in the U.S. and

WHEREAS: An action program that will put the whole Party into the fight for the rights of the Indian people is needed, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That a National Minorities Committee be established and this committee conduct an in-depth study of the history of the Indian people's struggles in the United States.

(4) The Party and the Indian People

These must be the minimum aims of the Communist Party for the State of Washington.

We urge:

1. The Party make a study to develop action program that will put the whole Party into the fight for the rights of the Indian people.

2. The preservation of and compliance with all treaty rights and obligations by all governmental agencies.

3. That there be an immediate halt to the policy of arresting Indians fishing in their usual and accustomed fishing places, both on and off the reservation.

4. Repeal the Indian Jurisdiction law adopted by the 1963 legislature.

5. We support the nation-wide struggles of the Indian people.

(5) The American Indian Struggles Today

Tucked away in the corners of 25 states are the poorest Americans. Nearly all are being left behind in the march of the Johnson administration's "Great Society".

A statement made at the 1964 "American Indian Capitol Conference on Poverty" by an Indian youth began, "We are gathered here today to present the findings and recommendations of the poverty conditions which exist in our Indian homes. Poverty is nothing new to us. Many of us grew up in such conditions. We are joining in a concerted effort to remove the causes of poverty that destroys life among our people this condition continues to eat away at our existence.

Ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs PHILEO NASH, early in 1966, estimated only 50,000 Indians are employed out of a total work force of 100,000. These figures are based on the Bureau's low estimate of the actual number of Indian people in the United States. Of the 1,400 Chippewa families at Tuttle Mountain, N.D., only 350 are self-supporting with 175 of these in the O.E.O.'s Title Four work experience program. Among the Devils Lake Sioux at Fort Totten, N.D., there is almost total lack of employment. Even members of the Tribal Council, with the exception of the Chairman, are on relief. Degrees of this situation exist throughout the country.

"A three - point program comprised of an all-out drive to wipe out trachoma, a blinding eye disease which is entirely preventable, there was 124% increase in 1964 over 1963; a preventative mental health project for Alaska; and increased appropriation to speed up elimination of the backlog of sorely needed sanitation facilities were urged on March 16, 1966, before a Congressional Committee, to help half a million American Indians and Alaska Natives extricate themselves" from a vicious circle of poverty and disease". Dr. CARL MUSCHENHEIM, of the Association on American Indian Affairs, made the recommendations before the Senate Sub-Committee on Appropriations in connection with President Johnson's $73,448,000 for the Division of Indian Health for fiscal 1967. He gave these statistics, "average unemployment 45% median family income $1500; average education, 5 years; average age at death, 43 years." Local figures may drop lower than these. The Minneapolis Health Department notes that "the average age for death of resident Indians in Minneapolis in 1955 was 37 years, compared with 46 years for all Indians in Minnesota that year, and 63 for Minneapolis residents.

Because of discrimination in housing and employment in town, many of the Indian people live in the Skid Roads of the cities of Washington State. They are faced with living conditions and an atmosphere in these Ghettos that contribute to demoralization and the need for escape whether momentarily or by movement between home and Ghetto.

The reality that the Indian poor can go home, to deprivation and family and friends, in a few hundred miles, when Ghetto life becomes unbearable, has kept the growth of unity and development of organization at a minimum. In the past, in the main, the strength and unity of organization has sprung from the Indian Communities, such as reservations. In these Ghettos of the Skid Roads the Indian People are among other demoralized people with diverse cultures, needs, and goals of life, and as a result they do not feel the strength of unity which is inherent in the Negro people in the Ghetto areas.

Alongside this are efforts of some tribes and business interests to develop industry where the need is, where the greatest exploitation of Indian workers can be achieved.

During the summer of 1965, Representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union visited Nash, then of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to protest the flight of non-union garment factories, such as the BVD Company, from New York

to the Navajo Reservation in Arizona. This state has the greatest number of Indians, 82,000, in the United States. They asked, "What was the use of creating a job in Navajo country if it produced a job vacancy in New York?" Those plans were shelved. What is the answer to achieving unity? to the struggle for union conditions, for employment where the great need exists, to benefit the Indian people, not the power structure?

The Fisheries Rehabilitation Program inaugurated by the Quinault Tribe which is a combination of old methods and modern planning, including a fish trap which is now supplying eggs for a continuing re-stocking program on the Quinault and Moclips Rivers, perhaps is one answer to the need.

A 71 year old woodcarver of Washington State spoke in July, 1965, "Now, today, is the time for Indians to wage their own all-out fight against job discrimination that is every bit as real as that practiced against the Negro."

Put a little differently, in the Conference on Poverty in 1964, "There is a great latitude in employment depending upon the locality and available resources of the Indian groups. In some areas there is a lack of employment but not a lack of jobs due to a form of subtle discrimination whose origins are in history. Thus, it occurs that some educated Indians are barred from all but menial labor. All means must be taken to rid these areas of discriminatory practices, overt or covert."

The Inter-Tribal Council of Western Washington is developing an O.E.O. program of assistance to Western Washington Tribes.

The AIWSL, based in Seattle, is endorsing affiliation with the O.E.O. Multi-Service Center. The organization will have special employees who will serve low income Indian families in Yesler Terrace, High Point, Holly Park and White Center Heights, and also families not living in housing projects.

A number of newsletters have been founded by O.E.O. and these, along with the growing number of community action programs, are bringing greater numbers of Indians into motion, and developing greater unity.

The Indian People are using the Economic Opportunity Act as a lever for struggle to meet their needs and demands. Because of the contradictions between the War on Poverty and the War in Vietnam they can be involved in the struggle to divert funds from the war to the people's needs.

The National Indian Youth Council with local representatives and address, has a Washington State project. The American Indian Youth Activities Club, based in Seattle, held a retreat in April at which 98 Indian teen-agers and young professionals met. The theme was the "Indian Outlook".

There have been attempts to cause disunity, some successful. Thorough deep-rooted work will help counteract this, for example the let-down reflected in the Survival of American Indian Association after Gregory's visit and the lack of expected support.

There is much to be learned and experienced, yet this is a period of much more struggle than in 1960.

Among the organized efforts to deter the Indian people from struggle is Moral Rearmament, which is sponsoring youth conferences appealing to youth with the slogan "absolute moral standards". One conference at Alburquerque, New Mexico, drew 752 delegates from Suquamish of Washington State, to Soneys of Canada, to San Carlos Apaches in Southern Arizona.

A statement made by Indian Youth in 1964 explained, "A campaign against Indians is being waged now. The 'Army' is still at work to destroy Indian life. Now they are called Army Engineers. Rather than shooting Indians, it is now more fashionable to drown Indians by building dams. It is obvious that Indian reservations are prime targets for water projects. Indians now have 'dam' problems in New York, Montana, Arizona, and now we hear something about a dam up in Alaska. And 'dam' Indian land isn't worth much

these days. That title 'Indian' seems to lower the value. A well known tactic to subdue people has been to cut off their food supply. Our great country still has that 1850 conquering spirit and harasses Indians to take whatever looks good. Manhatten Island was a bargain at a sale price of $24. Today such bargains are still being made with Indian tribes. Through the Indian Claims Commission, Indians are being offered as much as 37¢ per acre."

The fisheries in Washington State have focused much public attention on the Indians' problems. This is shown, in part by the reporting of "Seattle" magazine which featured the pictures of a working man leading a fish-in on its cover and in the covering story. The Muckelshoot Tribe announced a Treaty Trek of 13 miles on May 12. They ask all who wish to support them to trek from their community hall to Federal Way, King County, Justice Court, where they will deliver a copy of the Point Elliot Treaty to the judge. The Nisqually fishermen opened 1965 by flying the American flag upside down at half mast, as an international distress signal. There are fish-ins and wade-ins, the posting of "No Trespass" signs, the constant testing and bringing forth of new ways of struggle.

The fisheries agents have responded in force to the fish-ins with brutality and countless arrests of Indian fishermen and women. In all, fifteen Yakima members have been arrested for fishing on the Columbia River.

The question has not been raised, strongly enough, of the cause of depletion of our waters; the pollution by industry.

When the true history of Washington State is compiled the roll call will include Leschi, Kamiakum, Joseph, and Moses, among others. Certainly we cannot allow such material as "Facts to Help You Know Washington State", distributed by the public schools and the Department of Commerce, stand as "history" for our children to learn. This "fact" sheet includes only two sentences regarding the Indian peoples' history and contribution to our State.

"Indian wars blazed up in 1847 when the Whitmans were massacred and it was another thirty years before the last Indians were convinced a new era had begun for them and the Pacific Northwest", the second, "Governor Stevens met with the Indians all over the Pacific Northwest to sign treaties that would insure valid claim to the land taken by the settlers." Thus is disposed of thousands of years of history, hundreds of years of recent involvement of this area. For instance, the corruption of the history of the murder of Leschi remains a bitter taste in the mouth of many Indians.

Nash of the Bureau, speaking to a Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights, in effect replied that most of this culture business is left up to the museums and the Smithsonian Institution. He stated that the Bureau focuses on contemporary problems like teaching "good English" rather than developing a native tongue. A young Makah Indian wonders, "What would happen if we asked all Americans, and indeed the rest of the world, to confine their culture to museums. To find out what we were, each of us would have to spend a considerable time pondering the walls of massive buildings gathering ourselves together."

Quoting excerpts of a letter from an Indian Youth to "Fellow Tribesmen" .. "The popular thinking is that American conformity is the only way for Indians' progress. This is a deprivation of human rights to make free choices, this makes no consideration for cultural assets or handicaps; this discourages cultural contributions; this results in a stagnant society. We do not want to let our Indian life die within a fast moving and modern world. We cannot let our culture die because it is rooted deep in this land and is life to native Americans. Neither do we want our culture to be museum relics or mysteries for anthropologists and archeologists, nor to be part-time Indians for tourists. If we are to survive in this modern world as a people we must gear Indian thinking and philosophy to modern times. If Indians of the Americas are to survive their influence must be exerted on the political powers of the American and the World."

The Taholah School started informal classes in 1965 to study the Quinault Indian language at the request of tribal

members. The president to the Tribal Council explained "Quinault is a living language spoken fluently only by the older tribal members, and an important cultural heritage which should not be lost."

The "NIYC is gravely concerned about a number of drives to terminate reservations and tribal entities. 'These attempts are (also, ed) being directed by Indian persons who have alienated themselves from the Indian people or expatriated themselves from their tribes."

"The Colville Reservation in Washington (state, ed) provides the most flagrant example of this. The termination effort is being headed by the Colville Indian Association, primarily an off-reservation group based in Washington State's Seattle-Tacoma area. Their motivation of pure greed has caused them to forget the welfare of Indian people of all age levels on the reservation.

They make no consideration of former generations or generations yet unborn, but declare themselves beneficiaries to all that has been secure since time immemorial. The National Indian Youth Council believes that no one is entitled to make claim to a so-called 'rightful share of assets' and thus divide them making no provision for future generations of that which is rightfully theirs."

We are lawfully and honor bound by the special Act of Congress of February 2, 1889, from which title I quote:

> "An act to provide for the division of Dakota into two states and to enable the people of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington to form constitutions and state governments, and to be on an equal footing with the original states, and to make donations of public lands to such states."

Section I of the Act provides:

> "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

> of America in Congress assembled: That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the territories of Dakota, Montana and Washington, as at present described, may become the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, respectively, as hereinafter provided."

Section IV, second part states:

> "That the people inhabiting said proposed states do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right to and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the congress of the United States".

For the last 100 years the Indians have suffered the erosion of their rights as guaranteed in their treaties. There have been repeated efforts by various Republicans, such as in the 83rd Congress, Sen. WATKINS of Utah, Rep. D'EWART of Montana, and Rep. MILLER of Nebraska, who attempted through legislation to take some of the land away from the Indians in the interest of the cattle, timber and mining interests.

Any administration or political party who does not defend the rights of the Indian people guaranteed in this Act irrevocably harms the Indian people and places in serious jeopardy the title to lands owned by the State of Washington. Titles which the statehood Enabling Act granted to the State on the sole and enclusive basis that those states would forever disclaim all right and title to lands occupied by Indians. It

therefore follows that the right to the produce, game, and fish indigenous to these lands was granted in perpetuity to the Indians. Therefore any abergation of these rights further places the title of state owned lands in serious jeopardy.

Not only do the Indians have property rights in the lands and streams, but they have a human right to be secure in the possession and use of such property as provided in the Constitution of this State, quote:

"Article I, Section 23. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or laws impairing the obligations of contracts shall ever be passed."

As further provided in Article 6, Section II, of the United States Constitution:

"This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties make, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land;"

It was the clear intention of the signers of the Treaty of 1955 that the Indians signatory to it and their successors would be forever assured of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in their accustomed place and manner.

There is no justification in law, political expediency or public morals for refusal to honor the full spirit and letter of these solemn treaties between sovereign people.

Quoting from the contemporary "History of the St. Regis Akwesasne Mohawks", "It was the Oneida and the Tuscarora Indians, both Iroquois tribes, who fed Washington's army at Valley Forge when the white settlers had refused him another grain of corn.....Washington himself wrote, "If the Indians had been our enemies instead of our friends, the war would not have ended in American Independence." The history continues, the "Torries in '76 continue to oppose freedom and the Spirit of '76 to this day. Europe is full of dictators alright, but so is America."

It has been said, in the book, "Indians and other Americans", "The unfulfilled dream of the Indians of this country is that they will be permitted at last to make the primary decisions affecting their lives and their property. Not that their decisions will be superior to those made by men possibly more skillful; but that, being their decisions, the people will be content to live with them and to change them as experience teaches the desirability of change."

An awareness of the growing struggle of the Indian people needs to be the property, and needs to be shared much more widely, by the forces for progress in this country.

EXTRA MATERIAL

Figures released by the University of Chicago are more revealing than the figures of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Their total for 1950 is 571,825, a figure which they maintain is conservative. Of this 434,000 are "societal" Indians, that is they are Indians who associate principally with other Indians in Tribal communities. They count only those who identify as Indians. They have not counted important the numbers of Indians who identify as Indians but not as part of such communities; they have not counted many communities such as the unenrolled Mississippi Choctoaw in North Texas, Seminole in South Texas, and Catawba in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Nor have they counted fourteen groups in the southeast who are mixed Indian but think of themselves as new nationalitites and number some 10,000 people. These figures are taken from the book, "Indians and Other Americans". (An article in Political Affairs, 1961 gave the figure as 450,000 for the United States.)

"It is a pitty that so many Americans today think of the Indian as a romantic or comic figure in American history without contemporary significance."

Like the miner's canary, the Indian marks the shifts from fresh air to poison gas in our political atmosphere; and our treatment of Indians, even more than our treatment of other minorities, reflects the rise and fall in our democratic faith." (Felix S. Cohen: The Erosion of Indian Rights, 1950-53).

"The policy makers of 1887 attempted to skip over centuries of historical growth by requiring Indians to become private landowners and to acquire the European psychology of individualism. It did not work out in the expected way, yet the policy makers of today still persist."

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"Americans Before Columbus", National Youth Council, June, 1965

"American Indian Minority Practically Forgotten by Great Society", Homer Bigart, "The Oregonian," March 14, 1966

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National Indian Youth Council news release, 1965

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"Indian Views", League of North American Indians, 1958

"Aberdeen Daily World," December 2, 1965, "Quinaults Establish New Salmon Run"

"Native Nevadan", Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, Inc., April 25, 1966

"People's World", January 16, 1965, April 17, 1965

"Pow-Wow on the Puyallup", William Sherman, "Seattle" Magazine, February, 1966

"J. Stalin Works," Volumn 2, page 300, 1953.

Also in attendance at the District Committee meeting were the following sources who can substantiate all or part of the aforementioned data:

SE T-3 on 5/31/66
SE T-4 on 6/8/66
SE T-5 on 6/7/66
SE T-6 on 6/14/66
SE T-7 on 6/6/66

On the Section level, a meeting of the North Central CP Section Committee was held at Seattle on February 16, 1966. A member of the Committee, VIVIAN GEORGE, wife of EARL GEORGE, a Negro, taped six posters on the wall to indicate the scope of the community work being undertaken in the central area of Seattle (which area is predominantly Negro and lower income in composition). The posters were handprinted and were described as being a joint project of CALVIN HARRIS together with VIVIAN and EARL GEORGE. The contents of these posters were as follows:

#1. Central Area Committee for Civil Rights

NAACP	YMCA	Seattle Urban League	YMCA	CORE
Baptist	Methodist	Seattle Council	Catholic	Anti-
Ministers	Ministers	of Churches	Inter-	deformation
			racial	League
			League	

#2. Central Area Community Council

Urban Renewal Committee
Leschi Improvement Club
Garfield Community Club
Jackson Community Club
Yesler Terrace Community Club
Cherry Hill Urban Renewal
Neighborhood House

(they have sub-committees on: education, voter action, housing, welfare, etc.)

#3. Central Area Citizens Committee For Economic Opportunity with sub-committees on: education, publicity, jobs, communication, and membership.
With membership to include: family counseling, employment counseling, public health, job finding, family planning, day nursery, etc.

#4.

LEFT	YOUTH
Washington Pension Union	NAACP youth council
	Central District Youth Council
	Young Political Explorers League
Negro Labor Council	Young Demos
	Demo Teens

#5. Information and Communication News Media

Newspapers
- Northwest Enterprise
- The Observer
- Puget Sound Observer
- Facts

Organizational Newsletters
- NAACP
- CORE
- CAMP
  - and church bulletins from all churches

#6. Legislative and Political Struggles

City Council
- Rev. DAVIS
- Rev. PENICK
- THELMA DE WITTY
- WING LUKE

School Board
- Mrs. PEAL WHITE
- LEON BRIDGES

37th Legislative Dist.
- EARL GEORGE
- BENJAMIN MC ADOO
- SAM SMITH
- ANN O'DONNELL
- MARJORIE KING

Struggles:

Public accomodations
Open Housing
Police brutality
Jobs
Integration

MARION KINNEY, another member of the Section Committee, said that she was not clear on the role of the Young Political Explorer's League (YPEL). WILL PARRY, Chairman of the Committee, said the YPEL is a thoroughly integrated group of young people between 13 and 17 years of age with many assignments but that stress is now being placed by this group on the DuBois Clubs, (DCA).

With regard to some of the above mentioned organizations, the National Negro Labor Council and the Washington Pension Union (WPU), have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The YPEL is characterized in the Appendix section, as are the DCA.

KAE NORTON, another member of the Committee, said that the Central Area community is bi-racial and that day-to-day organizing is done by few people and does not involve large segments of the community; that the REESE murder should have organized more people than it did; that the Central area is slow moving on the class question; that nationally the civil rights movement has moved into class struggles; that voting rights had been won but that day-to-day struggles have not been solved; and that the class question is that of jobs, food, day-to-day living and education.

SE T-10 on 3/21/66

On March 17, 1966, the North Central CP Section Committee met at the home of one of the members MARION KINNEY, 210 29th Avenue, Seattle, WA. The Seattle portion of the International Day of Protest activities concerning Vietnam were discussed. CALVIN HARRIS said, after the meeting, a march would take place on March 26, 1966, beginning at Garfield High School and probably ending at the Westlake Mall in downtown Seattle. The affair was scheduled to begin at 1:00 P.M. HARRIS said a turnout of 1,000 people was expected. HARRIS said he will participate in an adult

rally at the Tabernacle Church, at 11:00 A.M., on March 26, 1966. This latter rally was to be sponsored by the Congress On Racial Equality (CORE) and the purpose of the affair would concern the forthcoming Seattle school boycott scheduled for March 31 - April 1, 1966.

SE T-10 on 3/23/66

On April 21, 1966, the North Central CP Section Committee again met at MARION KINNEY's. VIVIAN GEORGE, another member of the committee, read a report sent to the meeting by CALVIN HARRIS which stated in part that CORE, NAACP and the Central Area Committee on Civil Rights was sponsoring the school integration program (in the Seattle area). He stated the school boycott was a success and involved about 4,000 students. It had an impact far beyond the Central area. There are two attitudes among participants. Some feel that the boycott program must be broadened and continued. It must involve the grass roots people. Others feel it is time to sit back and let the School Board reflect on the ramifications of a school integration struggle. The Central Area Civil Rights Committee involves people from the Shipscalers' Union, Unitarians for Social Justice, the Catholic Inter-racial Council and the Council of Churches. It has been suggested by those who want to broaden and continue the school integration program that a boycott might be held when school starts in the Fall (1966). Students would refuse to begin school when it re-opens. VIVIAN GEORGE explained that CALVIN HARRIS could not attend this section Committee meeting because he is a member of the Planning Committee for the School Integration Program in view of his connection with his membership in CORE. This Planning Committee had its meeting the same night as the CP Section Committee meeting and HARRIS elected to attend the former.

SE T-10 on 4/26/66

On May 18, 1966, a meeting of the South Central CP Section was held at Renton, Washington. LONNIE HEALY, a member of the Committee, was asked to read a pamphlet she had compiled which would also be read at the forthcoming State CP Convention. It dealt with the Indian situation in the Northwest. It touched upon many Indian tribes and the desires of the Indian people to keep their own culture and not be swallowed by the white man. She mentioned that in one of its schools the Indian language is being taught.

GEORGE RUSSELL and OIVA HALONEN, both members of this Committee, discussed the point that the Indians are very revolutionary and have the feeling they will use guns to defend what is legally and morally theirs. HALONEN mentioned he had a brother who worked closely with the Indians and he hoped to get additional information on this subject. LONNIE HEALY put great stress on the CP showing more concern for the Indians and recognizing that not only the Negro is mis-used by the white man but also the Indian.

SE T-3 on 5/19/66

On May 15, 1966, a convention of the Pierce County CP Section was held at Tacoma, Washington. Included in the business was a report by MARY SUTHERLAND, wife of MILFORD SUTHERLAND, (NWDCP Organizational Secretary), who said there had been a change in the Negro community since the open housing hearings two years ago, and now there is real unity around the Negro struggle. This unity includes some white liberals and the Negroes themselves. Even some of the Negro leaders are looking to the CP for advice. She did not identify these Negro leaders. She went on to say that after the open housing meeting became a referendum, a split came in the community. The ministerial alliance and some white liberals were against the NAACP and some of the forces in the white community, but it was not until the NAACP elections that the real split in the community came. This was one and a half years ago and the split in the Negro community still exists. She said the Party should see what it could do to build this former unity and should get many more Negro members in the Party. No set date or numbers were given. She said the Party should issue a statement on where it stood on the Negro question in Tacoma,

so the whole Negro community understands exactly what the relationship of the Party is.

LEON JOHNSON, another CP member, said that the "white only" clause was still in the majority of Trade Unions and should be eliminated so Negroes could be admitted to all unions. He said jobs for Negroes should be investigated.

WAS 4

SE T-11 on 6/8/66
SE T-13 on 6/1/66

With regard to information developed at the club level of the CP, a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club was held March 23, 1966, at Seattle. CALVIN EVERETT HARRIS, Chairman of this club, said he had some pertinent thoughts concerning the "People's World" (PW) with regard to the proposed school boycott. HARRIS said he had talked with VIVIAN GEORGE, a member of this club, and they agreed an article should be written and published in the PW. This article would be in the nature of an evaluation of Marxist thinking of the strong points and weak points of such a boycott. HARRIS said we are the only people who can do this job. After some discussion it was agreed that HARRIS and GEORGE should go ahead and prepare an article for the PW on the school boycott.

SE T-17 on 3/25/66

C. P. MEMBER

The PW is a west coast Communist newspaper published weekly at San Francisco, California.

WAS 4

At a meeting of the same CP Club on April 6, 1966, VIVIAN GEORGE announced CALVIN HARRIS, Chairman, and MIKE RUBICZ, another member of the club, had asked to be excused as they thought it imperative they attend a CORE meeting that same evening. Mrs. GEORGE said the purpose of the CORE meeting was to evaluate and analyze the effect of the recent school boycott.

SE T-17 on 4/22/66

On April 14, 1966, the club met again and CALVIN HARRIS reported he and MIKE RUBICZ attended several meetings with leaders of organizations which had led the school boycott. HARRIS posed the questions, "Where do we go from here on the school boycott?", and "...Would a picket line at the schools be a more effective tactic?" HARRIS said he hoped to get the club's collective thinking on this issue. Several of the members thought a picket line would help the effectiveness of any projected school boycott, but before such action should be resorted to, the Teachers' Guild should be fully informed. VIVIAN GEORGE recommended the question be brought up at the next club meeting when it was hoped more members would be present. She made the observation some of "our own people" did not back the school boycott by sending the children concerned to the Freedom Schools.

C. P. MEMBER

SE T-17 on 4/22/66

WASH

At a meeting of the same club on May 4, 1966, HARRIS read, among others, resolutions on the Indian problem and on Negro-Labor unity. A resolution was drawn up by the club committee stating the CP draft fell far short in solving the Negro question. BURT NELSON, NWDCP Chairman, criticized some of the wording of the resolution and suggested the resolution committee revise it and present it again at the next club meeting.

SE T-17 on 5/23/66

On April 24, 1966, a meeting of the King County CP Youth Club (KCYC) was held at Seattle. It was reported that a Seattle CP Summer Project is being considered. MIKE RUBICZ and CALVIN HARRIS, with others, are working to develop the project. It will be city-wide and will involve the Civil Rights issue. Participants hopefully will be found through the list of those who attended the Freedom Schools during the recent school boycott. One of those working on the committee was a principal at the same Freedom School at which HARRIS worked. PATTI RABBITT, a member of this club, said it is hoped some type of demonstration will be held on May 5-6, 1966, in connection with a proposed second school boycott. If not held then, it is hoped the demonstration will be held later in May.

SE T-10 on 4/26/66

C. P. MEMBER

On May 4, 1966, another meeting of the KCYC was held at which PATTI RABBITT reported those interested in holding Freedom Schools during the summer of 1966, included 25 persons who were once members of CORE. They left CORE at the same time about a year ago because they were dis-satisfied with it. The specifics were not recalled. These people were attempting to set up a separate organization at that time. They opened a small office and staffed it briefly. They eventually gave up. Some of these people were included in the teaching staff of the Freedom Schools. Some are from the South or have worked in the South and believe the children should be taken completely out of the Seattle Public Schools. This attitude seemed to be in the minority and members of the club expressed their disapproval.

The purpose of the Summer Project would be to make and maintain contact with high school students to participate in the school boycott. Hopefully these young people would form a youth organization in the Central Area. Organization in some way in the Central area is of prime interest in the CP locally and to a large part of the "liberal" community. No specific plans were made because it was thought that MIKE RUBICZ should be part of any meeting at which such decisions and plans are made.

SE T-10 on 5/9/66

On March 29, 1966, a meeting of the CP Downtown Club at Tacoma, was held for the purpose of making a list of names of people the Party felt should read the booklet, "New Program of the Communist Party, USA (A Draft)". The list contained all of the Negro leaders in Tacoma.

SE T-11 on 4/8/66

On February 23, 1966, a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club was held at Seattle. It was reported BURT NELSON gave the main report at a recent District Committee meeting in which he emphasized every CP member should be active in the Peace and Civil Rights movements. HEINIE HUFF listed proposals made at the recent District Committee meeting and included the following:

WASH

1. Action in support of Indians right to fish;

2. Exploration of the possibility of Negro candidates and Negro-white unity around issues.

SE T-9 on 3/21/66

On April 2, 1966, a PW Conference was held at Seattle at which THORUN ROBEL, CP member, and CALVIN HARRIS reported on the recent Seattle school boycott. HARRIS said there was very good participation in the boycott and in the Freedom Schools from many groups. ROBEL said she checked with the principal of the junior high school in her neighborhood and found he was surprised there was segregation in Renton, Washington. She requested classes in Negro History be instituted. She wrote letters commending the action of the Mayor of Renton, in helping find rooms for a colored Boeing Engineer. She also wrote to the Chamber of Commerce.

SE T-18 on 4/11/66

On May 25, 1966, a meeting of the CP Indian Affairs Committee was held at Tacoma, Washington. While awaiting arrival of late comers, those present read pamphlets concerning Northwest Indian Treaties and Reservations. A discussion was held concerning the possibility of having Indian speakers at various Indian functions. It was felt more time was needed to acquaint the Committee with the views of the Indians before asking them to speak. It was proposed the Indian culture and history be preserved, money for research be provided; museums be maintained; and the health of the Indians improved. The Indians should have representatives in Congress who are Indians and elected by Indians. There must be a way to maintain the Indian Treaties. Health, sanitation and housing should be stressed. Recognition should be made of the exploitation of the Indians and their land.

SE T-12 on 6/1/66

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP, its estranged Seattle Branch and its youth organization, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), are characterized in the Appendix section.

1. Plans, Strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2. Plans, etc., made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On February 20, 1966, a SWP, YSA "tendency" meeting was held at Seattle. Discussion included comments to the effect the Vietnam comflict is a racist war, which will bring about defection among Negro soldiers whose numbers in the United States Army exceed the ratio of Negro to whites in the general population. It was said something should be done about this, but no plan of action was made.

SE T-14 on 2/24/66

On April 4, 1966, a meeting of the Seattle Branch, SWP, was held at Seattle. Those present voted to resign as a group from the National SWP organization because of the differences in views on the Chinese question, the Negro question, and the Vietnam war. Details of the differences were not given.

SE T-15 and SE T-16 on 4/12/66

3. Plans, etc., as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like.

Representatives of the YSA at Seattle prepared a document dealing in part with racial matters. Copies of the major portion of this is attached.

SE T-4 on 4/28/66

ST-

CALL FOR A NEW REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Young people in the United States are on the move towards political consciousness as never before in our time. The present upsurge began with the student sit-in movement in the South- protesting racial segregation and the Fascist-type regime which stands guard over it. The sit-ins inspired youth in the North to acts of solidarity with the Negro students, beginning the breakdown of conformism which had held youth of previous generations enslaved to the status-quo.

From solidarity with the Southern movement the students rapidly proceeded to find common cause with other struggles and the victims of other injustices. Cuba, China, the Congo, and now the murderous war in Vietnam have given the youth movement a rich historical experience, and large numbers of them are now able to link all their causes together in a single package of experience which says there is need for a basic change in the social order.

This experience has found expression in the development of a wide variety of Socialist trends in the various organizations emanating from the Negro liberation and anti-war movement.

It is the historic mission of these radicalized young people to turn their efforts toward the regeneration of Socialist thought in the United States- a process already begun- and the reorganization of the youth vanguard into a new revolutionary socialist youth organization.

We believe the following principles to be the minimum basis for such an organization:

1.) For Socialism in the United States

We hold that the creation of a society of production for use instead of profit is the only solution to the present crises of mankind.

a.) Against Reformism

We believe that the ills of society cannot be cured by reforming the capitalist system. This widely-held illusion must be thoroughly exposed and countered with the advocacy of a complete and basic social change.

b.) An End to Racism

We believe that the brutal racial organization of American society is irrational, against any principle of democracy and justice, and is part and parcel of the American capitalist system of exploitation. The struggle for the complete freedom of the Negro people is intimately linked with the struggle for socialism.

c.) The Role of the Working Class

Karl Marx explained that all social progress under civilization has been the result of the class struggle. This historical truth dictates that among the social classes of modern society only the working class in the final analysis will be able to lead a socialist transformation.

Today the Negroes represent the working class in

struggle. But it is the historic mission of the Negro liberation movement to help and lead in the development of general class consciousness and class struggle in the working class as a whole as the social crisis of capitalism unfolds.

d.) For Independent Political Action

Just as the injustices of society cannot be solved by reforming capitalism, we recognize that the political parties of capitlism- the Democratic and Republican machines- can never be a vehicle for social progress.

A new, independent political force controlled by working people, the youth, Negroes, women and based upon the principles of revolutionary change is the urgent political requirement of the day. No support to the liberals who only provide a basis of mass support to the reactionary capitalist political machines.

2.) For World Revolution.

All solidarity with the countries of the Socialist world. Unconditional defense of the colonial revolution.

a.) End the Imperialist Wars Against the Colonial Peoples

The present war in Vietnam is an expression of the need and compulsion of American capitalism to control and rule the world and preparation for the attempted destruction of the Chinese Revolution. We call for the uncondition defense of Cuba, China and all revolutions and for the victory of the National Liberation Front in Vietnam.

b.) For Socialist Democracy

While maintaining support to all the conquests of all the revolutions we do not thereby support the anti-democratic and bureaucratic trends which have developed in some countries as a result of poverty and industrial backwardness. We stand for the democratic control by the working class of all the economic and political institutions of the revolution and socialism

c.) For Genuine Internationalism

The idea that the interests of the working class and peasantry of one or many countries may be sacrificed for the benefit of a given socialist country is foreign to genuine internationalism. This reactionary doctrine expressed in the theory of socialism in one country as developed in the USSR must be resisted and exposed.

Against special national privilege in the socialist revolution. For the support of China in the Sino -Soviet dispute.

3.) The Call

We, the undersigned, hereby call upon the young rebels in the Pacific Northwest to attend a Socialist Youth Conference to be held in Seattle on Sunday, April 24..

The object of the conference shall be to establish a new revolutionary socialist youth organization- independent, broad and militant, an organization with a vigorouse internal political life and at the same time one of socialist action. This organization will be a forum where young radicals can reexamine Marxism in light of the problems and needs of the present generation.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. School Boycott, Seattle, Washington 3/31-4/1/66

On March 23, 1966, leaflets concerning the then forthcoming Seattle school boycott were distributed to CP members attending a meeting of the Longshore-East Madison CP Club at Seattle. A reproduction of this leaflet is attached.

SE T-17 on 3/31/66

Support the School Boycott

March 31ST & April 1ST

SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION, BECAUSE OF RACE, IS BOTH ILLEGAL AND IMMORAL. THE SEATTLE SCHOOL BOARD HAS BEEN BREAKING THESE LAWS FOR TWELVE YEARS BY OPERATING SEGREGATED SCHOOLS. CORE, NAACP, AND THE CENTRAL AREA COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS ASK PARENTS TO PLACE THEIR MORAL COMMITMENT AND PARENTAL CONCERN FOR THE FUTURE OF THEIR CHILDREN ABOVE COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE REGULATIONS FOR TWO DAYS OF PROTEST. WE CAN BREAK THE VICIOUS AND EVIL SYSTEM OF SEGREGATION.

WE ASK PARENTS TO SEND THEIR CHILDREN TO THE FREEDOM SCHOOL MOST CONVENIENT TO THEM ON MARCH 31ST AND APRIL 1ST, AT 8:00 AM.

FOR SENIOR HIGH STUDENTS

1. PRINCE HALL MASONS TEMPLE AND THE EAST SIDE YWCA, BOTH AT 29TH & E. CHERRY
2. WOODLAND PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. 70TH & GREENWOOD N. THE PICK-UP POINT FOR TRANSPORTATION THERE IS TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH & S. JACKSON.

FOR JUNIOR HIGH STUDENTS

1. MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH, 19TH & E. MADISON
2. TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH & S. JACKSON

FOR ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

1. FIRST A.M.E. CHURCH, 14TH & E. PINE
2. MADRONA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 32ND & E. MARION
3. E. MADISON YMCA, 23RD & E. OLIVE
4. GOODWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 15TH & E. FIR
5. ST PETER CLAVER CENTER, 16TH & E. JEFFERSON
6. CHERRY HILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 22ND & E. CHERRY

NORTH END AND CAPITOL HILL PUPILS NEEDING TRANSPORTATION TO FREEDOM SCHOOLS MEET AT AMERICAN FRIENDS CENTER, 4001 9TH N.E., 8:15 AM TO 9:30 AM.

Public Rally for Information & Answers

Saturday March 26th 11:00 AM

40

On March 31, 1966, a source made available a leaflet dealing with conditions leading up to the school boycott which was prepared by an unknown person(s) and was distributed among Negro people in Seattle. A reproduction is attached.

SE T-19 on 3/31/66

SF-100-27207

SEATTLE CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS FEEL BOYCOTT ONLY WAY LEFT TO END SEGREGATION

The various civil rights groups in Seattle have been negotiating with the School Board and submitting suggestions for advancing school integration for many, many years. In the last few years this activity has been stepped up. A history of these recent negotiations runs as follows:

June, 1963--The NAACP submitted suggestions to the School Board for: 1) realignment of school zones, 2) application of the Princeton Plan (pairing of schools) to McGilvra, Harrison, Minor, and Summit, 3) locating new schools for maximum integration, 4) open enrollment, and 5) provide vocational and educational guidance programs where desegregation is not feasible. The School Board responded that nothing was planned beyond the limited transfer program.

July, 1964--Dr. Earl Miller, NAACP Education Chairman, in a letter to the board, repeated the previous suggestions with modifications, more details and further ideas along the lines of educational clusters, paid transportation, and the closure of Horace Mann. The board replied by admitting the voluntary transfer program was falling short of available opportunities, but felt they could not convince the taxpayers of the need for paid transportation. They reaffirmed their belief in the neighborhood school concept. In an immediate reply, Dr. Miller asked for the transfer of the optional zone from Harrison to McGilvra, questioned why Mercer Jr. High was overcrowded while Washington Jr. High was under capacity, and advised that the NAACP was planning court action to implement equality of educational opportunity.

Sept., 1964--Deputy Superintendent Fred Breit replied by turning down these suggestions and adding that the program at Washington Jr. High was "designed to meet the special needs of students enrolled."

In late 1964 the Seattle Congress of Racial Equality submitted a 23 page analysis of de facto segregation in Seattle schools and offered a detailed plan for realigning attendance zones for Junior High and High Schools. Also in 1964 the NAACP proposed to the state legislature an act providing for elimination of racial imbalance in public schools. It was not enacted.

Jan., 1965--The School Board's Citizens' Advisory Committee for Equal Educational Opportunity made some suggestions that could only be termed alternatives to a plan to integrate the schools. They turned down the earlier suggestions of the NAACP and the plan offered by CORE.

May, 1965--A joint letter from NAACP and CORE to the School Board re-emphasized that compensatory education is no substitute for integration and urged the board to study and discuss the various proposals that had been made, at least as a starting point.

May, 1965--The Seattle Urban League proposed in great detail the "Triad Plan". The School Board flatly turned it down, and denied any responsibility to be in the forefront of social change.

July, 1965--The NAACP called for increasing the School Board from 5 to 15 members and proposed that the Legislative Council be asked to facilitate enabling legislation. The reason for this request was that there are no professional educators on the board and the present 5 members act unanimously to perpetuate outmoded concepts. No action was taken on this proposal.

Aside from these highlights, both during and since this time, the various civil rights groups have been in constant communication with the School Board and the School Administration. They have submitted many suggestions drawn from extensive study and from both proposals and plans in effect in other parts of the country, made by some of the nation's leading educational thinkers.

Since the Seattle Public Schools refuse to consider the suggestions submitted, and refuse to come up with a comprehensive plan of their own for integrating the schools, Seattle civil rights groups feel compelled to call for a school boycott to impress on school officials the ever increasing seriousness of the problem.

HALLIE DONALDSON volunteered to teach for two days at one of the Freedom Schools during the school boycott.

SE T-19 on 3/31/66

WASH

HALLIE DONALDSON was reported in April, 1966, as being a CP member according to SE T-9.

On April 24, 1966, a "People's World" reception was held at Seattle. CALVIN HARRIS was present and reminded VIVIAN GEORGE she should attend the National Association for Advancement of Colored People membership meeting on April 25, 1966, to push for another school boycott as soon as possible and to "holler loud and clear" for such a boycott. HARRIS said he was going to Tacoma, Washington to give a talk on the results of the Seattle boycott and this talk coincided with the day of the NAACP meeting. VIVIAN GEORGE said she couldn't be present at the NAACP meeting either because she was a member of the 37th District Democratic Rules Committee and had to be present at the Committee meeting.

SE T-19 on 5/5/66

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

On April 28, 1966, a CORE membership meeting was held at Seattle, Washington. CALVIN HARRIS and MIKE RUBICZ (supra) were present. HARRIS read and had adopted by vote of those present, a resolution regarding "keeping pressure" on the School Board by deciding to have another school boycott in May, 1966 or in the early Fall of the next school year. He suggested the possibility of another Watts occurring in Seattle if the schools are not fully integrated.

SE T-19 on 5/5/66

On June 23, 1966, a CORE membership meeting was held at the YWCA, 2820 East Cherry, Seattle. CECILIA CORR was present and asked the location of the CORE office key so she could do some office work. She was told the location.

SE T-19 on 7/5/66

CECILIA GENEVIEVE CORR, aka Mrs. William John Corr, was reported in April, 1966, as being a CP member according to SE T-3.

WHSH

The June 20, 1966 issue of the "Corelator" published by the Seattle Chapter of CORE, contained an article captioned, "Lessons for Active Learners." It reported CALVIN HARRIS was one of four persons who had left Seattle to attend a six weeks "School Desegration Training Institute" at the University of Oregon. It was stated "the institute should provide some fine insights into the problems and progress to be seen as the United States begins, in earnest, to recognize the need to end de facto as well as de jure school segregation and to make the necessary adjustments...physically and psychologically." The article indicated experts from throughout the country would be

on hand to teach and serve as lecturers.

The "Seattle Times", a daily newspaper, in its issue of July 2, 1966, reported on the same institute and stated ten Seattle residents including three staff members of Seattle public schools were among 45 individuals attending the institute, which is the first of its kind on the West Coast. It is being sponsored by the Department of Political Science of the University of Oregon and is financed by $73,988 grant from the United States Office of Education. Among those listed was CALVIN HARRIS.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

On March 28, 1966, a NAACP membership meeting was held at the YWCA, 2820 East Cherry, Seattle, to discuss the forthcoming school boycott. Persons present who have been identified earlier in this report as CP members were:

EARL GEORGE;
VIVIAN GEORGE, and
CECILIA CORR.

SE T-19 on 3/31/66

On April 25, 1966, a membership meeting of the NAACP was held at the YWCA. JOHN CORNETHAN, Chairman of CORE, at Seattle, was present. He accused the FBI and other Federal agencies of having tapped the CORE telephone line. He said white radicals and other whites are trying to take over CORE. Also present at this meeting was Dr. H. CLAUDE HUDSON, of Los Angeles, California, who was identified as a National NAACP Board member. He pointed out a conference was held in January, 1965, with Federal officials in Los Angeles, California, regarding racial troubles. At that time, before Watts had its trouble, he pointed out there were all the ingredients of that kind of trouble, particularly since the police department had been so brutal to Negroes since 1923. He said since the Negro had been reared in the tradition of self-defense he wondered how long they would remain non-violent. He said the press helped feed the

Watts trouble. There were too many high paying jobs for persons at the top and none for the people at the bottom. He added that the glamour of civil rights work is over and that quiet work must be undertaken. CORNETHAN was asked to take a bow for uniting CORE with the NAACP on the school boycott issue. HUDSON was the only speaker present who suggested the school boycott continue in Seattle.

SE T-19 on 5/5/66

On May 25, 1966, CAL HARRIS attended a NAACP meeting and mentioned to one of the persons present the NAACP is far from the grass roots people. He said the reason for the formation of new civil rights organizations in Seattle, was because of the extremely conservative approach of the NAACP.

SE T-19 on 6/3/66

C. Urban League

On May 1, 1966, the annual meeting of the Washington Cultural Cooperative (WCC), was held in the Roosevelt Hotel, Seattle. Among those present was IVAN KING, who was identified as an official of the Urban League. He reported on the League's position on civil rights. Details were not given.

SE T-19 on 5/4/66

The WCC is characterized in the Appendix section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of American (DCA) - Racial Matters

The DCA is characterized in the Appendix section.

On March 27, 1966, a meeting of a Du Bois Club was held at the residence of KAE NORTON, [redacted] Seattle. In addition to NORTON, GORDON PETERSON and PATTI RABBITT were present, among others. PETERSON and RABBITT said they were going to Bellevue High School, (Bellevue, Washington), the following Tuesday, to discuss the Negro problem and the school boycott. b6 b7C

SE T-20 on 3/29/66

In addition to membership in the DCA, KAE NORTON and PATTI RABBITT were reported in March, 1966, as being members of the King County Youth Club of the CP, according to SE T-10 in March, 1966.

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APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the National office of the SWP in New York, New York.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, was an affiliate of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch included RICHARD FRASER, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

In April, 1966, a third source stated that the Seattle Branch, SWP, executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966; that they have made reference to the group as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated) since then; and have temporarily adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of Washington. This group, led by RICHARD FRASER, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, Organizer of the branch, were in disagreement with the National SWP over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese war, regroupment, woman's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

This Source advised that prior to the resignation of the Seattle Branch, SWP, TOM LEONARD and DEBBIE ROBERTS, aka DEBBIE LEONARD, were transferred by the SWP from New York to Seattle, to try to bring back some of the members to the majority line and prevent the entire branch membership from resigning. They maintain SWP headquarters at their residence at [redacted] Seattle. b6 b7C

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APPENDIX

WASHINGTON CULTURAL COOPERATIVE (WCC)
Aka Washington Cultural Co-op Association

On February 23, 1960, a source reported the Communist Party (CP), Northwest District Committee, at a meeting in January, 1960, decided to prepare for opening a cooperative bookstore and directed the CP State Board to set up a Party committee for this purpose.

The above source also reported that at a state-wide CP conference held on August 27, 1960, CP District Chairman BURT NELSON reported on the WCC. NELSON announced the committee was determined to have the bookstore opened by the earliest possible date, probably October 15, (1960). He urged support of the WCC.

A second source in February and March, 1960, advised a committee of CP members during those months commenced organization of the WCC with authorized capital of $2,000 which was to sell shares and make other plans for operation for a bookstore selling "progressive" literature at Seattle. In May and June 1960, this source reported BURT NELSON, on May 18, 1960, stated the CP District Literature Commission would concern itself with the bookstore and other types of literature to be sold. On May 31, 1960, BURT NELSON suggested October 1, 1960, as the tentative opening date of the bookstore.

A second source advised on November 2, 1960, the principal aim of the WCC is to establish a bookstore in the Seattle area inasmuch as this need has long been recognized by the Washington State CP due to difficulties encountered in maintaining a Party literature apparatus, and it is desired to have available public facilities to attract supporters and sympathizers. This source stated the WCC has obtained a location for its bookstore at 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, and operations commenced at that location on November 5, 1960.

A third source advised on May 16, 1966, the WCC held its annual meeting of shareholders at the Roosevelt Hotel, Seattle, on May 1, 1966. As a part of the business at this meeting, those present elected a new Board of Trustees. The new Board was instructed to meet at a future time at 710 Stewart Street, Seattle, the location of "Co-op Books," to elect new officers for the WCC for the coming year.

SE-100-97967

1

APPENDIX

(U)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE,
SEATTLE BRANCH

In September, 1960, a source advised that in July, 1960, the Seattle Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized and received official recognition as a branch from the National office of the YSA in New York, New York.

A second source reported in November, 1960, DANNY FREEMAN, a Socialist Workers Party member from New York, recently reported to the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party, he was sent to Seattle to help organize the YSA; that he would be the spokesman for the Seattle Branch, YSA; and stated the Seattle Branch, YSA, had ten members.

> The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1965, the second source stated the Seattle Branch, YSA, which is affiliated with the National YSA, continued to be active, mainly in the vicinity of the University of Washington district. According to the source, the Seattle Branch, YSA, is directed and controlled by the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party. The Seattle Branch, YSA, has its headquarters on the second floor of the headquarters of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party, at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

In April, 1966, a third source advised the Seattle Branch, SWP, executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966; that they have made reference to the group as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated) since that time; and have temporarily adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of Washington. This group, led by RICHARD FRASER, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, Organizer of the branch, were in disagreement with the National SWP over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese war, regroupment, woman's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

This source advised that four members of the YSA, who were also members of the Seattle Branch, SWP, signed the resignation statement; and that three members of the YSA who were not SWP members concurrently resigned from the YSA on the basis of the resignation statement.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
July 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SE 100-27267

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA R. BERT CARTER dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (5-12-55)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	7/28/66	7/12-22/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN

Typed By: frq

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN, at Detroit, dated 4/29/66.

-P*-

LEAD:

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since information reported herein from DET-1 through DET-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their

Approved

Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-909 REC-55

EX 110

11 AUG 1 1966

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effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN [redacted]
	Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
DE T-4 is [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR.
DE T-5 is [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR. Characterization of NAOMI KOMOROWSKI
DE T-6 is [redacted]	Characterization of CARL WINTER
DE T-7 is [redacted]	Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF

b3
b7D
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DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-8 is [redacted]	Characterization of BOLZA BAXTER
DE T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-10 is [redacted]	157-1245
[redacted] (by request)	

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b7C
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C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-NIS, Chicago (RM)
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1-OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Date: JULY 28, 1966

File Number: 100-32457 Bufile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) leaders at recent local MDCP meetings discussed Communist Party (CP) involvement in Civil Rights and Racial activities and indicated CP will use attitude of opposition among whites and Negroes for its own work among Negroes. During April, 1966, several MDCP members participated in "Freedom School" which grew out of disturbances at predominently Negro high school in Detroit. On 6/24/66, members of News and Letters Committees, Johnson-Forest Group, were present at "Forum 66" meeting held in Detroit at which need for "Black Power" discussed.

-P*-

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period April 16, 1966, to July 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
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16—74025-1 GPO

DE 100-32457

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-1 advised on May 2, 1966, that at a meeting of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) Miscellaneous Club, held on April 28, 1966, at 6742 Seneca, Detroit, WILLIAM ALLAN gave a report on Party plans and its prospects. During his talk, ALLAN commented that CP involvement in civil rights, peace groups, trade unions, the War on Poverty, and in other areas have been gratifying.

DE T-2 advised on March 7, 1966, that WILLIAM ALLAN currently is a member of the Club Leadership Council, MDCP, and is the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-3 advised on April 29, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Committee was held on April 27, 1966, at 2632 Glendale, Detroit. At this meeting THOMAS DENNIS spoke of a special situation which he said exists in the State of Massachusetts, where a Negro is a candidate for the U. S. Senate. He said there is already much opposition to this candidate among the whites and there is no longer a friendly attitude toward the Negroes. DENNIS said the CP will utilize this opposition for its work among the Negroes. He said the whites had set up very special high standards for Negro candidates. They demand that the Negroes be without any faults. The whites asked Negroes questions which would be insulting to their own people. This the CP will use for its own work among the Negroes, pointing out the general bad will of "Mr. CHARLIE" (the white man) and emphasizing that only the CP offers the Negro full and unqualified freedom and equality.

DE T-4 advised during June, 1966, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR. attended the CP, USA 18th National Convention in New York, New York on June 22-26, 1966, at which he was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA.

DE T-5 advised on June 27, 1966, that DENNIS is currently chairman of the MDCP.

DE T-2 advised on May 17, 1966, that at a meeting of the MDCP Club Leadership Council held on May 16, 1966, at the Hartford Avenue Baptist Church Recreation Center, 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, DENNIS, who chaired this meeting, discussed Party plans. He said it was desired that one person work in the civil rights movement.

DE T-3 advised on June 14, 1966, that on June 12, 1966, at 2632 Glendale, Detroit, the MDCP State Convention was held.

According to DE T-3, THOMAS DENNIS gave the main report at this convention and during this talk DENNIS said the CP is weak in Michigan among the Negroes. In speaking of the CP goal to increase its membership, DENNIS stated that secret chauvinism among white comrades is one obstacle. He said that this chauvinism must be routed out.

According to DE T-3, during the afternoon session of this convention, CARL WINTER spoke for about 35 minutes on CP discipline and how to combat chauvinism among the members.

DE T-6 advised on January 17, 1966, that during a meeting of the CP, USA National Committee, held in New York, New York, on January 14-17, 1966, CARL WINTER was named Editor of "The Worker".

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. "Freedom School" - Racial Disturbance at Northern High School, Detroit, Michigan

Detective Lieutenant GEORGE ROLLINS, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised on April 22, 1966, that the striking students from the Northern High School in Detroit held a meeting at the St. Joseph Episcopal Church, 34 King Street, Detroit, on April 21, 1966. At this meeting a new "Freedom School" was formed. Detective ROLLINS had previously advised that beginning on April 7, 1966, at 11:30 A.M., classes at the Northern High School were dismissed to allow the student body, which consists almost entirely of Negroes, to demonstrate in protest concerning the school's administrative policies. Approximately 2500 students and parents demonstrated by marching two abreast on the sidewalks around the school. This activity was mainly in protest of alleged sub-standard education being offered the students of the Northern High School as compared with other high schools in Detroit.

On April 26, 1966, Detective Lieutenant ROLLINS advised that on this date there was an agreement reached between the students of the Northern High School and the Detroit Superintendent of Schools and all students returned to their classes at the Northern High School.

On April 29, 1966, DE T-3 advised that during a social affair held on April 23, 1966, at 19971 Mark Twain, Detoit, in honor of WILLIAM ALLAN, ALLAN remarked that HERBERT KRANSDORF and NAOMI KOMOROWSKI were not present because they were participating in a meeting at the St. Joseph's Episcopal Church regarding the Northern High School disturbances. ALLAN said a "Freedom School" was being

organized and that the KOMOROWSKIs, KRANSDORF and BOLZA BAXTER were the movers and persuaders behind the scenes. ALLAN said "we" want to make the "Freedom School" affair as large as possible and "really shake them up". He said the CP has much to gain from a disturbance like this and the disturbance must be kept going as long as possible.

DE T-7 advised on June 15, 1966, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is currently the District Organizer of the MDCP.

DE T-3 advised on March 21, 1966, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was currently a member of the Polish-Bulgarian Club, MDCP.

DE T-5 advised on February 15, 1966, that as of that date NAOMI KOMOROWSKI was a member of the West Joy Club, MDCP.

DE T-8 advised on September 16, 1965, that BOLZA BAXTER is currently chairman of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

B. "FORUM 66"

On June 29, 1966, DE T-9 advised that on June 24, 1966, a "Forum 66" meeting was held at the Central United Church of Christ, Linwood and Hogarth Streets, Detroit. According to DE T-9, the main theme of this meeting was the need for "Black Power". This source advised that among approximately 300 individuals present at this meeting were five persons who are currently members of the News and Letters Committee (NLC) of the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG).

A characterization of the NLC appears in the appendix attached hereto.

JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-10 advised on June 28, 1966, that a program distributed at the meeting of the Black Arts Convention and Workshop, sponsored by "Forum 66", which, beginning on June 24, 1966, was held at the Central United Church of Christ at Detroit, gave the history of "Forum 66".

According to DE T-10 this program indicated that shortly after a small book store located in a predominantly Negro area of Detroit, was opened it was suggested by an individual long active in the Black Nationalist Movement that a bi-weekly forum be held at this book store to stimulate and educate black people to the glorious past and the promising future for the Negro if he is willing to incorporate programs of self-help and self-determination. This program goes on to state that since its beginning "Forum 66" has grown to a large group of black brothers and sisters dedicated to the active support of Black Nationalism throughout the world.

This program also states: "Forum 66 has helped in the cause of African Liberation through projects in Tanzania, Zimbawab (Southern Rhodesia) and Zambia.

"We have enhanced the cause of the black unity in Detroit through educational endeavors. We are sponsoring this Black Arts Conference in an effort to forge this unity throughout the world.

"Our theme is 'Towards a greater understanding of out heritage'. Our aims are Black Nationalism, Black Unity and self-determination."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
July 28, 1966

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	REPORT OF SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN DATED AND CAPTIONED AS ABOVE

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/25 - 27/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. HILGENDORF

TYPED BY: jtc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Photo DEO 9-27-66 JBZ MAB

Re Percy Green

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 4/29/66 at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 11/1/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, SL T-3 and SL T-4.

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SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY		LOCATION
SL T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is		
SL T-3 is		
SL T-4 is		

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B*
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - Region VI, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: July 29, 1966

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, lauded PERCY GREEN, Chairman of "ACTION", as the only civil rights leader in St. Louis not "bought out" by the "power structure" and city administration; stated GREEN needs some national affiliation, possibly with Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, to strengthen his movement. JAMES E. JACKSON at CP State Convention, SLMO, 6/5/66, urged efforts to attract Negro college students to W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America. ORVIL T. LEACH, veteran CP member, is Chairman of Community Relations Committee, "ACTION", engaged in combating alleged police brutality.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

During late May, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, stated the only civil rights

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leader in the City of St. Louis who has not been "bought out" by the "power structure" and the city administration is PERCY GREEN, Chairman of "ACTION". He asserted he will try to persuade GREEN to attempt to secure some national affiliation. He pointed out if GREEN could get the backing of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and his organization in Chicago this would add momentum to GREEN's civil rights efforts in St. Louis. WALKER went on to comment that he, himself, plans to visit Chicago in the near future and will talk to a CP leader also active in the KING movement; that if GREEN will meet with this individual and Dr. KING he will be in a position to strengthen his movement in St. Louis.

(SL T-1 June 1, 1966)

The Missouri District CP held a State Convention at the Roosevelt Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri, June 5, 1966. The announced purpose of this convention was to elect delegates to the National CP Convention scheduled to be held in late June, 1966, to review progress of the local CP organization and discuss issues to be brought up at the National Convention. A special guest at the State Convention was JAMES E. JACKSON, Editor of "The Worker", and veteran CP functionary.

During the course of the convention RONALD I. LANDBERG, CP member and Area Coordinator for the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), spoke of recent efforts to organize a DCA chapter on the campus of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri and secure its recognition by the University's administration. Following LANDBERG's comments about this endeavor, JACKSON asked if there are many Negro students at Washington University and how many Negroes are active in DCA. LANDBERG replied that there are very few Negroes on the campus and none are active in the effort to establish a new branch on the campus.

LANDBERG then spoke of additional plans to establish another branch of DCA in the Negro community of St. Louis. JACKSON commented that before doing this an effort should be made to attract Negro students from other colleges around the city to join DCA. He suggested starting with Harris Teachers College where there is a large concentration of Negro students.

(SL T-2 June 7, 1966)

DCA is characterized in the attached appendix.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

At the State Convention, June 5, 1966, JACKSON said it is undesirable to have any chapter of DCA with all white leadership.

(SL T-3 June 7, 1966)

During his comments at the State Convention, LANDBERG reviewed the opening of DCA Headquarters on North Grand Boulevard and North Market Street in the fall of 1965. This store-front headquarters was closed down on approximately January 1, 1966. LANDBERG said it was a mistake to open this office in a Negro neighborhood when the organization was all white.

(SL T-4 June 7, 1966)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party

On April 3, 1966, a special CP State Committee meeting was held in St. Louis, Missouri to hear JOSEPH BRANDT, Business Manager of "The Worker". Another of the speakers was ORVIL T. LEACH, veteran CP member, who reviewed some of his activities in "ACTION". He said he is Chairman of the Community Relations Committee now concerned with cases of alleged police brutality. He stated he is currently investigating a case involving the shooting of a Negro youth by a St. Louis Police officer, March 27, 1966. He further asserted that plans are being made to establish a picket line at the Page-Union District Police Station protesting alleged police brutality. He then asked for Negro volunteers from the CP to go with him and interview the victim's parents and witnesses regarding the circumstances surrounding the shooting. He said he was scheduled to report to a committee of "ACTION" that evening on the progress of his inquiry. He was not successful in securing volunteers.

"ACTION" consists of a group of individuals who have split off from the St. Louis Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) because they do not believe it is sufficiently militant.

(SL T-2 April 7, 1966)

Four members of the CP, including HERSHEL J. WALKER and ORVIL T. LEACH, attended a social activity sponsored by "ACTION", May 7, 1966. CP members made it a point to be friendly with PERCY GREEN and discussed with him alleged errors in the United States policy regarding Vietnam.

(SL T-2 May 24, 1966)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information was developed.

SL 100-19352

1

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA
ST. LOUIS CLUB

A source has advised that a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Missouri attended a conference in Chicago, Illinois, on December 28-29, 1963, for the purpose of initiating a "call" to the new youth organization, and plan for a founding convention to be held in June, 1964. The expenses for this trip, as well as the expenses of two delegates to the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) held from June 19th to 21st, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue in San Francisco, California, were paid for by the CP of Missouri.

A second source has advised that the organizing of a DCA Club in St. Louis was done at the direction and financial assistance of the CP of Missouri. MIKE ZAGARELL, National CP Youth Director; MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, National CP Organizational Director; and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, member of the National CP Committee, while in St. Louis have met with members of the St. Louis DCA Club to discuss its status and activities.

The second source also advised that approximately twelve young people met on March 7, 1965, in St. Louis and organized the DCA St. Louis Club. They elected officers and executed an application for a charter and membership in the National DCA. Two of the elected officers of the St. Louis Club are members of the CP of Missouri.

Since its inception, the St. Louis Club DCA has been under the complete influence, domination, and control of the Missouri CP.

A third source advised in April, 1966, that despite the concentrated efforts and an expenditure of funds by the CP of Missouri, the DCA Club in St. Louis never became effective and went out of existence on December 31, 1965.

*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
St. Louis, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 29, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated July 29, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/66

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 4/19/66.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

100-92[illegible]

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
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REC- 16 100-442529-1911

JUL 28 1966

7 AUG 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/27/66

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: New York

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and Little Rock report of SA [redacted] dated 4/28/66.

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b7C

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

cc 922 94A

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jew
(5)

REC-16 100-442529-1912

8-1
16 JUL 28 1966

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/18-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
b7C

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/29/66 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified Confidential since data reported from SU T-1 and SU T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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1 - New York (Info) (REG.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

100-442529-1913 REC-82

15 AUG 1 1966

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R209 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/4/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: 10:15
By	BY: RDS/NT

Notations

70 AUG 9 1966

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and MARCUS PARR

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
Copy to: 1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: [redacted] **Office:** SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 7/29/66

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and MARCUS PARR, both of whom are reported members of Utah State Board of Communist Party, have exhibited an interest in National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah. DI SANTI has renewed his NAACP membership. Officers of NAACP, Salt Lake City, are aware of dangers of communism.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI in April, 1966, stated he had an urgent need for $400.00 or $500. After some consideration, he decided to increase his loan with the Credit Union of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) rather than withdraw his shares in that Credit Union.

(SU T-1, 4/18/66)

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI in July, 1963, was a member of the Utah State Board of the Communist Party (CP).

(SU T-2)

In the early part of May, 1966, DI SANTI ordered five tickets to the annual banquet of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, Utah, which was to be held May 27, 1966.

(SU T-1, 5/9/66)

DI SANTI paid $25.00 for the five NAACP banquet tickets which he ordered.

(SU T-1, 5/17/66)

MARCUS PARR and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI were among those who attended the NAACP Salt Lake City annual banquet May 27, 1966.

(SU T-1, 6/2/66)

MARCUS PARR in July, 1963, was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP.

(SU T-2)

DI SANTI in the latter part of June, 1966, stated he wanted to renew his membership in the NAACP, Salt Lake City.

(SU T-1, 6/29/66)

DI SANTI on July 1, 1966, renewed his membership in the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP with a payment of $5.00. He made inquiries pertaining to the activities of the branch.

(SU T-1, 7/5/66)

There are now about 400 members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. The principal interest of this branch at the present time is to bring about the acceptance of Negroes in all areas of the State of Utah for housing purposes. There have been no demonstrations by this group during the past three months and none are presently planned. The use of demonstrations in Utah by the NAACP is considered to have lost some of its effectiveness because of the demonstrations which have taken place against the war in Vietnam. The NAACP does not want to run the risk of becoming identified with anti-Vietnam demonstrations and so will carefully consider any demonstrations before this means of gaining civil rights objectives in Utah is again used. Officers of the NAACP in Salt Lake City continue to voice in their meetings the dangers of communism to the civil rights movement but appear to be cognizant of the fact that some persons engage in periodic activities with the NAACP whom they suspect of being members of the CP in Utah. No specific steps have been taken by the organization, however, to challenge members who might be suspected of being CP members.

JOHNIE M. DRIVER was the President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, until about July 1, 1966, at which time he left Utah for Los Angeles, California, to receive additional

CONFIDENTIAL

training as an Electronics Engineer on the basis of an assignment received by him from Sperry Utah Corporation, where he is employed. Mrs. MIGNON RICHMOND, the First Vice President, automatically became the President in accordance with the rules of the organization on DRIVER's departure. Mrs. RICHMOND is well aware that communists have in the past tried to use the NAACP. It is not considered that any suspected members of the CP in Utah are in a position to exercise undue influence on the activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City.

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, [redacted] Utah, whose membership in the NAACP expired January 24, 1966, has now paid dues, which will result in his present membership expiring August 31, 1967. b6 b7C

(SU T-1, 7/18/66)

RESIDENT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
July 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted], dated July 29, 1966, at Salt Lake City

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Boston	New York	7/28/66	6/17 - 7/21/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
KENNETH P. WEST	lc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST, 4/29/66, Boston.

- P* -

LEADS

ALBANY (INFORMATION)

One copy of instant report has been designated for the information of Albany as the State of Vermont, covered by the Albany Division, is within the territorial boundaries of the Communist Party, USA, New England District.

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will follow and report activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by 11/1/66.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:
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2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - Deputy Chief of Staff Intelligence, New York City)
1 - Albany (100-19249) (Info)(RM)
2 - Boston (100-35427)

100-442529-1914 REC-49

4 AUG 2 1966

COPIES DESTROYED 1970 DEC 30

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;	
Request Recd.		~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: hand		
By	BY: [illegible] RDS/lcf		

51 AUG 10 1966

Notations

INTSEC

1cc + LHM
92R 9HD 328

BS 100-35427

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
BS T-2 is [redacted]	
BS T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-4 is NY 694-S*	
BS T-5 is [redacted]	

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report has been designated for NISO, FND, Boston; OSI, Westover AFB, Mass.; 108th INTC Group, Boston, and the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, for information purposes.

This report is classified "Confidential" since the unauthorized disclosure of data provided by BS T-1 through BS T-5 if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of these informants of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness, and could adversely affect the national defense interests of the United States.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - NISO, FND, Boston (RM)
1 - OSI, Westover AFB, Mass. (RM)
1 - 108th INTC Group, Boston (RM)
1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, New York City (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. WEST
Date: 7/28/66

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #: 100-35427

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in speaking on 3/20/66 at a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, reported he had met with some Negro groups in Boston. At the first session of the District Convention, CPUSA, New England District, held at Boston, Mass. on 6/4/66, EDWARD TEIXEIRA mentioned the Party was interested in the campaign of EDWARD BROOKE because it has created interest throughout the country, and the eyes of the political world were centered on Massachusetts.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

C. P. MEMBERS

A. Communist Party, USA

A meeting of the District Committee, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), was held on March 20, 1966 at 387 Norfolk St., Dorchester (Boston), Massachusetts. Among those present at this meeting were OTIS A. HOOD, ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON, LEWIS JOHNSON and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

OTIS HOOD ANNE TIMPSON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
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HOOD opened the meeting with a discussion on the new program of the CPUSA. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT reported he had met with some Negro groups in Boston.

It was brought out at this meeting that a new club had been formed in Dorchester (Boston) with many young people. It was further mentioned that this new club drafted a letter to support the candidacy of EDWARD BROOKE for United States Senator from Massachusetts. LIGHTFOOT at this point said he wanted a copy of this letter to take back with him to be discussed at a national level. LIGHTFOOT pointed out that Massachusetts is the only state in the union where there will be an opportunity to elect a Negro United States Senator.

(BS T-1, March 24, 1966)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

C.P. MEMBER

(BS T-2, February 15, 1965)

On April 27, 1966, a meeting of the Michigan District, CP State Board was held at 2632 Glendale, Detroit, Michigan. The chairman of the meeting was TOMMY DENNIS who gave a detailed report regarding his recent trip to New York where he attended a meeting of the CP Central Committee. According to DENNIS, GUS HALL at the latter meeting spoke on the political situation in the United States. DENNIS further reported that a special situation exists in Massachusetts where BROOKE is running for the United States Senate. BROOKE is a Negro and there is already a large opposition to his candidacy among the whites. The CP will accordingly utilize this opposition for its work among the Negroes.

(BS T-3, April 29, 1966)

BS 100-35427

GUS HALL is General Secretary of the CPUSA.

C. P. MEMBERS

(BS T-4, July 12, 1965)

On June 4, 1966, the first session of the District Convention, CPUSA, New England District, was held at the Oval Room of the Bradford Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. Among the members of the Party who were present were OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, ARNOLD JOHNSON from New York, BEN LANDEY, LEWIS JOHNSON and ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON.

EDWARD TEIXEIRA BEN LANDEY was appointed Secretary of the Convention.

OTIS HOOD spoke briefly and introduced EDWARD TEIXEIRA to those present, mentioning that the latter was in the Party for many years and was sent in November, 1965, to a Party school to study and prepare to assume leadership in the New England area.

TEIXEIRA then spoke for an hour and during his talk mentioned that the Party was interested in the campaign of EDWARD BROOKE because it has created interest throughout the country, and the eyes of the political world were centered on Massachusetts.

TEIXEIRA mentioned that another man named ADAMS is also a candidate in Massachusetts for the United States Senate. ADAMS has shown his platform is a peace platform and he should also be supported. TEIXEIRA, however, dwelt at length on BROOKE again and said it is important that the Party do everything in its power to see that BROOKE is a successful candidate because ADAMS would be very weak in the primaries.

ARNOLD JOHNSON was next presented to the convention by OTIS HOOD and JOHNSON praised TEIXEIRA's report. JOHNSON said the entire country is watching BROOKE's campaign because the office he is seeking is the highest office any Negro ever aspired to.

(BS T-1, June, 1966)

"The Worker" an east coast communist newspaper, in its issue of September 22, 1964, on page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the CPUSA.

EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA continued as of March 11, 1966, as a member of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA.

(BS T-5, March 11, 1966)

The second session of the District Convention, CPUSA, New England District, was held on June 5, 1966, at 88 Hawthorn St., the location of the Russian Club, Chelsea, Massachusetts. At this session, the "Main Report" which had been given by EDWARD TEIXEIRA on the previous evening was attacked by some present. BEN LANDEY said he did not go along with the political aspects of it which was the time spent on BROOKE and ADAMS. LANDEY said he thought it should be more on Party, civil rights and politics.

ANNE TIMPSON said TEIXEIRA's report had been a very good one. In commenting on the political question she said it should be agreed at this convention that the Party support ADAMS but they go to ADAMS and tell him that if he wants the support of all peace loving people of Massachusetts that he must promise in the event he is defeated (in the primaries) he will support BROOKE.

At the second session, TEIXEIRA proposed that his "Main Report" be mimeographed and distributed to all the clubs. This and the other recommendations of TEIXEIRA were adopted.

During this second session OTIS HOOD submitted the names of several people for the District Committee. These were approved by the convention and they included OTIS HOOD, EDWARD TEIXEIRA, ANNE TIMPSON and LEWIS JOHNSON.

(BS T-1, June, 1966)

BS 100-35427

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
July 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST dated and captioned as above at Boston, Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/66

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C

OO: New York

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64 and Springfield letter to the Bureau 4/28/66.

Contacts with informants and sources in Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

ICA 92-2942

100-442529-1915

(2) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Springfield (100-10317)

REC- 24

2
16 AUG 1966

THE/dlh
(4)

51 AUG - 1966

INTERSEC

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/66

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau, 5/2/66.

PERIOD: 5/1/66 - 7/31/66

During the pertinent period, no information has been received reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Charlotte

GHC:nfm
(4)

100-442529-1916

REC-24

16 AUG 3 1966

INDEXED

57 AUG 4 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7-28-66

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 5-2-66.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

ICC 922 9+D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

REC-60 100-442529-1917

11 AUG 2 1966

56 AUG 5 1966

INTSEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/26/66

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 4/27/66.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

1cc 922 94D

(2)- Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC:cch
(5)

REC-50 100-442529-1918

16 AUG 21 1966

54 AUG 31 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	7/29/66	4/18-7/28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: KENNETH P. GLENNON — TYPED BY: ;krd

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 4/29/66, at Buffalo.

-P-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as office of origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau R/S dated 10/9/64.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Will submit quarterly report to reach the Bureau by 11/1/66.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529 | 19 | REC-61

AUG 2 1966

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1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

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R209 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; ~~DEPT.~~; ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: 1215
By	BY: RDS

Notations

INTERNAL SECURITY CONTROL

70 AUG 5 1966

BU 100-18520

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BU T-1	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ (U) because information therein attributed to BU T-1 could reasonably result in identification of a source of continuing value and jeopardize its future usefulness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - [illegible], New York (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, New York, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. CLEMENS
Date: 7/29/66
Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File #: 100-18520
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Speaker at meeting of New York State CP said CP must be able to recruit Negroes through the Negro CP comrades. Aim of Buffalo CP, Cold Spring Club, is to work in Negro community and not in peace groups. Speaker at New York State CP Convention outlined conduct to be employed on Civil Rights demonstrations.

-PC-

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

1. COMMUNIST MATTERS

On April 18, 1966, PC T-1 advised that on April 16, 1966, that a meeting of the New York State Communist Party in the Hotel Edison on 46th Street, in Manhattan, New York, one RASHEED STOREY spoke on the Negro and Civil Rights. After reviewing recent history of the Negro in the Civil Rights Movement, beginning with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, STOREY spoke of organizations like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and Students Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), being bought off by "tokenism,"

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but he praised MARTIN LUTHER KING for trying to keep the Civil Rights drive alive. After complaining that there have been elements working against the Communist Party recruiting Negroes and having little effect on the Negro, he stated that the Communist Party must get to the Negro again. STOREY said it was up to the Negro comrade to work for the Party in the Negro community. He said white comrades should not come into the Negro community and try to work there.

On May 10, 1966, BU T-1 advised that it had been learned that on May 8, 1966, JOHN MC KENZIE, in a discussion with TONY MASSA, stressed that the purpose of the Cold Spring Club of the Community Part, was to work in the Negro community and not to become involved in peace groups.

GLORIA MASSA, who was also present at this discussion, later expressed agreement with MC KENZIE.

As of May 10, 1966, JOHN MC KENZIE was known to BU T-1 as Chairman of the Cold Spring Club of the Erie County Communist Party.

As of May 10, 1966, TONY and GLORIA MASSA were known to BU T-1 as Communist Party members.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On June 14, 1966, BU T-1 advised that on June 12, 1966, during a New York State Communist Party Convention held in the Normandy Room of the Central Plaza Hotel on 2nd Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, a man named "BILL", a delegate to the convention, from Brooklyn, spoke on the Civil Rights movement. He told how the movement has become militant and described how Party people should conduct themselves in demonstrations. He said Party people should be neat and properly dressed; should not engage in fighting; and should stay in line and let the signs they carry speak for themselves.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATION

No information to report.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Buffalo, New York
July 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference (Buffalo file 100-18520)

Report of SA KENNETH P. KENNON, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 5/2/66.

Albuquerque's report for the period May 1, 1966, through July 31, 1966, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

On June 14, 1966, [redacted] advised that to the best of his knowledge there had been no formal CP meetings held in the state of New Mexico during the past 12 months. b7D

[redacted] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting that as of that time there was no CP, USA group or organization operating in the state of New Mexico and that Los Angeles (CP, USA) had responsibility for New Mexico.

[redacted] has recently reported that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, the New Mexico delegate to the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA held in New York June 22-26, 1966, has indicated that she plans to set up a CP, USA organization in the state of New Mexico and hold formal party meetings starting in the late summer or fall of 1966.

REC-44 100-442529-1920
EX-103
2 AUG 3 1966

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(4)

INT. SEC.

70 AUG 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

All available information has been reviewed by the Albuquerque Office and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the period May 1 through July 31, 1966.

This review of information reflects that the state of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problem matters and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to be on a legitimate basis.

Informants and sources have again been re-alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating Communist influence in racial movements.

The investigation by Albuquerque of captioned matter for the period May 1, 1966 through July 31, 1966, is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12 c of the Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 5/3/66.

No information has been received by the Richmond Division for this second quarter period under this subject matter.

cc 92-94

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Richmond

RET/mrs
(4)

EX-103
REC 33 100-442529-1921

2 AUG 3 1966

70 AUG 11 1966

INTSEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/66

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter 4/29/66.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

1cc 92-94D

cc: 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Albany
ETB:ad
(4)

EX 110

REC. 27 100-442529-1922

3
15 AUG 1 1966

INT. SEC.

9 AUG 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/1/66

Transmit the following in _____ (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta teletype 7/25/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D b6 b7C

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C." (U)

[redacted] Dissemination of information furnished by should be classified Confidential because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

1-9 v D

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
(1 - AFN)
6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
C C Wick (1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 [redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

REC- 63

EX. - 117

3 AUG 2 1966

AGS:cmp
(12)

Approved: 57 AUG 8 1966 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 1, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 25, 1966, a confidential source advised that on [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (U) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by Sp1a Byf1g
Declassify on: OADR 10-2-84
So 513

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

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R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE 100-442509-1923

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 1, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 4/29/66.

There is no indication of any Communist influence in racial matters in the Las Vegas Division, either by the Communist Party, USA, or any other organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will continue to be alert for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

cc 922 94D

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (Info) (RM)
1- Las Vegas

DMH/hmh
(4)

REC-1 100-442529-1924

ST-102

4 AUG 3 1966

DYSHC

70 AUG 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	8/1/66	5/1/66 - 7/27/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr.
TYPED BY: flm

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCE: Rep of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated 5/2/66, at Washington, D.C.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
WF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
WF T-2 is NY 694-S*	Used to describe JAMES JACKSON

b3
b7D
b7E

This report is classified "Confidential" since information from WF T-1 and WF T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
(9) - Bureau (100-442529)
3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

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R209 DEC 30 1970

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1925 REC-7

5 AUG 3 1966

CONTINUED ON COVER PAGE B

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SERV. ~~DEPT.~~ ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/5/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RLS
By	BY:	RDS/kp

61 AUG 9 1966

Notations

INT. SEC.

WFO 100-43710

1 - 116th INTC Group, Washington, D.C. (BY HAND)
1 - OSI, 4th District BAFB (BY HAND)
1 - NISO, Washington, D.C. (BY HAND)
1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to local intelligence agencies.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND (INFORMATION)

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

One copy of this report is being furnished to BA and RH for information since those offices cover the CP district of which the CP of Maryland and Washington, D.C., is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 116th INTC Group, Washington, D.C.
1 - OSI, 4th District BAFB
1 - NISO, Washington, D.C.

Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. Office: Washington, D.C.
Date: 8/1/66

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informant reported that the local CP has no plans to work for or to promote racial violence in Washington, D.C. "The Worker" 4/26/66, contained an article on the "Free D.C." movement. GEORGE MEYERS and JAMES JACKSON attended the White House Conference on Civil Rights on press cards. GEORGE MEYERS said that the National Committee of the CP decided to wait for two months and publicly attack STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the new SNCC leader.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

The Communist Party (CP) in Washington, D.C., does not have any plans to work for or to promote racial violence or riots in Washington, D.C.

WF T-1, 4/16/66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. "Free D.C." Movement

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, April 26, 1966, Page 6, contained an article by WILLIAM ALLAN, "The Worker" representative in Detroit, Michigan. The article was captioned "A New Turn for the 'Free D.C.' Movement." The article read as follows:

"By WILLIAM ALLAN

"WASHINGTON — After years of debating, lobbying, and letter writing without results, a number of individuals and organizations formed an action group to obtain the right to vote for the citizens of this city.

"Two techniques, educational picketing and educational boycotting, are being used. This technique will be extended to major cities throughout the country to let people know that 900,000 American citizens live in Washington under a government that is not elected by them.

"Washington is administered by an appointed three-man board of commissioners.

"LEADER INTERVIEWED

"We talked to Marian Barry, Jr., director of the Free D.C. movement. Barry was preparing to enter Miss Free D.C. at the beauty contest at the Cherry Blossom Festival Ball in the swank Sheraton Park Hotel.

"Later that evening Miss Free D.C., who is Rosalyn Nixon, 22, and eight members of the Free D.C. movement were arrested when they attempted to enter the hotel's ballroom where the contest was being held. Had Miss Nixon been permitted into that contest she would have been the only Negro entry.

"About 30 pickets outside distributed leaflets supporting the one man, one vote in Washington.

"Miss Nixon was released and the eight were held for trial May 5.

"The Free D.C. movement said Barry, has distributed 200,000 leaflets.

"Thousands of leaflets were carried away by the delegates of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, who came from over 100 organizations in many states.

"Over 700 merchants and businessmen — Negro and white — throughout the city have signed petitions to Congress seeking Home Rule and now display the black and orange FREE D.C. stickers. You see them in stores in every street in Washington.

"Over 5,000 people have paid 25 cents for the FREE D.C. button, and 30,000 more have been ordered.

"Opposing this movement is the Washington Metropolitan Board of Trade, which is spending thousands of dollars to defeat the right to vote. The fear of the white racists is that the Negro people, who now are in a majority in Washington will rule the city.

"Also in Congress those who oppose the right to vote are in control of the key Congressional committees, who have blocked D.C. self-government legislation.

"D. C. CONDITIONS

"Barry pointed to the effects of lack of self-government in Washington.

"*School buildings are so dilapidated that whole floors cannot be used for fear they will collapse under the weight of the children. In some Washington schools hundreds of kids must share a single wash basin. The superintendent of schools freely admits that more money is spent per child in schools in white sections than in Negro. Half day sessions and crowded classrooms are commonplace. (The school population is 90 percent Negro and 10 percent white).

"*Washington housing is inadequate. Families of eight are living in a single shabby, basement room, without electricity, just blocks from the Capitol Building. Over 50,000 persons here are in urgent need of low and middle income housing by the most conservative estimates. Garbage goes uncollected for months, except in the "better" sections of the city, where collections are made on a regular schedule.

"*Welfare is inadequate. Thousands of kids were forced to stay home from school during recent cold weather because they didn't have adequate clothing. When children are seen here barefoot in the summer, it's often because they have no shoes, even for Sunday School.

"*Medical facilities for the poor are almost non-existent, more serious cases are sometimes treated only after 8-12 hours of waiting in a crowded clinic.

"*Washington jails are barbaric 'human stockyards' where up to 500 people are kept in a single 'bull-pen' 150x180, sometimes for months, awaiting trial — with no work, no recreation.

"*Cops are known for their brutality.

"Barry cited a recent action when cops broke up a private wedding reception and beat the bride's brother with a blackjack, while he was held on the ground in front of the guests.

"Cops recently broke into 1702 Kilbourne Street, where some SNCC people live, beat and arrested Herman Kitchens, Eddie Brown, Clinto Hobson and a young lady. All four were charged with assault of police officers and now await grand jury action.

"Redbaiting of course, enters the fight. Rep. John McMillan (D-SC), chairman of the House District Committee, responsible for Washington affairs, who admits he only spends about one full day a month on them, calls the fight for 'Home Rule' a Communist plot.

"A bus boycott in Washington organized by SNCC last January to protest a nickel increase in bus fares gave the people faith in their power.

"Besides SNCC, support for the Free D.C. movement has been pledged by over 30 organizations here.

"A petition is now circulating asking Congress to pass legislation to grant to the citizens of the District of Columbia the right to vote, the right to elect a mayor and a city council.

"Petitions can be gotten by writing to the Free D.C. movement, 107 Rhode Island Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001."

The organization, SNCC, mentioned in the article is the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

B. The White House Conference on Civil Rights, Washington, D.C., June 1-2, 1966

GEORGE MEYERS, the District Chairman of the CP, attended The White House Conference on Civil Rights on June 1 and 2, 1966, at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. JAMES E. JACKSON also attended the conference. MEYERS attended on a press card and he thought that JACKSON did too. According to MEYERS, on June 2, 1966, at the conference, JACKSON made a motion calling for the United States to end the war in Vietnam. However, the moderator would not acknowledge him, since he was not a delegate. Later a representative from the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) made the same motion and it was accepted by the moderator. However, the motion was later dropped.

WF T-1, 6/2/66

"The Worker" January 18, 1966, listed JAMES E. JACKSON as its editor.

On July 12, 1965, WF T-2 advised that JACKSON was a member of the CP National Committee.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

At a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on May 19, 1966, GEORGE MEYERS discussed the shake-up in the leadership of SNCC. MEYERS said he was very concerned over the situation until May 19, 1966, when he had the opportunity to discuss the details of the shake-up with the young people (at SNCC). Since this discussion, MEYERS said he was no longer concerned about the shake-up.

WF T-1, 5/20/66

GEORGE MEYERS was quite upset with the turn of events in SNCC. He said that every time he has been in Atlanta, Georgia, STOKELY CARMICHAEL has always "poor-mouthed" MEYERS, complaining that he (CARMICHAEL) had not eaten in a week. Then CARMICHAEL would show up in New York wearing a silk suit. Also, MEYERS was of the opinion that a white man in the SNCC, name not mentioned, was in very bad need of psychiatic help.

WF T-1, 6/2/66

At a CP meeting in Washington, D.C., on June 6, 1966, GEORGE MEYERS discussed SNCC with regard to the recent change in the SNCC leadership. MEYERS reported that at a recent National Committee meeting of the CP a decision was made to wait for a period of two months before publicly attacking STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the new SNCC leader. MEYERS described CARMICHAEL in profane terms but did not elaborate on the reasons for his dislike for CARMICHAEL or the reason for which CARMICHAEL would be attacked by the CP.

WF T-1, 6/7/66

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-43710

Washington, D. C. 20535
August 1, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/66

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re report of SA WILLIAM C. HENDRICKS, JR, 1/31/66 at New Haven and New Haven letter to Bureau, 4/26/66.

During the period 5/1/66 through 7/31/66, New Haven has received no information in connection with captioned matter.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted at this time.

EX 110

1cc 922 9+D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven

WCH/dlb
(5)

REC- 49 1cc 442529-1926

3 AUG 2 1966

51 AUG 10 1966

Basher
INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/66

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NY

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 7/31/66.

cc 92-94D

(2) Bureau (RM)
1 New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 Tampa
FRS-KH
(4)

EX 110

REC- 49 100-442529-1927

AUG 3 1966

51 AUG 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STAT[illegible]NMENT

Memo[illegible]um

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

RE: Houston letter to Bureau, 4/30/66.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

cc 922 9+0

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Houston

KBJ:yk
(4)

EXCLOSURE

100-442529-1928

REC- 16

16 AUG 2 1966

EX 110

INVESTIGATION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 22 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 75 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 77 ~ Duplicate;
Page 78 ~ Duplicate;
Page 118 ~ Duplicate;
Page 119 ~ Duplicate;
Page 120 ~ Duplicate;
Page 124 ~ Duplicate;
Page 125 ~ Duplicate;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;

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X For this Page X
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/66

FROM : SAC, Columbia (100-22) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NY)

In absence of any information to submit by report for past four months, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

lcc 92-2979+D

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Columbia

RM:jac
(4)

REC-39 100-442529-1929

3 AUG 31 1966

5 AUG 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/18/66 - 7/26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Cleveland report of SA [redacted] dated 4/29/66.

-P*-

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

APPROVED JGS/BWC SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: 9

SEE COVER PAGE "B" FOR COPIES.

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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1930

REC-60

8 AUG 31 1966

EX-103

RM

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., DEPT: ISD, CRD, IAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/9/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RJS
By	RDS/MF

Notations

77 AUG 11 1966

CV 100-27056

COPIES.

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U. S. Army,
Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB,
Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E Used to identify SAK LEVIN, JEAN KRCHMAREK, FRIEDA KATZ, CCR
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ANTHONY KRCHMAREK
CV T-3 is [redacted]	100-27056-262 Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON
CV T-4 is [redacted]	100-27056-261
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA, BONNIE HOLT, ERIC REINTHALER
CV T-6 is [redacted]	Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA
CV T-7 is NY-1190-S*	Used to identify HARRY WACHTEL

CV 100-27056

CV T-8 is [redacted] — Used to identify HARRY WACHTEL

CV T-9 is [redacted] (by request) — 100-27056

CV T-10 is [redacted] — Used to identify RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

CV T-11 is [redacted] — Used to identify RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

CV T-12 — Not used

CV T-13 is [redacted] — 100-26234

CV T-14 is [redacted]

CV T-15 is [redacted] — Used to identify CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-16 is [redacted] (by request) — 100-27056

CV T-17 is [redacted] (by request) — 100-26449

CV T-18 is [redacted] — 100-26449 Used to identify PHILIP PASSEN.

CV T-19 is WFO-997-S* — Used to identify DONALD GUREWITZ

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

CV 100-27056

CV T-20 is WFO-1016-S*	Used to identify DONALD GUREWITZ
CV T-21 is [redacted]	Used to identify DANNY ROSENSHINE b6 b7C b7D
CV T-22 is [redacted]	100-26449
CV T-23 is CG-5824-S*	Used to identify ANTHONY KRCHMAREK
CV T-24 is [redacted]	Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON
CV T-25 is [redacted]	100-26449

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1, 2, 4, 5, 6, etc. which would result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U. S. Army, Fort Gearge G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Cleveland b6 b7C
Date: 7/29/66

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 16, 1966 THROUGH JULY 15, 1966

It was proposed at Ohio CP State Convention, 6/5/66, that Ohio CP work to elect a Negro as Mayor of Cleveland and as a Congressman from Cleveland. Ohio CP expects a Negro to be sent to Cleveland to help recruit Negroes into the CP and to help Party's position among Negroes. Local CP instructed to become more active in civil rights movement. A three-day conference on "The Administration of Southern Justice" held at Oberlin College, 4/19/66, with HARRY WACHTEL in charge. SWP members are active in Freedom Fighters. CP leader was advised that Cleveland CORE is completely alienated from Communist movement. Officers of SNCC in Cleveland are active in YSA.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that at the Second Session of the Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Convention, held in Cleveland on June 5, 1966, SAK LEVIN gave a report on proposed political activity for the Party, stating that the CP should work to elect a Negro as mayor of Cleveland and also to elect a Negro congressman from the Cleveland area.

SAK LEVIN

CV T-1 reported on June 7, 1966 that SAK LEVIN attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention he was elected a member of the CP State Committee.

CV T-2 advised on March 29, 1966 that on March 24, 1966, JEAN KRCHMAREK stated the local CP is expecting a Negro to be sent, to Cleveland from New York to help try to recruit some Negroes into the CP.

JEAN KRCHMAREK

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that JEAN KRCHMAREK was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966.

CV T-1 advised on April 1, 1966 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK confided on March 31, 1966 that he expects a Negro to be sent to Cleveland to help improve the Party's position among the Negroes. KRCHMAREK stated that the CP hopes to identify the Communists with the civil rights movement, but so far, have not done a good job in this regard.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

CV T-2 advised on April 1, 1966 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is currently one of the leaders of the Ohio CP and was former Chairman of the Ohio CP. CV T-23

advised on April 9, 1964 that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK is a member of the National Board of the CPUSA.

CV T-2 advised on April 11, 1966 that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on April 8, 1966 concerning efforts to get more Negroes into the CP, KRCHMAREK stated that the Negroes are not responsive and that the Party is failing to reach them. KRCHMAREK stated that this is the result of mistakes made by the CP in the past on the Negro question. He said that the Party has not done a good job on the whole question of civil rights and that the party has not been identified as an effective force in the civil rights movement.

CV T-2 advised on May 2, 1966 that KRCHMAREK stated on April 24, 1966 that the CP wants to start infiltrating the civil rights movement. He stated that New York wants to train some Negroes for this purpose, but so far, has not found a suitable local person. KRCHMAREK stated that the CP is still considering sending a Negro into Cleveland from New York, but the problem is that this person will have to be paid, and it is questionable whether this can be done.

CV T-2 commented on May 2, 1966 that it was apparent from KRCHMAREK's remarks that the local CP has had no success in getting into the civil rights movement, and he commented that the Party in New York is very disappointed with Cleveland since much better work has been done by the Party in civil rights matters in other sections of the country.

CV T-2 advised on May 20, 1966 that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on May 19, 1966, he stated that the Party is still trying to get someone in Cleveland to work among the Negroes in an effort to recruit them into the CP; also that the Party is still discussing who might be available from out of town to come into Cleveland for this purpose. KRCHMAREK again reiterated that the local CP does not have sufficient participation in the Negro movement.

As background information for the following items, it is pointed out that there were racial disturbandes in the area of E.79 Street and Superior Avenue to E. 105 and Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, starting June 22, 1966. Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY,

Cleveland Police Department, advised that these racial disturbances were caused by Negro teen-age youths and that it was the consensus of police officers in the area that most of the trouble was caused by youth who frequent the Jomo Freedom Kenyatta House (JFK), located at 8801 Superior Avenue in Cleveland. Sergeant UNGVARY described this JFK House as a private community center operated by LEWIS ROBINSON; that ROBINSON publicly announced in 1964 that he intended to organize a rifle club to protect civil rights demonstrators if the police failed to do so. Sergeant UNGVARY advised that such a rifle club did meet in the Spring of 1965 at the JFK House. The racial disturbances during this period consisted of rock throwing, broken windows, some looting, throwing of firebombs, the starting of several fires, and some shooting.

CV T-3 advised on June 24, 1966 that the Ohio CP delegation present at the CPUSA National Convention, which was in session in New York City at that time, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland and were considering sending ANTHONY KRCHMAREK back to Cleveland because of these disturbances. Source stated that he did not know what action KRCHMAREK was supposed to take if he came back to Cleveland. Source advised that the CP Convention was considering sending telegrams to Cleveland's Police Chief to protest police action in these disturbances.

CV T-4 advised on June 26, 1966 that as of that date, FRIEDA KATZ was anxious to get in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON regarding the current racial unrest in Cleveland. She stated that she is disappointed that groups such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), etc., are not helping ROBINSON, and she wants to offer him the help of the Citizens for Constitution Rights (CCR). FRIEDA KATZ stated that she is going to get in touch with CHARLES LOEB tomorrow to get his assistance for ROBINSON. CV T-3 advised that LOEB is a former NAACP leader and a current member of the Cleveland Transit Board.

CV 100-27056

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-1 advised on June 7, 1966 that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention she was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the CPUSA and also elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced to local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police failed to do so.

On March 25, 1965, CV T-24 advised that a Negro rifle club met regularly at the JFK House and that LEWIS ROBINSON attended meetings of this club.

In his application for Federal employment, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, ROBINSON replied "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1953."

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CCR

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1952. She reported on September 5, 1961 that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which time the name CCR was approved to replace the name, Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which had been the name formerly used by this group. Mrs. HARDIN stated that EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR

which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purpose of the CCR is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and to fight against the Smith Act and McCarren Act.

EDNA KAUFMAN

C.P. MEMBER

CV T-1 advised on March 29, 1966 that EDNA KAUFMAN attended an Ohio CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965 at which conference she was congratulated by FRIEDA KATZ for the work she had done to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities which was a "Party assignment."

CV T-4 further advised on June 26, 1966 that he had learned that another person active in the CP in Cleveland had been in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON and was advised that there would be a meeting at the JFK House on the evening of June 27, 1966 to discuss the racial unrest in the Cleveland area.

CV T-3 advised on June 27, 1966 that the interest shown by FRIEDA KATZ and other CP members in the racial problem in Cleveland was the result of CP instructions to become more actively involved in the civil rights movement.

CV T-3 advised on July 21, 1966 that he had learned that on June 27, 1966, one of the local Negro CP youth leaders did approach LEWIS ROBINSON to see whether the CP could assist ROBINSON in his program to further the Negro cause. ROBINSON pointed out to this CP youth leader that the CP believes in integration rather than in Black Nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, and that therefore, he could not accept CP assistance as such. He said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial contributions from anyone.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

There is no pertinent information to report on activity of the SWP for the period of this report. The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. PICKETING OF CLEVELAND BOARD OF EDUCATION, JUNE 14, 1966, BY THE NAACP

On June 14, 1966, approximately 40 pickets, sponsored by the NAACP, marched on the sidewalk in front of the Cleveland Board of Education building, downtown Cleveland. The demonstration was announced in news media and picket signs called for more integration of pupils and teachers. Cleveland Police Department Officer THOMAS MAHON advised that among the 40 pickets was MORRIS JAFFA who he identified as a member of the Executive Board of the Cleveland NAACP.

MORRIS JAFFA

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the CP, advised on December 12, 1949 that MORRIS JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

CV T-5 advised on May 21, 1959 that JAFFA was present at a testimonial banquet for GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on May 10, 1959.

CV T-6 advised in March, 1965, that JAFFA was listed as a subscriber to "The Worker" at that time.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

B. THREE-DAY CONFERENCE AT OBERLIN COLLEGE, ON "THE ADMINISTRATION OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE", BEGINNING APRIL 28, 1966

An article in "The Oberlin Review," Oberlin College student newspaper, issue of April 29, 1966, stated that a three-day conference on "The Administration of Southern Justice," co-

sponsored by the National Student Association and the American Foundation on Non-Violence (AFON) began at Oberlin College on the evening of April 28, 1966.

According to the article, the conference opened with a banquet on April 28, 1966, and HARRY WACHTEL, Executive Vice-President of AFON read a statement by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Honorary Chairman of AFON, expressing his hope that the conference "will speed the day when justice in the South is a fact, not a problem."

The article noted that Judge BENJAMIN L. HOOKS, described as the first Negro judge in the South since reconstruction days, and President of AFON, gave the keynote address.

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice-President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

CV T-7 advised in December, 1949, that HARRY WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the appendix.

On March 5, 1944, CV T-8 furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that CV T-8 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

On May 4, 1966, CV T-9 advised that he attended three sessions of the above conference. He stated the largest turnout was for the banquet on the evening of April 28, 1966, at which Judge HOOKS was the principal speaker. He estimated 200 persons attended this banquet.

CV T-9 further stated that approximately 175 persons attended the speech of Senator PHILIP HART, of Michigan, on the evening of April 29, 1966. Senator HART spoke on new civil rights legislation which had been introduced in the Congress.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

CV T-9 stated that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, Program Director of the SCLC, confined his speech to details of poverty existing in two counties in Alabama, and that about 75 persons heard him speak.

C. P. MEMBER

CV T-9 also advised that the program on April 30, 1966, was attended by about 50 students and these did not remain until the end. He stated that, in his opinion, the conference was not a success.

OHIO

CV T-9 said that ALAN WACHTEL, a sohopmore at Oberlin College, was co-chairman of the conference but took very little part in running the conference. He stated that WACHTEL's father, HARRY WACHTEL, appeared to run the entire conference and introduced all the speakers.

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, CV T-10 advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

CV T-11 advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a LYL convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The LYL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. FREEDOM FIGHTERS

CV T-13 advised on September 25, 1964 that Freedom Fighters is an inter-racial group in Cleveland, Ohio, formed for the purpose of protesting job inequality for Negroes.

CV T-14 advised on May 11, 1966 that BONNIE HOLT is currently the secretary of the Freedom Fighters. Source also advised that Freedom Fighters exerts little or no influence in the civil rights movement in the Cleveland area at this time. He stated that the leaders of the civil rights organizations, such as NAACP, the Urban League, etc. have disassociated themselves from the Freedom Fighters.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-5 advised on January 14, 1966 that a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meeting was held in Cleveland, on January 6, 1966 with BONNIE HOLT being present. She is an active member in the SWP.

CV T-14 advised on May 11, 1966 that on May 6, 1966, a Freedom Fighters meeting was held at St. Mark's Church in Cleveland for the purpose of planning a benefit dinner for one of the local civil rights attorneys. ERIC REINTHALER was among the eight persons present.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

ERIC REINTHALER

CV T-5 advised on July 6, 1966 that ERIC REINTHALER is currently one of the leaders of the local SWP.

B. CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-15 advised on April 4, 1966 that on April 1, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that in the draft resolutions on the Negro question, being prepared for the coming CPUSA National Convention, he was writing a speech on the struggle against white chauvinism. He stated that while in Cleveland recently, he met with RUTH TURNER, Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE, and with another Negro who works on the poverty program. He stated that both of these persons told him that they were completely alienated from the communist movement because the white forces were not going to produce.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-15 advised on February 15, 1965, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA, a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP district.

CV T-16 advised on June 1, 1966 that the Cleveland Chapter of CORE has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer a significant force in the civil rights picture. He stated that RUTH TURNER, long-time Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE, has left Cleveland and is working for CORE in Washington, D. C. He stated that there are only about 10 active members in Cleveland CORE and that they cannot reach agreement on any programs of action.

CV T-14 advised on July 1, 1966 that DANNY ROSENSHINE had brought some literature to the JFK House, which, source believed, was printed by CORE.

DANNY ROSENSHINE

CV T-21 advised on May 2, 1966 that DANNY ROSENSHINE is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland. OHIO SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

C. STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

OHIO

CV T-17 advised on May 6, 1966 that SNCC continues to maintain its headquarters at Apartment 6, 2123 Stearns Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

CV T-18 advised on May 6, 1966, that PHILIP PASSEN is the President of the Western Reserve University chapter of SNCC. Source stated that the other officers of this chapter are ROY GINSBURG and DON GUREWITZ. 1-OHIL PASSEN

PHILIP PASSEN

CV T-18 advised on June 30, 1965, that he heard on June 3, 1965, that PHILIP PASSEN was a member of the Cleveland branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (CBYSA). PASSEN was observed at an open forum sponsored by the CBSWP on June 27, 1965.

A characterization of the CBYSA and CBSWP appears in the appendix section of this report.

DONALD GUREWITZ

CV T-19 advised on June 29, 1965, that DONALD GUREWITZ of Silver Springs, Maryland, is the son of CLARENCE and HELEN GUREWITZ.

CV T-20 on January 14, 1963, identified CLARENCE GUREWITZ as a current member of the CP.

CV T-20 advised on February 20, 1964 that HELEN GUREWITZ was a member of the CP as of that date.

CV T-20 advised on February 10, 1965 that CLARENCE [illegible] and HELEN GUREWITZ were still active in the Communist movement.

CV T-25 advised on December 17, 1965 that a meeting of the Viet Nam Day Committee was held at the Church of the Covenant, 11205 Euclid Avenue. PHIL PASSEN of SNCC acted as chairman. A vote was taken on inviting high school students to unite with the Viet Nam Day Committee. Some of the members and students were against the proposal but it was passed by a majority vote.

DANNY ROSENSHINE announced that efforts were being made to try to get YSA, W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America,(DCA), Students for a Democratic Society(SDS), SWP, CORE, SNCC, and other groups to join the Viet Nam Day Committee so that there can be one massive organization.

CV T-25 advised on December 17, 1965, that on December, 1965, a membership meeting of the SWP was held at 5927 Euclid Avenue. It was announced that RON LUCAS, DCA; PHIL PASSEN, SNCC; and DANNY ROSENSHINE, SWP; are the organizers of the group of high school students. The high school students are being urged to unite with the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix.

CV T-12 advised on February 9, 1966, that on February 5, 1966, a meeting was held at the apartment of DANNY ROSENSHINE, 2776 Hampshire Court, Hampshire Street, Cleveland, Ohio. According to the source, members of the DCA, YSA, and SNCC were in attendance.

The purpose of the meeting was to make plans for a demonstration in front of the Cleveland Public Hall to protest United States intervention in Viet Nam.

CV T-22 advised on February 9, 1966 that on February 7, 1966, a demonstration sponsored by the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Viet Nam took place at the Cleveland Public Hall. Source advised that members of the DCA, YSA, and SNCC participated in the demonstration.

(1)

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)
CLEVELAND BRANCH

A source in April, 1943, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized about 1938 or 1939, and was affiliated with the National SWP and followed its policies and directives.

A second source, on June 14, 1965, advised that the Cleveland Branch SWP, with approximately sixteen members, is affiliated with the National SWP, and is currently active in Cleveland and Akron, Ohio.

APPENDIX

CV-100-27056

(1)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A source, on June 9, 1965, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was organized in 1964, is affiliated with the national YSA, follows its policies and directives, and it is close to the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), as the majority of its members are members of the SWP. Source related that its activities are aimed toward youth on college campuses and that it claims to be independent of the SWP

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FBI

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are, "It is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied, however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of May, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 1830 Fell Street, San Francisco, California.

A P P E N D I X

(U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
July 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
[redacted] dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/14-28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

SA [redacted] TYPE EF

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Milwaukee, dated 4/29/66.

-p*-

LEADS:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 8-21-80

MILWAUKEE OFFICE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters..

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-24-79

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" (U) because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 and MI T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. (U)

TEKWOOD 9-24-79 # 36,395

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-193 REC-61

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FBI/DOJ FORW: 8/10/66 RLS
BY: RLS

56 AUG 15 1966

Notations

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MI 100-14439

INFORMANTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	This report, page 2
MI T-2 is [redacted]	This report, page 2,3

b7D

~~C~~ (U)

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: [redacted] SA
Date: July 29, 1966

Office: Milwaukee

b6
b7C

Field Office File No.: MI 100-14439

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: As of July, 1966, Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had taken no definite steps to place members in racial organizations, and it appears that focus has transferred from civil rights to United States intervention in Vietnam. Members, Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), are members of various civil rights groups, but these groups have been fairly inactive recently, and SWP is devoting time to obtaining funds and is taking part in demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Vietnam. (U)

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CLASS. & EXT. BY 865
REASON - [illegible]
DATE OF REVIEW 7-29-88
1-50-3,4,2,2
CT# 36,325

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
[illegible]
DATA 2 Class 21-80 amg

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTERHEAD SLIP(S) DATED 10/31/80

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of July, 1966, the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) had taken no definite steps to place members in any racial organizations. JOHN GILMAN, a member of the State Board of the CPW, has, in the past, been active in the Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC), but this group and other civil rights groups in the Milwaukee area have been fairly inactive in the recent past, and no demonstrations have been held. It appears that focus has transferred from civil rights to United States intervention in Vietnam. (U)
(Source: MI T-1, July 28, 1966) (U)

As of July, 1966, the following members of the Milwaukee Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), were members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):
MYRTLE KASTNER

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC):
MYRTLE KASTNER
WAYNE LEVERENZ
JAMES BOULTON

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC):
ALBERT STERGAR
BETSY STERGAR
MYRTLE KASTNER

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):
Most members of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, belong to this organization.

Recently, the above-mentioned organizations have been fairly inactive, and it appears that the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is no longer interested in the civil rights cause, but is devoting its time to rummage sales to obtain funds, and is taking part in demonstrations protesting United States intervention in Vietnam.
(Source: MI T-2, July 28, 1966) (U)

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch, SWP, is contained in the appendix hereto.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

July 29, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 4/27/66.

No information has been developed during the period, 5/1/66 through 7/31/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/swm
(5)

REC-41 100-442529-1932

15 AUG 4 1966

57 AUG 11 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64;
El Paso letter to Bureau dated 4/29/66.

On 7/29/66, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has some knowledge of the Communist Party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, advised that no information whatever has come to his attention during the first quarter of 1966, which would in any way indicate communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. He indicated that there has been no discussion of any such activity, nor have there been any racial distrubances whatsoever.

b6
b7C

Contact with sources in the El Paso Human Relations Council, the NAACP, the El Paso Community Assn. and the National Negro Progressive Society, Inc., all organizations interested in racial integration, has failed to show any information which would indicate any communist influence in the organization or guidance of any of their activities.

Since no information has been received from any source whatever regarding the matter, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time in accordance with current Bureau regulations.

(2) Bureau (REG. AM)
1-New York (Info) (REG. AM)
1-El Paso

FJP:mad
(4)

REC 87 100-442529-1933

15 AUG 3 1966

EX-104

5 AUG 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	7/29/66	7/28/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: mb

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

10-26-84 Classified by SP7 mag gpf
Declassify on: OADR
#2465274

REFERENCE: San Antonio letter to Bureau, 4/28/66.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 10-30-84 OADR

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of Communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN STANFORD
SA T-2: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF HARRY AND GRACE KOGER

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM,RM)
1 - New York (AM,RM)
1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1934 REC-42

8 AUG 5 1966

EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER; DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/9/66			
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]			
By	BY: [illegible]			

Notations

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

56 AUG 12 1966

SA 100-9845

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SA T-3~~:

~~SA T-4~~:

DOCUMENTATION OF
WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH LYTLE

b7D

DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN INMAN (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The agents who observed the march on 6/12/66 were SAs JOHN J. CREEDEN and JOHN M. KEMMY.

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-4 who are Security Informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would effect the security of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District, San Antonio (RM)
1 - ONI, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: July 29, 1966

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by H24657 SP7mag 4pt
Declassify on: OADR
10-26-84

Synopsis:

On 6/12/66, a demonstration was held in San Antonio under guidance of San Antonio Branch of NAACP. Demonstration protested shooting of JAMES P. MEREDITH. It was orderly and there were no incidents. Among those present were JOHN STANFORD, HARRY and GRACE KOGER, WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE and JOHN INMAN.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 10-30-84 BKS

- P -

~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Demonstration San Antonio, Texas, June 12, 1966

On June 12, 1966, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in San Antonio, Texas, observed the following regarding a march and demonstration, protesting the shooting of JAMES E. MEREDITH.

The group, under the guidance of the San Antonio Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), gathered at City Hall in San Antonio, Texas. At approximately 2:00 p.m., then began their march to the Alamo, Texas shrine of independence. The march was led by S. L. DECKARD, President of the San Antonio Branch of the NAACP; MAURY MAVERICK, JR., former Texas State Congressman and Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in San Antonio; and Father SHERRILL SMITH, head of the local Project Equality for San Antonio Archbishop ROBERT E. LUCEY. Approximately 61 persons began the march at City Hall, composed of both Negroes and whites, and upon arriving at Alamo Plaza, they were joined by others, bringing a total of approximately 70 persons.

During the march, two youths carried small signs reading "We shall overcome."

The convocation was brought by the Reverend EMERSON MARCEE, President of the NAACP for the State of Texas. He then introduced the President of the San Antonio Branch of the NAACP, S. L. DECKARD.

DECKARD advised those present that the meeting had a three-fold purpose:

1. Commemoration of the anniversary of the murder of civil rights leader MEDGAR EVERS in Jackson, Mississippi.

2. Protesting the shooting of JAMES P. MEREDITH in Mississippi.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

3. Urging support of legislation protecting civil rights workers from harrassment and assault.

There was the community singing of "We Shall Overcome," which was led by temporary head of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) in San Antonio, Sgt. DON WATKINS.

The principal speaker was identified as MAURY MAVERICK, JR.

The march and demonstration was carried off in a very orderly fashion and there were no incidents.

Among those present at the demonstration were the following individuals:

MRS. JOHN STANFORD and his wife, CELIA STANFORD

HARRY and GRACE KOGER

WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE

JOHN INMAN

SA T-1 (5/31/66) (U)

JOHN STANFORD was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Texas at the State Convention of the CP held in San Antonio on May 29, 1966. (U)

SA T-2 (5/9/63) (U)

HARRY and GRACE KOGER were known to be CP members during the 1940's. They were known not to be members of the CP during the early 1950's, and they were again known to be members of the CP during the mid-1950's. (U)

SA T-3 (6/11/59) (U)

From statements made and literature read (National Guardian and The Worker) by WILLIAM and ELIZABETH LYTLE, source believes they are both Communist

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

sympathizers; however, source has no knowledge of them being members of the CP. (U)

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

National Guardian

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, report, "Trial by treason; The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, P. 12)

SA T-4 (9/14/55) (U)

Source advised that as of September 11, 1955, JOHN INMAN, CP leader of San Antonio, was one of five members of the State (Texas) Board of the Communist Party. (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
July 29, 1966

TITLE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau, 4/28/66.

During the quarter ending June 30, 1966, no pertinent information was received concerning captioned matter.

No CP group has been reported active in this Division and the only known CP member is an elderly, unemployed Negro male at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2)Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1-Mobile
JTB:paw
(4)

cc 922. 94D

REC- 24 100-442529-193

8 AUG 4 1966

INVESTIGATIVE

AUG 10 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	NEW YORK	8/3/66	4/1/66-7/1/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA LEMUEL W. KERR — TYPED BY: dig

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Norfolk letter to Bureau, 4/2/66.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is marked ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by NF T-1, NF T-2, and NF T-3, security informants of continuing value. The disclosure of such information might compromise their future effectiveness.

Information copy furnished to Baltimore and to Richmond because Baltimore covers District Headquarters of the Communist Party and Richmond covers State Headquarters of the Communist Party in the State of Virginia.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REC-24

COPIES MADE:
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1-Baltimore (INFO) (REGISTERED)
1-Richmond (INFO) (REGISTERED)
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COPIES DESTROYED (100-5921)
R209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-1936

15 AUG 5 1966

ST-108

INTD SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., ~~DEPT~~, ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/16/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: [illegible]

57 AUG 16 1966

Notations

NF 100-5921

INFORMANT DATA:

Identity of Source		File Where Located	
NF T-1 is			b3 b7D b7E
NF T-2 is		NF 100-2263-126	
NF T-3 is			

LEADS

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Will continue to follow and report information developed in this matter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1-NISO, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED)
1-OSI, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia (REGISTERED)
1-INTC, Norfolk, Virginia (REGISTERED)

Report of: SA LEMUEL W. KERR
Date: August 3, 1966

Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 100-5921

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 2/6/66, NF T-1, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the Norfolk, Virginia, area, advised GEORGE MEYERS, known to NF T-1 as a CP leader from Baltimore, Maryland, planned to contact ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, on 2/6/66. NF T-2 advised GEORGE MEYERS visited ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK on 2/6/66 at Suffolk, Virginia.

- ~~P*~~ -

DETAILS:

I. Communist Strategy

No information developed.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

On February 6, 1966, NF T-1, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the Norfolk, Virginia, area advised GEORGE MEYERS, known to NF T-1 as a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

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CP leader from Baltimore, Maryland, planned to contact ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, on February 6, 1966.

NF T-1 indicated ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK is a Negro female, believed to be a leader in the Planters Peanut Union at Suffolk, Virginia.

The 1965 Hill's Suffolk, Virginia, City Directory lists ROBBIE M. RIDDICK as the secretary-treasurer of the Retail-Wholesale Department Store Union (RWDSU), AFL-CIO, 505 East Washington Street, Suffolk, Virginia. (The RWDSU local union at Suffolk, Virginia, has a predominant Negro membership.)

On February 6, 1966, NF T-2, who is familiar with some CP activities in the State of Virginia, advised GEORGE MEYERS visited ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK on February 6, 1966, at Suffolk, Virginia.

On May 19, 1966, NF T-2 advised MEYERS had reportedly contacted ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK more than once during the recent past. GEORGE MEYERS is known to NF T-2 as the CP District Organizer from Baltimore, Maryland.

On May 4, 1966, NF T-1 advised GEORGE MEYERS contacted ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK at Suffolk, Virginia, as MEYERS had planned. On February 6, 1966, NF T-1 indicated the purpose of MEYERS' contact with ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK was not known.

On May 4, 1966, NF T-1 advised he possessed no information indicating the CP was influencing the activities of Negro organizations involved in racial matters or the Civil Rights Movement.

On June 15, 1964, NF T-3 identified GEORGE MEYERS as a member of the CP, USA, National Committee and Chairman of the CP District which includes Maryland, Washington, D. C., Virginia, and North Carolina (North Carolina no longer included).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

IV. Miscellaneous

No information to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-5921

Norfolk, Virginia

August 3, 1966

TITLE	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Norfolk report of SA LEMUEL W. KERR dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/3/66

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (100-57) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

The report regarding captioned matter is presently being prepared and will reach the Bureau on or before 8/9/66.

JCC 922-9+D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jackson
EMC/bgj
(4)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
14 AUG 5 1966

INDEXED

55 AUG 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-05

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-04-2018 BY [redacted]
FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCICSO	NEW YORK	8/2/66	7/26-27/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEO A. SCHON — TYPED BY: drc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] at San Francisco 4/28/66.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco area as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-6 if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SF 100-53902

SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES

1cc Dept 922 DSK

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1937 REC-63

EX 110

16 AUG [redacted] 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	CRD-ISD-DCRD	OWI	OSI
Request Recd.	ACSI	Sec. Sec.	
Date Fwd.	8/17/66		
How Fwd.	h/p		
By			

Notations

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 22 1966

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

The Special Agent of the FBI who observed CP members in the "Rally for Justice" on 7/17/66 is SA ALBERT P. CLARK.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
SF T-2 is [redacted]	100-53902-392
SF T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of GEORGE SANDY
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]	
SF T-6 is [redacted]	
SF T-7 is [redacted]	Characterization of CLAUDE BEGARI
SF T-8 is [redacted]	Characterization of JEFFERY FREED CAROLE POWELL, ED VICKERY
SF T-9 is [redacted]	Characterication of VINCENT HALLINAN
SF T-10 is [redacted]	Characterization of HOLLAND ROBERTS
SF T-11 is [redacted]	Characterization of JACK KURZWEIL PHIL DAVIS
SF T-12 is [redacted]	Characterization of DECCA TRUEHAF
SF T-13 is [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WILLIAM

COPIES FROM PAGE A

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1-Honolulu (INFO)(RM)
1-Los Angeles (100-66078)(INFO)(RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(INFO)(RM)
1-Portland (INFO)(RM)
1-Seattle (INFO)(RM)
1-San Diego (100-13295)(INFO)(RM)
3-San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-14 is [redacted]	Characterization of HAROLD SUPRIANO
SF T-15 is [redacted] (By Request)	Characterization of STEVE HAMILTON
SF T-16 is SF 2759-S*	Characterization of STEVE CHERKOS
SF T-17 is [redacted]	100-53902-400
SF T-18 is [redacted]	100-53902-400
SF T-19 is [redacted]	Characterization of VINCENT LYNCH AARON CHAPMAN 157-243-1073

b6
b7C
b7D

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow the activities of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, 12th Naval District, San Francisco (RM)
2-G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1-OSI, Travis AFB (RM)

Report of: LEO A. SCHON Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 8/2/66

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In April 1966 TERRY GREENE, member of East Bay Industrial Club, CP, Alameda County, California, presented an educational to the club summarizing the contents of a CP publication, "New Program of the Communist Party, USA." The pamphlet stated that social tensions and conflicts are on the rise and that the Negro freedom movement has been the most dynamic element in rising social turbulence and the communist rule is to join with the millions to defeat the Dixiecrats and ultra-right. At a May Day meeting sponsored by the CP, Sonoma County, California, on 5/1/66 GEORGE SANDY, Business Manager of the "People's World" newspaper, stated that the CP will give the right leadership to the movement of the Negro people in their fight for their rights and that today the CP in the United States has a better chance to organize than ever before in its history. San Francisco County Committee of CP instructed organizer of Fillmore Club, CP, to establish liaison with DuBois Clubs of America for more action in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. At Northern California District Convention of CP held at San Francisco on 6/12/66 ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on discussions held by a panel commission on the Negroes' civil rights struggle. The panel commission recommended that the Negro commission be strengthened by the addition of white comrades, establishment of a separate district commission on youth and Negroes combined together to represent the work in the Negro struggles, and by making a study of white chauvinism in the CP itself. CP members participated in "Rally for Justice"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

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7/17/66 with Baptist Ministers Union, CORE, and NAACP.. Leaders in M2M and PLP participated in posting BBB posters in Oakland, California. Members of CP, USA (Marxist-Leninist) participated with Negro youths in Fillmore District in an attempt to cause a racial incident 7/4/66.

-p*-

SF 100-53902
LAS:drc

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

At a meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club of the CP, Alameda County, California, held at 2312 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California, on April 11, 1966, TERRY GREENE, a member of the club, presented an educational to the club summarizing material contained in Chapter 3--The Path Ahead--of a CP publicati entitled "New Program of the Communist Party, USA (A Draft)."

The inside cover page of the pamphlet entitled "New Program of the Communist Party, USA (A Draft)" lists Political Affairs Publishers, Inc., 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, as publisher of the pamphlet in February 1966. A foreward written by GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, states in part as follows:

> "As a political document this program is unique. It is a study of a new kind of contemporary USA as well as a projection in outline of its future development.... We wish to emphasize that it is a draft prepared for submission to the membership of the Communist Party. As such it is,itself,part of the process of formulation which will result eventually in the emergence of the program in final form."

In commenting on the above publication at the meeting of the East Bay Industrial Club, CP of Alameda County, TERRY GREENE stated that the problems of the working people have reached or are reaching crisis proportions, that social tensions and conflicts are on the rise and take on an explosive character. The series of clashes and upheavals in major ghettos demonstrate how much social dynamite is stored in the enclaves of human misery and how swiftly fuel may be ignited. The Negro freedom movement has been the most dynamic element in the rising social turbulence. It has introduced a new style into political life because of its militancy and its demands which are essentially radical because they aim to destroy entrenched social and political institutions and customs. It has had enormous influence upon

other sections of the population. In some instances the influence is direct by attacking others, notably youth, to the Negro freedom struggle. Although the Negro freedom movement is the most dynamic expression of change on the national scene it is not the only one highly significant in the movement for peace. In addition to enlisting growing numbers of the younger generation it has also enlisted thousands of women, civil rights activists, labor and religious groups. This movement challenges the corporate establishment. The varied forms of action in which the Negro freedom movement has engaged includes such activities as sit-ins, picket lines, boycotts, civil disobedience, and mass demonstrations. GREENE continued that the next step for the Negro people is political power. Also needed is labor and Negro cooperation toward political independence. GREENE stated that the communist role is to join with the millions to defeat the Dixiecrats and ultra-right, JIM CROW poverty and repression.

SF T-1, April 28, 1966

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

At a May Day meeting held under the sponsorship of the CP, Sonoma County, California, on May 1, 1966, at Penngrove, California, GEORGE SANDY, Business Manager of the "People's World" newspaper, San Francisco, was guest speaker. SANDY reviewed his experiences in organizational activities for the CP in the South and Northwest in the 1930's in organizing unions and young Party members. He stated in the late 1930's young people were fighting for their rights to organize workers and to walk picket lines. Today young people are going to the South to fight for the right of the Negro people to vote, for the right to march for peace, and to advocate withdrawal from Vietnam. SANDY stated that the CP will give the right type of leadership to the movement of the Negro people in their fight for their rights and that today the CP in the United States has a better chance to organize than ever before in its history.

SF T-2, May 19, 1966

In May 1966 GEORGE SANDY was employed as Business Manager of the "People's World" (PW) newspaper, San Francisco, and as of July 26, 1966, he was an active member of the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco.

SF T-3, July 26, 1966

The PW is a West Coast CP newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

At a meeting of the San Francisco County Committee of the CP held at 700 Kansas Avenue, San Francisco, on May 23, 1966, the organizer of the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, was instructed to establish liaison between the Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, and the DuBois Clubs of America for the purpose of initiating more action in the Fillmore district of San Francisco. The Fillmore Club, CP of San Francisco, contains the largest concentration of Negro membership in the CP of San Francisco County, and the Fillmore District of San Francisco has more Negro residents than any other area of the city.

SF T-4, May 26,1966

A characterization of the DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix.

A Negro panel made up of delegates to the Northern California District Convention of the CP held a meeting at 1581 Masonic Street, San Francisco, on June 11, 1966. ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, acted as chairman of the panel which consisted of 18 persons. ROSCOE PROCTOR read the draft resolution on the Negro question which had been previously disseminated to CP members. Thereafter a discussion took place on general Negro questions and the present position of the Negro in politics and in labor. It was pointed out that Negro masses are now living in the big cities and have a place in politics and labor. Further discussion took place as to why the Party had no appeal to Negro women. A Negro female member of the panel bluntly informed that the reason why Negro women did not return to the Party was because the white women "showed their butt and the red-blooded men are going to look" and pretty soon the Negro women no longer had their men. With this comment the session adjourned without formulating any resolution and ROSCOE PROCTOR and three other members were delegated to remai to write a resolution.

SF T-5, June 13, 1966

At the June 12, 1966, session of the Northern California District Convention of the CP held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported on the conclusions of the panel commission which had met the previous day to discuss the civil

rights struggles of the Negro people.

In his report PROCTOR stated that a draft resolution previously disseminated to Party members for study, which included comments on the problems of Negroes, was completely inadequate. According to PROCTOR, the draft resolution takes as the main point of its analysis that the Negro movement is an all class movement -- the Negro people constituting a cross sectio of the classes of society with, of course, a smaller percentage of Negro capitalists. The people on the panel thought that the principal point to be made in an analysis of the Negro movement is the increasing concentration of the Negroes in large urban areas. By the next generation the majority of the population in some large urban areas will be Negro. The Party's program should call for the transformation of the ghettos into places of beauty where white people will want to come. The Party program should not be to get rid of the ghettos. It has developed a new set of stress factors between the Negro people and their allies. Part of this is caused by the Negro becoming aware of his political power at the same time as the poverty program is disrupting the ghettos where the concentration of the Negro power lies.

PROCTOR continued stating that before the program to beautify the ghettos can get under way the war in Vietnam will have to be ended so that more money is available. The Negroes must remember that just because money becomes available it does no mean it will be spent on Negro peoblems. Every dollar will have to be fought for. White chauvinism in unions must be fought if the Negro is to have equal job opportunities. White chauvinism in unions is helping to build right reactionism on the political scene. The Party's position with regard to Negro nationalism is weak. Negro nationalism does exist and there are two kinds. The first has bourgeois overtones and is destructive. The Party should take a position against this kind. The second is positive in character and reveals the Negro developing pride in himself and his race. It develops Negro leadership of the Negro movement but with white allies. The Party should support this and not be as negative about it as it is because it represents a growth of the Negro people. The report from the panel commission made the following organizational proposals:

1. Strengthen the Negro commission, particularly by the addition of white comrades. At present the Negro commission is all Negroes.

2. There should be a separate district commission on youth and Negroes combined together to improve the work

in the Negro struggles. This is necessary because it is the youth who are most active in this struggle.

3. There should be a study made of white chauvinism in the Party itself. Several reasons for this were mentioned:

   a. The problems of the Negro women are completely overlooked by the Party.

   b. The composition of the Party at present causes working class Negroes to feel out of place.

   c. Some of the Party's positions could have been written 20 years ago.

It was advocated in the report of the panel commission that discussions by the Party on this subject should be honest and open.

The above report presented by ROSCOE PROCTOR was generally greeted by the delegates in attendance at the convention with silence and everyone seemed a little surprised. ROBERT KAUFMAN, a delegate present from the CP of Alameda County, California, next spoke to the delegates explaining what he thought ROSCOE PROCTOR had meant to say about keeping the Northern ghettos. KAUFMAN said that in order to achieve civil rights the Negro is going to have to have political power. In the Northern cities political power can best be obtained by the concentration of the Negroes as he is now concentrated in the ghettos. CARL BLOICE, a Negro delegate from the CP of San Francisco, took exception to trying to keep the ghettos, stating he favored Negro power but that he does not think it is necessary to keep the ghettos to obtain the power. Negroes do not like ghettos and desire to get out of them and do so as soon as they obtain jobs which will support them in the community outside the ghettos. The idea of making ghettos beautiful places to live is a dream and not a realistic goal.

A female delegate then addressed the convention stating that the report was vague and that it seemed to advocate the reversal of the present Party policy which has been to work for racial integration. The report seems to suggest tht this should be put off in favor of building a Negro power bloc even if it means keeping the segregation of the ghettos. If this is the case this matter whould be submitted to the whole Party.

ROSCOE PROCTOR again addressed the convention stating

that the report had not really meant to change the Party policy on integration, but that at this time to further the cause of integration the Negro must have a political power bloc along the lines suggested by ROBERT KAUFMAN. PROCTOR further expressed the thought that the report of the panel which he had made should be taken to the National Convention but with all of the discussion included. This was so decided by the convention. He stated that another thing that should be stressed with the Negro people is that only socialism can solve their problems. The reason this is so true is that the Negro is used as a scapegoat by the capitalist class.

SF T-6, June 24, 1966

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

Information concerning CP direction and influence over and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and any other similar activities with racial overtones.

The following persons were observed by a Special Agent of the FBI at the "Rally for Justice" between 2:30 p.m. and 4 p.m., July 17, 1966, on Polk Street at the San Francisco City Hall, sponsored by the Baptist Ministers' Union, Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the purpose of protesting the severity of the sentences imposed on those convicted for trespass as a result of their participation in the sit-in demonstrations on Auto Row and at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel, San Francisco, in 1964:

CLAUDE BEAGARIE, JR.
ALBERT J. LIMA
JEFFREY FREED
VINCENT HALLINAN
HOLLAND ROBERTS
JACK KURZWEIL
DECCA TREUHAFT
HARRY WILLIAMS
HAROLD SUPRIANO
PHIL DAVIS
CAROLE POWELL
ED VICKERY

Literature and leaflets of the "People's World", W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, "National Guardian", and Progressive Labor Party were being passed out by individuals at the rally.

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is contained in the appendix.

A characterization of the "National Guardian" is contained in the appendix.

CLAUDE BEGARIE is a current member of the Bay Area PLP.

SF T-7, April 18, 1966

ALBERT J. LIMA is publicly acknowledged Chairman of the Communist Party of Northern California and a member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA.

JEFFERY FREED as of November 1965 was a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

SF T-8, November 3, 1965

VINCENT HALLINAN is a well-known attorney in Northern California and counsel for communist causes, and in October 1962 TERRANCE HALLINAN, son of VINCENT HALLINAN, stated that VIVIAN HALLINAN would be willing to join the Communist Party but had not done so since VINCENT HALLINAN felt he could not stand the strict Party discipline.

SF T-9, October 31, 1962

HOLLAND ROBERTS was a member of the District Peace Commission, Northern California District of the CP, as of May 1965.

SF T-10, May 28, 1965

JACK KURZWEIL as of October 9, 1963, was a member of the Berkeley On-Campus (University of California) CP Youth Club.

SF T-11, October 10, 1963

DECCA TRUEHAFT was a member of the CP in the San Francisco area as late as 1958, and while a member of the Communist Party held numerous State offices in the CP as a full-time employee.

SF T-12, March 21, 1958

HARRY WILLIAMS was a member of the Fillmore Section of the CP, in San Francisco in 1935-1936 and continued to be an active member of the CP of San Francisco as late as 1959.

SF T-13, May 13, 1959

HAROLD SUPRIANO is a current member of the Community Youth Club of the Communist Party in San Francisco.

SF T-14, April 18, 1966

PHIL DAVIS attended a Communist Party recruiting class on October 26, 1962, in Berkeley, California.

SF T-11, November 2, 1962

CAROLE POWELL has been a member of the San Francisco County Communist Party since at least October 1965. She is currently serving as a member of the District Youth Commission on the Communist Party of San Francisco and has participated in at least one National Youth Commission meeting of the CP.

SF T-8, March 21, 1966

In the October 1965 issue of "Spur", self-described newsletter of the DCA, ED VICKERY was described as the National Community Coordinator and on the National Executive Committee of the DCA. At a Youth Commission CP meeting held March 29, 1966, in San Francisco, one of those present announced ED VICKERY was a new recruit who was ready to join the Communist Party.

SF T-8, March 30, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper of general circulation, in its June 29, 1966, issue, page 2, carried an article captioned "Riot Curb Thorny Legislative Issue."

This article concerned a meeting in Sacramento, California of the State Assembly Criminal Procedure Committee before which Mayor SAMUEL YORTY of Los Angeles, California, and Police Chief WILLIAM PARKER of Los Angeles focused attention on a sign reading "B-, B-, B-." The article stated that these signs have been posted in many Negro areas of the State and that YORTY had declared, "No matter what they say, it means"Burn, Baby, Burn." The article further states that the organization that posted the signs, the Non-Violent Action Committee, told the Committee that the message is "Boycott, Baby, Boycott" and is aimed at political candidates who do not favor programs of social reform.

Sergeant CARL DAHL, Intelligence Unit, Oakland Police Department, advised on July 1, 1966, and July 6, 1966, that investigation by the Oakland Police Department and Oakland Fire Department concerning the arson on June 18, 1966, at properties located at 5731 Grove and 5771 Grove Street, Oakland, California, resulted in insufficient evidence for prosecution of the crime of arson.

Investigation did disclose that a witness had observed two men posting "B---, B---, B---" signs on the two buildings, and then hurriedly depart in a green Volkswagen which had a luggage rack painted the same color as the car. The fires broke out shortly after the men departed.

Sergeant DAHL identified photographs of STEVE HAMILTON and STEVE CHERKOSS as closely resembling the two men but could not positively identify them.

STEVE HAMILTON has been identified as President of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) at the University of California, Berkeley, during the fall of 1964.

SF T-15, September 16, 1965

A characterization of the May 2nd Movement is contained in the appendix.

STEVE CHERKOSS has been identified as a member of the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) on October 10, 1965.

SF T-16, October 10, 1965

It was reported on June 20, 1966, that on June 19, 1966, CLAUDE BEGARIE of San Francisco, California, had "B---,B---,B---" signs in his automobile and was going to Oakland to post these signs.

SF T-17, June 20, 1966

CLAUDE BEGARIE has been previously identified herein.

It was reported on July 6, 1966, that on July 4, 1966, at approximately 5 p.m. that at the corner of McAllister and Fillmore Streets, San Francisco, which is located in a predominate Negro area that a crowd of people were gathered with banners condemning the draft, the war in Vietnam, and the racial problem. The leaders were using bullhorns and were exhorting bystanders to join in a march. The group consisted of: from 10 to 15 persons, all Negroes. The leaders were attempting to start an incident; however, the adults in the area ignored the group but a few youths did join the group for mere excitement.

SF T-18, July 6, 1966

A San Francisco Police Department report reviewed July 6, 1966, and dated July 4, 1966, revealed that at 7:20 p.m., July 4, 1966, two police officers were dispatched to Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco, to investigate "an unusual situation." Upon arriving at the location the officers observed approximately 10 to 15 Negro male adults in the middle of Fillmore Street between Golden Gate Avenue and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco.

According to the police report a number of the marchers were carrying signs reading, "F--- the White Man" and "Black Supremacy." The leaders of the march were using bullhorns and hollering obscenities to passing motorists and pedestrians to join them in their march up Fillmore Street. Those utilizing the bullhorns were uttering statements, "F--- the White Man," "Black Supremacy", "Black Man Unite", and "Get the Mother F------ Out of Our Neighborhood." The report went on to state that approximately 10 to 12 motorists who had proceeded through mentioned area stopped and advised the reporting officers that their cars had been kicked and bottles had been thrown by persons participating.

The report related that at approximately 8 p.m., July 4, 1966, the reporting officers proceeded to Ellis and

Fillmore Streets, the scene of the alleged assault. At that location RICHARD MOORE and BETTY MARLER, white, and residents of Oroville, California, complained that while proceeding through Fillmore and McAllister Streets, their car was kicked by someone and a second person,"apparently also of the group", threw a bottle through the right front window of the automobile, breaking the bottle and cutting Miss MARLER with flying glass. Miss MARLER was treated at Central Emergency Hospital, San Francisco, for minor lacerations of the right arm and cheek, and was released.

The report related that inasmuch as the leaders were unsuccessful in obtaining others to join them, the demonstrators dispersed of their own accord at approximately 8:30 p.m., July 4, 1966.

The report stated that the reporting officers had taken up an observation position at Ellis and Webster Streets, San Francisco, where the marchers could be observed.

A witness related on July 6, 1966, that at the time he was proceeding through Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets, San Francisco,in a car he also observed signs reading, "July 4th Is the Devil's Holiday, " and "We Will Not Fight the Asians for the White B-------." Witness commented that the Negroes in the area of Fillmore and Mc Allister Streets appeared to be disgusted with the rabble rousers and their actions. Witness recalled that when the traffic did not give way to the demonstrators, they then commenced to walk on the sidewalks. He also recalled that as the cars went past, the demonstrators would hold up their signs and would shout obscenities.

On July 6, 1966, numerous photographs were displayed to a witness and he identified AARON CHAPMAN and VINCENT LYNCH as two who participated.

SF T-19, July 6, 1966

AARON CHAPMAN has been identified in February 1966 as Vice Chairman of the Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) when the organization was founded in September 1965. He resigned in February 1966.

SF T-19, February 5, 1966

VINCENT LYNCH as of September 7, 1965 was a

member of the San Francisco cell of the Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist).

SF T-19, September 7, 1965

A characterization of the Communist Party, USA (Marxist-Leninist) is contained in the appendix.

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a confidential source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above confidential source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped and the CP, USA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CP, USA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;

2. To organize CP, USA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;

3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SF 100-53902

San Francisco, California

August 2, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA LEO A. SCHON, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/27/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF THE INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two copies of an informant's statement dated July 26, 1966, containing information orally furnished on July 26, 1966, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on July 27, 1966, and the original report is maintained in [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
2-Detroit (RM)
(1 - 100- (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
2-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
[redacted] (Info)
4-Chicago
[redacted]
(1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 100-18953 (CP, Illinois District - Organization)

REC-1 100-442529-1938

AUG 4 1966

RWH:MDW
(12)

100-442529-1938

51 AUG 10 1966

July 26, 1966

On July 26, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the leading functionary of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois and Chairman of the CP, USA National Negro Commission, stated that within the next few days he planned to travel to Cleveland and Detroit. He stated he would talk to Party people in these cities regarding the Negro question and would specifically take up the meaning of black power and also discuss the Negro ghettos. In connection with this, LIGHTFOOT was heard to remark that in his opinion people should listen to and pay more attention to him because "I am the voice of the ghetto and know what those people are saying." LIGHTFOOT claimed he goes into the ghettos and talks to the people, understands them, and knows how they will react in certain situations. LIGHTFOOT raised this because he felt that GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, had not been paying sufficient attention to him and had not been giving him sufficient time during which they could discuss the Negro question.

100-[illegible]

[illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	8/5/66	5/1/66-7/31/66

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: bgj b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

PORTIONS OF ATTACHED REPORT EXCISED ACCORDING TO COURT ORDER + ~~[illegible]~~ ORIGINAL SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES. 99 S 5/19/77

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES O. INGRAM dated 5/3/66, at Jackson.

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON DIVISION:

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1939

REC 31

EX-108

8 AUG 8 1966

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1 - New York (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

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NOTATIONS

INTC

55 AUG 30 1966

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

IDENTITY	LOCATION
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-2 is NY 425-S	JN 100-730-2 (Used to characterize MONICA KLEIN)
JN T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-4 is [redacted] by request.	Used to characterize EDWARD CRAWFORD.
JN T-5 is [redacted] by request.	Used to characterize EARNEST THOMAS.
JN T-6 is NY 5609-S*	
JN T-7 is [redacted]	Used to characterize CLARENCE JONES.
JN T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-9 is [redacted]	Used to characterize OLIVER LEEDS.
JN T-10 is NY 3810-S*	
JN T-11 is NY 694-S*	
JN T-12 is [redacted]	KX 100-3464-10
JN T-14 is [redacted]	Used to characterize GEORGE MEYERS.

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York as that office is origin in this matter.

JN 100-57

In regard to the names set forth in Senator JAMES EASTLAND's article which appears in the details of this report, the indices of the Jackson Office do not contain any subversive information on the following individuals:

EARL HARRIS
EDWARD CRAWFORD
BENNETT JOHNSON, JR.
DERRICK MORRISON
ANN MARY O'BRIEN

This report is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a very sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the communist influence thereof.

COVER PAGE
C*

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO - CHARSN, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana
1 - INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: JACKSON

Date: AUGUST 5, 1966

Field Office File No.: JN 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: No information developed of communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliations, set forth.

- P -

DETAILS:

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

This report covers the period May 1, 1966, through July 31, 1966.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Miss.

A. MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY

On June 8, 1966, JN T-1 advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), whose State Headquarters is located at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continues to be the only legitimate civil rights organization presently within the State of Mississippi.

MONICA KLEIN

JN T-1 advised that MONICA KLEIN, former office worker at MFDP, returned from California to Jackson, Mississippi, on Tuesday, June 7, 1966, to help set up communications in connection with the March to Jackson. According to the informant, KLEIN will be assisted by MIKE HIGSON, Office Worker, MFDP. The function of the communication section in regard to this march will be an attempt to determine who is participating in the march and who to contact in connection with obtaining demonstrators to participate in the march.

Miss. Freedom Democratic Party

Miss.

Information concerning the March to Jackson will be set forth hereinafter in this report.

On February 6, 1956, JN T-2 advised that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Informant advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

IRA GRUPPER

Chief of Police E. E. JOHNSON, Columbia, Mississippi, Police Department, advised on July 29, 1966, that IRA GRUPPER continues to be active in the marches in Columbia, Mississippi, sponsored by the MFDP.

JN T-3 advised on May 4, 1965, that IRA GRUPPER was believed to be a current member of the W. E. B. DuBois Club, based on his attendance at meetings of this club and his participation in activities of this club.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DuBois Club is set forth in the appendix section.

MARCH TO JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

On June 5, 1966, JAMES H. MEREDITH commenced a march from Memphis, Tennessee, with the announced goal of Jackson, Mississippi. On June 6, 1966, MEREDITH was shot near Hernando, Mississippi. This march was taken over on June 7, 1966, by prominent civil rights leaders throughout the country, including Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and STOAKLEY CARMICHAEL, Director of Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

JN 100-57

The following information is being set forth to indicate the identity and background of some of the individuals who participated in this march:

An article appearing in the July 21, 1966, issue of the Jackson Daily News, Jackson, Mississippi, datelined Washington, D. C., captioned "Eastland Names Reds in March" "Senator Says 11 Communists In Walk To State Capitol". The article is as follows:

"Communist participation in the James Meredith - Mississippi march was exposed by Sen. James O. Eastland today in the Senate.

"Eastland named 11 known Communists who participated in the march.

"'After Meredith was sprayed with birdshot on June 6, Mississippi was invaded by outside agitators including Communists,' he said. 'These Communists actively participated and influenced this march.'

"Eastland named Edward Crawford, chairman of the New York council to abolish the House Committee on Un'American Activities, as one of the Communists taking part in the march.

"'This is the kind of thing that is behind the riots and shootings in the northern cities,' Eastland told the Senate. 'Communists are staging a revolution in this country.'

"Among others named by Eastland on the Senate floor were Earl Harris, a registered member of the Communist Party; Blyden Jackson, former campaign manager for Herbert Aptheker, member of the National Committee Communist Party, USA; Bennett Johnson Jr.; Clarence Jones, who held a position with the Labor Youth League, identified by Eastland as a subversive organization; Phillip Lapsansky, member of the Socialist Workers' Party; Oliver Leeds, member of Communist Party; USA; Stanley Levision, secret member

of Communist Party, USA as late as 1963; Derrick Morrison, member of the Socialist Worker's Party of Detroit; Ann Mary O'Brien, former member of Labor Youth League and C. T. Vivian, member of Communist Party, Peoria, Ill., prior to 1947.

"Eastland warned that such infiltration should not go un-noticed by the public, and he promised further exposure of Communists invoved in the march as well as other civil rights activities."

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the New York Council to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities appears in the appendix section.

EDWARD CRAWFORD

JN T-4 advised on March 10, 1966, that CRAWFORD has stated that he, CRAWFORD, has been attempting to organize a chapter of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated, in Chicago at the request of EARNEST THOMAS, Vice President and Regional Organizer of the Deacons of Defense and Justice, Incorporated (DDJ). CRAWFORD has made no secret of the fact that he feels that Negroes should be armed for their own self-defense and need an organization such as the DDJ to protect them. Informant added that CRAWFORD is extremely militant and is a potential troublemaker.

JN T-5 advised on February 24, 1966, that EARNEST THOMAS at a meeting held on February 18, 1966, stated in part at this meeting that the DDJ was formed in Jonesboro, Louisiana, in July, 1964, for the purpose of protecting Congress of Racial Equality and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee workers in Louisiana who were being beaten and sometimes murdered by the "red necked sheriffs." THOMAS said that in one week the DDJ had five hundred Negroes

BLYDEN JACKSON

On June 24, 25, 1966, JN T-6 advised that SI GERSON, Communist Party Functionary, had been in contact with PETER KIHSS, New York Reporter, concerning BLYDEN JACKSON, who is campaign manager for HERBERT APTHEKER, Member of National Committee, Communist Party, USA, and Director of American Institute for Marxist Studies and currently running for office of Congressman from Brooklyn, New York. KIHSS advised GERSON that JACKSON, who is currently in Mississippi, was arrested in Canton, Mississippi, on Thursday, June 23, 1966.

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

JN T-7 advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY

JN T-8 advised on January 18, 1966, that LAPSANSKY was guest speaker at a public forum of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), Seattle Branch, held on January 8, 1966, at 3815 Fifth Avenue, Northeast, Seattle, Washington. At this meeting LAPSANSKY discussed his activities on behalf of the civil rights movement in Mississippi. LAPSANSKY is paid $100.00 per month by the Seattle Branch while working in Mississippi, according to informant.

Informant advised on April 4, 1965, that PHILLIP SANDERS LAPSANSKY as of that date was a member of the Seattle Branch of the SWP.

A characterization of the SWP, Seattle Branch, appears in the appendix section.

The following letter was written to the editor of the Jackson Daily News by PHILLIP LAPSANSKY dated July 25, 1966, which is in answer to Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND's article which appeared in the Jackson Daily News under date of July 21, 1966:

"Phil Lapsansky
Box 95,
Tougaloo, Mississippi
July 25, 1966

"To the editor,

"In the July 21 edition of the Jackson Daily News I am mentioned by Senator James Eastland as one of '11 known Communists' who 'participated and influenced' the recent Meredith-Mississippi March ('Eastland Names Reds in March').

"It is not my intention in this letter to deny Eastland's 'exposure'. I am indeed a 'known Communist' -- a Marxist, a revolutionary socialist, an open advocate of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and its replacement with a world Socialist order. Eastland's intrepid snoopers could have saved the taxpayers' money, for in my two years of civil rights activity in this state I have never attempted to hide my political convictions or my affiliations. Far from denying the charge, I am greatly honored to have been denounced on the Senate floor as an implacable foe of this most qualified representative of degenerate racism.

"Eastland's latest blast is a heartening sign to the Negro people and the poor people of the state, for it shows that the old plantation master from Sunflower County is trembling at the spectre of thousands of Mississippians rising up to smash his beloved system of racist oppression.

"Eastland, who constantly talks of Mississippi's 'excellent' race relations, has the tricky job of explaining the mass support of the Meredith-Mississippi March among the state's Negro population, culminating in an enthusiastic rally of some 20,000 at the Capitol in Jackson. The best he can come up with is a handful of alleged communists who happened to be among the tremendous crowd.

"Sorry Senator, but the thousands and thousands of Mississippi people moved to action be recent events in the state know they are not 'infiltrated.' This was the Mississippi peoples' work, 'agitated' by you and your kind and the decadent system you so ably represent.

"The Senator screams 'Communists are staging a revolution in this country.' Speaking from the Senator's home state, I say yes indeed Mr. Eastland, there is a revolution being staged here, and although 'Communists' can hardly be credited with staging it, it is a revolution that deserves the partisan support of all those who work for a society free of racism, violence and exploitation of man by man.

"There is a revolution afoot here to destroy the naked rule of the rich, which has made Mississippi the poorest state in the nation; to destroy the vile racism nurtured by Eastland and his ilk that blinds men to their common interests in struggle and has denied the most basic of human rights to vast numbers in this state; to destroy the attitude

of subservience to a 'law and order' designed to perpetuate a reactionary racist order, and to instill the revolutionary will to organize and fight among the opressed masses of this state. There is a revolution afoot here, which will consign all the Eastland's and everything they represent to their long deserved place on the garbage heap of history.

"Eastland sees the handwriting on the wall; and fights back with any weapon he can get his hands on; for he knows that a society free of racist oppression means the social, political and economic death of all the James Eastlands of the world.

"As a 'known Communist' I am proud to be a participant in this revolution that will someday forever silence the James Eastlands.

"/s/ Phil Lapsansky

"Phil Lapsansky"

MIKE HIGSON, former office manager, MFDP, Jackson, Mississippi, on July 29, 1966, advised he had conferred with PHILLIP LAPSANSKY on the evening of July 28, 1966, and LAPSANSKY told him that he, LAPSANSKY, had written a letter to the editor of the Jackson Daily News setting forth his views and answers to Senator EASTLAND's article which appeared in an earlier edition of this newspaper.

OLIVER LEEDS

JN T-9 advised on October 21, 1964, that during a meeting of the Press Club, Kings County, Communist Party (KCCP), held on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, LEO RABOUINE, a member of this club, was overheard

..to say that OLIVER LEEDS had "once been a Party member and no longer was." Informant, on November 10, 1964, advised that LEEDS, from the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, was one of the speakers at a forum sponsored by the Crown Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant Clubs, KCCP, held on October 31, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York.

STANLEY LEVISON

JN T-10 on June 8, 1966, advised that STANLEY LEVISON (principal advisor to MARTIN LUTHER KING) was in contact with JOSEPH ROBISON (phonetic) of the American Jewish Congress on that date in regards to the Mississippi march being conducted by MARTIN LUTHER KING and other civil rights leaders. LEVISON said "they" (KING and other rights leaders) want all the assistance they can get in support of their march.

JN T-11 advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain Communist Party leaders as being to the "left" of the Communist Party in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

C. T. VIVIAN, also known as Cordy Tindell Vivian, Cordy T. Vivian, C. Tyndell Vivian, "C.T."

JN T-12 in November, 1947, advised that C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, informant advised that C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria, Illinois, area for some time and advised he had not been in the area for a long period.

JN T-14 on January 28, 1965, said he knows MEYERS to be a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Executive Committee, and also knows him to be the Communist Party Organizer for the southern region of the Communist Party.

LITERATURE RECEIVED BY MFDP HEADQUARTERS

On May 9, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI was at the MFDP Headquarters on official business when he observed several bundles of newspapers on desks at MFDP, which were readily available for anyone to read. The newspapers were copies of the following:

"The Worker"
"The National Guardian"
"The Militant"

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party.

A characterization of "The National Guardian appears in the appendix section.

1

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

elements and to achieve complete freedom and democracy for all Americans, thus enabling each individual to freely choose and build the society he would wish to live in. Through these struggles we feel the American people will realize the viability of the socialist alternative."

The constitution further states that this new organization shall be a membership organization open to individuals, or if five or more people so desire, a chapter can be formed which shall in turn be guided by the policies and principles of the parent organization.

As of October, 1965, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 954 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California.

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois. According to a third source, a new slate of national officers was elected at this conference, which included Chairman HUGH STERLING FOWLER, II (who, according to the third source, attended a CP cadre encampment held at Camp Midvale, New Jersey, in June, 1965, and following his election as Chairman of the DCA, attended another national CP cadre youth conference held on September 9-12, 1965, on a farm located in Northern Indiana, according to a fourth source); Director of Publicity CARL ELLENGER BLOICE (who was elected to the San Francisco County Committee CP in April, 1964, according to a fifth source); Educational Director MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLMAN (who in June, 1964, was stated to be the Youth Representative on the Northern California CP District Board, according to a sixth source); Organizational Secretary TERENCE "KAYO" HALLINAN (who, according to a seventh source, met in June, 1965, with the District Staff of the Illinois CP to discuss the proposed DCA Midwest Summer Project), and Treasurer SUSAN PHYLLIS BORENSTEIN (who, according to an eighth source, has attended meeting of the Youth Club of the CP of Illinois during 1965, in connection with DCA Summer Project).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
August 5, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated August 5, 1966, at Jackson.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 3, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

(AT T-18, 12-49)

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-19, 3-44)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party as of March 5, 1944.

(AT T-19, 3-44)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

DOROTHY R. ZELLNER

As of June 29, 1963, ZELLNER was a member of the Forbes Club, Lower East Side Section, Communist Party, New York City.

(AT T-20, 7-1-63)

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

On February 11, 1959, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party in New York City, JIM MALLORY identified WILLIE MAE MALLORY as a member of the Communist Party.

(AT T-16, 2-59)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

(AT T-16, 9-63)

On February 19, 20, 1964, BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-17, 2-64)

AT 100-6670

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

Source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

(AT T-14)

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-5, 4-64)

JIM MALLORY

As of March 6, 1959, JIM MALLORY was organizer of the Harlem, New York Branch of the Communist Party.

(AT T-15, 3-59)

BERTA GREEN

As of February 28, 1964, BERTA GREEN was a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York City.

(AT T-12, 2-64)

The SWP has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

GUS HALL

As of February 14, 1966, GUS HALL was General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-5, 2-66)

JOHN E. JACOBS, also known as Jon Jacobs

On September 13, 1965, JON JACOBS attended an executive board meeting of the Pittsburgh chapter of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), held at the residence of Beth Edelman, 932 Mellon Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

(AT T-13, 9-65)

A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the Appendix Section of this report.

ARNOLD JOHNSON

As of February 14, 1966, ARNOLD JOHNSON was Public Relations Director of the Communist Party, USA.

(AT T-5, 2-66)

and the remaining 2,000 were to be mailed to various individuals. This leaflet set forth information that an hour prayer meeting would be held at the Union Bethel A.M.E. Church, 2321 Thalia Street, at 2:00 p.m., Sunday, March 14, 1965, to adopt a petition to Federal officials and, in addition, to dramatize their concern and demands, a march from the church to the Federal Building on Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was planned.

(Detective BERNARD WINDSTEIN, Intelligence Unit, New Orleans Police Department, 3-65).

At approximately 2:10 p.m. on March 14, 1965, a total of 65 demonstrators were observed in front of the Federal Building at 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana. This observation was made by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

(AT T-11, 1-64)

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

As of September 18, 1961, a close friend was trying to have ISOBEL kicked out of the Communist Party because of her present religion "jag," and because she did not attend CP meetings regularly when visiting Palo Alto during the summers.

(AT T-9, 9-61)

As of August 28, 1962, ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY were out of the Communist Party although the $25.00 received for their current dues was to be retained by the Party.

(AT T-9, 8-62)

VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS

A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) held at Atlanta, Georgia, on April 16, 1965, reported that the spring meeting of the Board of Directors of SCEF met on April 16, 1965 at the Inter-Denominational Theological Seminary, 633 Beckwith Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Among the members of the Board, Advisory Committee and staff, also present was Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS.

(AT T-10, 6-65)

The minutes also revealed that Mrs. VIRGINIA Y. COLLINS was designated as Special Assistant to Dr. JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, Executive Director of SCEF by action of the Board.

On March 11, 1965, a leaflet had been distributed by the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Citizens which lists VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS as chairman. This leaflet was mimeographed in the office of SCEF and 5,000 copies had been prepared of which 3,000 were to be distributed locally,

The Courier - Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier - Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier - Journal, on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

On August 30, 1963, CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

(AT T-8, 8-30-63)

ISOBEL FORBES CERNEY

On August 25, 1961, a meeting of the Palo Alto Communist Club, Palo Alto, California, was held on August 23, 1961. Source reported that $36.00 was turned over at this meeting as up to date payment of the Communist Party dues for ISOBEL and EDWIN H. CERNEY.

(AT T-9, 8-61)

AT 100-6670

A program pertaining to a meeting of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF) held in Norfolk April 26-27, 1963 set forth a list of the names of "resource people." Among these names appeared that of HARRY BOYTE.

(Inspector ROXEY CHARLES,
Norfolk, Virginia
Police Department,
4-29-63)

CARL and ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

AT 100-6670

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

(AT T-5, 10-58)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-6, 2-26-53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-7)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HARRY G. BOYTE

While attending the kidnapping trial of WILLIE MAE MALLORY in Monroe during February, 1964, as a defense witness, HARRY G. BOYTE was observed to be in frequent contact with BERTA GREEN.

(Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, 2-27-64)

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

JOHN BARBER

On November 22, 1957 JOHN BARBER, then a graduate student at Yale University, made an appointment to see BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR. Source advised BARBER was desirous of conferring with DAVIS informally in view of his basic interest in economics and politics.

(AT T-4, 11-57)

On February 11, 1966, Special Agents of the FBI observed JOHN BARBER enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant, 233 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, and stand close to the entrance. At 11:37 a.m., ISOBEL CERNEY was observed to enter the front entrance of Beamons Restaurant and immediately engage BARBER in conversation.

B. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

As of July 20, 1966, national headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-3, 7-66)

No pertinent change in officers of SNCC has occurred since these officers were last reported.

(AT T-3, 7-66)

As of the middle of June, 1966, JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER and his wife, DOROTHY R. ZELLNER, were residing in New Haven, Connecticut and had no present connection with SNCC.

(AT T-3, 6-66)

On June 12, 1963, JOHN ROBERT ZELLNER advised Special Agents of the FBI in Danville, Virginia that he came to Danville on an assignment from SNCC as a photographer and reporter for "The Southern Patriot." He exhibited a telegram dated June 10, 1963 from ANNE BRADEN authorizing him so to act.

However, he said at that time he felt the shooting of MEREDITH did not appear to be a sufficient basis for implementing an immediate appeal. LEVISON explained in all probability a number of civil rights organizations would be asking for funds based on the MEREDITH incident and, therefore, SCLC should avoid immediate action in this regard because such action might be misconstrued by the public as a "grab" for money.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

AT 100-6670

As of July 7, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON continued to supervise SCLC's program of soliciting contributions via mail which program is handled by the New York City office of SCLC.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

On June 7, 1966, JAMES HARRISON of the SCLC Finance Office inquired of STANLEY LEVISON his opinion as to SCLC using the shooting of MEREDITH as the basis for an immediate appeal for financial contributions to SCLC. LEVISON said he felt this possibility should definitely be kept in mind because subsequent developments in connection with the MEREDITH incident might present opportunity to utilize a carefully worded appeal letter.

On July 7, 1966 SCLC received from HARRY WACHTEL two checks, each dated July 5, 1966, one in the amount of $2,000 and the other in the amount of $3,000. Both checks were made payable to "Voter Education Fund" and were drawn upon the account of AFN, care of HARRY M. WACHTEL, maintained with the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, 100 Park Avenue (41st Street), New York, New York. The $2,000 check reflected a notation indicating it pertained to SCLC activities in Georgia and a notation on the $3,000 check reflected it pertained to SCLC activity in Mississippi.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

AT 100-6670

During the aforementioned meeting Project Dialogue of SCLC was discussed. It was agreed SCLC did not have sufficient funds available to continue this project. JONES, LEVISON and WACHTEL jointly suggested consideration be given to seeking financial assistance for this project from the Stern Foundation. It was decided at the meeting that JONES and WACHTEL would endeavor to locate a foundation which would provide funds to continue this project. It was also agreed if their efforts were not successful by September 1, 1966, Project Dialogue would then be discontinued.

At this meeting Reverend KING announced he anticipated receiving in the near future $120,000 from Sweden as a result of his tour in that country during the spring of 1966. He said transmittal of this money was delayed because of a necessary audit being conducted by Swedish Government officials. Concerning this tour, Reverend KING explained it had been organized by HARRY BELAFONTE and that BELAFONTE's expenses which SCLC had yet to pay, amounted to approximately $20,000.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

Reverend KING also discussed WILLIAM STEIN, in charge of Church Promotion, SCLC. He complained he was not satisfied with the results of STEIN's fund raising efforts on behalf of SCLC and, therefore, proposed that STEIN's annual salary be reduced by $2500. The meeting agreed to this proposal; however, LEVISON objected. LEVISON declared that STEIN's work was neither clearly understood nor evaluated by SCLC. He said STEIN's work was far more valuable to SCLC (not explained) than Reverend KING believed it to be.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

Pursuant to instructions of Reverend KING, several staff members of SCLC participated in a meeting held June 13, 1966 at SCLC headquarters with Reverend KING, CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL was one of the staff members who attended portions of this meeting.

The purpose of this meeting was to examine the current financial position of SCLC and determine methods whereby the monthly expenses of the organization might be reduced. As of June 13, 1966, computations made by the SCLC Finance Office reflected that during the preceding three month period, expenditures of SCLC exceeded receipts by approximately $26,000 monthly.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

1. General Activities

As of July 20, 1966, headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

At a conference of SCLC officers dealing with SCLC financial matters held June 13, 1966 at SCLC headquarters, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, announced that he was in receipt of a letter from HARRY G. BOYTE, Director, Project Dialogue, SCLC. Reverend KING said in this letter BOYTE pointed out he did not feel the services he was rendering to SCLC justified the compensation he received from SCLC. Consequently, BOYTE stated he planned to leave SCLC.

(AT T-1, 6-66)

On July 7, 1966, FRANCIS SIMS, Secretary to Program Director, SCLC, informed some employees of SCLC that RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, would commence a leave of absence from SCLC during August, 1966. SIMS mentioned no further details on this occasion.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

On July 20, 1966, Reverend KING mentioned during a meeting with several SCLC officers he was currently endeavoring to assist HARRY G. BOYTE in obtaining new employment. He furnished no further details regarding this matter.

(AT T-1, 7-66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Characterizations of individuals referred to where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

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		Page No.
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III.	Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations	
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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1 - NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: August 3, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267AL SEPTAF
ON 7-18-01
#930775

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) headquarters remains in Atlanta, Ga. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, contemplates taking leave of absence commencing 8/66. HARRY G. BOYTE, Director, Project Dialogue, SCLC, seeking new employment. BLACKWELL and BOYTE have had CP connections. On 6/13/66 CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL participated in meeting with Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, SCLC, and other SCLC officers in order to examine financial position of organization and determine methods of reducing expenses. At this meeting Reverend KING announced expected in near future to receive $120,000 for SCLC from spring 1966 tour in Sweden. Stated HARRY BELAFONTE organized tour and incurred expenses of $20,000. JONES, LEVISON, WACHTEL and BELAFONTE have CP history. American Foundation on Non-Violence managed by WACHTEL handled funds for SCLC during June and July, 1966. LEVISON continues to supervise SCLC mail appeal program out of SCLC New York City office. In connection with raising funds for Mississippi march regarding shooting of JAMES H. MEREDITH, Reverend KING requested BLACKWELL obtain mailing list previously used by BAYARD RUSTIN. RUSTIN has CP history. LEVISON's advice sought by Reverend KING's secretary regarding SCLC instructions to be given United Steel Workers upon that organization's offer to assist in Mississippi march. National headquarters, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee continues in Atlanta. No pertinent information developed.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT T-15 is [redacted]	Characterize JIM MALLORY
AT T-16 is [redacted]	Characterize WILLIE MAE MALLORY and BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-17 is NY 4212-S*	Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-18 is [redacted]	Characterize HARRY WACHTEL
AT T-19 is NY 1190-S*	" "
AT T-20 is [redacted]	Characterize DOROTHY R. ZELLNER

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Observations referred to on 6/12/66 were made by SAS [redacted] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA. Observations referred to on 6/13/66 were made by SAS [redacted] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

Attached report is classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by [redacted]. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of this former highly sensitive source.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source	Location of Information
	Characterize HARRY G. BOYTE and JOHN BARBER
AT T-3 is [redacted]	Instant Report
AT T-4 is NY 2010-S	Characterize JOHN BARBER
AT T-5 is NY 694-S*	Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE, GUS HALL, ARNOLD JOHNSON and STANLEY LEVISON
AT T-6 is [redacted]	Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.
AT T-7 is [redacted]	" "
AT T-8 is [redacted] (by request)	Characterize ANNE and CARL BRADEN
AT T-9 is [redacted]	Characterize ISOBEL CERNEY
AT T-10 is [redacted] (by request)	Characterize VIRGINIA YOUNG COLLINS
AT T-11 is [redacted]	Characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
AT T-12 is [redacted]	Characterize BERTA GREEN
AT T-13 is [redacted]	Characterize JOHN E. JACOBS
AT T-14 is [redacted]	Characterize CLARENCE JONES

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FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-69)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	NEW YORK	8/3/66	7/25 - 8/1/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-18-01 BY 60267 NSEEJM #930775

REPORT MADE BY: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA — TYPED BY: :cmp

CHARACTER OF CASE: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Portions of attached report excised according to court order. Original sent to National Archives. 995 5/19/77

REFERENCE: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated 5/25/66, Atlanta.

- P -

LEAD:

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1 copies made 3-29-78 JWB:cac for review at FBIHQ by HSCA request. (See Bufile 62-117290)

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report 11/1/66.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT T-1 is [redacted]	Instant Report

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

APPROVED JKP CSM SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)
1cc Dept 922 DSK

COPIES DESTROYED 209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-194

16 AUG 8 1966

REC-50

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	CAO-FSD ORD(6) OSI, ONI				
REQUEST RECD.	ASI, etc. pkg.				
DATE FWD.	8/17/66				
HOW FWD.	8/18	10 AUG 31 1966			
BY	pth Lpac				

NOTATIONS

INT SEC

(1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

9:06 PM EDST 8-4-66 URGENT HAL

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CLEVELAND 041958

5 Bay

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISTS.

RE BUREAU TEL AUGUST 3 LAST.

ON AUGUST FOUR SGT. JOHN J. UNGVARY, BUREAU OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO HANDLED POLICE OFFICERS JESSE THOMAS AND FRED GIARDINI IN THEIR UNDERCOVER ASSIGNMENTS, AND POLICE CHIEF RICHARD WAGNER ADVISED THERE WAS NO OBJECTION TO OUR INTERVIEWING THOMAS AND GIARDINI. HOWEVER, BOTH WERE GRANTED LEAVE AFTER THEIR TESTIMONY, ARE PRESENTLY OUT OF TOWN, AND ARE EXPECTED BACK LATTER PART OF NEXT WEEK. THEY WILL BE INTERVIEWED AT THAT TIME. THEIR IDENTITIES WERE PUBLICLY DISCLOSED IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR TESTIMONY.

SGT. UNGVARY ADVISED IT WAS JESSE THOMAS WHO CONTACTED LEWIS G. ROBINSON IN LATTER PART OF JUNE, 1966, AND OFFERED SUPPORT OF CP. ROBINSON TOLD HIM HE DID NOT SUBSCRIBE TO INTEGRATION

REC-26 100-442529-1941

EX 101

AUG 9 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO CLEVELAND 041958

VIEWS OF CP BUT WOULD ACCEPT SUPPORT FROM INDIVIDUAL NEGROES REGARDLESS OF THEIR AFFILIATIONS AND WOULD ACCEPT FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM ANYONE. UNGVARY ADVISED AROUND THE MIDDLE OF JULY, THOMAS MET WITH ROBINSON TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE COOPERATION BETWEEN ROBINSON'S GROUP AND LOCAL DUBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA ON PROGRAMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST. ROBINSON REPORTEDLY AGREED TO SUCH COOPERATION, BUT THE RIOTS BEGAN SHORTLY THEREAFTER AND NOTHING FURTHER CAME OF THE AGREEMENT.

SGT UNGVARY STATED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THOMAS HAS ANY FURTHER INFO RE PHIL BART'S STATEMENT ABOUT GETTING OUT A LEAFLET PROTESTING POLICE BRUTALITY IN DISTURBANCES.

SGT. UNGVARY POINTED OUT THAT HIS CONTACTS WITH THE OFFICERS WERE VERY LIMITED DURING THE TIME THEY WERE OPERATING UNDERCOVER AND HE HAD A GREAT DEAL OF TROUBLE GETTING DETAILED INFORMATION FROM JESSE THOMAS. HE STATED IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THOMAS MAY BE ABLE TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL DETAILS DURING THE ABOVE INTERVIEW.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED AND LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED UPON COMPLETION OF INTERVIEWS.

RECEIVED: 9:23 PM RAK

cc. Mr. Thompson

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 8/5/66

Transmit the following in SECRET (U) (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND SPRUJAM'd
EXTENDED BY 2
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 8 5 86
SECRET 6076

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)(42) 11-18-88

Classified by 3042 AUTDB/SP
Declassify on: OADR WCS/KJ
Garrow/King 82-0611

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WITH RESPECT TO DISSEMINATION OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN INASMUCH AS, BY ITS NATURE, SAID INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY NY 694-S*, A VALUABLE INFORMANT, AS THE SOURCE. UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS OBTAINED FROM A SOURCE OTHER THAN NY 694-S*, IT SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED--EVEN IN PARAPHRASED FORM--IN THE INVESTIGATIVE SECTION OF A REPORT. (S)

On 8/5/66, NY 694-S* advised as follows: (S)

According to GEORGE MEYERS, MARTIN LUTHER KING lieutenants recently have been very panicky and concerned with the Party coming close to them and are cancelling their subscriptions to "The Worker." HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is being criticized by Party officials for not having been close enough to KING and to have foreseen this. (S)

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5586)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)(RM)
1 - Baltimore (100-12076 (GEORGE MEYERS)(RM)
1 - [redacted]
1 - NY 100-91330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)(42)
1 - [redacted] ("THE WORKER")(42)
1 - NY 100-136585 (MARTIN LUTHER KING)(42)
1 - New York (42)

1 copies made for dissemination
3-10-78 JTH/sek
re: 3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Buffalo #62-117290)

WCM:msb
(12)

100-442529-1942
REC-47
6080 1st/JAR
4 AUG 6 1966

XEROX
AUG 9 1966

57 AUG 11 1966

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

Approved: Sent

Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-106670

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 CAPT, 513 Agent 82-0611 (11/13/90)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

Airtel XX 101

8/9/66

SAC, Albany

Director, FBI (100-442529) - 1943

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

With the continuing increase of racial unrest and activities relating to the civil rights movement in this country during the past year, there has been a pronounced increase in the attempts of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) to inject itself into the racial movement. The National Negro Commission of the CPUSA has recently issued several directives instructing its membership of the utmost necessity to participate in the civil rights movement.

The emphasis given to the Negro question at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, in New York City, in June, 1966, further illustrates the increased involvement of the Party in these activities. The Vice-Chairman of the CPUSA, Claude Lightfoot, in presenting the resolution on the Negro question to the Convention emphasized that the CPUSA must be known as the "best fighter" for Negro rights in the United States and stressed the need for the Negro working class to take the lead in the civil rights struggle. He also called for the broadest linking of the civil rights struggle with the struggle for peace.

Based on the action taken at the Convention, the keynote now is that the Party will boldly step forward and lead its own civil rights struggles and join with more militant elements. Henry Winston, the Party's new National Chairman, is going to be the leader in this field, and it can be anticipated that he will give much impetus to this movement, and that the Party will operate in a considerably more open and public fashion than they have in recent years.

There has been an increasing tendency not only on the part of the CPUSA, but other communist groups such as the Progressive Labor Party, and the Socialist Workers Party to relate the civil rights struggle with internal struggles in nonwhite countries such as Vietnam, Rhodesia and South Africa. This presents these groups with more opportunities to inject their propaganda into the civil rights

2 - All Offices
RDS:rth (119)

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AUG 9 1966
COMM-FBI

56 AUG 17 1966

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AUG 9 11 00 AM '66
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struggles and thus develop greater influence in this field. It also provides a sounding board for the introduction of international personalities and philosophies.

In our continuing investigations of subversive organizations we must be constantly alert to any indications of attempts of these organizations to influence, infiltrate or control civil rights organizations, and civil rights activities and racial incidents. Our responsibilities to keep the White House and appropriate agencies of the Federal Government promptly advised of all activities of such organizations in this field should not be overlooked. All pertinent information relative to subversive activities in the civil rights field should be promptly submitted to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination. This should not be interpreted as precluding the use of the telephone or teletype in advising the Bureau of important developments if the circumstances dictate.

The importance of this field of our operations should be immediately brought to the attention of appropriate Agent personnel in your office, and this matter should be afforded your continued close attention.

TIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8/8/66

FROM Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With the continuing increase of racial unrest and activities relating to the civil rights movement in this country during the past year, there has been a pronounced increase in the attempts of the Communist Party, USA, to inject itself into the racial movement. There has also been an increasing tendency of other communist groups, such as the Progressive Labor Party and the Socialist Workers Party to intensify and expand their efforts in this same field.

During the recent 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, it was emphasized that the Communist Party, USA, must become known as the "best fighter" for Negro rights and it was stressed that the civil rights struggle should be linked with the struggle for peace.

It is felt that we should, at this time; instruct the field to be constantly alert for all indications of attempts of subversive organizations to influence, infiltrate or control civil rights organizations, civil rights activities and racial incidents, in view of our responsibilities to keep the President and other representatives of the Government promptly advised of all pertinent developments in this field.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached airtel (COM) to Albany, with copies to all offices, be approved.

Enclosure

100-442529
RDS:rth (5)

EX 101

REC-61 100-442529-1435

11 AUG 11 1966

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DATE 04-06-2018 BY [redacted]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	8/9/66	4/21/66 - 7/20/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(U)

[redacted] TYPED 1

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS-C

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

7-18-01
CLASSIFIED BY NSIC EP-60267-A0GT
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, 5/5/56, at New York.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, NY 5496-S* and NY 5182-S*, sources which furnish information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. Accordingly, the "Secret" (U) classification is used to prevent the disclosure of these sources.

3-20-78 [redacted]

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

REC- 65 14-37-1944 REC 45

17 AUG 11 1966

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1 - DIO, Third Naval District (RM)
4 - New York (100-153735)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER., ~~DEF, WISD, CRD, RAO~~
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW.: 8/17/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW.: R/S
By	BY: PTB/RP

Notations

(U)

INT'L SEC

LIMITED CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

This document was not reviewed in its entirety. Classification review was limited to:

Page	Paragraph	Page	Paragraph
54	2, 3	1	ALL
55-	1-4		
	BRACKETS		

on 11/12/19

by [redacted] b6 b7C

File # 100-442529

Serial 1944

(U) SECRET

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ (U) because it contains information from NY 694-S*, who furnished highly concentrated information in characterizing STANLEY LEVISON.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

For the assistance of the Bureau, an appendix section is utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in this report.

In addition to SA [redacted] the following agents of the NYO prepared inserts for this report:

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JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party
[redacted]	Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
RAYMOND F. MOHR	Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
[redacted]	Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

With regard to the Workers World Party, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Socialist Workers Party, the agents to whom these cases are assigned, reviewed them but found that there was nothing pertinent to report for this period.

(U)

(U) [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE (CONTINUED)

Per Bureau instructions, in order to afford greater security for the informants in the NY, CP caucus of the NALC, only one source was utilized in reporting the various meetings, convention, etc. All of them reported substantially the same information as the source utilized in the report. Their identities, as well as the meetings, etc. attended, are being set forth hereinafter:

Informant	Location	Date	Identity of Meeting, Etc.
[redacted]	[redacted]	4/11/66	NY District CP Board Meeting
		3/5/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/3/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		5/30/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		5/31/66; 6/2/66	NALC Convention
[redacted]		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting
		4/23/66	NYNALC Caucus Meeting

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

SAS JOHN W. ROBINSON, ALESIO SAVIOLA and [redacted] were the agents who observed a street meeting at 116th St. and Lexington Ave., NYC, 7/16/66, sponsored by the PLP.

(U) [redacted]

NY 100-153735

(U)

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 NY 5608-S*	
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] (S) (U) b3 b7D b7E Characterization of HERBERT WRIGHT
NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] (S) (U)
NY T-4 [redacted]	
NY T-5 [redacted]	
NY T-6 NY 2010-S*	
NY T-7 NY 5601-S*	
NY T-8 [redacted]	[redacted] Instant Rep page 31

(U)

NY 100-153735

(U)

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-8 [redacted]	Characterizations of WILLIAM PATTERSON, RASHEED STOREY, JAMES TORMEY, AGNES WILLIS
NY T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-10 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of MARY LAUB
NY T-11 NY 4569-S*	
NY T-12 [redacted] (Conceal per request)	Instant report, Pages 25, 26, 27
NY T-13 [redacted]	Instant report, Page 28
NY T-14 [redacted]	[redacted]

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(U)

NY 100-153735

(U)

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-15 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-16 [redacted]	Characterization of LEO RABOUINE [redacted]
NY T-17 NY 3810-S*	
NY T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-19 NY 5496-S*	
NY T-20 NY 5182-S*	
NY T-21 [redacted]	Characterizations of ERDINE ANTONSEN, ZEKOR ANTONSEN
NY T-22 [redacted]	Characterizations of ZEKOR ANTONSEN, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL SCHNEIDER
NY T-23 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of ISIAH CLINTON

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NY 100-153735

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INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of TOM DENNIS
NY T-25 NY 2760-S*	Characterizations of MILDRED EDELMAN, GEORGE MEYERS
NY T-26 [redacted]	Characterizations of JAKE GREEN, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
NY T-27 [redacted] (By request)	Characterization of RALPH HELSTEIN
NY T-28 NY 694-S*	Characterizations of JAMES JACKSON, M.L. KING, STANLEY LEVISON
NY T-29 [redacted]	Characterization of CLARENCE JONES
NY T-30 [redacted]	Characterizations of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

(U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED)

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-31 [redacted]	Characterizations of ELAINE OBRINSKY, WILLIAM OBRINSKY b6 b7C b7D
NY T-32 NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
NY T-33 Former NY 4212-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
NY T-34 [redacted]	Characterization of SANDRA SABLER
NY T-35 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY TANZER
NY T-36 NK 1724-S	Characterization of EDWARD TENNE
NY T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL
NY T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N.Y. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 11/1/66

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~S E C R E T~~ (U)

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Synopsis:

During the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, held in NYC, 6/22-26/66, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, reporting for Panel on Negro Equality, said report should be strengthened as far as Party's responsibility in civil rights struggle is concerned. Party, LIGHTFOOT said, must be initiator of civil rights struggles; also urged incoming National Committee, National Board and Negro Commission, CP, initiate specific campaigns dealing with Negro struggle. Convention adopted LIGHTFOOT's motion that sub-committee consider panel's discussion and amend Draft Resolution and present as Party's civil

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SYNOPSIS (Cont'd)

rights program. NY District, CP Convention, held NYC, 6/10-12/66 and heard report from Negro and Puerto Rican panel. Report enumerated 4 points in NY needing attention. RASHEED STOREY*, 91 spoke during NY District CP Board meeting on 4/8/66, and acknowledged Party is weak on Negro question; said full employment for everyone is key issue facing Party. In "The Worker", 5/17/66, editorial dealing with Supreme Court ruling of 1954 outlawing segregation in public schools, said most Negroes remained segregated, and laid blame on Federal Government; urged all Americans join their neighbors to force end to segregation by applying pressure on President JOHNSON. Editorial in same paper on 6/12/66, fixed responsibility on President JOHNSON for shooting of JAMES MEREDITH and urged that Negro soldiers in Viet Nam be brought home to defend their families in Mississippi. On 6/16/66, PLP member sent to Chicago "to get in on rebellion." On 7/16/66, during rally by PLP in NYC, leaflets distributed urging Negroes to organize to end violence against them. NALC elected new officers in May, 1966; identities set forth. NYNALC CP caucus activities set forth. STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue their activities with the SCLC.

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DETAILS

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the appendix section of this report. An asterisk follows the names of individuals and organizations found therein.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

During the evening of June 22, 1966, the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held the first session of its 18th National Convention in New York City. The Convention was held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York City, and lasted from June 22, 1966, through June 26, 1966.

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GUS HALL*, in making his introductory speech, dealt with many issues, one of which concerned civil rights. In that regard HALL charged that capitalism had refined the practice of slavery, and he described the civil rights struggle as a crisis of United States democracy and minorities and as a movement turned into a most meaningful struggle for democracy. Victory in the struggle for equality, according to HALL, lies in the fact that the working class is meeting the same opposition as the civil rights movement, thus forcing that class to coordinate the economic and political struggle.

HALL mentioned that there were minority groups consisting of Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans, with each group suffering discrimination that is linked with oppression of their homeland by imperialism. Class unity, HALL said, will be extended to all oppressed minorities.

NY T-1
June 26, 1966

NY 100-153735

During the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on Wednesday, June 23, 1966, in New York City, a meeting of the Negro Rights Panel was held.

HERBERT WRIGHT* was the main speaker, emphasising in his report that the center of the struggle for the Negro people was in Chicago, Illinois. He said the merging of the forces of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's* Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, and the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), also has its impact in the fight for full equality for the Negro people in Chicago. The central issues emerging from these efforts, according to WRIGHT, are essentially those projected in the CP Draft Resolution on the Negro question, specifically: abolishing the ghetto, the economic question, political representation, quality education, and building the Negro labor alliance.

Following WRIGHT's remarks, a discussion period ensued during which time other panel members made observations, none of which were reported by the source.

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The summary of the Panel was made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, who said the main task of the white comrades was to fight white leaders, while the job of the Negro comrades was to fight Negro "misleaders".

NY T-2
June 27, 1966

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* delivered the report of the Panel on Negro equality during the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on June 24, 1966.

LIGHTFOOT said in his report of the Panel, that in his opinion the resolution from the Panel needed to be strengthened, specifically the matter of the Party's responsibiliti in connection with the current civil rights struggle and the responsibilities for future civil rights struggles. It was thought, LIGHTFOOT* said, that the Party must be the initiator

of struggles, a force encouraging others in the struggle and a supporter of the struggles initiated to the limit of the ability of the Party.

Following extended discussions, LIGHTFOOT said that there would be no summary as the time was limited. However, he urged that the incoming National Committee, National Board, and Negro Commission, initiate specific campaigns, one of which should struggle for Negro youth. He said it was being recommended by the Panel that a sub-committee take the discussion into account and amend the Draft Resolution and then present it as the CP's position on the Negro question. LIGHTFOOT's motion was approved overwhelmingly by the Convention.

NY T-1
June 24, 1966

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, while reporting on the Negro question during the afternoon session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held on June 24, 1966, in New York City, said there was considerable work to be done on the Negro Resolution. Furthermore, he felt that it was time for the Party to put out a major document on this issue. He said that due to the fact that 70 per cent of the Negro population in the United States live in cities, it was important that the Party get such a document prepared for distribution.

LIGHTFOOT said that Negro cadre in the Party must work with the Negroes in the ghettos. He also recommended that the CP Negro Commission work on these questions. Additionally, LIGHTFOOT recommended that the procedures discussed by the Negro Panel be considered by the Negro Commission of the Party.

NY T- 2
June 27, 1966

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, in giving the Negro Commission report during the June 24, 1966, session of the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, held in New York City on June 22 through 26, 1966, observed that a transition was taking place in the

civil rights struggle. And when asked how individual Communists should view the struggle he said, "We believe that we must strengthen our role in the Party, we must encourage others to action, and we must support the efforts of other types of organizations." He said the Party must initiate new struggles, and must be the best fighter in struggling for rights.

LIGHTFOOT observed that the youth of America are no longer susceptible to "red baiting"; that no one has the Negro people in his pocket; therefore, this gives the CP the opportunity to lead. In leading, LIGHTFOOT said, the Party must do the following things: link up all civil rights and peace groups; focus on economic problems; and finally, increase the income of the individuals living in the ghettos.

LIGHTFOOT went on to state that there were certain political aspects relative to the Negro question. He said the Negro must fill the ballot boxes in the South and must defeat Mayors YORTY of Los Angeles, DALY of Chicago, and LINDSAY of New York and the Dixiecrats.

LIGHTFOOT said the Party must make the unemployed and the student youth able to stand in the arena of the Party's great struggle. The Party, according to LIGHTFOOT, must struggle for higher Negro quality of political representation.

On the question of white chauvinism, LIGHTFOOT said the times require that the Partyhave a new mode of inter-racial living. He said when Negroes are struggling for identity, they must have the white participation and support.

NY T-3
June 27, 1966

The following sources, all of whom were in attendance during the June 24, 1966, session of the 18th National Convention, furnished substantially the same information as NY T-1, NY T2 and NY T-3.

NY T-4
July 11, 1966
NY T-5
July 11, 1966

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On June 7, 1966, HENRY WINSTON* and GUS HALL* were in contact concerning the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH in Mississippi on June 6, 1966. WINSTON related that he and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* had discussed the case and had learned that subsequent to the shots that felled MEREDITH and as he was crawling toward Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and local police cars, there was no return of fire against the assailant, nor was there protective fire to insure that MEREDITH made it safely to assistance. WINSTON said the failure to do those things was a brazen case of "100 per cent racist bandits firing murderously at the civil rights fighter. That failure," WINSTON said, "showed that there was absolutely no protection whatsoever afforded to Negro democracy fighters even though there were present 'so called' law enforcement agencies. That failure," according to WINSTON, "in 'our' opinion called for the immediate demand of J. EDGAR HOOVER's resignation as Director of the FBI for his failure to provide protection for democracy in general and Negroes in particular, fighting for equal rights in the South."

WINSTON then proposed to Hall that the Party note these observations in the form of a statement in the news media of the nation. HALL* agreed that WINSTON's* proposal was a good one.

NY T-6
June 7, 1966

2. Plans and Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On June 12, 1966, the third day's session of the New York State Communist Party Convention (NYCP) was held in the Grand Ballroom, Central Plaza, 111 Second Avenue, New York City. The Convention, which lasted from June 10 through June 12, 1966, was held in its entirety at Central Plaza.

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MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN* reported for the Panel on Negro and Puerto Rican Work. She reported four main points which emanated from the Panel, specifically: that there must

be a concentrated effort by the Party to eliminate the ghetto areas of New York City; the Party must work for unity between the trade unions and Negro people; white chauvinism must be completely eliminated; and the Convention should issue a resolution around the issue of Cuba and Puerto Rican independence.

NY T-7
June 12, 1966

On April 8, 1966, a CP, USA, New York District Board Meeting was held at Academy Hall, Room 156, 853 Broadway, New York, New York. S1

RASHEED STOREY* delivered the main report, dealing with the Negro question. In his opening remarks, STOREY* said the Party was very weak on the Negro question and that although it had generally been discussed on a State and National level, it had not been thoroughly discussed throughout the Party on a club level. He said there was a lot of talk concerning Negro and white unity, which he said was wrong. He said it should be discussed on the plane of Negro and white workers; that, he said, was the key to the Negro question. He said full employment for Negroes and Puerto Ricans and job opportunities for everyone were the key issues to be considered by the Party.

STOREY said that Negroes and Puerto Ricans had been upgraded slightly in order to get City and Government jobs, but remarked that that was only a token of what could be done throughout the country. He said when there was a crisis in New York City it concerned Negroes and Puerto Ricans, their problems and what could be done to solve them.

The Party, according to STOREY, has not played its full role in the ghetto areas. He said Party clubs should be reorganized so that they could work in the community where there was a need for help in the Negro and Puerto Rican ghettos.

In reference to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING's* efforts to eradicate slum conditions in Chicago, STOREY said something should be done along those lines in Harlem and the Bedford Stuyvesant sections of New York City.

MIKE DAVIDOW, a member of the New York District CP, commented that what was needed by the Party was a known spokesman in the Harlem area.

NY T-8
April 14, 1966

On April 16 and 17, 1966, a meeting of the New York District CP Committee was held in New York City. The first day's session was held at the Edison Hotel and the second session was held in the Manhattan Hotel.

RASHEED STOREY* presented the main report, the one dealing with the Negro question. In his report, STOREY said the Negro question had been discussed by the Party on the national and state levels, but had not been discussed throughout the City on club and district levels. As a consequence of not having done so, STOREY said there was a weakness existing in the New York District.

Conceding that there had been some upgrading of Negroes in the State and City Governments in so far as labor is concerned, STOREY said however, on the whole the Negroes had not made too many important gains in job employment, apprenticeship training programs, education, and union status. In fact, STOREY claimed that the Negro people were worse off now than ever, and specifically pointed to housing as an example of their plight. He said the "left" should take the initiative in the struggle within the ghetto areas to solve the conditions of bad housing for the Negro and Puerto Rican people.

STOREY reported, in referring to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, that there was a tendency by many people to think that the Negro fight was over. He conceded that the

fight was far from being over.

STOREY said that crises had arisen in Negro organizations because many of their leaders had entered into anti-Party programs and therefore the Party was weaker.

STOREY said there was white chauvinism among the cadre engaged in civil rights and in the peace movement as well. But, on the brighter side, he said the peace organizations in Harlem were growing and the Party concentration in those areas was paying off. According to STOREY, the national leadership of the Party desires Party concentration in Harlem, and wants to get a Party spokesman in that area.

In recommending specific points for the Party, STOREY said it should push both major parties in the US to support more Negro candidates for State and National positions. If they did that, according to STOREY the Party could support those candidates.

Following STOREY's report, a discussion period ensued and after the period, the report of STOREY's was passed without change.

NY T-8
April 21, 1966 and
April 25, 1966

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

In the May 17, 1966, issue of "The Worker", on page 2, there appeared an editorial captioned, "After 12 Long Years". The editorial, dealing with the Supreme Court ruling of 12 years ago, invalidating segregation in the Nation's schools,

said although the decision cleared the way for the Nation to erase "this shameful blot on American democracy", the vast majority of Negro children in the South and the North are still confined to overcrowded ghetto Jim Crow schools.

The Federal Government, the editorial commented, in the administrations of Presidents JOHNSON, EISENHOWER, and KENNEDY, was responsible for the failure to carry out in life the order of the Supreme Court for desegregation of the schools.

"As the years lengthen", the editorial notes, "it is becoming clearer that the Federal Government is stalling on segregation in the schools. It is not using its vast police and economic power to force the racist elements who control the school systems in the South and many places in the North to end education segregation. The Department of Justice is dragging its feet on bringing into court the white supremacists who are violating the Supreme Court's school desegregation order and the United States Constitution. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is helping the racists get huge sums of Federal money without really ending school Jim Crow."

In offering an end to the alleged discrimination, the editorial said a speedy end to the Negro ghetto school system was the major test of President JOHNSON's "oft-proclaimed commitment to full rights for the Negro people. Up to now he has flunked the test miserably."

"It is obvious", the editorial concluded, "that the President would have to feel the full blast of the pressure of the people before he would move adequately against the racists who were continuing to segregate Negro school children. Every American who cherishes democracy is urged to act with his neighbors to force an end to the crime of segregation against all the children of the Nation."

The June 12, 1966, issue of "The Worker," on page 3, an editorial captioned, "No Idle Tears", also dealt with the MEREDITH shooting. The editorial in essence fixed responsibility for the shooting. It said President JOHNSON could not absolve himself with a sanctimonious expression of right of the murderous attempt on the life of JAMES MEREDITH by a racist assassin.

"The President", the editorial continued, "and his predecessors have always been sorry after the atrocity!"

The editorial said the President and his administration have done nothing to prevent these atrocities and the many other unrecorded ones against the Negro people, South and North, or against white civil rights workers.

"President JOHNSON", the article continued, "has the power to prevent the white supremacists who control Southern states from continuing their reign of terror against the Negro people. He has sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States which guarantee the Negro citizens full protection of equal rights."

"However, the 'President's FBI Agents'", the article says, "stood idly by while the racist assassin pumped shotgun shells into the body of MEREDITH. They watched as MEREDITH dragged himself across the highway to the cover of a parked car."

The editorial questioned why MEREDITH was shot, and in answering said he had planned to march through Mississippi to defend the rights of all Americans under the Constitution, to promote free elections in that state. Because of his actions he symbolized the onward march of freedom throughout the country.

"But President JOHNSON", the editorial noted, "who is sacrificing thousands of young Negro and white GI's in Viet Nam, with the phony excuse that they are to defend democracy and freedom did not send Federal Troops to Mississippi to prevent the attempted assassination of JAMES MEREDITH, or to defend freedom and democracy for the Negro people."

The editorial concluded on the note that President Johnson must bring home the Negro GI's in Viet Nam to defend their people in Mississippi from racist supremacists.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, USA.

In the April, 1966, issue of "Political Affairs", there appeared an article attributed to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*, captioned "Civil Rights. A New Phase". LIGHTFOOT*, in opening his article, referred to the fact that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) recently opened a civil rights drive in Chicago, Illinois, to eradicate slums. However, the overall results of the drive, according to LIGHTFOOT*, could be judged only by history. So, therefore, LIGHTFOOT* said this new phase of the civil rights struggle affects every aspect of "our" national life, and new developments would be spawned in many directions. According to LIGHTFOOT*, his article limited itself to a discussion on how to build a closer alliance between the Negroes and the labor movement and end the struggle for a political realignment.

LIGHTFOOT* said a significant crossroad had been reached where objective conditions were maturing for the strengthening of the Negro-labor alliance. Most civil rights leaders, he noted, had always favored strong ties with the labor movement. The problem, however, has always lain with the labor movement, he noted.

The problems within the house of labor, LIGHTFOOT* said, were not civil rights problems per se. They are much deeper. He said labor was passing through a period on which its posture with regard to purely trade union questions had declined .

The virtual absence of a militant Left-wing in the labor movement has resulted in the Right-wing forces having unchallenged domination while the center forces, in the absence of pressure from the Left, gravitated toward the right, LIGHTFOOT* observed. As a result, the article stated, the working class became divided in some respects between the

more affluent and the less affluent workers. This growth of the labor aristocracy provided the mass basis for much of the ability of the Right wing labor leaders to dull the fighting capacity of the labor movement.

As a consequence of a program which favored one section of the workers over another, LIGHTFOOT* said, problems have accumulated which will erupt as did Watts in relation to the civil rights movement last year. The dissatisfaction of the workers, LIGHTFOOT said, was to be seen in union elections in some internationals as well as on the local level. As a consequence of this and the hardening activities of the Government's attitude toward labor, the unions were being forced to fight more militantly for the general demands of labor itself, which in turn require it to fight more energetically for the rights of the Negro people and for peace and the general welfare.

LIGHTFOOT* said, for a long time the only force which waged militant struggles was the Negro people's movement. Later the youth came in, then the Church, and now there are signs that labor will also come in. The enlargement of forces to do battle for the things each component element is committed to was the much needed condition to impell all to wage joint struggles against a common foe. It is these features, LIGHTFOOT said, which should encourage all who have lost hope in labor's capacity, to join, in a meaningful way, the civil rights battles.

Following the 1964 elections, civil rights leaders emerged with a greater understanding of the need to carry the struggle forward into the political arena. They had combined their forces, LIGHTFOOT said, to defeat BARRY GOLDWATER. In the course of doing that, they came to feel that the center of gravity of the civil rights struggle would rest in the political arena.

Some people, according to LIGHTFOOT*, suggested that street demonstrations should be substituted for actions at the ballot box. "We Communists", LIGHTFOOT* said, "do not subscribe to such a view." Political action in his mind, should mirror a variety of forms of social protest, and the demonstration form should not be the least among them. The demonstration remains a most potent weapon to influence the political machinery to respond to the needs of the people. However, what the new phase of the civil rights struggle chiefly calls for, in LIGHTFOOT's* way of thinking, is the election of "real pro-labor, pro-civil rights candidates to office in all branches of government."

LIGHTFOOT*, in reporting the Party's belief as to what was required to change inequalities in racial matters, said a new People's Party was needed. But conditions, in his words, had not ripened to the point where this objective could be carried out. "Meanwhile, therefore, civil rights, peace and labor forces in every area are needed to come together and map out plans on how to deal with the immediate situation, doing these things that are possible and practical as of now", LIGHTFOOT said.

LIGHTFOOT* said it was idle chatter to talk about a new People's Party unless the Dixiecrats strength in the South was broken. As a corollary to the Southern struggle, the Negro and labor movement in the North needed to become independent of the Democratic Party, to promote Negro and labor representation at every level of Government, and either to force changes on the present officeholders or eventually to eliminate them.

However, becoming independent does not mean forming a new party at this time. The basis for such development, in LIGHTFOOT's opinion, does not exist. The establishment of independent policies by Negro and labor forces would be a step in that direction. He concluded on the note that the labor movement is the key factor in the civil rights struggle.

Other Communist Groups

Progressiwe Labor Party (PLP)*

The April 5, 1966 issue of "Challenge - De Safio", a newspaper published in English and Spanish every other week by the PLP in New York City, page 3, carried an article captioned "Cops Beat Two, Jail Three, on East Side", written by MARY LAUB*. In this article it is claimed that New York City plainclothesmen from the New York City Police Department had beaten two youths without provocation and then were arrested by the Police officers for "interfering" with an arrest of a narcotics suspect.

The article quotes the two victims as stating they were treated like dogs on the street.

The April 19, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 2, carried an article captioned "Two Girls Beaten, Jailed" written by FELIPE DE JESUS*. In this article, it is claimed that two Puerto Rican sisters were victims of Police brutality on Tuesday, April 12, after t h e two girls went into a supermarket at 104 Avenue B, New York City, where they asked the owner for a certain type of cake. According to the article, the owner called them stupid, and asked them to leave the store. The two girls claimed that the store owner and his wife kicked and beat them after accusimg them of stealimg from the store. The store owner locked the door and called the police. The police arrived and then the police also hit and kicked the two girls according to the article.

The May 3, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 2, carried an article captioned "Police Brutality Must Go", written by ZAIDA LOPEZ, a Puerto Rican girl, who was one of two sisters referred to in the story in "Challenge" dated April 19, 1966.

Miss LOPEZ, who was accused of shoplifting in a supermarket at 104 Avenue B, New York City, set forth in her article that the police always favor the rich, many innocent people are jailed by the police and the police are guilty of police brutality.

The June 21, 1966 issue of "Challenge", page 4, carried an article captioned "Resistance" written by a special correspondent in Chicago which was an article about Puerto Ricans rebelling in Chicago. The article claims that the uprising in Chicago, started after the police kicked a pregnant Puerto Rican woman in the stomach and another defenseless Puerto Rican had been shot four times. The article accuses the police of attacking the people.

The July 5, 1966 issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned "Puerto Ricans Rebel, Chicago Speaks Out" written by FELIPE DE JESUS.

The article sets forth that "June 12 and 13, in Chicago will go down in history as the days Latin Americans in the United States raised the revolutionary flag of Lares and followed the lead of their brothers in the fatherland and around the world. It is almost two years since the Harlem rebellion. Since then black people, North and South, have temporarily controlled whole areas and have merely flexed their muscles ..."

The article then sets forth statements of individuals in Chicago who complained of Police brutality against Puerto Ricans in Chicago, higher prices charged to Puerto Ricans for rent and food and the poor jobs available to Puerto Ricans in Chicago.

NY 100-153735

JWR:mek
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On June 12, 1966, the PLP sponsored a street meeting at West 104th Street and Broadway, New York City, from 1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. to commemorate Puerto Rican Flag Day.

All of the speakers referred to the imperialistic enslavement of Puerto Rico by the United States and called for unity among all revolutionary organizations in the world.

NY T-9
June 13, 1966

On June 19, 1966, the source learned that FELIPE de JESUS, a PLP member in New York City, had gone to Chicago on or about June 16, 1966 "to get in on the rebellion." DE JESUS reportedly met with MILTON ROSEN, President of the PLP, prior to leaving for Chicago and apparently gave DE JESUS instructions on what to do upon his arrival in Chicago.

NY T-10
June 19, 1966

On May 17, 1966, THOMAS JOHNSON, a reporter for the "New York Times", a daily newspaper in New York City, interviewed WILLIAM EPTON, Vice President of the PLP and Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club, to obtain EPTON's assessment of the last two years since the Harlem riots in July, 1964.

EPTON advised that "essentially nothing has changed in the community as far as the conditions of the people. We still have the highest rate of unemployment, dope addiction, poor hospital service,

the highest rate of tuberculosis, the highest rents and the worst slums. Harlem has always been and it still is a potential bomb that any action on the part of the police can ignite and make it go off. Brutality of the police against the people has not changed one bit since 1964. One can still walk the streets and feel the same tension one felt in 1964. Now in the black community there is the added impetus of the war in Viet Nam. The black people feel that it is not their war and they have no interest in it but it is another ingredient added to a very difficult tense situation."

EPTON accused the City of New York of not carrying out its responsibilities and was trying to find someone to use as a scapegoat when all they had to do was to look and see all the elements that make people want to rebel against their present system and that was what actually happened.

EPTON claimed that at that particular time the PLP was trying to give some kind of leadership to the people against the police tactics in the Harlem community and as a result the PLP bore the brunt of the city's attack.

In answer to a question that the Harlem riots were "Communist inspired", EPTON replied that New York City Deputy Mayor, PAUL SCREVANE, "Like most people who have no consciousness or awareness of what is going on in the black community panicked."

EPTON further stated that there is a kind of feeling among white politicians that someone always has to tell the black people or lead the black people to do things. The white politicians seem to think that the black people are not aware of their own conditions, therefore, someone has to tell them what their conditions are which forments an insurrection. EPTON stated that SCREVANE had this old worn out white supremacy idea about black people that someone has to tell them to do something, therefore, anyone who speaks out against the conditions of the people is immediately called a Communist, left wing, left lead, left influenced or Communist inspired.

In the event of another riot, EPTON stated that the PLP's role is quite clear and the PLP states publicly what they are going to do. The PLP supports any position the people take on their own behalf and in their own defense. Whatever the people decide to do and if the PLP considers it a just form of struggle, the PLP will support and do everything it can to make that support as organized as possible.

EPTON further stated that the only way the black people in Harlem can make progress is being organized together to present their grievances in some sort of organized fashion.

EPTON stated that once the people are organized and whatever action they decide to use in their own interests to achieve their ends for national liberation for the black people in the United States, the PLP will support their actions.

NY 100-153735

JWR:mek
4.

On July 16, 1966, Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a street meeting at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City, sponsored by the PLP.

A mimeographed leaflet was being distributed at this meeting, which read as follows:

"WE WILL WIN!

"After almost 350 years of slavery, beatings, intimidations, terror, brainwashings and murder the black people are still fighting back and refuse to suffer more indignities.

"Since we were first brought over here as slaves in 1619 the black people have fought back, revolted and organized to gain our complete freedom and liberation, and that fight is still going on.

"TODAY THE BATTLE IS BEING WAGED BY OUR BROTHERS IN CHICAGO!

"LAST YEAR OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN WATTS, LOS ANGELES FOUGHT GALLANTLY AGAINST THIS RACIST GOVERNMENT AND THEIR POLICE RAISING THE SLOGAN 'THIS IS OUR VIETNAM!'

"IN 1964 IT WAS IN HARLEM, ROCHESTER, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER CITIES.

"THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO ROSE UP TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SAVAGE ATTACKS OF THE POLICE IN CHICAGO!

"THE BLACK PEOPLE ARE ORGANIZING IN THE SOUTH TO CONTROL THEIR OWN DESTINY IN THOSE AREAS WHERE THEY ARE THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION!

"THE COLORED PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA ARE WAGING MILITANT STRUGGLES AGAINST THIS SAME U.S. GOVERNMENT!

"ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES WHITE WORKERS ARE GOING OUT ON STRIKE FOR MORE WAGES, BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, AND THEY HAVE TAKEN A MORE MILITANT STAND!

"THE STRUGGLE GROWS & SPREADS!

"The Vietnamese people are fighting against the same common enemy that is oppressing us here. We have no business being over there when our fight is for our liberation here in the United States. The latest statistics show that 50% of the troops that go into combat in Vietnam are Black!!!!

"The United States Government is murdering us in Vietnam, Chicago, Harlem, Watts and across the south. WE MUST ORGANIZE TO PUT A FINAL END TO THESE CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST COLORED PEOPLES BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT!

"Harlem Progressive Labor Party
"336 Lenox Avenue
"FI 8-2254"

III. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report.

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

1.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

Proposed Plans and Activities

On July 13, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, Director of Community Relations, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, New York, advised Special Agent (SA) JAMES D. BRODY that the current project of National CORE is a drive in Baltimore, Maryland, to advance the Negro there in housing and employment. Mr. SMITH described the term "Black Power", which was recently used by the National Director of CORE, as an economic and political power to advance the aims of the Negro so he can attain his natural status as a United States citizen. He stated the "Black Power" concept is not associated in any way with violence, anti-white sentiments, black nationalism or any other misinterpretation by the press. Mr. SMITH stated he had no knowledge of any specific instances of Communist Party influence or control in the civil rights movement, of which CORE is a part.

Location

On July 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised SA BRODY that CORE's National Offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

Officers

On July 13, 1966, DON SMITH, mentioned above, advised the National Officers of CORE are:

OFFICERS CORE U.S.A.

National Director	FLOYD MC KISSICK
Associate National Director	LINCOLN LYNCH
Special Assistant to National Director	JAMES MC CAIN
Organizational Director	HERBERT CALLENDER
Community Relations Director	DON SMITH

Mr. SMITH stated that the positions of Direct Mail Director and Special Projects Director have been discontinued.

Chapters

Brooklyn Chapter

As of July, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of Brooklyn CORE, 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York:

Chairman	MAJOR OWENS
Co-Chairman	MARY PHIFER
Secretary	SHARON GERSON
Corresponding Secretary	SANDRA SABLER*
Employment Chairman	RONALD CRENSHAW
Education Chairman	STANLEY BRESENOFF
Financial Secretary	KAY FRANCES BETHEA
Community Relations Director	ANN LITTLEJOHN
Rent Strike Chairman	PAUL HEINEGG

NY T-12
July 12, 1966

NY 100-153735
WHB:jal
3.

Bronx Chapter

As of July, 1966, Bronx CORE was very inactive and operated out of the apartment of MABEL HURST. The Bronx CORE consists of the following officers:

Chairman	SOL HERBERT
Vice-Chairman	NAT WILLIAMS (Unofficial)
Secretary	MABEL HURST
Treasurer	SOL HERBERT
Fund Raising	NAT WILLIAMS and TERRY FOLKES

NY T-12
July 11, 1966

New York Chapter

As of July, 1966, New York CORE, located at 307 W. 125th Street, New York City, had the following officers:

Chairman	ROY INNIS
Vice-Chairman	CHARLES VAUGHT
Secretary	ALICE SCOTT
Treasurer	ROBERT HARRIS
Employment Chairman	HARRY TANZER*
Employment Co-Chairman	WILBERT KIRBY
Employment Co-Chairman	JOHN SANCHEZ
Housing Chairman	JAMES SPRINGER
Acting Housing Chairman	LEONARD DE CHAMPS
Fund Raising	BOB DOUGHTY
Education	JOE JACKSON
Community Relations	JESSIE SCOTT

NY T-12
July 11, 1966

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

4.

Queens Chapter

As of July, 1966, Queens CORE OFFICE operated out of the officers' homes and was almost an inactive chapter. The officers were as follows:

Chairman	LONDE LEON of Hollis, Queens
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. IRENE JONES of St. Albans, Queens
Recording Secretary	Mrs. GRACE MIMMS of St. Albans, Queens
Treasurer	ISAIAH CLINTON* of St. Albans, Queens

NY T-12
July 6, 1966

NY 100-153735
WHB:jal

5. Staten Island CORE (S.I. CORE) Chapter

Location

S.I. CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the chairman's home HERBERT HINES, JR., which is located at [redacted] Staten Island, New York. b6 b7C

NY T-13
June 23, 1966

Officers

The following individuals are current officers of S.I. CORE:

STATEN ISLAND

Chairman	HERBERT HINES, JR.
Vice-Chairman	ERDIN ~~E.~~ ANTONSEN*
Corresponding Secretary	JUDY ~~S~~ WIFT

N.Y.

At the present time, no one holds the positions of Recording Secretary and Treasurer in S.I. CORE.

NY T-13
June 23, 1966

At present, S.I. CORE has a total membership of 150 individuals which includs associates who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities. There are about 10 to 15 active members in S.I. CORE. Active members pay $3.00 yearly dues, and associate members pay from $3.00 to $5.00 in yearly dues. according to what each can offer.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are the following individuals:

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

6.

ZEKOR ANTONSEN*
ELAINE OBRINSKY*
Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY*
GAIL SCHNEIDER*
ROBERT SCHNEIDER*
ED TENNE*

CORE Activities
N.Y.

NY T-13
June 23, 1966

Activities of S.I. CORE

ELAINE OBRINSKY* was among six members present at a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on April 19, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-13
April 28, 1966

ERDINE ANTONSEN* was among six members present at a regular meeting of S.I. CORE which was held on May 3, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-13
May 5, 1966

ELAINE OBRINSKY* attended meetings of S.I. CORE which were held on June 7, 14 and 21, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY T-14
June 10, 1966
June 23, 1966

ELAINE OBRINSKY* attended meetings of S.I. CORE which were held on June 14 and 21, 1966, at Staten Island, New York.

NY 100-153735

WHB:jal

Z.

ERDINE ANTONSEN*, Vice-Chairman, of SI. CORE has been unable to attend CORE meetings in the recent past because of a pro-longed back injury.

NY T- 13
June 23, 1966

RFM:kxb
1

NY 100-153735

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party, United States of America as the CP.

I. BACKGROUND

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-8
June 28, 1966

National Officers

The following national officers were elected at the NALC convention held on May 27, 29, 1966 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland:

President - CLEVELAND ROBINSON
Secretary - L. JOSEPH OVERTON
Treasurer - RICHARD PARRISH
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, former NALC President, was named President Emeritus.

The following Vice Presidents were also elected:

ROBERT BATTLE, III
Detroit, Michigan

ERNEST CALLOWAY
St. Louis, Missouri

U. C. CROWDER
Chicago, Illinois

FRANK EVANS
Cleveland, Ohio

WARREN CHAPPEL (phonetic)
Cleveland, Ohio

CLAUDIA GUES (phonetic)
Cleveland, Ohio

JOSEPH T. JACKSON
New Rochelle, New York

B. F. MC LAURIN
New York, New York

MITCHELL ELLIS
New York, New York

HORACE SHEFFIELD
Detroit, Michigan

CALVIN SHERARD
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

THOMAS STARKS
St. Clairsville, Ohio

CHARLES F. STREET
Youngstown, Ohio

L. B. THOMSON
Los Angeles, California

TIMOTHY BLACK
Chicago, Illinois

AGNES WILLIS
New York, New York

OFFICERS N.A.L.C.

RFM:kxb
3

NY 100-153735

BOYD WILSON
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

TROY BRAILEY
Baltimore, Maryland

NY T-8
May 30, 31, 1966

New York Chapter Officers

The NYNALC held its annual election of officers. The following individuals were elected:

MAURICE DOSWELL - President
JOE BROWN - Vice President

Executive Board

The only CP member elected to the Executive Board of the NYNALC was LEO RABOUINE.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

Membership

Source stated he learned there were 600 members of the NALC in the New York Chapter and that there are 16 chapters throughout the United States. However, many of the chapters are in name only, and membership of the NALC has been drastically cut.

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4

NY 100-153735

Source further learned that there are 59 members in Detroit, 16 in Chicago, and 52 members in Cleveland.

NY T-8
May 30, 31, 1966

Source learned that the NALC nationally has a membership of between 800 and 900 members.

NY T-2
June 1, 1966

II. INTEREST OF THE CP IN THE NALC

A CP New York District Negro Commission meeting was held on February 26, 1966, at the Chelsea Hotel, 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City. Two NYNALC caucus members were in attendance. One of these caucus members spoke on the NALC and its history and connection with the labor movement. This spokesman also stated that there was no coordination within the Party itself concerning the Negro and labor activities. As an example, the speaker pointed out that when the NALC has an apprenticeship training program, the NYNALC caucus members have no idea of whom they can send to this NALC program. Further, that the same 2 people are doing all the work in the caucus group and that it needs to be expanded by bringing both young and old into it.

NY T-8
February 28, 1966

The Executive Committee of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP met on March 4, 1966 at 550 Grand Street, New York City.

JAMES TORMEY* chaired the meeting.

It was stated that the Trade Union Commission should evaluate the work done in the NALC. Further it was stated that the NYNALC should have an educational program so that the membership can be taught how to become more effective.

NY T-15
March 8, 1966

On March 13, 1966, the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP met at the Hotel Manhattan, 45th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Among those in attendance were several NYNALC caucus members. One of these caucus members stated the NALC door was open to the Party. He asked that the Trade Unionists for Peace (TUFP)* come to the NALC and work for peace.

NY T-16
March 14, 1966

"The Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, in its edition of March 22, 1966, carried an article entitled "Negro Labor Council to Press for Job Training, Works Program".

The article stated a feature of the coming annual NALC convention scheduled for May 27 - 29 in Baltimore would be the discussion of how to build support for the on-job vocational training program for integration of Negro workers in mass production industries drawn up by the Cleveland Chapter of the NALC.

The program, known as the Evans Plan, was adopted as part of the NALC program at the first meeting of the NALC's Executive Board in January.

It called upon the federal government to set up a nationwide on-the-job program, with equal opportunity

for Negro and white to help fill the critical shortage of technically skilled workers.

Among the other points the program adopted by the NALC were:

"Massive public works program to provide more jobs

"Integration of Negroes in apprenticeship programs

"Join in War on Poverty

"Support of a minimum wage of $2 an hour...

"Abolition of the Black Ghettos which will bring billions of dollars into the homes of black and white workers and provide low-cost and middle income housing for all Americans

"Appointment of a Negro to membership on the National AFL-CIO Executive Council when the next vacancy occurs..."

On April 11, 1966, the New York District CP Board met in Room 15, Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City.

In talking about the New York Labor Movement, JAMES TORMEY* stated, among other things, that the main thing we must do is to stress Negro-Puerto Rican labor unity; organize the unorganized, especially among the low-paid and develop a special relationship with the NALC.

NY T-15
April 12, 1966

"The Worker", in its edition of May 17, 1966, reported that the sixth annual convention of the NALC scheduled May 27 at the Lord Baltimore Hotel would hear I. W. ABEL, President of the United Steel Workers. ABEL, it stated, had spoken at the NALC founding convention in 1960.

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NY 100-153735

III. NYNALC CP CAUCUS AND/OR RELATED ACTIVITIES

Source, on various dates during 1966, identified the following individuals as members of the NYNALC CP caucus:

AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR and MARIAN KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
JOSEPH CHENERY

NY T-8
1966

Source learned that JIM TORMEY* instructed an NYNALC caucus member in February, 1966, to contact two longshoremen from the Brooklyn Local of the Longshoremen's Union in an attempt to involve more Negro longshoremen in the NALC. TORMEY stated that these two individuals are not "our people", meaning they were not CP members. TORMEY characterized them, however, as "good guys", who have a lot of influence with Negro longshoremen. TORMEY stated that "our people in the industry" want to see them become active in the NALC.

TORMEY stated that both individuals should be contacted and an attempt made to get at least one of them into the NALC.

NY T-15
February 28, 1966

On February 23, 1966, a regular membership meeting of the NYNALC took place at 217 West 125th Street, New York City. Approximately 50 individuals were present including several CP caucus members.

The major part of the meeting was taken up with the matter concerning a letter from the National Board of the NALC

to the chapters advising them that the NALC desires to form an alliance with the Trade Union Movement. A long letter addressed to the National Board of the NALC was read criticising this action. The chapter's endorsement of this letter was received and it was to be sent out in the name of the Executive Board of the New York Chapter.

NY T-15
March 1, 1966

On March 2, 1966, an NYNALC caucus member reported to JIM TORMEY* that he had contacted the wife of one of the two men from the Longshoremen's Union, whose name TORMEY had previously given him.

The caucus member stated he was unable to reach TORMEY's contact and was told he could contact him at a meeting of a splinter group of the Negro longshoremen from the Longshoremen's Union. TORMEY's contact was not present at the meeting but the NYNALC caucus member spoke to the group about the advantages of joining the NYNALC.

TORMEY stressed the importance of lining up the longshoremen Negroes to get them back into the NALC.

The NYNALC caucus member advised TORMEY of the last NALC membership meeting and how the NALC National Board had come out with a letter advising them that the NALC was to form an alliance with the Trade Union Movement in the United States. The spokesman pointed out how the membership meeting was against this alliance and had called for a press release in opposition to the release made by the National Board.

The spokesman also stated that a representative of the National Board who was at the meeting attempted to defend the National Board's actions.

TORMEY stated that this statement from the National Board was a good one and that if the NYNALC caucus member had

been at the last NYNALC caucus meeting, he would have known the Party's position on this matter.

TORMEY stated that the reason for the Party's position is that the CP does not desire a Negro community to rally against the Trade Union Movement. TORMEY suggested to the caucus member that he try to get out of this situation gracefully and attempt to head off the damage that was done by the issuance of this press release by the NYNALC criticizing their National Board. TORMEY stated that this is factionalism and disruption in the NALC and this type of thing should not be taken out into the public. TORMEY stated that this is a declaration of war by the NYNALC against the national organization and that this is not good for the rank and file trade unionists within the NALC.

TORMEY also stated that CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) was going to start a push for equal hiring in the Building Trades. TORMEY stated he would prefer to see the NALC be the leader in this movement because if CORE starts the push, they will also attack the Building Trade Unions. TORMEY told the caucus member that he and another individual should start a push against discrimination in hiring in this field.

NY T-15
March 2, 1966

On March 5, 1966, an NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at 435 East Ninth Street, New York City. JIM TORMEY*, HENRY WINSTON* and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* were also in attendance.

It was announced that the NALC convention would be held May 27 - 30, 1966, at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland.

A discussion ensued concerning the recent criticism that the NYNALC had drawn against a press release of A. PHILIP

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10

NY 100-153735

RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH had urged support of all unions, regardless of whether they had discriminated against Negro and Puerto Rican workers. The NYNALC had criticized this stand and stated that labor should be censored for this. One of the caucus members did not support this theory. TORMEY stated that the other caucus members should have voiced their objection to the stand taken by the NYNALC as the Party did not want several Negro groups battling with the unions over this issue. Therefore, he wanted the caucus group to work hard for a retraction of this stand by the NYNALC.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* then proceeded to review the work of the NYNALC CP caucus and commended it highly for what it had done. He stated that it had saved the NALC in New York from members of the NALC who were against the policies of RANDOLPH and CLEVELAND ROBINSON. He contended the Party should and would set up in other cities throughout the United States CP caucus groups like the one in New York.

Another caucus group spokesman stated the New York caucus group should be enlarged and if this was done, they would be able to do more work within the NALC. The spokesman mentioned there were only five or six members in the caucus group and were limited to the work they could do. The spokesman concluded stating it was imperative that this caucus group be enlarged so that they could take up the battle against the Building Trades for its discrimination.

TORMEY and other Party functionaries, including WINSTON, were in favor of this suggestion and stated that they would try to enlarge the caucus group in the near future.

NY T-8
March 8, 1966

The Executive Board of the NYNALC met in New York City on March 8, 1966. Several NYNALC caucus members were observed in attendance.

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11

NY 100-153735

The discussion centered around the coming national convention of the NALC. The New York Chapter wanted a large delegation to attend the convention.

NY T-15
March 9, 1966

The NYNALC CP caucus met at 435 East Ninth Street on April 3, 1966.

There was a discussion re the last NYNALC membership meeting. Criticism was leveled at the group for not nominating one of the caucus members for the Executive Board.

Another one of the caucus members was nominated for the Executive Board but declined because they had served during the past two elections and desired to serve on the Election Committee again.

NY T-15
April 4, 1966

Source stated that a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus group was held at 151 West 16th Street, New York City, on April 23, 1966.

Among the CP functionaries present were:

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON*
JAKE (JACOB) GREEN*,
Baltimore, Maryland
TOMMY DENNIS*,
Detroit, Michigan
JIM TORMEY*

Source advised that a general discussion took place at the meeting regarding the forthcoming NALC convention to be held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966.

JAKE GREEN stated that unless the NALC national organization stepped in and helped organize this convention, it would probably be a failure. He stated his reasons for this conclusion were that the Baltimore Chapter was small and the chapter's president was trying to do the whole job himself. He stated it was too much of a job for one person.

It was decided at this meeting that CLEVELAND ROBINSON (NALC Vice President and Assistant to the President) should be contacted and asked to look into the Baltimore situation, and if it warranted it, help should be sent to Baltimore from the National NALC office.

Source stated that a possible successor to NALC President A. PHILIP RANDOLPH was discussed, since it was rumored that he may go into retirement. Possible successors mentioned were HORACE SHEFFIELD, NALC Vice President from Detroit; JOSEPH OVERTON, NALC Secretary from New York, and CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Vice President and Assistant to the NALC President.

The CP members at the meeting agreed to support CLEVELAND ROBINSON.

Also discussed at the meeting were the following propositions:

1. To back RANDOLPH's resolution to attempt to secure $100,000,000 for the elimination of ghettos.

2. Propose a resolution to elect more Negroes on federal and state levels.

3. Attempt to have the convention introduce and approve a resolution advocating "Peace in Viet Nam".

RFM:kxb
13

NY 100-153735

Source stated they also discussed the possibility that the convention should attempt to secure individuals like the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING or the Congressman from Michigan who has been advocating the peace issue.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

JIM TORMEY* met with an NYNALC caucus member on May 13, 1966.

TORMEY stated with regard to the coming NALC convention that the caucus members should support CLEVELAND ROBINSON for the presidency of the NALC should RANDOLPH retire as rumored. TORMEY stated that they should not support JOE OVERTON for that position since the latter at the last convention presented peace resolutions supporting President JOHNSON. TORMEY stated that either he or CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* would meet with the Party members at the Baltimore convention.

NY T-8
May 16, 1966

The NALC held their annual convention at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Maryland, from May 27 - 29, 1966.

Prior to the convention, A. PHILIP RANDOLPH held a national Executive Board meeting at the same place. At the Executive Board meeting, plans of the convention were discussed and the resolutions to be brought forward were also provided to the NALC Vice Presidents. At this time, RANDOLPH made known his resolution on peace. RANDOLPH's intent was that this resolution would hold off any full debate on the convention floor concerning the United States continuing the war in Viet Nam.

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, HORACE SHEFFIELD, and TROY BRAILEY were against this resolution in the present form.

REM:kxb
14

NY 100-153735

ROBINSON stated that the NALC should not oppose President JOHNSON's stand in Viet Nam; however, if they supported RANDOLPH's resolution, it would appear that they were giving their consent to the JOHNSON Administration policy in Viet Nam and actually apologizing for the way the President was conducting the war. RANDOLPH stated that he would change this resolution prior to presenting it on the convention floor.

CLEVELAND ROBINSON won the election as President of the NALC.

On the convention floor, RANDOLPH presented his peace proposal which was passed, and it appeared that he had not changed it one bit from the one he had presented to the Executive Board on May 26, 1966.

The Party did not exert any influence or domination at the NALC convention nor did it hold any caucus meetings while in Baltimore.

Source identified the following CP members in attendance at the convention in the following capacities:

JAKE GREEN*,
Baltimore, Maryland - Observer
BILL TAYLOR,
New York, New York - Observer
LAURIE TAYLOR,
New York, New York - Observer
ARTHUR KNIGHT,
New York, New York - Observer
MARIAN KNIGHT,
New York, New York - Observer
JOHN CUTCH,
New York, New York - Observer
LEO RABOUINE,
New York, New York - Observer
JAMES JACKSON*,
New York, New York, Press Representative, "The Worker"
GEORGE MEYERS*,
Baltimore, Maryland, Press Representative, "The Worker"

NY T-8
May 30, 31, 1966

RFM:kxb
15

NY 100-153735

On May 30, 1966, an NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held at 151 West 16th Street, New York City. JIM TORMEY* was also present at this meeting.

The meeting was held principally to discuss with TORMEY the results of the NALC convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27 - 29, 1966.

The Party, although not exerting any influence on the convention, felt that they had gained a victory, since CLEVELAND ROBINSON was elected as President of the NALC. Also they were pleased that AGNES WILLIS had been re-elected as Vice President of the NALC. TORMEY stated that the Party was disappointed that they were unable to get a peace resolution before the convention which would be in favor of their position, rather than the one A. PHILIP RANDOLPH had proposed, which backed the JOHNSON Administration. However, TORMEY stated, we gained two points, and by losing on the peace issue it is not too bad.

NY T-8
May 31, 1966

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* is President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The "Research Committee" of SCLC is a committee made up of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* and his advisors, STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES*, HARRY WACHTEL*, and BAYARD RUSTIN*, all of New York City.

NY T-17
April, 1966

AL DUCKETT, Public Relations man, New York City, stated that a tour of singer BILLY ECKSTINE had to be cancelled due to ECKSTINE's illness. The money from this tour was to go to SCLC, but because of the cancellation, DUCKETT had lost MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* and SCLC's business. However, DUCKETT complained that Mrs. KING still owed him $1,800 for work he had performed for her.

NY T-18
March 31, 1966

CLARENCE JONES* stated on April 14, 1966 that he had spent all of his time while he was at an SCLC Board Meeting in Miami, Florida, arguing over what should go into the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. JONES remarked "We gave it to them. We gave it to JOHNSON". JONES claimed the resolution appeared on the front page of the "New York Times" and that it showed his "fine handwork" in drafting the resolution.

NY T-19
April 14, 1966

The "New York Times" dated April 14, 1966, page 1, contained an article datelined April 13, 1966, Atlanta, Georgia, captioned "Dr. King's Group Scores Ky Junta". The article stated that SCLC, headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, "called on the Johnson Administration today to abandon the ruling military

junta of South Viet Nam and consider withdrawing from the country altogether." It also urged the Administration to seek free elections in Viet Nam. According to the "New York Times" article, the Executive Board of SCLC adopted this resolution at a meeting in Miami, Florida and MARTIN LUTHER KING, announced it at a news conference there. It was noted that it was the first time SCLC had taken a formal stand on the Viet Nam war.

"The Worker", dated April 19, 1966, also had a page 1 story favorable to the above SCLC resolution on Viet Nam.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

On April 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ADELE KANTER, Office Manager, SCLC Office, 200 West 57th Street, New York City, N.Y. were in contact. KANTER inquired if LEVISON knew anything about the impending SCLC "Newsletter". LEVISON stated that he had discussed it with JUNIS GRIFFIN, SCLC Public Relations Director, N.Y. who said the letter was being prepared. KANTER advised LEVISON that she had a conversation with JAMES HARRISON, SCLC bookkeeper, Atlanta, GA. on April 17, 1966 and he apprised her of the breakdown of the duties of SCLC personnel engaged in financial matters. HARRISON stated he was the individual who handled the receipts and payroll matters. LEVISON stated that that was correct. KANTER further mentioned to LEVISON that $10,000 was in a Boston bank and KANTER had inquired if the money had come from a donor or not. HARRISON advised that the sum had come from an anonymous donor. KANTER further told LEVISON that she inquired of HARRISON as to why SCLC in New York had not received a receipt for a $1,000 donation from the labor union in New York. HARRISON stated the $1,000 was in a separate bank account and was being used to pay back money the SCLC had borrowed. LEVISON told KANTER to determine if the $1,000 check from the Transport Workers Union, which had originally been made payable to Dr. KING* rather than to SCLC, had been straightened out. LEVISON stated the check was returned by SCLC hoping the union would make a larger contribution. Before concluding their contact, LEVISON told KANTER that he recently talked to MARTIN LUTHER KING about Chicago, and KING advised him that he could not work with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

because they could not be trusted.

NY T-17
April 18, 1966

On April 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* were in contact. LEVISON mentioned that MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.* wanted to talk to him about SCLC's program in Chicago, however, they had not been able to get together. LEVISON was of the opinion that KING wanted to discuss the formulation of the Chicago program. LEVISON mentioned that BAYARD RUSTIN* was in Chicago to unify many civil rights groups. LEVISON further stated that according to HARRY WACHTEL*, RUSTIN was disturbed because SCLC had recently passed the resolution on Viet Nam. RUSTIN had attended a civil rights meeting in Washington, D.C. recently where the civil rights organizations agreed they would not get involved in the Viet Nam war.

JONES* stated to LEVISON* that he had watched the newspapers very closely for a statement by a major civil rights leader attacking KING's* position on Viet Nam, but to date, there had been none. JONES stated the Viet Nam resolution came precisely at the time that people in the United States Senate were saying the same thing. LEVISON acknowledged there were similar statements from other prominent people, such as Senators COOPER of Kentucky and RUSSELL of Georgia, but disagreed that the reticence of civil rights leaders who spoke was due to this. LEVISON believed the civil rights leaders were holding their tongues because they were glad KING had stuck his neck out. LEVISON stated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and WHITNEY YOUNG, Executive Direcotr, Urban League, now were considered by President JOHNSON as his men. LEVISON stated that KING is now in a different relationship with the White House than he used to be. LEVISON stated that WILKINS and YOUNG were accomplishing what they wanted in Washington and it put KING in a less advantageous position, which is where YOUNG and WILKINS wanted him to be. U.S.A.

NY T-20
April 23, 1966

On April 29, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON * and DORA McDONALD, Secretary to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, were in contact. U.S.A.

MC DONALD stated that KING had scheduled a meeting of certain key SCLC personnel for May 2, 1966, in Atlanta and he wanted LEVISON to attend. LEVISON remarked that he had already discussed the meeting with KING and that he (LEVISON) planned to be there.

NY T-17
April 29, 1966

On May 1, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* were in contact. LEVISON told JONES of his plans to attend a meeting in Atlanta of the "Structural Committee" of SCLC which was scheduled for May 2, 1966. LEVISON inquired of JONES if he had made any progress in obtaining the contribution for SCLC from a trade union. JONES replied that he had been unable to get the contribution, but he was continuing his efforts.

NY T-18
May 1, 1966

On May 7, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES* had a conference. They discussed the elections held in Alabama on May 3, 1966. All agreed that JOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of SCLC's Special Projects, should not have been permitted to select the Negro candidates who made the races. They agreed they would have picked a different slate altogether from that selected by WILLIAMS. LEVISON suggested that KING write an article for a national magazine analyzing the Alabama vote because KING's statements on the election results had not received much publicity in the press. LEVISON stated he would try to get an article in "Harpers","Atlantic," or the "Saturday Evening Post" but if unable to do so, he was confident he could get an article in the magazine section of the "New York Times".

LEVISON* than suggested that he and JONES* get together with KING* for several hours to exchange ideas on the article. KING stated any meeting would have to take place in Chicago because he was returning there on May 10, 1966. They all agreed to meet in Chicago on May 12, 1966.

NY T-20
May 7, 1966

NY 100-153735

On May 11, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* commented that he was going to Chicago on May 12, 1966 to see MARTIN LUTHER KING*. He stated that he had to work on the draft of a statement which he was to give to SANFORD GOTTLIEB, National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). The statement was to be attributed to MARTIN LUTHER KING and was for use in connection with the Voters March on Washington, D.C., to be held May 15, 1966 in protest of the United States policy in Viet Nam. JONES stated that the March's sponsors had asked KING to attend but JONES commented that KING would be unable to do so. JONES indicated that the next best thing would be to have the lengthy statement from KING and that this was one of the number of reasons he (JONES) was going to Chicago.

U.S.A.

NY T-19
May 11, 1966

On May 10, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and DORA MC DONALD were in contact. LEVISON inquired if Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY had acknowledged the letter sent to him by MARTIN LUTHER KING* which had been composed by LEVISON and applauded his (KENNEDY's) statement on Viet Nam. MC DONALD answered that Senator KENNEDY had written a beautiful two page letter to KING. LEVISON requested a copy of this letter so that he could see how Senator KENNEDY treated the matter.

U.S.A.
D.C.

NY T-17
May 10, 1966

U.S.A.

On May 13, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* was in contact with ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC, concerning the proposed statement from MARTIN LUTHER KING* for the Voters March on Washington on May 15, 1966. JONES stated that he had in mind a letter or a statement from KING which would essentially be a restatement of the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. JONES wanted KING's authorization to compose the letter in such a manner and stated he would say nothing new, but would include that KING regretted he could not attend the March. YOUNG agreed and believed the letter would be acceptable.

NY T-20
May 13, 1966

On May 14, 1966, ANDREW YOUNG and CLARENCE JONES* were again in contact and YOUNG agreed to JONES' preparing a letter which would essentially be the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam with a few omissions. JONES indicated that he prepared the statement, addressed it to NORMAN THOMAS and Reverend WILLIAM COFFIN, Co-Chairman of the March and signed the letter MARTIN LUTHER KING*. The letter contained, in part, the following:

"American policy has become imprisoned in the destiny of the military oligarchy. Not only the Viet Cong, but Buddhists, Catholics and students in Vietnam have expressed contempt for the government we are blindly supporting in Vietnam. The continuation of this war has curtailed Domestic Welfare programs in this country causing the poor, whites and Negroes, to bear the heaviest burden both at home and on the war front.

"The principle of dissent has also been affected because of efforts to characterize opposition to the war as disloyal.

"As one committed to non-violence I believe the war must be condemned on the ground that was is not the way to solve social problems.....I believe the moment is now opportune and the need urgent to reassess our position and seriously examine the wisdom of prompt withdrawal. Our government must seriously and sincerely seek free elections and pledge to abide by the results."

NY T- 20
May 14, 1966

On May 17, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and MARTIN LUTHER KING* were in contact. Their contact was to discuss an article LEVISON was writing for KING. The article was to present KING's analysis of the recent Alabama elections. KING stated he liked the article that had been prepared by LEVISON. However, KING had several comments he wanted to make. He stated that with reference to the coverage of the Confederation of Alabama Political Organizations (COAPO), he wanted it known that there was also another political organization in the state. He stated he did not want it to appear that SCLC

was blowing its own horn, even though COAPO had come out of SCLC's activities. KING stated that COAPO was the first grassroots political organization known to the state of Alabama.

KING* further stated that JOSEA WILLIAMS had recently made a statement in Alabama to the effect that some of the labor people were trying to put money behind Alabama gubernatorial candidate and former congressman, CARL ELLIOTT. They wanted to give the money to Negroes to organize for ELLIOTT. KING stated that some of the Negroes that were to receive some of this money were from COAPO. JOSEA WILLIAMS had stated that as a result of the hard work and sacrifice COAPO had gotten Negroes to register, but now labor was trying to come in and make the decisions. KING stated that when Ohio labor officials heard of WILLIAMS' statement they became upset, and KING received three or four phone calls from labor officials. KING concluded by stating that in the future, he would have to rely more on wealthy people for aid in solving the economic problems of SCLC.

NY T-17
May 17, 1966

On May 28, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.*, WALTER FAUNTROY, a Washington, D.C., representative, SCLC, CLARENCE JONES* and STANLEY LEVISON* held a conference to discuss the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING on the television show "Face The Nation". KING wanted the thinking of the others on some of the questions which might be put to him, such as the posture of SNCC, black nationalism, the Black Panther Party, the Presidential Conference on civil rights and Viet Nam.

LEVISON advised that KING should remember the press depicts him as a moderate and he should urge nonviolent but militant attitude. LEVISON stated that KING should urge the Negro not to take abuse and the economic and the political are means, and brotherhood is the end. LEVISON further counselled KING to make it clear that he is not part of a separatist trend and that he hoped to achieve unity in the Negro movement.

KING referred to a speech made by ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in which POWELL called on American Negroes to abandon the conference table in seeking equality and to seek a position of

"black power" and what he termed "audacious power". KING stated he might be asked about POWELL's speech and also about having conferences. CLARENCE JONES* commented that the fact that SNCC is not going to take part in the Presidential conference on civil rights and other such acts by civil rights groups are negative and will hurt the whole group.

LEVISON* suggested to KING* that he should point out that under President TRUMAN a government committee indicated the Federal Government was the biggest violator of segregation, and made recommendations, and that now the Administration has committees which have unearthed important conditions and have spotlighted these conditions. LEVISON stated that in the absence of a militant movement which compels the government to act, nothing usually is done. KING agreed that this was a good way to express it.

FAULTROY suggested that one question might be where the billions of dollars for KING's program would come from. LEVISON indicated that the one answer would be where did the money come from to finance the war and for the beautification of highways.

Next, KING*wanted to know how to handle a question concerning a "long, Hot summer". LEVISON* suggested that he answer in a guarded way, such as where injustice is located there is a possibility of a riot.

LEVISON* brought up the possibility of the question on Viet Nam and JONES* stated that the answer should be the SCLC resolution on Viet Nam. LEVISON suggested an additional point that Negroes are shouldering a heavier burden of the war because of their economic status. He stated that there were more Negroes at the front than other Americans and this was an unfair position. LEVISON further commented that KING might say he agreed with Secretary of Defense McNAMARA's statement on the draft stating that if the government provides equal opportunity and equal justice he would agree, however, it is unequal to call Negroes and underprivileged whites in the draft.

NY T-17
May 28, 1966

On June 8, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with one JOSEPH ROBISON (Phonetic), identified as representing the American Jewish Congress. This contact concerned the Memphis, Tennessee to Jackson, Mississippi, March being conducted by MARTIN LUTHER KING* and other civil rights leaders in support of JAMES MEREDITH. LEVISON stated the civil rights leaders wanted all the assistance they could get. He then gave some details of the March and instructed ROBISON to tell anyone who was interested to go to the Centenary Methodist Church, Mississippi Boulevard, Memphis, Tennessee and transportation would be provided to the March. LEVISON indicated that he would also join this March prior to its completion. Later on June 8, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with WILLIAM STEIN, church fund raiser for SCLC. STEIN related that he was trying to get financial aid for the March and was trying to enlist people to join the March. STEIN told LEVISON that WYATT WALKER, former Executive Director, SCLC, told him that he had cancelled two plane loads of people who planned to join the March because the "Deacons for Defense" were involved in the March, and as a result, NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) had pulled out. WALKER was trying to reach MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. to persuade him to pull out of the March. STEIN stated, however, that KING was not opposed to working with the Deacons for Defense since he saw nothing wrong with it.

NY T-17
June 8, 1966

On June 9, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with DORA MC DONALD. According to MC DONALD, she had received word from MATTHEW MOORE, an official of the United Steel Workers, that the steel workers union was ready to join the march in support of JAMES MEREDITH to Jackson, Mississippi. MOORE, she said, related that the union was ready with money and men and that all that was needed was word from KING.* MC DONALD said that MOORE instructed her to place a call to I. W. ABEL, President of the United Steel Workers, and to follow that with a registered letter with the instructions. She asked LEVISON to prepare this message for her and LEVISON acknowledged that they desperately needed money, also men, for the march. (S) (U)

LEVISON* prepared the following message for MC DONALD to send to the United Steel Workers: (S) (U)

"Once again conscience of nation is aroused by another atrocity on a public highway. We are continuing march begun by James Meredith to dramatize need for legislation to protect non-violent protestors seeking constitutional rights as well as for long range solutions. American society must finally adopt to be true to itself. (X)W

"We need support of all people of good will in form of personal participation in the march as well as funds to sustain it. We were not prepared for this emergency financially or organizationally. Nevertheless we are trying to meet it while continuing extensive SCLC programs in Chicago, Georgia and Alabama. We deeply appreciate your past support and know we can count the Steel Workers as true friends in this new test facing our democracy. Please send contributions to 334 Auburn, Atlanta. " (X)W

LEVISON* instructed MC DONALD to add to the message information as to where the marchers should report and that transportation from Memphis, Tennessee, to the line of march would be provided. (X)W

MC DONALD informed LEVISON* that the United Automobile Workers also is desirous of assisting in the March and wanted to know if she should send the same communication to them. LEVISON agreed but told MC DONALD that she should first contact ANDREW YOUNG, since he could have been in contact with WALTER REUTHER, President of the United Automobile Workers. (X)W U.S.A.

[NY T-17
June 9, 1966] (X)W

On June 10, 1966, HARRY WACHTEL* and STANLEY LEVISON* made arrangements to attend an SCLC meeting on June 13, 1966. WACHTEL told LEVISON that he heard MARTIN LUTHER KING* was coming back from Mississippi on June 12 and wanted the Atlanta meeting to begin the morning of June 13.

NY T- 17
June 10, 1966

On June 10, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and CLARENCE JONES*

also discussed the SCLC meeting. LEVISON indicated the meeting would concern finances and would be based on a memo he had sent MARTIN LUTHER KING* several weeks ago. This memo indicated that only about one half of the income that was anticipated by SCLC would actually come in. The entire years budget would be expended in the first six months. LEVISON stated that SCLC keeps talking about a reserve, but the reserve of $100,000 amounts to only one months budget and would not solve any problems. LEVISON stated that he was going to recommend that KING resume holding rallies in cities. JONES mentioned that GEORGE LAWRENCE, SCLC representative, New York City, had again become active. LEVISON and JONES agreed that the only time LAWRENCE became active was when something newsworthy occurred, such as the Mississippi March.

LEVISON* and JONES* then discussed the Mississippi March and LEVISON indicated it was planned for 16 days and would get to Jackson on the 22nd or 23rd of June, where a large rally similar to the one held in Montgomery, Alabama, would take place. LEVISON and JONES indicated they both would join the March the last few days. LEVISON stated that he was fearful the March would dwindle to a handful if it continued for too long. He and JONES agreed that the emphasis should be on getting people to join the March. LEVISON informed JONES that SCLC was requesting people to go to the March and noted that United Steel Workers and the United Automobile Workers Unions had offered to help. JONES stated that he believed individuals such as RALPH HELSTEIN* should be given some responsibility. LEVISON agreed and stated HELSTEIN could lead a delegation of important trade unionists and could put up the money to charter a plane from Chicago. LEVISON and JONES then agreed that they would meet on June 12, 1966 to discuss recommendations which they would make to MARTIN LUTHER KING concerning SCLC's contribution to the Mississippi March.

U.S.A.

NY T-17
June 10, 1966

On June 12, 1966, a conference was held between MARTIN LUTHER KING*, STANLEY LEVISON*, BAYARD RUSTIN* and WALTER FAUNTROY. This conference was in regard to the Mississippi March in progress which was protesting the shooting

of JAMES MEREDITH. KING stated that he had decided to extend the time for the completion of the March until June 26, 1966. He expected to have approximately 2,000 participants in the March and 20,000 to 25,000 in Jackson for the climax. KING requested BAYARD RUSTIN* and WALTER FAUNTROY to go to Mississippi to aid in the March. RUSTIN expressed reluctance to go for fear that STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC and FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of CORE and "other left wingers would take advantage" of him and that "it might degenerate into a black nationalist thing". U.S.A.

KING* agreed that CARMICHAEL would give them trouble but stated it was good that CARMICHAEL did not have a large following. KING stated that CARMICHAEL had complained that SCLC was getting all of the publicity.

The above conference then shifted to civil rights demands on the Federal Government. KING stated that the civil rights movement would not be able to get the billions of dollars they wanted because of the Viet Nam war.

Before concluding the conference, LEVISON* agreed that he would raise funds for the purpose of aiding the Mississippi March and received permission from MARTIN LUTHER KING to run an advertisement in the "New York Times" to raise money.

NY T-17
June 12, 1966

On June 15, 1966 MARTIN LUTHER KING* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact concerning the need for funds for the Mississippi March. KING referred to the SCLC conference held in Atlanta, Georgia on June 14 which LEVISON had attended and indicated that it was decided at this conference that various civil rights organizations engaged in the March would send out their own appeals for funds. KING then urged LEVISON to expeditiously handle the SCLC fund appeal because the marchers were in desperate need of money. KING commented that the March was going favorably and that more voter registrations were being obtained than were expected.

NY T-17
June 15, 1966

NY 100-135735

On June 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ANDREW YOUNG were in contact. YOUNG requested LEVISON to furnish expenses for a "gang of kids" who were planning to leave Chicago on June 19 or June 20 to join the Mississippi March. LEVISON agreed to send the necessary funds of $930 on that date. LEVISON further commented that it had been decided to raise funds through the use of SCLC mailing lists rather than placing an advertisement in the "New York Times". LEVISON further agreed to request funds from various church organizations and he agreed to furnish YOUNG with a list of between 50 and 100 institutes from which SCLC might obtain contributions of $1,000. LEVISON advised YOUNG that he would remain in New York City and work on getting money for the Mississippi March until near the conclusion of the March.

NY T-17
June 18, 1966

On June 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* was in contact with WALTER FAUNTROY. They discussed the Mississippi March and how to provide transportation for the individuals interested in joining the March. FAUNTROY indicated that he desired that some of the trains coming into Jackson, Mississippi, be made "freedom trains".

NY T-17
June 18, 1966

On June 19, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact. They agreed to go to Jackson, Mississippi on June 23, 1966. JOHN TARGUSEE*, an associate of CLARENCE JONES, had made six reservations in his name for a flight to Jackson.

N.Y.

NY T-17
June 19, 1966

On June 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON* and ADELE KANTER were in contact. LEVISON stated he did not know where the New York people could join the Mississippi March on June 23 but that he would be able to find out. He suggested that those interested in joining the March be encouraged to take the regularly scheduled trains to Jackson, Mississippi. ADELE KANTER mentioned that a New York Committee for a MEREDITH March had been formed and BAYARD RUSTIN* was made the coordinator.

NY T-17
June 20, 1966

On June 21, 1966, CLARENCE JONES* and HARRY WACHTEL* were in contact regarding the Mississippi March. WACHTEL indicated a chartered plane was taking a group of approximately 100 on June 24, 1966 to Jackson. This group would include JACKIE ROBINSON, WYATT WALKER and other "celebrities". Arrangements for the flight had been made by BAYARD RUSTIN*.

U.S.A.

NY T-20
June 21, 1966

On June 22, 1966, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING*, STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES* and HARRY WACHTEL*. KING advised them of the pressing financial problems encountered in the Mississippi March and that they were $9,000 in the red and were expecting to be at least $20,000 in the red by the end of the March. KING stated that a meeting between SCLC, SNCC and CORE took place on June 22, 1966 and that all three organizations indicated they were without funds. KING stated that he would raise $10,000 before June 26 and SNCC and CORE had agreed to raise $5,000 and $4,000 respectively.

KING stated that the Mississippi March had received a very poor reception as of that time and attributed this to the black nationalist controversy, the statements made in Mississippi concerning violence and the credability of the March itself. He stated that funds had not been received and this necessitated personal appeals to individuals. KING requested the names of individuals that might furnish funds. HARRY WACHTEL* stated he would appeal to RALPH HELSTEIN* and WALTER REUTHER. KING advised that he had received $5,000 from REUTHER on June 19, 1966. STANLEY LEVISON* advised KING to contact THEODORE KHEEL, New York City Attorney, and to get from him names of other people who might contribute. KING stated that JAMES HOFFA, Teamsters Union, had given $25,000 to aid the March, and HOFFA should be recontacted to determine if the teamsters would give more. KING stated that all money collected should be sent to the First Methodist Church, Jackson, Mississippi.

U.S.A.

In analyzing the poor reception given the March, KING* stated people misunderstood it and that , in fact, several times he had considered pulling out. All of those participating in the conference agreed that the ideological differences between the participating civil rights organizations would have to come to a head as soon as possible. They stated they did not understand how a confrontation had been avoided for such a long period.

NY T-17
June 22, 1966

On July 1, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING* and STANLEY LEVISON* were in contact. KING discussed his desire to write an article in a national magazine restating his philosophy of nonviolence. LEVISON told KING that such magazines are not interested in a restatement but are looking for something different. KING stated that he wanted to clarify many misconceptions that have developed concerning his philosophy and to explain why a mood of violence has come into being in the Negro freedom movement. He mentioned that he would include a discussion on "Defensive Violence". KING stated that he believed there was no military solution to the Negro problem.

LEVISON* maintained that a magazine of smaller circulation might accept such an article. He contended that civil rights as an issue does not have the centrality it did previously and that, therefore, magazines are not interested because they feel their readers are not that much interested. LEVISON suggested that a restatement of KING's philosophy of nonviolence could be properly done in a book and that it was time for another book by KING. KING said he would work on the book in September, 1966.

KING* and LEVISON* also discussed the possibility of getting out another fund-appeal mailing. It was LEVISON's opinion that such an appeal should be held off until September, 1966, since appeals had been made in April and May, 1966.

LEVISON* noted that the Summer of 1966 promised to be sparse from a standpoint of income unless some special efforts could be generated. He insisted that the financial situation

has to be watched very carefully and that they must become very selective about projects. LEVISON blamed the current financial squeeze on a combination of the war in Viet Nam and the impression the anti-poverty program has created. He explained that a large number of the liberal elements have moved to another issue while a large number of the elements in the Negro community have moved over to "a kind of social welfare approach".

KING* agreed that there is a serious problem but felt there are sources of income that have not been tapped. LEVISON* commented on the inroads that have been made on this fund-raising efforts by the anti-poverty program. He asserted that ministers have become an arm of this program with the result that not only is money lost but dedicated men are removed from the mass action ranks.

LEVISON* posed the question of the proper method to be pursued under the existing conditions. He stated that to proceed on the old basis could be fatal. He noted as examples CORE and SNCC. He said that as they die they will become noisier and more militant in their expression. He said that SCLC should avoid finding less and less interest by repeating old slogans and the call for action of another period. LEVISON felt that it is vitally important to hold a "retreat" to examine this question and KING agreed. They decided, tentatively, to hold this "retreat" in Chicago the week before the convention of the SCLC scheduled for the first week in August (in Atlanta, Georgia).

KING* and LEVISON* also agreed to explore the possibility of Federal grants as a source of funds as well as grants from foundations.

NY T-17
July 1, 1966

On July 12, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR* and STANLEY LEVISON* discussed a freedom movement rally held July 7, 1966 in Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois. KING believed 60,000 people had attended, although the police had estimated 30,000. Both KING and LEVISON felt the rally went well.

KING* stated he wanted to discuss an "action program" with LEVISON* because SCLC was confronted with financial problems. KING stated he was convinced there was money to be obtained in Chicago, it was just a matter of organizing. He felt most members would support them as well as most social clubs. He believed they could raise $50,000 in Chicago and that people in the white community had money which they had not tapped as yet.

KING* advised LEVISON* that he was considering getting WILLIAM STEIN to spend a month to six weeks in Chicago organizing a fund drive. KING stated if a situation arose where STEIN needed a "front man", KING could provide a Negro for the job. LEVISON stated a Negro preacher would be good to work with STEIN and LEVISON believed STEIN would go to Chicago and do the job.

LEVISON* commented that it is necessary to raise the money in Chicago because SCLC cannot make an appeal somewhere else for Chicago. He said the attitude would be that SCLC could raise it in Chicago, that there are churches there. LEVISON continued that he would discuss it with STEIN, that he does not see why it cannot be done. LEVISON noted, however, that it meant rearranging the plans he had. He said he wanted STEIN to work on a dialogue for foundations and that they already had drawn up a prospectus. He added that he would have to take this over himself and handle the foundations.

KING inquired if LEVISON could work on this and get it to Chicago by July 18, 1966. LEVISON said it could not be done that way because, in dealing with foundations, it is necessary to make appointments with the directors at their convenience. He said he had wanted STEIN to meet with them. LEVISON stated that he believes that foundations are now the places to go and that he cannot think of any other source today that should be more interested in the balanced approach KING has. He said he is anxious to make as many of these approaches as possible.

NY T-17
July 12, 1966

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

ERDINE ANTONSEN and ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On September 13, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN discussed the CP on Staten Island, New York, and stated that she and her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, were then affiliated with the CP. ERDINE ANTONSEN also stated that she desired to get a discussion group going in order to inform people about Socialism and Communism.

NY T-21
September 14, 1965

At a CP meeting which was held at Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963, ZEKOR ANTONSEN was described as "Chairman of the Party on Staten Island and recognized as such".

NY T-22
February 25, 1963

ISAIAH CLINTON

Source, an admitted member of the CP from 1946 to 1951, advised that ISAIAH CLINTON was a member of the Bedford Stuyvesant CP section from 1948 to 1951.

NY T-23
November 30, 1956

NY 100-153735

TOMMY DENNIS

TOMMY DENNIS was Chairman of the Michigan District CP as of March 29, 1966.

NY T-24
March 29, 1966

FELIPE DE JUS

The June 21, 1966, issue of "Challenge", a newspaper published by the PLP in NY, NY, identifies FELIPE DE JUS as Editor in Chief of the Spanish section of this newspaper.

MILDRED ATHELTINE EDELMAN

MILDRED ATHELTINE EDELMAN is commonly known as MILDRED MC ADORY. She was elected a member at large of the National Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America ('CPUSA'), at the 17th National Convention of the CPUSA held in December, 1959, in New York City.

NY T-25
December, 1959

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN, as of March, 1966, was Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

NY T-26
March, 1966

GUS HALL

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, Page 1, in reporting on the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held in NYC on June 22-26, 1966, said GUS HALL was elected General Secretary of the Party.

RALPH HELSTEIN

During 1944, source asked RALPH HELSTEIN (President of the United Packing House Workers of America) if he was a Communist. HELSTEIN replied to the effect that the probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his belief. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement.

NY T-27
During 1944

JAMES JACKSON

"The Worker", April 12, 1966, listed JAMES JACKSON as its publisher.

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee of the CP.

NY T-28
July 12, 1965

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

CLARENCE JONES (continued)

The source advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

NY T-29
February 26, 1957

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-28
February 12, 1966

MARY LAUB

MARY LAUB is the wife of LEVI LAUB, National Student Director of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

NY T-10
July 8, 1966

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CPUSA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His

STANLEY DAVID LEVISON (continued)

differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherance to Communism.

NY T-28
April, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA and Chairman of the Illinois District CP.

NY T-30
February 15, 1965

JOHN EDWARD MARQUSEE

JOHN EDWARD MARQUSEE appeared before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 7, 1953, at an Executive Hearing. He admitted membership in the CP from 1948 through 1951.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected as a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 17th National Convention held in December, 1959, in New York City.

NY T-25
December, 1959

NY 100-153735

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisianna. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-31
October 30, 1953

WILLIAM OBRINSKY

As of April, 1954, WILLIAM OBRINSKY was a dues paying member of the CPUSA.

NY T-31
April 14, 1954

The "Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1962, carried an article entitled "Obrinsky Takes the 5th in Probe of Red Links". According to this article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY appeared as a witness at a sub-committee hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, held in Washington, D.C., on December 13, 1962. The article stated that OBRINSKY "declined to tell House probers yesterday whether he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party". According to the article, OBRINSKY "invoked the Fifth Amendment more then 30 times in declining to answer all committee questions".

WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CPUSA and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-15
January 14, 1966

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1958.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

BAYARD RUSTIN (continued)

The source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "Rustin calls me constantly--openly".

NY T-32
September 25, 1963

Another source advised on February 19 and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-33
February 19 and 20, 1964

A source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CPUSA.

NY T 26
January 21, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SANDRA SABLER

SANDRA SABLER attended a meeting of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) which was held at Schuster Hall, Hunter College Campus, Bronx, New York, on September 30, 1964.

NY T-34
October 6, 1964

SANDRA SABLER (continued)

A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix of this report.

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNIEDER attended a CPUSA meeting which was held at his residence, [redacted] Staten Island, New York. b6 b7C

NY T-22
October 5. 1964

On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA.

NY T-22
July 3, 1961 and
January 16, 1962

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CPUSA meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CPUSA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CPUSA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CPUSA.

NY T-22
July 3, 1961 and
January 16, 1962

NY 100-153735

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Board and is in charge of New York District CP Youth activities.

NY T-8
December 29, 1965

HARRY LEWIS TANSER also known as
Harry Tanzer

HARRY TANSER is connected with the Spartacist Group and is a former member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

NY T-35
April 15, 1966

A characterization of the Spartacist Group is contained in the Appendix of this report under the heading of Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

EDMUND TENNERIELLO also known as
Ed Tenne

EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

NY T-36
July 15, 1948

NY 100-153735

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a CP, New York District, functionary in charge of trade union activites.

NY T-8
April 25, 1966

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice-President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-37
December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

NY T-38
March 5, 1944

HARRY WACHTEL (continued)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that his organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP.

NY T-8
March 29, 1966

HENRY WINSTON

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, on page 1, reported that HENRY WINSTON was elected National Chairman of the CP during the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held on June 22-26, 1966, in New York, New York.

HERBERT WRIGHT

HERBERT WRIGHT is a member of the Illinois Communist Party State Board and Staff and is Chairman of the Illinois Party's Trade Union Commission.

NY T-2
June 14, 1966

NY 100 [redacted]735

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (RCFI)

A source advised on September 9, 1964, the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly criticize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The November-December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead described this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NY 100-[illegible]35

APPENDIX

1.

TRADE UNIONISTS FOR PEACE (NEW YORK)
Also known as Labor For Peace

A source advised on August 16, 1965, that a meeting of 16 people was held on August 12, 1965, in Room 18K, Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, New York. The chairman of the meeting stated the meeting was called to form an organization to be tentatively called "Labor For Peace" for the purpose of mobilizing the labor class for the cause of peace, particularly in Vietnam. The chairman stated that, "We as Party people are organizing this group, but we want it to broaden and expand to include workers who are not associated with the Party." He stated it was necessary to mobilize the rank and file union membership to the cause of peace to such an extent that the union membership will support "our organization."

A second source advised on August 20, 1965, that the name of the new group called "Labor For Peace" had been changed to Trade Unionists For Peace (TUFP). This same source stated on September 17, 1965, that at a meeting of the TUFP which was held on September 16, 1965, at the Hotel Woodstock, 137 West 43rd Street, New York City, it was stated that the aims and purposes of the organization was to organize trade unionists who are interested in peace and against United States intervention in Vietnam.

A third source advised on September 23, 1965, that at a meeting of Club 19, of the Communist Party (CP), United States of America (USA), which was held on September 22, 1965, in Brooklyn, New York, it was stated that since none of the organizations for peace in Vietnam have won the support of the workers, the CP had set up an organization in the trade union movement called the TUFP.

A fourth source advised on December 14, 1965, that at a meeting of the CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission, which was held on December 12, 1965, in New York City, it was stated that the CP had set up a caucus of Party members in TUFP which formulates the kind of policy to be carried out by this organization. It was also stated that it was up to the Party to involve workers in this organization and attempt to tie up the ideas of peace with economics.

The second source advised on May 9, 1966, that the TUFP is currently located in Room 408, at 857 Broadway, New York, New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

New York, New York
August 9, 1966

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above, at New York. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NY T-1 Who was in a position to furnish reliable information

NY T-7 Who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R 99
URGENT 8-9-66 5:32 PM
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CLEVELAND 092039

COMMUNISTS INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS-INTERNAL SECURITY-COMMUNISTS.

REBUTEL AUGUST 3 LAST AND CLEVELAND TEL AUGUST 4 LAST.

ON AUGUST 9 INSTANT POLICE OFFICERS JESSE THOMAS AND FRED GIARDINI WERE INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED MATTER. INFORMATION OBTAINED WAS SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS SET FORTH IN REMYTEL. LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

RECEIVED: 6:02 PM LJT

REC-16 100-442529-1945
EX-104
13 AUG 11 1966

AUG 12 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suit paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/9/66

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837)(RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

ReBulet 5/11/66.

Periodic contact and regular liaison association with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in captioned matter in the past, has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

ICC 922 94D

(2) - Bureau (Registered Mail)
1 - Omaha
RCM:asm
(3)

REC-38

100-442529-1946

EX-117

8 AUG 11 1966

EXEC

70 AUG 17 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

5010-107-5

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/9/66

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Attached for the Bureau's information are 11 copies and to New York one copy of an LHM setting forth the position taken by the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party in the recent Hough Avenue area riots in Cleveland. Copies are also being furnished local military intelligence agencies, Secret Service and the USA, Cleveland. (U)

Sources used in LHM are as follows:

First Source - [redacted]

Second Source -

Third Source - (U)

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since it contains information from the sources listed above, the disclosure of which would result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value, and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 11) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1) (RM)
3 - Cleveland
(1-100-1012 SWP)
REK/ejs
(7)

REC-43 100-442529-37 1967

EX 101

12 AUG 11

COPIES DESTROYED
209 JAN 7 1971

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 8/11/66
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: RDS/MF 8-8-80

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/sg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-9-86

17 AUG 16 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

August 9, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1966, that he had just received, by mail, a "Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak". Source advised that there has been no discussion at recent Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meetings of the facts set forth in this statement, nor any discussion concerning the SWP policy with respect to the "Hough Outbreak". This SWP statement is self-explanatory and is as follows: ~~(C)~~ (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~ only ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 3-12-80 gab.

Retain 3-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 TAP/sg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-9-86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-1941

ENCLOSURE

Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak (U)

Recent events in America's black ghettos, including Cleveland's Hough area, demonstrate an understandable response by the Negro communities affected to the compounding horrors of the Jim Crow system of exploitation, discrimination and segregation. The conditions of mass unemployment, slum housing, price gouging and police brutality imposed on the vast majority of black Americans by the power structure, locally and nationally, are designed to squeeze every last nickel of extra profit out of the black communities. The power structure aims to maintain a system of super-exploitation of Negro workers. The Jim Crow system, a source of huge profits to American business, seeks to prevent the black communities from organizing themselves politically to fight for elementary justice and the right to a decent life. (U)

The victims of Hough - the victims of the Jim Crow system - have become the victimized! The four dead - all Negroes - are dead either as a result of poor police judgement or of the insane prejudice of brainwashed whites that is fanned by those who profit from the exploitation of the black communities. Cleveland's Democratic administration carries blood on its hands here just as surely as President Johnson's administration carries blood on its hands in Vietnam. (U)

Hundreds of Negroes have been arrested and countless hundreds brutalized by the police. We join all those who demand an end to the reprisals against the people of Hough and for freedom for the victims. We support those who demand a removal of the troops from the ghetto. Did Mayor Locher request the troops to control white racist mobs in Collinwood and Murray Hill in 1964 who were trying to prevent Negro children from going to school? He did not! And, neither did he use either police or troops to prevent members of a vigilante mob in Murray Hill from murdering Benoris Toney. Why are the troops and police always directed against black people? (U)

We urge everyone to support the defense of those victims, those individuals, whom the power structure is attempting to "set-up" as scapegoats. The scurrilous police and newspaper attacks against the JFK House, the vague and unfounded propaganda about "bomb schools" are publicized while the real criminals go free. The real criminals are those who profit from human misery. The politicians who protect those exploiters are no better. We urge the united defense of any individual, civil rights activist, community and political organizations that the police attempt to frame-up to cover their own misdeeds. (U)

We support the defense of Henry Toumos, charged by police with assault, whose wife and child were seriously injured by police bullets. We demand a full investigation of police responsibility in the deaths of Mrs. Joyce Arnett and Percy Giles. We demand vigorous police work to apprehend the killer of Samuel Winchester. We demand an investigation of failure of police to contain Murray Hill vigilantes from among whose number are the killers of Benoris Toney. We demand that his killers get the full penalty of the law. We demand dismissal of the re-arrest warrants issued against veteran civil rights activists Lewis Robinson, James Russell and 27 others from the civil rights, anti war, trade union and socialist movements, that have been made in connection with last year's arrests at Dobs Hall. The new warrants against those persons are in the pattern of Locher, the police and the newspapers to cover up their responsibility for oppression and violence. (U)

We support the demand raised to remove Safety Director McCormick and Chief of Police Wagner from their posts. We support the establishment of a Citizens Police Review Board, elected on a district basis, with Negro organizations and community groups putting forth their own candidates and electing such a board/

from within the ghetto, and not appointed from somewhere high up in the power structure.

We support the idea of an inquest conducted by the Negro community itself to avoid the kind of whitewash the McCone Commission made of the Watts situation.

The conditions of grinding poverty, slums, price gouging and police abuse in Hough and other black ghettos are a direct result of the profit system and its political representatives - the Democratic and Republican parties. Whether it is Democratic Mayor Locher in Cleveland or Democratic President Johnson in Washington, both carry out programs that insure profits for the exploiters and exclusion of Negroes from the fruits of our society. Johnson carries out a dirty war against the colored peoples of Vietnam at a cost of billions of dollars that are desperately needed for jobs, housing, schools, recreational facilities in the black ghettos of America. Locher carries out a program of urban renewal that worsens ghetto housing conditions. He keeps a police chief and a safety director who bear responsibility for acts of police brutality and dual standards of law enforcement. And when the victims of this misery, this injustice - the people of the ghetto - revolt in protest, Locher calls on his friend the Republican Governor of Ohio to send in troops. The troops didn't come to create jobs. The troops didn't come to build homes. The troops didn't come to repress police brutality. The troops came to enforce the authority of a politically bankrupt city administration that bears a major responsibility for Hough.

The massive problems of unemployment, slum housing, etc. cannot be solved within the framework of the profit system. The Democratic and Republican parties that politically represent the capitalist system of profit and the Jim Crow system of super profits from Negro exploitation cannot and will not provide solutions. The solutions must be forced by the people themselves. We must all understand that the uprising in Hough was an attempt to force a solution - any solution - to make everyone hear: "WE CAN'T, WE WON'T TAKE ANYMORE!"

President Johnson and his Democratic and Republican big business supporters are spending more than $13 billion this year to kill the colored peoples of Vietnam. We say: STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW! BRING THE TROOPS HOME NOW! Spend that money so that black people in America can live, not so other colored peoples elsewhere will die as a result of the military aggression of a corrupt American ruling class.

In Lowndes County, Alabama, black Americans are organizing themselves politically independent of the Democratic and Republican parties. They are exercising their right to self-determine their politics and program and the leadership of their own organizations. This concept of black power, of Negroes controlling their own struggle, is the only road to equality. That is, organizing independently, developing power and bargaining as equals. Everyone ought to understand that right and support it. Should the black communities of Cleveland decide to exercise their political potential through black power, anyone who genuinely believes in equality should welcome it. The Negro people are perfectly capable of working out their own program, strategy and tactics. Three hundred years of oppression have dictated to them the necessity of preventing their programs from being "turned around" by so-called "friends" or their communities to be dominated by the exploiters and the political parties of the exploiting class.

Socialist Workers Party
Room 25, 5927 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44103
July 26, 1966

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A characterization of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP is attached.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protesting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with Communist organizations, ROBINSON replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950." (The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.) (U)

JESSIE THOMAS, Cleveland Police Department Officer, who infiltrated the Communist Party in Cleveland as an informant, advised on July 21, 1966, that in the latter part of June, 1966, he approached LEWIS ROBINSON to see if the Communist Party could assist in furthering the Negro cause. ROBINSON pointed out that the Communist Party (CP) believes in integration rather than in the Black Nationalist views of ROBINSON's group, and therefore he (ROBINSON) could not accept CP assistance as such. ROBINSON said, however, that he would accept help from individual Negroes regardless of their affiliations and would accept financial help from anyone. (U)

A second and third source advised in July, 1966, that ROBINSON is not a member of or sympathizer of the SWP in Cleveland. However, during the past year, he has attended one or two public forums and social functions of the SWP. (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

JAMES RUSSELL (U)

A first source advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but that he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP. (U)

The third source advised on November 22, 1965, that an SWP sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current national SWP fund drive. JAMES RUSSELL was present. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

August 9, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 3, 1966, that he had just received, by mail, a "Statement of the Cleveland Branch of the Socialist Workers Party on the Hough Outbreak". Source advised that there has been no discussion at recent Socialist Workers Party (SWP) meetings of the facts set forth in this statement, nor any discussion concerning the SWP policy with respect to the "Hough Outbreak". This SWP statement is self-explanatory and is as follows: (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES ~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~ only ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 3-12-80 ltr.

Retain 3-8-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 2 TAP/gg
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 8-9-86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

3/3/66

CODE

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Bland
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Basher

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC CLEVELAND

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST.

RECVTEL AUGUST TWO LAST CAPTIONED "DISTURBANCES BY NEGRO YOUTHS, CLEVELAND, OHIO, BEGINNING JULY EIGHTEEN, SIXTY-SIX, RM."

UNLESS THE CLEVELAND POLICE DEPARTMENT INTERPOSES SOME OBJECTION, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INTERVIEW POLICE OFFICERS WHO TESTIFIED BEFORE GRAND JURY ON AUGUST TWO LAST REGARDING LEWIS ROBINSON'S AGREEMENT TO ACCEPT AID AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM INDIVIDUAL NEGRO COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS. DETERMINE IDENTITY OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND OBTAIN COMPLETE DETAILS REGARDING BASIS FOR STATEMENTS MADE. NO REFERENCE SHOULD BE MADE TO GRAND JURY TESTIMONY DURING THIS INTERVIEW. ALSO ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING PLANS OF PHIL BART, OHIO COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN, TO GET OUT LEAFLET PROTESTING POLICE BRUTALITY IN DISTURBANCES. HANDLE PROMPTLY AND SUTEL RESULTS FOLLOWED BY LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOR DISSEMINATION.

REC-41 100-441237-1948

AUG 15 1966

VIA TELETYPE
AUG 3 1966
ENCIPHERED

CWT:pdb (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

54 AUG 22 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

TELETYPE TO SAC, CLEVELAND
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NOTE:

Retel indicates that two Cleveland police officers testified before a State Grand Jury convened to investigate recent racial disturbances in Cleveland, that Lewis Robinson, a leader of a militant Negro group in Cleveland, had agreed to accept aid and financial support from individual Negro Communist Party members in Cleveland. Teletype essential in view of necessity for prompt dissemination.

NR. 032253
ENC. RAK
CK. RAK
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY
LOGGED BY RAK

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

[redacted]

Original filed in:

100-443529-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 25 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25 1966

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 17631-17636. The House continued consideration of H.R. 14765, the Civil Rights Act of 1966. Further debate will be held on the bill today. Congressman Cramer, (R) Florida, offered an amendment providing that whoever moves or travels in interstate or foreign commerce or uses any facility in interstate or foreign commerce with intent to incite, promote, etc., a riot or other violent civil disturbance, etc., shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. The amendment was adopted. Congressman Harsha, (R) Ohio, in speaking in support of the amendment stated "It is known among members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that certain Communist groups are responsible, in some occasions, for inciting these riots." Congressman Pucinski, (D) Illinois, also spoke in support of the amendment. He stated "Earlier today I called the FBI to inquire what the agency was doing in Chicago to pick out those who start these riots. I was annoyed to learn the FBI has no right to go into a situation like this even if only to investigate. The amendment before us would give the FBI such a right. - - - - The FBI and our own police in Chicago have proof that there are all sorts of forces from all over the country coming into Chicago, coming into Cleveland, and so forth. These are people who have no basic concern for civil rights or the dignity of men. - - - - J. Edgar Hoover stated the situation correctly, when he quoted William Foster, head of the Illinois Communist Party, as saying that they will take every advantage they can by arousing hatred and distrust among both sides."

Original filed in:

100-443539-

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 22 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25 1966

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 17691-17732. Congressman Buchanan, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning communism, extremism and civil rights. He stated "It can no longer be ignored nor denied: the doctrine of civil disobedience has brought terror and tragedy to the United States. Those who have advocated civil disobedience—the right to obey only those laws with you think are just—have sown to the wind and America is reaping the whirlwind." Mr. Buchanan commented on the activities of certain organizations in connection with the civil rights movement. He stated The American public should be told the full truth about such organizations as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Progressive Labor Party, which J. Edgar Hoover has described as "another group seeking to exploit Negro unrest—a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Chinese Communist line." Mr. Buchanan quoted from the testimony of Mr. Hoover before the House Appropriations Committee and other miscellaneous material during his remarks. Mr. Buchanan stressed the need for an investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of possible Communist and extremist influence of the civil rights movement.

Original filed in:

100-442527-
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 25 1971

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

71 AUG 25

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8-11-66

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated 5-4-66.

The Minneapolis Office has no information to report at this time concerning Communist influence in racial matters in this Division.

Contact with established sources and security informants knowledgeable in the racial field in this Division, has indicated there has been no change in the over-all situation, so far as Communist influence in racial matters is concerned.

100-922-94D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

DEW/mt
(5)

100-442529-1949

EX-104

16 AUG 15 1966

REC-32

DEC 12 15 18 AM '66

INT. SEC.

27 AUG 22 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	8/12/66	8/8 - 8/11/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH — TYPED BY: ebc

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, 4/26/66.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ U since data reported from confidential informants BA T1 through BA T4 could result in the identification of confidential informants and compromise their future effectiveness.

A
COVER PAGE

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-109th INTC-GP (RM)
1-NISO, Baltimore (RM)
1-OSI, Baltimore (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-Baltimore (100-23443)

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R209 DEC 30 1970

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1950

REC-9

EX 110

3 AUG 17 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	LAO-CHO & JSDOD	ONI
~~Request Recd.~~	OSI	ACSI Sec. Army
Date Fwd.	8/23/66	
How Fwd.	hlc	
By	ptd. Lpac 3 Vs	

70 AUG 25 1966

Notations

Bather

INDEXED

BA 100-23443

INFORMANT DATA:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	LOCATION
BA T-1 [redacted]	Chicago file [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
BA T-2 [redacted]	Instant Report
BA T-3 [redacted]	Instant Report

LEADS:

BALTIMORE DIVISION

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Will follow and report additional information received concerning captioned matter.

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-109th INTC-GP, BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-OSI, BALTIMORE (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA FRANCIS J. WALSH Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Date: AUGUST 12, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-23443 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party members who participated in NALC CONVENTION, Baltimore, Maryland, 5/27 - 29,66 identified. A Communist Party member raised the question of Vietnam during convention session. NALC adopted a resolution on peace and set forth U. S. position and pointed out U. S. is always ready to discuss peace. Informant advised Communist Party in Maryland has exerted no significant influence in recent months. Participation in demonstrations and activities relating to racial matters by Spartacist group and U-Join set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. NATIONAL NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC) CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, MAY 27-29, 1966.

Communist Party (CP) members recognized, who attended NALC Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966, were as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

BA 100-23443 MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION

FROM NEW YORK, NEW YORK MD

JOHN CUTCH
JIM JACKSON, a National Communist Party functionary
AGNES WILLIS

FROM BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

GEORGE MEYERS, a leader of the Maryland Communist Party District

JAKE GREEN, a member of the National Communist Party Committee

FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ROGER STEPHENS
CAROLYN BLOCK
RALPH TURNER
HERBERT WRIGHT. MD

(BA T-1 on June 1, 1966)

On the evening of Friday, May 27, 1966, HERBERT WRIGHT, JIM JACKSON, and RALPH TURNER met in JACKSON's hotel room. JACKSON urged that, if possible, delegates propose a resolution against the United States oppression in Vietnam that would be as strong as possible.

During a panel on Jobs, Unemployment and the Negro Worker, held on Saturday, May 28, 1966, TIM BLACK, RALPH TURNER, HERBERT WRIGHT, and JIM JACKSON were four of about fifteen speakers. In his remarks at this time, JIM JACKSON raised the question of Vietnam. He said he did not see how we can fight poverty, give the Negroes their rights, and build a great society if billions of dollars are to be spent to support aggression in Vietnam. Despite an objection from one of the delegates present concerning JACKSON's remarks, he was permitted to go on with his speech.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was a resolution on peace which in substance sets forth United States position and reasons for being in Vietnam; however, further pointing out that the United States is always ready to discuss peace and maintain peaceful relations around the world.

(BA T-1 on June 1, 1966)

B. DEMONSTRATION BY U-JOIN at 945 N. BROADWAY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 4, 1966.

On June 4, 1966, about twenty pickets representing Union for Jobs or Income Now (U-JOIN) picketed the realty office of JACOB GLOTZMAN, 945 N. Broadway, Baltimore, Maryland. They carried signs protesting that GLOTZMAN was a slum landlord who exploited his Negro tenants. This picketing consisted of about twenty people and lasted for about one hour from 11:00 a.m. to noon. There were no arrests or incidents in connection with this demonstration.

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

U-Join is the community action arm of the Students for a Democratic Society, (SDS). SDS was formed by a group of 200 students at a meeting in Port Huron, Michigan in 1962. It is a militant socialist-oriented organization which has adopted a policy of non-exclusion of subversives. The SDS currently claims a membership in excess of 3,000 from 90 chapters of the United States.

C. DEMONSTRATION BY CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE), AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 4, 1966.

At approximately 12:15 p.m., June 4, 1966, CORE held a street meeting at Federal and Bond Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. This meeting consisted of several CORE speakers discussing CORE objectives and urging the support of U-JOIN in the latter organization's fight against slum landlords. A crowd of about 150 people, mostly Negroes, were in the vicinity of this street meeting. There were no incidents or arrests in connection with it.

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

D. DEMONSTRATION BY U-JOIN AT CITY HALL, JUNE 6, 1966, AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Approximately 35 persons representing U-Join picketed City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, 5:20 p.m. to 6:20 p.m., June 6, 1966. They carried signs protesting landlord-tenant relationships as they relate to the slum areas of Baltimore. The signs indicated that the "slum lords" are exploiting Negro tenants, and that they are refusing to make modern improvements in their property.

(Lt. GEORGE HASSON, Baltimore, Md. Police Department on June 7, 1966)

E. MARCH AND MASS DEMONSTRATION AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 12, 1966.

On June 12, 1966, CORE in association with other community groups held a march and mass demonstration to protest the shooting of JAMES MEREDITH in Mississippi. A group representing U-Join participated in this march and demonstration. During the march, CORE leaders had A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, Spartacist leader in Baltimore, and several of his associates, were removed from the marching group by police at the request of CORE leaders who did not desire their presence in the march and demonstration. JAMES MOTT, one of the associates of KAUFMAN who was ejected, carried a sign which said, "Organize armed self-defense against racist terror."

(Observed by Special Agent of the FBI)

A characterization of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International also known as the Spartacist Group is appended hereto.

F. DEMONSTRATION BY "MOTHER'S RESCUE FROM POVERTY" ASSISTED BY CORE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, JUNE 30, 1966.

The Mother's Rescue from Poverty", an organization directly affiliated with U-Join, assisted by CORE, conducted a demonstration at City Hall, Baltimore, Maryland, from approximately 3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., June 30, 1966, to protest inadequacies in welfare payments. Approximately 50 persons participated in the demonstration and there were no incidents or arrests in connection with this demonstration.

(Officer HARWOOD BURRITT, Baltimore, Maryland Police Department, on June 29, 1966 and June 30, 1966)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Communist Party (CP), in the Maryland area, has exerted no significant influence in racial matters in recent months.

MD (BA T-2 on August 8, 1966)

DAVID HARDING, the spokesman for Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), which is the parent organization of U-Join, stated that SDS is an organization which consists mainly of students from Johns Hopkins University, and he described the group as consisting of individuals who consider themselves "radicals" or the "New Left" because they prefer to handle social problems by going to the root of things.

(Johns Hopkins Newsletter on March 4, 1966)

Members of the Baltimore Spartacist Group have actively participated in the activities of U-Join, however, it is the informant's opinion that they do not dominate or control U-Join in any way. However, their affiliation with the Spartacist Group is well known to leaders of U-Join and they accept their assistance and participation without protest.

(BA T-3 on August 8, 1966)

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL (BALTIMORE BRANCH)

A source advised on September 9, 1964, that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) was also known as the Spartacist Committee and the Spartacist Group. This source described the RCFI as being composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) who had split from the SWP and who were led by JAMES ROBERTSON. This source stated that this political unit has its main center in New York City, where it publishes "Spartacist" on a very irregular basis, but their formal meetings are held at least once a week.

A second source advised on March 4, 1964, that FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, sent a letter to all SWP branches in February, 1964, in which he advised that the expelled leader of a minority faction of the SWP, JAMES ROBERTSON, announced on February 10, 1964, that his faction would publicly critize the SWP and had followed this with a public organ called "Spartacist" in which they attacked the SWP.

The November - December, 1965, issue of "Spartacist," in its masthead describes this publication as follows: "...published bi-monthly by supporters of the Revolutionary Tendency expelled from the Socialist Workers Party." This masthead sets forth that the editor of the publication is JAMES ROBERTSON, and its main address is Post Office Box 1377, General Post Office, New York, New York.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source advised on May 25, 1966, that during April, 1965, a Baltimore Spartacist Group was formed under the leadership of A. ROBERT KAUFMAN, which is affiliated with the Spartacist Group which has its headquarters in New York, New York. The source stated that the Baltimore Spartacist Group was still functioning as of May 25, 1966.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

August 12, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference REPORT OF SA FRANCIS J. WALSH, AUGUST 12, 1966

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8-17-66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-114)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-38841)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF PARTY LEADERS
IS - C

Attached for the Bureau are 13 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's speech in Chicago on 8/12/66.

First source utilized in the LHM is [redacted]

[redacted]

Second source is [redacted]

Attached LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information was reported from [redacted] a confidential source of this office. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could adversely affect the national defense and compromise her future effectiveness.

9 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
1 - 100-3-74 (CP, USA - YOUTH MATTERS)
1 - 100-3-83 (CP, USA - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-108 (CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT)
6 - Chicago
1 - [redacted]
1 - 61-867 (CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT)
1 - 100-19491 (CP, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)
1 - 100-18957 (CP, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - YOUTH MATTERS)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

RAV/mes
(15) 1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
180 AUG 22 1966

54 AUG 26 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
August 17, 1966

CG 100-38841

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF PARTY LEADERS

Source made available a one page flyer which reflected that Claude Lightfoot, communist spokesman, would speak at a political affairs forum on August 12, 1966, at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on the topic Black Power and its role in the Negro peoples movement. This flyer reflected it was printed under the signature of the Youth Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois.

Another source advised on August 15, 1966, that the forum was attended by approximately 35 - 40 individuals, mostly youth, who are in the CP or sympathetic to the CP.

This source advised that Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, CP of Illinois, the speaker at this affair on August 12, 1966, stated the reason the slogan black power receives so much space in the news media today is because the media is owned by the ruling class and the slogan black power is being distorted in order to divide Negro against Negro and Negro against white.

He stated the slogan became popular because it explains the dissatisfaction with the past twelve years of activity in the civil rights movement with only token accomplishments being realized. Lightfoot stated the Negro has made little, if any, progress because of the present power structure in the Corporate, Political and Military bodies which afford the Negro no room in the top echelon of these segments of the power structure.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
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ENCLOSURE

100-442521-

Lightfoot warned of the dangers of the slogan black power and said it should be used with the slogan peoples power, as the term black power is not sufficient. He advised that a political realignment is necessary to place power in the hands of the common man.

Lightfoot stated that to bring about the change in political realignment it is necessary to bar the path to power of the ultra-right and the cold war liberals. He stated the cold war liberals must be dumped from power because they have a history of giving in to the ultra-right. He remarked that the new breed of liberals such as the peace candidates and the new left, are the ones to bring about the necessary change. Lightfoot in his remarks warned the youth that they must not lose sight of coalition with other groups. He stated they should not isolate themselves because much can be accomplished through working in [illegible] spheres other than their own.

Lightfoot explained that many Negroes gave evidence of being unable to understand their real enemy as was evidenced in Watts where numerous small business owners were destroyed, however, the real enemy, the big corporations, were left undisturbed.

Lightfoot concluded his speech by saying that in order to get black power the Negro must share ownership [illegible] in his place of employment. He stated that black power will be realized when a nationalization of our natural resources takes place, which cannot happen unless there is cooperation between peoples power and black power.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-38841

Chicago, Illinois
August 17, 1966

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PUBLIC APPEARANCES
OF PARTY LEADERS

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The first source is an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

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b7D

FBI

Date: 8/10/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) C IRM

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
(OO: NY)

Re Cleveland teletype, 8/9/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter. One copy is being furnished New York, office of origin in this matter, and copies are also being forwarded to military intelligence agencies locally.

The following sources were used in the LHM:

CV T-1 is [redacted]

CV T-2 is [redacted]

CV T-3 is [redacted] the racial unit

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - 157-263 Possible Racial Violence)
(1 - 157-748 Disturbance Beginning 7/18/66)
[redacted] LEWIS ROBINSON
(1 - 100-26796 DCA)
(1 - 100-17262 CP YOUTH)

1 Xerox copy of LHM 9-22-66 ENCLOSURE

REC 5 100-442529-1951

EX.-117 17 AUG 12 1966

RSB/mln
(13)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, R[illegible] (Fwd at Wash.)
DATE FORW: 8/12/66
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: RDS/MJ

~~CARBON COPY~~

T C Wick

77 AUG 31 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CV 100-27056

CV T-4 is [redacted]

CV T-5 is

CV T-6 is

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because information from CV T-2 through CV T-6 could reasonably result in the disclosure of informants of continuing value and thereby compromise their future effectiveness.

The Agents who interviewed Patrolman JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI on 8/9/66 were SAs [redacted] and ROBERT S. BURGINS, Jr.

Information was set forth from CV T-4 [redacted] in the LHM that FRIEDA KATZ stated on 8/6/66 that she hopes to recruit a person into the CP in the near future who will be of assistance to the CP in exercising some influence in the civil rights movement. The person to whom she referred is [redacted] and he will continue to furnish any additional information developed concerning captioned matter.

"The Plain Dealer," Cleveland daily newspaper, on 8/10/66 carried a headline "Jury Blames Hough Riot on Professionals, Reds." This referred to a 17-page report released on the night of 8/9/66 by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the riots. On 8/10/66, Patrolman JOHN PATTON, who is in charge of Bureau of Special Investigations of Cleveland PD in the absence of Sgt. JOHN J. UNGVARY, advised that he was surprised to see such emphasis placed on communist involvement in the disturbances because, to the best of his knowledge, the information on which the Grand Jury based its findings regarding communist influence was limited to the testimony of JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI and to general comments by Sgt. UNGVARY.

The information from THOMAS and GIARDINI is included in the enclosed LHM. The information to which Sgt. UNGVARY testified regarding ROBINSON was substantially the same as that set forth in the characterization of LEWIS ROBINSON in the LHM. All of this information has been previously furnished the Bureau.

Arrangements have been made to obtain a copy of the Grand Jury findings. This will be set forth, together with an analysis where appropriate, in the LHM currently under preparation captioned "Participation of Violent Elements in Riots and Disturbances."

- CONFIDENTIAL - (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

August 10, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

NEGRO

N.Y.

On August 9, 1966, Patrolmen Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning their knowledge of captioned matter. It is noted that these officers served in an undercover capacity for the Police Department from about June of 1965 until their identities were disclosed on August 2, 1966, after testifying before a Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. They were both members of the Communist Party (CP) Youth Club and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in Cleveland at the time their identities became publicly known.

A characterization of DCA is attached.

Jesse Thomas advised that on June 24, 1966, while the CP National Convention was in session in New York, the Ohio delegation, of which he was a member, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland. He said that Philip Bart, Chairman of the Ohio CP, considered sending his assistant, Anthony Krchmarek, back to Cleveland because of these disturbances, but did not do so. He stated that no mention was made of what action Krchmarek would have been expected to take if he had gone back to Cleveland.

ONI

N.Y.

- CONFIDENTIAL - (U)

GROUP 1
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100-44 25-29-1951

ENCLOSURE

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Thomas stated that the Ohio delegation discussed the racial disturbances and as it appeared from news reports that Lewis G. Robinson, operator of a community center known as the Jomo "Freedom" Kenyatta House (JFK), 8801 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, was receiving a large share of the blame for the disturbances, Jesse Thomas and Frieda Katz were instructed to see if they could be of any help. Thomas stated that Frieda Katz is a member of the Ohio CP State Committee and was also a delegate to the National CP Convention.

Thomas stated that as he is a Negro himself, it was suggested that he make the contact with Robinson. Thomas contacted Robinson telephonically on June 26, 1966, and was invited to a meeting at the JFK House on June 27, 1966. Thomas stated that although this meeting was supposedly held for the purpose of discussing the recent racial disturbances, it turned out to be a meeting at which the speakers talked about a recent black unity meeting in Detroit, Michigan, and the speakers were all strong supporters of black nationalism.

After the meeting, Thomas told Robinson that he represented the CP and wanted to know if the CP could assist Robinson. Robinson replied that his followers were supporters of the black nationalist philosophy, did not believe in integration, and therefore it would be impossible to cooperate with the CP as a unit. He said, however, that Negro members of the CP or any other organization could participate in JFK activities, and he would accept financial support from anyone.

Thomas stated that he subsequently contacted Robinson by telephone and asked him to stop by the DCA headquarters which was located in the Negro Hough area. He said that on July 14, 1966, Robinson did come to the DCA office and talked with Thomas and four other DCA members who were there. Thomas stated that since the DCA was working on a summer project in the Hough area at the time, they discussed the possibilities of coordinating their work in the fields of police brutality, housing and jobs with the work of Robinson's group. Thomas stated that Robinson again pointed out that only Negroes could work with him as white

people were unacceptable to Robinson's group. Thomas stated that it was agreed that some joint efforts might be made in the fields mentioned above. He stated there was no discussion of CP or DCA Marxist philosophy with Robinson.

Thomas stated that the Hough area riots began on July 18, 1966, just a few days after the above meeting, and there was no further contact between DCA or CP people and Robinson, to his knowledge, and they did not actually engage in any joint activities.

Concerning Robinson, Thomas stated that it is his opinion that Robinson is an extreme opportunist who would take advantage of any offer which might benefit himself or his group. He said that Robinson would like to be a Cleveland City Councilman under the present governmental structure and would also like to be head of a black nationalist government setup in the Negro community if that opportunity presented itself. He said that, in other words, Robinson would grasp at anything to further himself and to keep his name in the forefront.

Thomas stated that the CP and the DCA did not take an active part in the racial disturbances, to the best of his knowledge.

Thomas also advised that Philip Bart had told him that the CP wanted to get out a leaflet on police brutality in the June, 1966, racial disturbances in the Superior Avenue area. He stated that he recalls seeing some leaflets on police brutality at DCA headquarters on July 18, 1966, the day the Hough riots started, but these leaflets were picked up by someone along with some other literature and taken from the headquarters. He said he did not read the leaflet himself and they were never distributed.

Thomas advised that Philip Bart had indicated to him that he was acquainted with Lewis Robinson. Thomas stated that apparently no working relationship existed between them however,

because he, Thomas, had to work out his own way of getting in touch with Robinson when told by the CP to do so. Thomas stated that he did not know of any other contact between Robinson and CP people, other than that stated above.

Fred Giardini advised that he was not present at any of the above discussions and could add nothing to the remarks of Jesse Thomas concerning captioned matter. He stated that he knew of no active participation by the CP and DCA in the riots themselves.

LEWIS G. ROBINSON

In April, 1964, Lewis G. Robinson publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-1 advised during the period January-March, 1965, that meetings of a Negro rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House at that time. He stated that instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles and that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics, hatred of whites, and the coming revolution by Negroes in this country. He stated that Lewis G. Robinson was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club and the two principal leaders of the club had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

A characterization of RAM is attached.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with communist organizations, Lewis G. Robinson replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1950."

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Sergeant John J. Ungvary, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised in November, 1965, that Lewis Robinson was among those arrested by police on November 14, 1965, during a disturbance at a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) public social function.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, CV T-2 and CV T-3 advised that Lewis Robinson attended one or two public forums and social functions sponsored by the SWP during the past year in Cleveland, but is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP.

CV T-4 advised on August 8, 1966, that during a discussion with Frieda Katz on August 6, 1966, concerning the recent Hough riots and the civil rights movement generally, she stated that the CP had nothing to do with the riots, either in the instigation of them or participation in them. She said that the DCA youth lived in the Hough area, because they intended working in that area, but they likewise had nothing to do with the riots, other than to assist a few of those persons injured in the riots.

Frieda Katz stated that the CP would like to get into the civil rights movement, but so far has been unsuccessful because the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and similar type organizations, shy away from the CP and known CP members. She said that getting into the civil rights movement is a principal aim of the CP and she hopes to recruit a person in the CP in the near future who will be of assistance to the CP in exercising some influence in the civil rights movement in the Cleveland area.

- C O N F I D E N T I A L - (U)

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 9, 1966, CV T-5 advised that an Ohio CP State Board meeting was held on August 3, 1966. The source stated that a question was raised as to why the Hough area was chosen for DCA summer project since there was little possibility of accomplishing anything there due to the lack of Negro organizers to work in the area. Wallace Kaufman, a member of the Ohio CP State Committee, stated that he had instructed DCA workers to move out of the Hough area during the racial disturbances. He said that the State CP Board had not been kept advised of what was going on at the DCA project and what their plans were.

CV T-6 advised on August 3, 1966, that on the evening of August 2, 1966, Philip Bart, Frieda Katz, Wallace Kaufman and other Ohio CP leaders discussed the disclosure by news media that Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini were actually undercover police officers and had testified on that date before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the racial disturbances. According to the source, these CP leaders were puzzled as to what information Thomas and Giardini could give to the Grand Jury concerning CP and DCA involvement in the racial disturbances that would be significant enough to justify disclosing their identities as police officers.

CV T-6 stated that he knew of no actual participation by the CP or DCA in the racial disturbances.

The sources referred to in this memorandum and in the attached characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

- C O N F I D E N T I A L - (U)

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, now residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he now publishes a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana.

This source in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described

as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin." FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now of New York City, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

This source stated in May, 1965, there has been no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM but that headquarters have been with FREEMAN since he has played such a dominant role in the leadership of and has directed the policies and activities of the organization.

Within recent months, according to the second source, dissension within RAM has become evident and some dissatisfaction with FREEMAN's leadership has arisen. So far as is known, however, he remains the titular leader of RAM.

To date, according to the second source in May, 1965, RAM has organized units and membership in several of the larger cities in the United States east of the Mississippi River and the organization is currently active in attempting to recruit new members and expand its sphere of influence.

APPENDIX

- C O N F I D E N T I A L - (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

August 10, 1966

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On August 9, 1966, Patrolmen Jesse Thomas and Fred Giardini, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, were interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning their knowledge of captioned matter. It is noted that these officers served in an undercover capacity for the Police Department from about June of 1965 until their identities were disclosed on August 2, 1966, after testifying before a Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. They were both members of the Communist Party (CP) Youth Club and W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) in Cleveland at the time their identities became publicly known.

A characterization of DCA is attached.

Jesse Thomas advised that on June 24, 1966, while the CP National Convention was in session in New York, the Ohio delegation, of which he was a member, read news items of racial disturbances in Cleveland. He said that Philip Bart, Chairman of the Ohio CP, considered sending his assistant, Anthony Krchmarek, back to Cleveland because of these disturbances, but did not do so. He stated that no mention was made of what action Krchmarek would have been expected to take if he had gone back to Cleveland.

- C O N F I D E N T I A L - (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

0-1 to SV 8/26/66 Date, report w/RS.
Received 0-1 8/29/66 Let w/RS 8/29/66

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

REC 30

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 6/22/66, captioned as above (no cc Chicago).

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies, for New York 3 copies and for Chicago 1 copy of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and [redacted] of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/66 at WFO re: "KLC; IS-C."

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Information referred to in the enclosed LHM was [redacted]

ENCLOSURE 1-922DSF. DEC 30 100-442529-1952

1-922DSF.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148288) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)

AGS:cmp
CC (1 - [redacted])

1cc of enc. to Doar, Yeagley 8/22/1966

AUG 22 1966
INT. SEC.

346 rls

57 AUG 25 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AT 100-6670

b7D

[redacted]

[redacted] Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1952

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1953 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7
Page 6 ~ Duplicate;
Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
Page 85 ~ Duplicate;
Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
Page 117 ~ Duplicate;
Page 147 ~ Duplicate;
Page 204 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-15-2018

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL CONFIDENTIAL (U) (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

NO. 80,573 S/PH

Classified by SP6 BJA/KP
Declassify on: OADR
10-23-84

APPROPRIATE R/S WERE SENT TO FIELD OFFICE(S)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]. b6 b7C b7D

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re: "NLG; IS-C." (U)

The checks referred to in the enclosed LHM were enclosed in a letter dated 8/15/66 to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. from HARRY WACHTEL, the text of which letter is the subject of a separate LHM.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source [redacted] dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

CC WFO

1-922 DSK. (1 enc. to RAO-DSD&CRD(06) 8/22/66 pdb/pac

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE 1-922 DSK 1 enc. to RAO-DSD&CRD(06) 8/22/66 pdb/pac REC-49 1954
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-[redacted]8239) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) EX-102 AUG 22 1966
[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

AGS:cmp (2)

77 AUG 29 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M (U) Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On August 18, 1966, a ~~confidential~~ source advised that on August 17, 1966 the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) received from HARRY WACHTEL [redacted] b7D [redacted] care of HARRY H. WACHTEL, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. [redacted]

WACHTEL indicated the [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO. 80,573
Classified by SP6 BJA/142
Declassify on: OADR
10-23-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from ~~Automatic~~ Downgrading and Declassification

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100-441537-1954
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (C) (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (C)

Mrs. Harry H. Wachtel

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. (C)

29 Split Rock Dr. King Point L.I. N.Y.

~~SECRET~~

2 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
1962 EDITION
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

15168

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/18/66

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter dated 7/15/66.

Pursuant to the request set forth in referenced Bureau letter of July 15, 1966, CG 5824-S* was recontacted on August 4, 1966, for the purpose of attempting to establish whether STOKELY CARMICHAEL and HARRY HAYWOOD were personally acquainted and if so, degree of such acquaintance. On recontact, CG 5824-S* advised that he had no firsthand information regarding this matter and that the source of his original information was JAMES E. JACKSON. Since his original discussion of CARMICHAEL and HAYWOOD, source has not had subsequent contact with JACKSON and he has had no further discussions on this matter with any other individual. Source advised, however, that he would be alert for any information regarding this matter and could possibly, in the future, make some direct inquiry regarding it. The above matter will be followed by Chicago and any pertinent information will be provided to the Bureau and interested offices.

1-922 Dist.
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (RM)
1 - Detroit (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)
1 - Chicago

RWH/mes
(6)

REC-15 1955

AUG 23 1966

FOAUG 30 1966

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DATE 02-15-2018

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	8-18-66	7/1 - 8/5/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mc b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE: Report of SA DARWIN E. THORNTON dated 4/28/66 at Chicago.

Portions of attached report excised according to court order and original forwarded to National Archives RCH 5/19/77

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report CIRM matters within the Chicago Division.

This report is classified ~~secret~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and communist influence therein. Also information reported by NY 694-S*, CG 5824-S*, AT 1380-S*, and AT 1382-S* in this report could conceivably compromise these highly sensitive sources which would greatly jeopardize our nation's security. (U) (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp2 Tap/4 1/13/81
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 3
DATE OF REVIEW 9/13/81

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(8) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago
1 - Region I, 113th INTC Group, Chicago (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529-1956

REC-64

16 AUG 22 1966

EX-102

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
FIELD OFFICES
ROUTING SLIP(S) OF CLASI 1-13-81 SH

REC 101

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; FBI: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/26/66
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]
By	

54 SEP 20 1966

Notations

SEC. 1 (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The names of those individuals mentioned in this report, for whom no characterization is set forth, have been checked through the Chicago indices without locating any pertinent subversive information, identifiable with these individuals, suitable for a characterization.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1 is [redacted]	A) [redacted]
	[redacted]
	A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

(U)

Characterization of DAVID CANTER
Characterization of MILT COHEN
Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
Characterization of ERNICE DE CUIR
Characterization of LOU DISKIN
Characterization of EARL DURHAM
Characterization of ROZ DURHAM
Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY
Characterization of CHUCK HARRIS
Characterization of HANK JENNINGS
Characterization of LEON JENNINGS
Characterization of JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
Characterization of TED PEARSON
Characterization of BERTRAND PHILLIPS
Characterization of DANNY QUEEN
Characterization of AL RABY
Characterization of GUS SAVAGE
Characterization of EUGENE TOURNOUR
Characterization of JIM WEST
Characterization of HERBERT WRIGHT

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Source

CG T-2 is
CG 5824-S*

CG T-3 is

[redacted]

CG T-4 is

[redacted]

CG T-5 is

[redacted]

Location

Characterization of JACK BURCH
Characterization of STOKLEY CARMICHAEL
Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO
Characterization of GUS HALL
Characterization of JAMES JACKSON
Characterization of HENRY WINSTON

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of DOROTHY HAYES
Characterization of MARGE ROBINSON
Characterization of QUENTIN YOUNG

(U)

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

[redacted]

A) [redacted]

Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO
Characterization of NATE SHARPE
Characterization of RALPH TURNER

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Source

CG T-6 is [redacted]

Location

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of JOSH ALVES
Characterization of LESTER DAVIS
Characterization of BRENETTA HOWELL

CG T-7 is [redacted]

A) [redacted]

CG T-8 is [redacted]

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

CG T-9 is [redacted]

A) [redacted]

Characterization of WILBERFORCE JONES
Characterization of CHARLES WILSON

CG T-10 is [redacted]

A) [redacted]

Characterization of CORNELIUS COBBS

CG T-11 is [redacted]

A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
Characterization of OTIS HYDE

CG T-12 is [redacted]

100-35162-1A (306)
A [redacted]

Characterization of OTIS HYDE
Characterization of SARAH JONES
Characterization of JOHN REINKE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Source	Location
CG T-13 is [redacted]	Orally to SA [redacted] Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON
CG T-14 is [redacted]	A) [redacted] Characterization of Reverend JAMES BEVEL
CG T-15 is [redacted]	A) [redacted] Characterization of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER Characterization of HUGH FOWLER Characterization of MATTHEW HALLINAN
CG T-16 is [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-17 is [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-18 is [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-19 is [redacted]	Orally to SA [redacted] Characterization of OTIS HYDE
CG T-20 is [redacted]	Orally to SA [redacted] Characterization of ED HEISLER Characterization of BEVERLY WULP Characterization of DANIEL WULP
CG T-21 is NY 3810-S*	
CG T-22 is [redacted]	100-41324-1793 Characterization of JIMMIE COLLIER Characterization of SOL GOLDEN Characterization of EARL SILBAR

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

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CG T-23 is [redacted]

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CG T-25 is [redacted]

CG T-26 is [redacted]

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CG T-30 is [redacted]

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Location

A) [redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM TERNISPEDE

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Characterization of ERIC and ANN KINDBERG

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Characterization of ERIC and ANN KINDBERG

Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN

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Source	Location
CG T-31 is [redacted]	Characterization of BILL APPLEHANS Characterization of CAROLYN BLACK Characterization of SOL GOLDEN Characterization of CHUCK HARRIS Characterization of DENNIS MAZER Characterization of MARY SMITH Characterization of RODNEY STEPHEN
CG T-32 is [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM T. BAIRD Characterization of TIM BLACK Characterization of RICHARD CRILEY
CG T-33 is [redacted]	Characterization of TIM BLACK
CG T-34 is [redacted] (requested)	Characterization of JIMMIE COLLIER
CG T-35 is CS NY 4204-S	Characterization of ERNEST DE MAIO
CG T-36 is [redacted]	Characterization of SAM GOLD
CG T-37 is [redacted] (request)	Characterization of HANK JENNINGS
CG T-38 is [redacted] (request)	Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON
CG T-39 is [redacted]	Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON
CG T-40 is NY 694-S*	Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON
CG T-41 is [redacted]	Characterization of BERTRAN PHILLIPS

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CG 100-41324

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Source	Location
CG T-42 is [redacted]	Characterization of BENJAMIN SOLOMON
CG T-43 is [redacted]	Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN
CG T-44 is [redacted]	Characterization of CORDY T. VIVIAN

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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1 - OSI, Chicago
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#: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 Tap 7/4 1/13/81
REASON-FCIM II, 1-0.4.2 (2)
DATE OF REVIEW 8/13/81

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CP of Illinois leaders at state and lower level meetings discussed CP policy on civil rights movement and stressed need for unity among civil rights groups; called for state funds for public housing and public works; and urged CP members to support MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement in Chicago. A decisive CP program in 1966 was to revive Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and through it organize the unorganized and mobilize this force with the civil rights movement. CP members are currently active in NALC. At direction of CP of Illinois Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a new CP club was organized to work in civil rights movement. As of 7/66, the CP program to penetrate and influence this civil rights movement was to work through this club toward moving CP people into various civil rights groups. Some CP members observed at Civil Rights Rally, 3/12/66. Copies of "The Worker" and reprints of its articles distributed at civil rights affairs. LIGHTFOOT wanted W.E.B. DuBois Clubs (DCC) activity around tenants councils, petitions for rent control, etc. He desired four people to work in connection with KING's movement, utilizing DCC West Side Freedom Center as headquarters. DuBois Clubs at national convention stressed "black political power". DuBois Clubs is considered integral part of civil rights movement and is seeking support of civil rights groups in a DuBois Clubs rally in Washington, D.C., 8/66, protesting U.S. intervention in Vietnam war. (U)

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassificatio

tains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) mentioned in this report has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

African American Heritage Association (AAHA)
Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA)
Freedomways Associates, Incorporated (FAI)
Nation of Islam (NOI)
Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEFI)
Washington Park Forum (WPF)
Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch (SWP)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1.) Plans, etc., made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

a. CP of Illinois State Board Meetings (U)

On April 15, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held to discuss the civil rights movement. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT opened the meeting indicating that what Chicago needed was for the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement to develop a program that clarifies the objectives of the civil rights movement. They must review the slogans and make them meaningful to the people. He said there are three categories that need examination. (U)

(U)

The first category is things that should be done from day to day. These issues involve housing, welfare, and other general aspects. They must set up instruments to process the problems of the people in the community. They should also establish some form of help to the unemployed and with the help of the trade unionists process the grievances that the people in the community have in connection with aid to dependent children, welfare, etc. That is, they should expand their general slogans of ending slums to set up some structure by which people can come to them and have their grievances processed. The structure should include membership organizations, membership cards, and an approach to solving the immediate problems of the ghettos. (U)

The second category is the establishment of community centers, much like that established in the East Garfield area, Chicago. The same united front center approach should be utilized in the Chicago Lawndale area and south side area as in the East Garfield area. If the CP could influence them into extending these community type councils all over Chicago, it would make the struggle city-wide. At the same time steps must be taken to strengthen the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO). (U)

Third, there should be a clarification on certain immediate goals. There should be projected some achievable practical problems and their solution. There should be no head-on confrontation with the DALEY machine (Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY of Chicago), but rather a statesmanlike approach which would welcome DALEY into the fight. LIGHTFOOT said it is necessary to project broad public works projects to expand job opportunities for all. In this regard, he said we must keep in mind the burning necessity of the organization of the unorganized in developing stronger ties in the trade union movement. He said this concept which had been projected by JIM WEST at the last Board meeting should be the CP's main contribution. (U)

JIM WEST indicated that the CP must develop a program to keep the movement intact if the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) should decide to pull out. (U)

WEST discussed the position taken by the steel unions on the state income tax as a springboard for conducting the fight on slums. If we can convince the civil rights movement that the fight against slums requires an all-around attack against the "JIM (U)

CROW" system, including programs already outlined by the trade union movement, we can move the labor movement closer to the civil rights movement. This work means a more specific approach to political problems in Chicago. WEST continued that the CP must develop in the civil rights movement a research program that explores all the problems. This research program should present a plan for a city-wide attack against slums. It should also consider a city-wide conference, in the near future, of labor and civil rights groups, projecting this program for Chicago. (U)

During this meeting, it was stated, in connection with projecting the program for the organization of the unorganized, this proposal was a very good one and could help re-establish the Negro American Labor Council (NALC). CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted to be introduced formally to TIM BLACK the leader of the NALC, so that the project could be discussed with him. HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the State Board in attendance, related that BLACK had been contacted and was interested in the project. (U)

EARL DURHAM, also a State Board member in attendance, indicated that one of the problems was trying to develop an approach for the progressive labor forces that would enable them to play a more significant role in shaping the decisions being made by the top labor leadership in regards to the civil rights movement. (U)

LIGHTFOOT indicated he would try to develop a relationship with AL RABY, convenor of the CCCO, in order to put forth certain suggestions. LIGHTFOOT then indicated that the CP needed to establish a method of operation by which CP members involved in the civil rights movement could be coordinated. He indicated the first step was the establishment of a new club under EARL DURHAM's leadership and finding places for these people in the civil rights movement. The other area, according to LIGHTFOOT, was for DURHAM to be the hub of influence, particularly with AL RABY and if possible Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC. He said the CP people active in the civil rights movement will accept the decisions and the programs advocated by RABY without challenging their origin. LIGHTFOOT wanted HERBERT WRIGHT to establish the same type of contact with TIM BLACK, head of the NALC. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/18/66)] (U)

(U)

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ILL

On May 31, 1966, during a meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the Board, delivered a report on his attendance at the NALC convention held in Baltimore, Maryland. His report noted that JAMES JACKSON of the CP, USA National Office had attended the meeting as a representative of the press as had GEORGE MEYERS, a CP member of Baltimore. He reported that this meeting had been considered successful and was run with a firm hand by A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. RANDOLPH refused to support the resolution opposing the war in Vietnam and this resolution was defeated on the floor of the convention. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/1/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

On June 14, 1966, during a CP of Illinois State Board meeting, a report was given regarding the NALC. It was reported that the NALC was trying to "get off the ground"; that they had accepted the idea of organizing the unorganized. They were meeting on June 19, 1966, to discuss this campaign. TIM BLACK reportedly did not think it wise to go into the CCCO to launch this campaign. ~~X~~ (U)

It was indicated that the problem had become complicated because the Industrial Union Division, AFL-CIO (IUD), had also developed a committee to discuss the position of the unorganized. The problem was how to get them together. ~~X~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT indicated that the goal must be for NALC to act as a "gadfly but not as the organizer" since it does not have the resources. ~~X~~ (U)

Regarding the problem of the SCLC, the necessity for a fight for a unified program was indicated. It was said that MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement was split too far nationally. LIGHTFOOT wanted the CP to get a discussion together in order to unify this movement. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 6/16/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

A source related that as of July, 1966, the current CP of Illinois program to penetrate and gain influence in the civil rights movement in Chicago was to work through the newly organized CP club, the Lorraine Hansberry Club, and attempt to work CP people into the various civil rights groups in Chicago. The objective of this program is to ultimately place CP people in a position where the CP can influence and control these organizations. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U)

b. Meetings of and Expressions by CP of Illinois Leadership

On February 17, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Professional Section held in Chicago, LOU DISKIN gave a report on the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement. His report explained why KING chose Chicago as his point of concentration; noted that the civil rights movement had transformed, i.e.; Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) was out; and the Students for Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee (SNCC) was changing emphasis and was more on economic issues now; a main objective was to strengthen SCLC and the labor movement; that SCLC was working closely with the CCCO but would overshadow the CCCO. He said the SCLC will work on the west side and north side; that they were conducting a discussion of non-violence and seeking out leaders of all groups; that all mass and professional organizations have a role in this movement, which he felt may overlap with the aims of the peace movement. (U)

DISKIN urged all to discuss with their clubs what organizations each member is active in and also to discuss how they could tie up with the KING movement so that its activity could be co-ordinated. (U)

[(CG T-3, 2/28/66) (U)

In February, 1966, several CP of Illinois leaders met to discuss activity of the DCC West Side Freedom Center which was engaged in civil rights work on Chicago's west side. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted HERBERT WRIGHT to work with CHUCK HARRIS, Chairman of the West Side DCC, for the purpose of moving activity around the tenants council, petitions for rent control, etc. LIGHTFOOT desired that there be three or four people working as a nucleus including SYLVIA WOODS, also a CP member, to work in connection with the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and utilizing the West Side Freedom Center as headquarters. (U)

[(CG T-4, 3/3/66)] (U)

On March 21, 1966, a meeting was held of certain CP of Illinois leaders to discuss the problem of two Negroes running for the State Senate in the 24th District of Chicago. It was agreed that the Negro civil rights leaders should select one of the two candidates in order to avoid a split; and further, it was

(U)

decided that they should persuade AL RABY of the CCCO to agree with this position. (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/23/66)] (U)

In mid-April, 1966, JIM WEST wanted to see to it that the NALC would assume the task of organizing the unemployed and would fight for the "bread and butter issues" for the unorganized because he felt that the NALC could emerge as a leading factor in the civil rights struggle in Chicago.

[(CG T-4, 4/14/66)] (U)

On April 15, 1966, a CP of Illinois meeting was reportedly held at CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's house regarding the civil rights movement. It was reported that LIGHTFOOT spoke of a need for clarity in MARTIN LUTHER KING's civil rights program. LIGHTFOOT felt KING was overlooking the day-to-day needs of the people in the ghetto. He felt that it was OK to organize the tenants but they should also consider the organization of grievance committees in large buildings and develop community councils as well as going into some of the basic problems which are facing the people in the ghetto. According to LIGHTFOOT, the ghettos include the unemployed, under-employed, low-paid, and unorganized. LIGHTFOOT felt that the "bread and butter issues" in the ghetto should be stressed and he felt that as an immediate goal they should write an open letter to Mayor DALEY, thanking him for his efforts to eliminate slums; they should hail DALEY in all his efforts to solve the problems of slums and housing; and recognizing that the problem of housing could not be settled without federal and state aid, there should be a meeting with Governor KERNER requesting state funds for housing, public works, etc. (U)

Concerning funds for public works, LIGHTFOOT felt that this could be done because funds are available and the need does exist. He felt this would lead to some independent action and would develop independent political action. (U)

JIM WEST reportedly wanted the Party to propose a city-wide conference to project these ideas and see if the heads of labor would support a drive to organize the unorganized workers in Chicago. WEST felt that it was necessary for the CP to have a public relations job to develop the various segments of the civil rights movement in Chicago. (U)

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It was learned that the group had discussed the differences which exist among civil rights forces in Chicago, the lack of initiative on the part of AL RABY of the CCCO; and they reportedly discussed the possibility of sitting down and attempting to unify these people. (U)

LIGHTFOOT wanted to establish contact with certain civil rights leaders in Chicago. Plans reportedly were made to meet specifically with TIM BLACK of the NALC in an effort to reactivate the NALC. (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] (U)

During the early part of April, 1966, the CP of Illinois leadership met, at which time CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT discussed the general problems regarding Negro-white unity. He expressed dissatisfaction with the CP nationally in the struggle against white chauvinism. He cited several examples throughout the country wherein the CP failed to take the initiative in the Negro struggle. (U)

LIGHTFOOT spoke of CHUCK HARRIS, leader of the DCC on Chicago's west side, and said HARRIS was one of the key people in this area. LIGHTFOOT noted that white comrades working for HARRIS were repelled by his glorified self-image and ambitious drive. He said, however, that there must be ways found to work with HARRIS because he reflects the general problem in winning Negro recruits to the CP. (U)

It was agreed that in spite of HARRIS' weakness, he had done outstanding united front work and he won the respect of the civil rights forces on Chicago's west side. (U)

LIGHTFOOT proposed a CP group to work under the leadership of EARL DURHAM consisting of the following individuals: (U)

[EARL DURHAM
JOSH ALVES
CHUCK HARRIS
JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
ROSE SIMPSON
BERTRAND PHILLIPS
ERNEST DE CUIR] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

He suggested that the contents of this group should be Marxist-Leninist and they should constitute the perspective for organizing a bigger group which would discuss political and ideological problems. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)] (U)

In mid-May, 1966, the CP of Illinois leadership was concerned about the CP's program to work with NALC. Regarding this matter, the CP leadership was unhappy with RALPH TURNER's work in the NALC and they wanted to work on a new program. The CP desired to find someone to co-ordinate this program who could give assistance to TIM BLACK. (U)

The CP leadership discussed the Negro forces in Chicago in general. They felt there were all kinds of Negro forces that could be put to work on both the north and west side of the city, but there was no one presently capable of tieing these forces together. It was noted that on the south side in particular, the potential Negro forces were very good but no one was guiding them or doing anything to get the best from them. (U)

The CP leadership recognized numerous CP people in the Hyde Park area but, according to JIM WEST, there was an ideological failure of the Party and the Party, therefore, was not in a leadership position of the Negro masses there. It was decided that it was going to be necessary to see to it that the Party took some steps to concentrate on non-Party forces in these areas in order to mobilize them and get them working and co-ordinated, from a Party point of view, on political activities, expecially around the campaign of one individual who was running for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate. While it was originally felt that JIM WEST could be sent in to work with these Negro forces, it was later decided that they would talk to MILTON COHEN, a CP of Illinois State Board member, and try to get him to agree to contact these forces on the south side, particularly non-CP people. (U)

[(CG T-2, 5/16/66)] (U)

On June 7, 1966, a special CP meeting was held in Chicago which included a visitor, HENRY WINSTON, a CP, USA functionary from the National Office of New York City. This meeting was held to bring WINSTON up to date on the civil rights movement in Chicago. A report was given on the civil rights

movement relative to the strength and weaknesses of the various organizations; the successes and failures of the civil rights movement. The report generally pointed out the weaknesses of the CCCO representing 35 civil rights organizations in Chicago, and the strength of the SCLC which had a full-time staff. The key point was the lack of unity in the civil rights movement. The report stressed the need for a unified movement. (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROLYN BLACK, a CP member and staff worker for the SCLC, indicated that she does not wish to comment on how it looks from her area (SCLC) but, she said, the SCLC has been busy trying to organize a unit in the slums. She related that they had broken down the west side unit into several areas: Garfield Park; Lawndale; North Lawndale; Near North Side; etc. She explained that each of these areas was attempting to establish organizations, building by building. She said there were groups of tenants who would be able to process grievances with the landlord and also would become involved in other community problems. She felt that it was a positive move and, except for the fact that there was not a unified program as yet, there was organizational work going on. (U)

HENRY WINSTON asked BLACK's opinion on what it would take to do away with slums and she discussed the population in given areas, etc., and estimated it would take billions of dollars. (U)

Several speakers, including CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, stressed the need for a united front in the civil rights movement and HERBERT WRIGHT concluded the meeting by likewise emphasizing the need for a united front. He felt the struggle for unity was decisive and he felt that it was in this direction that the Party needed to make its contribution to the civil rights movement. (U)

[(CG T-1, 6/8/66)] (U)

In early July, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in a discussion regarding the CP's position on the inner struggle going on within the civil rights movement, indicated that the CP could not join up with either of the extremes in this movement. One extreme being headed by MARTIN LUTHER KING and the other by individuals like STOKELY CARMICHAEL of SNCC. According to LIGHTFOOT, the CP's position on this must be respectable and, therefore, the Party must find occasion to criticize KING which would give them the opportunity to criticize more strongly "the left tendencies in the civil rights movement". (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/5/66)] (U)

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(U) ~~SECRET~~

On July 2, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and his wife departed Chicago for Los Angeles, California, where LIGHTFOOT planned to attend the national convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which was taking place in July in California. It was the opinion of several CP of Illinois leaders that LIGHTFOOT should not have left Chicago at this time but should have stayed in Chicago to take care of local matters. It was reported that most of the CP of Illinois leaders agreed LIGHTFOOT should have stayed in Chicago to participate in the MARTIN LUTHER KING integration drive in Chicago which was to climax the second week of July and that the National Office should have sent someone else to cover the NAACP convention in Los Angeles. (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/3/66)] (U)

In connection with the civil rights rally held at Soldiers Field in Chicago on July 10, 1966, JIM WEST, a leading CP of Illinois functionary, claimed that he had written a seven-page story about the affair which he sent to "World News", a weekly publication by "Izvestia", the daily evening newspaper which is the official organ of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He also sent an article to "New Aids", official newspaper of the CP of India, and an article for "The Worker." (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

WEST's assessment of the rally stressed two important factors: 1) Unity, regardless of individual points of view, noting that all the organizations involved in the movement were present; and 2) Labor, noting that the trade unions were well represented including some leading trade unionists who spoke. According to WEST, although the demands made by KING were all middle class demands, the success of the rally and the above important factors were hopeful signs. (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/11/66)] (U)

c. CP of Illinois State Convention

The CP of Illinois State Convention was held in Chicago June 4-5, 1966. One subject discussed at length was the draft resolution on the Negro question which was being given for the CP, USA National Convention scheduled for the end of June in New York. The resolution dealt with the technical problems of the movement. It stressed the Negro-labor alliance. The resolution indicated the status of the Negro people in this country and it

dealt with several ideological questions: the link between civil rights and peace, white chauvinism, Negro nationalism, the right to self-defense, the role of white liberals in the civil rights movement, and the role of the CP. (U) ~~SECRET~~

Various delegates discussed the various facets of the resolution. Emphasized was the struggle against white chauvinism; open occupancy; struggle against factionalism in the leadership of the CP movement; struggle to prevent mass exodus of whites from integrated neighborhoods; etc.

A summation of the discussions indicated that the delegates at this state convention endorsed the main line of the draft resolution, that being an estimate of the current civil rights movement; a stress on Negro-labor alliance; the status of the Negro people in the United States; and the ideological questions contained in the resolution. The criticisms of the panel were that the role of white communists and progressives in white communities needed elaboration. The estimate about tokenism under capitalism needs evaluation. (i.e., Negro progress other than tokenism is doubtful under capitalism). There need be deeper estimates of the significance of Watts and Reverend KING's movement; more evaluation on guaranteed annual income and should include the organization of the unorganized for the north.

(CG T-1, 6/6-7/66) (U)

During the CP of Illinois State Convention held in Chicago June 4-5, 1966, HENRY WINSTON of the CP, USA, spoke about the CP movement. He said that in the South where Negroes are in the majority not a single Negro had been elected to any political offices such as Lieutenant Governors, Attorney Generals, etc. because legal and extra legal terror prevents them from voting, much less running for these offices. He charged that if the United States is to succeed in its new-colonialism, it has to put on a hypocritical show of no segregation in government and try to show "only such struggle as exists between black and white masses". He charged that the failure to achieve equality for the Negro is to endanger democracy. He said the struggle in SNCC shows the impatience of the Negro to achieve these goals; that CARMICHAEL of SNCC would help the Negro achieve not integration but political power. He said that with such power the later integration of whites into that power structure would take place if the whites want integration. WINSTON said that the sharing of power by Negro

and whites is necessary and that for a strong coalition the CP must discuss with SNCC their policy and they must help unify this group. (U) ~~SECRET~~

[(CG T-5, 6/15/66)] (U)

During the CP of Illinois State Convention in Chicago June 4-5, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke of the historical background in the struggle for civil rights and human dignity in America dating back to the American Revolution. He said the civil rights movement today is being joined by peace movements, noting that in the past these forces fought separately. He stated that it has taken a long time for the civil rights movement to realize that one cannot win civil rights within the framework of a war-oriented economy. He said it has taken the peace movement a long time to realize that one cannot win peace with the foreign policy that supports governments which abrogate human freedom and civil rights. LIGHTFOOT discussed many forms of activity in the civil rights struggle that have emerged and he warned all to remember the threat of fascism which still exists in the United States today. He stated that while neo-fascism was hurt in the defeat of GOLDWATER for United States President, the "cancer has not been cured!" and the right-wing element is still active.

LIGHTFOOT noted the good work being done by some CP people. He stated that now is the time that the old must now listen to youth and give them the rights to a few mistakes. He pointed out that the CP must have confidence in the work which it is doing; without a strong CP there would be no revolution of the civil rights problem in the United States. He continued that the CP must become identified with human suffering and it must develop a greater class consciousness leading to the organization of the unorganized.

[(CG T-6, 6/7/66)] (U)

d. CP of Illinois Club Meetings

On March 25, 1966, during a meeting of representatives from the CP of Illinois Industrial Clubs, regarding the civil rights struggle in Chicago, JIM WEST, Executive Secretary of the CP of Illinois, spoke. He discussed the work being done by the

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(U) SECRET

CP. He indicated that leaders of the CP of Illinois had met with the leaders of various civil rights and peace groups and that these organizations have indicated that they were willing to accept the help of CP members. He said they have indicated that they were not interested in one's political thinking. WEST stated that the Party supports these various civil rights and peace groups and will give its wholehearted support to the groups. WEST discussed specifically the MARTIN LUTHER KING rally to be held in Chicago on March 12, 1966, and he urged all Party members to attend the affair. (U)

(CG T-3, 3/2/66) (U)

On February 27, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Hansborough Club, a report was given on a speech by JIM WEST at the CP Industrial Conference held February 25, 1966, regarding civil rights. (U)

(CG T-3, 3/2/66) (U)

On March 10, 1966, during a meeting of the Patt Club, CP of Illinois, a report was given regarding a CP area meeting wherein it was stated that the next project of the unions is to organize the workers in the south; that the civil rights movement would be taken out of the hands of the middle class and put into the hands of the worker; and that this would give the CP a chance to move in and recruit new CP members. (U)

(CG T-7, 3/16/66) (U)

On March 18, 1966, the Railroad Club of the CP of Illinois met, at which time ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member and the leader of the AAHA, announced the African Peace Rally under AAHA auspices to be held in April. He asked the CP Club to support this affair which would feature Reverend JAMES BEVEL of the SCLC. (U)

(CG T-4, 3/21/66) (U)

On April 21, 1966, a meeting of a newly formed CP club, set up by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to deal with the civil rights movement in Chicago, was held and the following were among those in attendance as members of the club: (U)

EARL DURHAM
CHUCK HARRIS
JOSH ALVES
ROSIE SIMPSON
JOYCE LIGHTFOOT
LESTER DAVIS

(U)

SECRET (U)

(U) ~~SECRET~~

Statements were read from a report given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT at Syracuse University. It was pointed out that the civil rights movement in Chicago had been dragging its feet and that MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago had not really stimulated the civil rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

JOSH ALVES stated that reports coming from the civil rights movement activity in Chicago do not express the feelings of the poor. He complained that the leadership was held by the middle and upper class people who fostered non-violent action. He said the poor people who are directly concerned with these problems are more militant and in his opinion the feelings of these people are that the civil rights movement at this time is getting nowhere in Chicago and that the only way this could change would be by having a more radical force of activity. ALVES said he feels that the low income class people are currently angry and ready to do anything that would further their cause. ~~S~~ (U)

LESTER DAVIS reported that the civil rights movement in Chicago has been lax in noting that following all demonstrations and protest marches last summer no plan of action was formulated to fill the vacuum that was created when these demonstrations lost force. ~~S~~ (U)

It was mentioned that the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement in the South was good in that it was recognized that there was a need for direct action to obtain a change. It was stated that there was no force in Chicago to lead the Negro in the movement. It was also mentioned that there may be a broader coalition with the individuals connected with the civil rights movement developed at a future date which would involve both CP and non-CP individuals. It was believed that in this manner an accurate estimate would be constantly available concerning the status of the civil rights movement in relation to all organizations connected with this movement. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 4/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

[(Corroborating sources:
CG T-1, 4/21/66
CG T-8, 5/3/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On May 11, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Club chairmen was held in Chicago, at which time JIM WEST gave the CP's views regarding the NALC. WEST stated that the CP feels that some effort should be made to get NALC back into operation. The CP feels that the NALC is the only organization that could play the proper role regarding labor people. WEST discussed certain aspects of the NALC and stated that in the past it was fighting discrimination only in labor unions but now it has changed its program and will fight discrimination in all phases of labor. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-9, 5/11/66)
(Corroborating source: CG T-4, 5/20/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 13, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Railroad Club a discussion dealt in part with the CP's program to work with the NALC in an effort to reactivate the organization. All members of the Railroad Club were urged to attend a CP caucus meeting to be held in the near future to deal with the matter. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-8, 5/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 22, 1966, during a meeting of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois, the main discussion at the meeting was on the question of how the CP could be made effective and what the CP could do to further itself through the civil rights movement. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-10, 7/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On May 26, 1966, during a CP club meeting a discussion dealt with the draft of the resolution on civil rights which was to be presented at the CP,USA, National Convention in New York in June, 1966. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 5/27/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On June 30, 1966, during a CP of Illinois Hansberry Club meeting the main discussion centered around the civil rights movement, particularly the lack of unity in the civil rights movement in Chicago. The conflict between MARTIN LUTHER KING's policy of nonviolence and CARMICHAEL's policy in SNCC advocating black power was discussed in detail. It was agreed that the CP clubs should study and discuss at subsequent meetings the ideological concept of black power and the SNCC position regarding this matter. (U)

(CG T-1, 7/1/66) (U)

e. General CP of Illinois Meetings

On May 6, 1966, a meeting of the CP of Illinois was held in Chicago for the purpose of hearing a report in connection with the Chicago freedom struggle. HERB WRIGHT gave this report and pointed out that the struggle in Chicago has its problems and weaknesses. He attempted to point out the Party's role in the struggle and he gave the prospects for success. He reported that the CCCO, which is made up of 38 to 40 civil rights organizations in Chicago, is involved in the struggle; however, none of the organizations, according to WRIGHT, seem to have any labor or working class base. He pointed out that none of the groups have ever advanced the real "bread and butter issues" facing the workers. He felt that out of all the organizations in CCCO the NALC has the greatest potential. He reported that MARTIN LUTHER KING's role in SCLC at first held high promise of accelerating the freedom struggle and developing a united front; however, this has not materialized. He said the need for organizing the unorganized is the main issue in Chicago, and that the Party's role in the struggle was adequately expressed by GUS HALL in his pamphlet "Labor - The Key Force," which spelled out the lack of working class participation in the civil rights struggle. He pointed out that a program to organize the unorganized, the unemployed, and the under employed would motivate broad working class participation, there being 500,000 such people so involved in Chicago. A program of this magnitude would involve the labor movement and make an essential contribution toward victory. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

He said the "left forces" were challenged with part of the responsibility of activating such a program. (U)

(CG T-4, 5/20/66)
(Corroborating sources:
CG T-11, 5/16/66
CG T-9, 5/11/66) (U)

f. CP Caucus Regarding NALC

It was learned that during the latter part of April, 1966, a caucus of CP people met in New York to discuss the NALC and to plan action for getting resolutions passed at the forthcoming NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland. The caucus discussed the program to organize the unorganized and a program of promoting a one-hundred billion dollar slum removal program for the United States. (U)

A representative of the CP of Illinois was present at this caucus. (U)

(CG T-4, 4/25/66) (U)

g. CP of Illinois Meeting Dealing With "The Worker"

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

A source related that on February 5, 1966, during the annual celebration of "The Worker" held by the CP of Illinois in Chicago, approximately 300 people were in attendance, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was one of the principal speakers. LIGHTFOOT stated that he wanted to emphasize one point and that is that everyone must support the civil rights movement to end slums and discrimination. He talked about MARTIN LUTHER KING's struggle in Chicago and said that everyone must do everything possible to help him solve this problem of discrimination.

(CG T-9, 2/21/66) (U)

On February 20, 1966, during a conference of "The Worker" held in Chicago it was stated that a "The Worker Brigade" was to be organized to be sure that "The Worker" would be distributed at every civil rights affair and affairs of peace and labor organizations. It was said that 500 copies were to be sold and thousands of poverty fliers distributed at the MARTIN LUTHER KING festival on March 12, 1966, in Chicago. 53 subscriptions were to be given to leaders of civil rights and other mass movements. (U)

[(CG T-5, 3/25/66)] (U)

B. Other Communist Groups

1.) African American Heritage Association (AAHA)

In April, 1966, leaflets were distributed announcing the African peace rally to be held April 17, 1966. The leaflet reflected the speakers as:

Reverend JAMES BEVEL of SCLC

CHRISTINE JOHNSON

ERNEST DE MAIO

ISHMAEL FLORY

[(CG T-12, 3/28/66)] (U)

As of May, 1966, many of Chicago's south side CP members were members of AAHA and participated in AAHA affairs. The south side CP groups cooperated in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement. (U)

[(CG T-12, 5/11/66)] (U)

(U)

The AAHA under the leadership of ISHMAEL FLORY has continued to press for improvements for the Negro race. AAHA stresses a study of Afro-American heritage and culture and under ISHMAEL FLORY's direction it continued to support the various civil rights groups in 1966 and has encouraged its members to participate in civil rights activity. AAHA, however, as an organization has done very little in the civil rights field in the past six months.

[(CG T-13, 7/28/66)] (U)

2.) W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC)
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

At a high level CP of Illinois meeting held in mid February, 1966, a report was entertained concerning the status of the DCA operations in Chicago. It was reported that the activities in Chicago centered around the west side club, which is a part of the SCLC complex on Chicago's west side. The name of the DCA club appears there with the United Front Committee, which is organizing activities within the East Garfield Park area, and the club has been active in organizing tenants' unions and securing jobs for young people under a youth program. One Du Bois club member is on the SCLC staff in the Lawndale area. (U)

[(CG T-1, 2/23/66)] (U)

On February 26, 1966, during a conference of the National Coordinating Committee of the DCA, emphasis was placed on the following points: (U)

MARTIN LUTHER KING's movement was dealing with the real issue; his tenant union will organize along the same lines as labor unions and "there is cooperation between the two of us"; DCA needs to realize that it is an integral part of the civil rights movement but must be in better control of what is going on within the movement. (U)

[(CG T 14, 3/2/66)] (U)

(U)

~~X~~ (U)

A source related that it was recently learned from one of the CP of Illinois leaders that the west side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) as of March, 1966, continued to be a part of the United Front Committee Organization active on Chicago's west side, generally organized and directed by SCLC personnel. The DCC is included in all activities; however, community discussion concerning the continuation of this association has centered around the controversial nature of CHUCK HARRIS, not generally liked within the community. Ideologically, as far as DCC is concerned, the community in the area is opposed to its exclusion from community activities. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/10/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

On March 22, 1966, during a meeting of the Illinois CP State Board DYNAMITE HALLINAN, a national functionary of the DCA, reported to the CP State Board on the DCA. He discussed a "fight-back" in retaliation against attacks by Attorney General NICHOLAS KATZENBACH charging DCA as a CP front. HALLINAN related that the Attorney General's attack caused a positive reaction; that the membership has grown as a result of the attack. He explained that the DCA was preparing a brief asking support of the people to present to the court not only their (DCA) complaint against the citation but would include SNCC, civil leaders and other civil rights leaders. He explained that they were attempting to obtain a signature from MARTIN LUTHER KING regarding this citation. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/23/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

On May 30, 1966, the Executive Council of the DCA met, at which time they discussed the agenda for the DCA National Convention to be held June 17-19, 1966, at Chicago. The agenda included a panel discussion on civil rights and minority problems. The discussions dealt with the various problems of Negro and minority youth and the future economic prospects of Negro and minority youth. Also discussed was the subject of tactics of organizing minority youth. ~~X~~ (U)

[(CG T-15, 6/8/66)] ~~X~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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7.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On May 1, 1966, during the Chicago May Day affair MARY SMITH, identified as Secretary of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, gave a speech wherein she made a plea for assistance in the Negro struggle for civil rights.

[(CG T-16, 5/2/66)
(Corroborating source:
CG T-5, 5/5/66)] S (U)

During the DCA National Convention held in Chicago June 17-19, 1966, a civil rights and minority problem workshop was held under chairmanship of CHUCK HARRIS, the Community Field Director of DCA, and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, the DCA National Chairman. The main theme of this workshop was that emphasis was to be changed from working for civil rights and integration from the way it had been done in the past to an emphasis on "black political power." An illustration of this theory was the efforts of certain powers from the Watts area to be incorporated and secede from the rest of the Los Angeles area. FRANKLIN put across the point that non-violence has its place but is not always the solution to the problem. He said the reason that no large scale riots occurred subsequent to the DEADWYER killing in Los Angeles was because they were not organized well enough to make sure that not only Negro people would be killed but also whites and that in the next riot, "not only Watts will burn but also Beverly Hills."

The general concensus of the minority caucus was that leadership of any minority area should be by the people of these areas even if the leadership is not always qualified.

During a workshop on the DCA summer project, it was pointed out that the DCA would sponsor a march on Washington scheduled for August 28, 1966. DCA would seek the support of civil rights and peace organizations to converge on Washington, D.C., on that date to insure the success of the demonstration. The theme of this march would be in the form of a protest against the United States involvement in Viet Nam and also grievances to be submitted regarding the poverty program.

[(CG T-17, 6/21/66)] S (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

3. Washington Park Forum (WPF)

On June 12, 1966, during a meeting of the WPF, OTIS HYDE spoke on the Negro and the white man, wherein he lashed out at the Chicago Police Department, citing an incident wherein the police followed him and his wife. He said he does not expect to die naturally; he expects the white people to get the policemen to shoot him for trying to wake up the people at WPF. He talked about the history of the Negro slave and he spoke of violence and non-violence. ~~S~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also spoke at this affair. He said everyone knows he does not advocate violence because he had his day in court. He said he just finished writing his speech that he will present to the CP Convention in New York. He stated that in a few more weeks, he will speak at the NAACP Convention and he intends to wash their faces with the NAACP idea that they can get rights without the help of the Communists. He noted that it has been ten years and they still do not have rights. He said the only violence he believes in is that which is necessary to protect himself. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-18, 6/22/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

4. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

Source related that during the past three months, the CBSWP had had no continuing program regarding the civil rights movement in Chicago. There have been no reports given at SWP meetings concerning the civil rights movement or organizations, and members of the CBSWP have not been known to become engaged in any demonstrations. CBSWP members sold copies of "The Militant" at the July 10, 1966, Martin Luther King rally in Chicago.

[(CG T-19, 7/13/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

"The Militant"

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The CBSWP members have been selling Black Panther Party buttons and have been urging the organization of a Black Panther Party group in Chicago. An SWP member from Detroit spoke on the Black Panther Party at the Friday Night Socialist Forum on July 22, 1966. The CBSWP has placed Black Panther Party literature in local book stores.

(CG T-20, 7/29/66) (U)

The Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party, was described in a booklet captioned "The Black Panther Party", published in New York City in June, 1966, as a political party organized in the South; formed by the Negroes of Lowndes County, Alabama. The movement, according to the publication, started in January, 1965, and is a political party independent of the Democratic and Republican Parties in areas where the Negro is a majority and is opposed to the Democratic Party on a national scale.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. War on Poverty Organization

In February, 1966, EUGENE TOURNOUR, who had been quite active in the civil rights movement and who had been working closely with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met with RICHARD CRILEY, head of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR), and two representatives of the SCLC, Reverend JAMES BEVEL and Reverend CORDY VIVIAN. They met to discuss RICHARD CRILEY's recent dismissal from the War on Poverty organization on the West Side of Chicago. The group reportedly agreed to set up a preliminary structure which would agitate and attempt to prove that the War on Poverty organization on Chicago's West Side was under control of local political forces. (U)

(CG T-1, 2/28/66) (U)

B. Freedom Festival, Chicago March 12, 1966

On March 12, 1966, the Freedom Festival was held at the Amphitheatre in Chicago. The following CP members were observed at the affair:

SECRET (U)

ARPAD BALLA
NATALIE MYERS
RANDY HOWARD
CHARLES WILSON
JESSE RICHARDS
ANNIE ALEXANDER
AL HANOVER
NATE SHARPE

LOU DISKIN remarked that they had no problems in selling "The Worker" at this affair and they should have brought more than 500 copies.

Outside the affair, one CP member was observed selling "The Worker".

[(CG T-9, 3/14/66)] (U)

A second source related that during the Martin Luther King rally in Chicago on March 12, 1966, ten CP members were observed in attendance:

LOU DISKIN
DANNY QUEEN
RAY PASSARELLI
GOBEL HUBBARD
DUTCH WAGNER
LESTER WICKSTROM
NATALIE MYERS
CHARLES SOTIS
JACK KLING
SUE KLING

Some of the CP people were observed distributing reprints of an article from "The Worker" including reprints written by "JIM WEST", Executive Secretary of the CP of Illinois, captioned "The Chicago Situation". The CP distributed around 4,000 copies of such reprints and sold at least 200 copies of "The Worker".

ARNOLD JOHNSON, a CP, USA, national functionary from New York City, and JIM WEST were observed entering the Amphitheatre where this rally was held.

[(CG T-11, 3/14/66)] (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

C. Political Campaign of RICHARD NEUHOUSE

RICHARD NEUHOUSE was chosen by certain civil rights leaders to run for Illinois State Senator in June, 1966.

In early May, 1966, NEUHOUSE was reportedly invited to a meeting with EARL DURHAM, DAVID CANTER and ROZ DURHAM. This group reportedly explained to NEUHOUSE that his election was dead unless something was immediately done. NEUHOUSE agreed that he was a serious candidate and that he definitely wanted to win. CANTER indicated that NEUHOUSE did not know how to run a campaign and CANTER agreed to take the campaign reins if NEUHOUSE would so agree. NEUHOUSE agreed to take orders from CANTER and further agreed that he would be willing to accept the leadership of this group and work out what the group thought was best for his campaign. (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/24/66)] (U)

D. Racial Riots in Chicago, July, 1966

Source learned that STANLEY LEVISON reportedly contacted ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director of SCLC, around mid-July, 1966, and pointed out to him that SCLC should not take a position wherein it appears SCLC is assuming too much responsibility for putting a lid on the Chicago riots. Rather, the blame should be placed on Mayor RICHARD DALEY of Chicago, that is, should be termed DALEY's riot and not SCLC's riot. LEVISON encouraged SCLC to sharply attack DALEY as it would cause him to lose Negro votes. Although SCLC reportedly was of the opinion that the rioters were really wild young kids supported by adults, LEVISON felt that a large section of the Chicago population, including part of the Negro middle class was not unhappy about the riots and feel that Chicago was getting what it deserved. LEVISON reportedly stressed the need to place the blame on DALEY or the blame would be placed on SCLC. He cautioned that SCLC could be placed in the embarrassing position of being blamed not for causing the riots, but for not stopping them when MARTIN LUTHER KING could have done so. It is therefore necessary to place the blame on DALEY for failing to do what was needed.

[(CG T-21, 7/10/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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E. SCLC Sponsored Civil Rights Rally, Chicago, Illinois, July 10, 1966

On July 10, 1966, a mass rally under the auspices of SCLC was held at Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois. The rally featured MARTIN LUTHER KING and consisted of speeches by KING and other religious leaders, followed by a march through Downtown Chicago to City Hall where KING ceremoniously placed his letter of demands on the door of City Hall. Approximately 24,000 people participated in the affair. The following were some of those recognized as participants: (Only individuals for whom subversive characterizations are available are included below.)

Reverend WILLIAM T. BAIRD
Reverend JAMES BEVEL
TIM BLACK
OSCAR BROWN, JR.
SOL GOLDEN
SAM GOLD
CHUCK HARRIS
DOROTHY HAYES
ED HEISLER
DENNIS MAZER
TED PEARSON
EARL SILBAR
GUS SAVAGE
BEN SOLOMON
EUGENE TOURNOUR
JIM WEST
BILL APPLEHANS
DANNY QUEEN
BEVERLY WULP
DAVID WULP

The source continued that during the affair, leaflets were distributed under the auspices of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America advertising a march to Washington, D.C., August 27-28, 1966, to demand the government to take money which is being spent on the Viet Nam war and using it on the War on Poverty. According to this source, other literature was distributed calling for attendance at affairs opposing United States intervention in Viet Nam.

[(CG T-22, 7/66)]

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(U)

A second source related that the following individuals were observed in attendance at the above rally on July 10, 1966, in Chicago:

WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE
JOHN REINKE
SARAH JONES

[(CG T-23, 7/14/66)] (U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Negro American Labor Council

In early April, 1966, HERB WRIGHT and RALPH TURNER, both CP members, reportedly met with TIM BLACK on the question of reviving the Chicago Chapter of NALC in order that NALC in Chicago could give some direction to the freedom movement. BLACK agreed to do whatever was feasible in this regard. He felt that they could issue a press release and work along with the Independent Labor Committee and project their ideas along with this committee. It reportedly was agreed that they would start working on this program. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/18/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

In mid April, 1966, it was reported that TIM BLACK met with one of the CP of Illinois leaders and at that time agreed to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to discuss the NALC program. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On April 17, 1966, TIM BLACK, at the invitation of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, met with LIGHTFOOT and several other CP members to discuss the question of reviving the NALC Chicago Chapter. It was pointed out that the basic program was to use the NALC to organize the unorganized and to mobilize this new force with the civil rights movement in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT felt that this program was in agreement with the national policy of the NALC. He felt further that this program would possibly be the key to MARTIN LUTHER KING's success in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

It was agreed generally that the "bread and butter" issues or the economic issues were the key issues to the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT felt that if BLACK would get back into the movement with the NALC it would be possible to have the CCCO and the MARTIN LUTHER KING forces rally around the program. (U)

No specific plans were made during this meeting to reactivate NALC. (U)

[(CG T-4, 4/21/66)] (U)

During the latter part of April, 1966, a member of the Illinois CP State Board reportedly met with TIM BLACK for the purpose of discussing a possible NALC program and methods of activating such a program through the CCCO. The essence of the program was to work through the NALC to organize the unorganized labor and to unite the labor movement with the civil rights movement. (U)

TIM BLACK was receptive to this program and agreed that they would attempt to implement the program. He suggested a meeting to reactivate NALC and make plans to send Chicago delegates to the forthcoming National NALC Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, scheduled for the latter part of May, 1966. (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/3/66)] (U)

On May 15, 1966, the reorganizational meeting of Chicago Branch NALC was held with about 22 people in attendance, including the following: (U)

[RALPH TURNER
NATE SHARPE
TIM BLACK
LEON JENNINGS
HANK JENNINGS
HERB WRIGHT
LEO SPARKS
CORNELIUS COBBS.] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The agenda included a discussion of the National Convention to be held in Baltimore May 27-29, 1966. Six delegates were chosen to attend the convention, including HERB WRIGHT and TIM BLACK. (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/20/66)
(Corroborating source: CG T-9, 5/25/66)] (U)

The National Convention of NALC was held in Baltimore, Maryland, May 27-29, 1966. The Chicago Chapter was represented by six or seven delegates, including four CP members: (U)

[RALPH TURNER
HERB WRIGHT
CAROLYN BLACK
RODNEY STEPHEN] (U)

The Chicago delegation presented a report for the Convention's consideration, which sets forth a proposed program to improve the work and expand the activities of the NALC. The Chicago program principally proposed a program of organizing the unorganized, which included people residing within the ghetto in Chicago and involves one-half million people. It was stated that these one-half million people who were employed earn only about $3,000 per year.

This program is entitled "A Suggested White Paper - The Other Chicago - The City's Employed Poor." A document was prepared regarding this program, principally by TIM BLACK, President of NALC, Chicago Chapter; however, prior to the time that the document was finalized, certain portions were reviewed and discussed by the CP of Illinois leadership, and they agreed with its contents generally. The program was adopted by the Convention.

[(CG T-4, 6/1/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A source related that as of July, 1966, there was still no headquarters for the Chicago Chapter of NALC in Chicago; that the membership totaled only around 18 to 20 people. TIM BLACK is the acting chairman of the organization and as such the leading force in the organization. There are no other officers for the organization as such. The current CP members in the Chicago Chapter are: (U)

RALPH TURNER
HERB WRIGHT
RODNEY STEPHEN
NATE SHARPE

(U)

TURNER and WRIGHT have been directed by the CP of Illinois to work with NALC in order to revive the organization. (U)

The basic interest of the CP in NALC is to use the organization as a vehicle for the program of organizing the unorganized and mobilize this movement into the civil rights movement. Thus far the program has met with little success. (U)

(CG T-4, 8/1/66) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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B. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

1) Background of SCLC

The Warren Avenue Congregational Church, 3101 West Warren Boulevard, serves as a main operating headquarters on a day-to-day basis for the SCLC in Chicago.

The south side SCLC activities are directed from offices maintained at 366 East 47th Street, Chicago.

The SCLC has been utilizing the address 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, for financial contributions. Also utilized as working area for SCLC is the third floor apartment space at 1550 South Hamlin Street, Chicago, rented for residence by MARTIN LUTHER KING and ANDREW YOUNG when they are in Chicago.

(CG T-24, 5/4/66) (U)

The SCLC officers and Chicago staff employees are as follows:

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. - President
Rev. ANDREW J. YOUNG - Executive Director
Rev. JAMES BEVEL - Director of Direct Action
JAMES ORANGE - Field Worker

Other persons assigned to SCLC Chicago project as of March, 1966:

Rev. JAMES BEVEL's wife, DIANE BEVEL
Rev. JESSE L. JACKSON
ERIC KINDBERG
Mrs. ANN KINDBERG
Rev. ALBERT L. SAMPSON

(CG T-25, 3/10/66) (U)

SECRET (U)

Other officers and people working with SCLC:

CAROLYN BLACK advised Special Agents of the FBI on November 17, 1965, that she has volunteered her services to the SCLC in Chicago and spends most of her evenings working with SCLC.

JIMMIE COLLIER as of February, 1966, was one of the field staff workers employed by the SCLC in Chicago.

((CG T-26, 2/66)) S (U)

As of May, 1966, MARY LOU FINLEY was described as a so-called subsistence worker with the SCLC in Chicago.

((CG T-25, 5/5/66)) S (U)

GLORIA FRACTION as of April, 1966, was employed as a staff member of SCLC.

((CG T-25, 4/27/66)) S (U)

RALPH HENRY as of February, 1966, was a subsistence worker of SCLC in Chicago.

((CG T-26, 2/16/66)) S (U)

SUSIE HILL and CLAUDIA KING, as of the fall of 1965, were working with the SCLC project in Chicago, according to an article in the Chicago "Daily News", a daily Chicago newspaper, edition of February 12, 1966.

JESSE JACKSON, as of April, 1966, had been very active in the Chicago Freedom Movement (CFM), affiliated with the SCLC in the Kenwood and Englewood areas.

((CG T-29, 4/5/66)) S (U)

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CHARLES LOVE, as of June, 1966, was a staff worker with SCLC in Chicago.

(CG T-26, 2/16/66) (U)

MOLLIE MARTINDALE, BEVERLY SHAFFER and DIANE SMITH, as of January, 1966, were affiliated with the SCLC Freedom Movement.

(CG T-24, 1/66) (U)

CORDY T. VIVIAN, as of March, 1966, was Director of Fellowships and Internships at the Urban Training Center for Christian Missions in Chicago, Illinois. The SCLC has been using the Urban Training Center as a resting and training place for SCLC staff members coming to Chicago. Although VIVIAN is technically employed by the Urban Training Center, he retains an active interest in the SCLC movement and participates in its work in Chicago.

(CG T-30, 3/25/66) (U)

JAMES CARL WILSON, as of February, 1966, was a staff worker for the SCLC.

(CG T-26, 2/16/66) (U)

2) Status of CP Influence in SCLC

On March 17, 1966, during a meeting of the CP of Illinois Professional Section, MARGE ROBINSON, a CP member in attendance, related that she was active in the MARTIN LUTHER KING movement and worked at one of KING's headquarters on Chicago's west side. (U)

(CG T-3, 3/18/66) (U)

As of July, 1966, CAROLYN BLACK was the only CP member known to the source to be active in SCLC in Chicago. She was working in the Lawndale-Chicago area; however, her exact title was not known. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The CP of Illinois had none of its people in the leadership of the SCLC as of August, 1966. The CP of Illinois leadership had designated the Lorraine Hansberry, CP of Illinois Club with the project of attempting to infiltrate and influence the SCLC. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and The Independent Labor Committee (ILC)

The ILC, also known as the CCCO Labor Committee has no headquarters in Chicago, but meets in various offices of certain labor unions involved or in private residences. It was independently created by a group of trade unionists active in the CCCO to involve trade unionists in civil rights struggles in Chicago and to combat discriminatory hiring practices. The ILC is composed of some former Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) members who more or less drifted into the newly created ILC in the fall of 1965 as a result of the inactivity and inefficiency of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC. The ILC has become an organization of concentration by the Illinois CP, but there is no direct control or influence of this group by the Party. A number of present and former CP members are known to be active in the ILC, however, no CP caucus is known to operate.

The ILC maintains no active membership as such, is primarily a paper organization with some 45 participating members. In December, 1965, in order to maintain some degree of organization, officers were elected, one of whom was JACK BURCH, elected Vice-President.

[(CG T-4, 2/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

On March 8, 1966, during a meeting of the ILC Steering Committee, the following were among those recognized in attendance:

JACK BURCH
DAN MILLER
DORSEY DAY
HERBERT WRIGHT

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TIM BLACK
LEON JENNINGS
RALPH TURNER

LEON JENNINGS and DORSEY DAY gave a report from the Political Education Committee of ILC. This dealt mainly with issues relating to civil rights and the local government.

The group planned to hold four workshops regarding the City Government. They felt that they then should be able to elect precinct captains who would support programs fostered by MARTIN LUTHER KING.

TIM BLACK announced his candidacy for the 24th State Representative District. It was agreed that BLACK would be supported in his race for State Representative.

((CG T-4, 3/15/66)) (U)

On February 15, 1966, the Labor Committee held a meeting in Chicago with approximately 100 people attending, including four CP of Illinois members:

HERBERT WRIGHT
WILBERFORCE JONES
CHARLES WILSON
NATE SHARPE

Rev. JAMES BEVEL of SCLC was present and proclaimed SCLC support of the Labor Committee's project to fight for elections of precinct captains in Cook County.

Rev. BEVEL discussed the SCLC program to combat slums in Chicago.

((CG T-9, 2/24/66)) (U)

On March 15, 1966, during an ILC meeting, it was agreed that the Committee would establish an investigative committee to investigate candidates running in the Primary Elections in Illinois in June.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Three CP members were recognized in attendance:

CHARLES WILSON
HERBERT WRIGHT
RALPH TURNER

[(CG T-4, 3/28/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

A source related in August, 1966, that the ILC was organized as a labor segment of the CCCO around the latter part of 1965. The organization never really became an effective functioning organization and as of July, 1966, it was believed to be defunct.

[(CG T-4, 8/1/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

A source related in August, 1966, that the CP of Illinois' current influence in the CCCO was effected mainly through EUGENE TOURNOUR, who was not considered a dues-paying member of the CP, but a close friend of the CP and Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG, whose current status with the CP was not known to the source. The source continued that there was no direct CP control through these people and the extent of their influence in the CCCO was not known. ~~S~~ (U)

The CP of Illinois continues in its program to attempt penetration and ultimate influence and control of the CCCO by directing its people into the organization through the NALC and other civil rights organizations. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

D. Chicago Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois, as of August, 1966, has only two people working in the Chicago Chapter of NAACP. BRENETTA HOWELL and LESTER DAVIS are members of the Executive Committee; however, they have no appreciable influence in the organization. The CP of Illinois is currently attempting to work through the Lorraine Hansberry CP Club in an effort to penetrate the west side branch and north side branch of the NAACP in Chicago. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 8/3/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No pertinent information developed.

SUBVERSIVE INFORMATION REGARDING PERSONS MENTIONED IN THIS REPORT

FRANKLIN ALEXANDER

ALEXANDER, as of July, 1966, was a current member of the CP, USA. (U)

[(CG T-15, 7/28/66)] (U)

JOSH ALVES

ALVES, as of June, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-6, 6/17/66)] (U)

BILL APPELHANS

APPELHANS, as of July, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-31, 7/28/66)] (U)

~~Rev.~~ WILLIAM T. BAIRD

Miss LOLA BELLE HOLMES, 6116 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, a CP member from August, 1957, until January, 1963, when she testified as a Government witness before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Chicago, advised SA JOHN D. RIORDAN in August of 1958, that BAIRD had related he was a "religious communist" and that he believed there was a relationship between science, religion and communism. He claimed he was attempting to prove this theory. (U)

A source related that as of March, 1966, BAIRD was Executive Director of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR).

[(CG T-32, 3/18/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

Rev. JAMES BEVEL

On March 5, 1966, Rev. BEVEL of the SCLC was at the office of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago (DCC) on Chicago's south side, talking with several members of the DCC about the DCC having been labeled a communist front by the U.S. Attorney General. Rev. BEVEL suggested that the DCC ignore the accusation and continue their program as they have a real program of help for the people. During the discussion BEVEL asked HUGH FOWLER, a member of the DCC, if the accusation of the communist affiliation was true and FOWLER categorically denied the accusation. BEVEL expressed amazement and replied that "every American should be"; and that "Negroes haven't begun to read yet, but when they do they will all be socialists." (U)

(CG T-14, 3/11/66) (U)

HUGH FOWLER was a current member of the CP of Illinois as of June, 1966. (U)

(CG T-15, 6/16/66) (U)

CAROLYN BLACK

As of April, 1966, BLACK was a current member, CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-31, 4/12/66) (U)

TIM BLACK

As of June, 1966, BLACK was a member of the Advisory Committee of the CCDBR.

(CG T-32, 6/23/66) (U)

In August, 1965, source made available an undated letter on stationery of the "Committee for the Fund for Milton Cohen Vs. HUAC" and one of the names listed as being a member of that committee was TIM BLACK.

(CG T-32, 8/9/66) (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

OSCAR BROWN, JR.

In May, 1957, BROWN admitted to Special Agents of the FBI that he had been a CP member from 1948 to 1957, but at the time of the interview he was no longer a CP member.

JACK BURCH

BURCH, according to source, was not a CP member in July of 1960 and had not been a member since the CP Club with which he had been affiliated became inactive in 1956. BURCH was not known to have paid CP dues since February of 1957. (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/19/66)] (U)

DAVID CANTER

In March, 1966, CANTER met with CP leaders to discuss distribution of CP, USA draft program to be presented at the CP National Convention. CANTER was requested to handle the distribution of this program throughout the country. (U)

This same source related that CANTER had attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois on May 19, 1966. (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/16/66 & 5/20/66)] (U)

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL

A leading CP, USA functionary, as of June, 1966, considered CARMICHAEL, the new leader of the civil rights organization SNCC, to be a "racketeer who wears $200 suits while in New York, but wears blue jeans for his Southern demonstrations and talks black power down South." CARMICHAEL's theoretician reportedly was HARRY HAYWOOD, a CP, USA member, from the 1920's to 1959, when expelled, and the same individual who, during the 1930's, laid out the CP program on the Negro question which set forth the idea of the Black Belt. (U)

[(CG T-2, 7/5/66)] (U)

CORNELIUS COBBS

As of July, 1966, COBBS was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-10, 7/28/66)] (U)

SECRET (U)

SEC (U)

JIMMIE COLLIER

As of November, 1965, COLLIER was on the so-called "active" mailing list of the DCC, meaning that he was receiving all the literature of this organization.

[(CG T-34, 11/3/65)] (U)

COLLIER participated in a picket demonstration at Chicago's Federal Building, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, on February 12, 1965, protesting the U.S. involvement in the Viet Nam war. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the DCC.

[(CG T-22, 2/12/66)] (U)

MILT COHEN

COHEN, as of March, 1966, was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. He was a member in 1965.

[(CG T-1, 3/30/66)] (U)

RICHARD CRILEY

Source in October, 1963, described CRILEY as a former CP of Illinois member. The source said CRILEY was not believed to have renounced his Marxist-Leninist ideology.

[(CG T-11, 10/63)] (U)

A source advised that as of December, 1964, CRILEY remained friendly with the CP and continued to meet with individuals within the CP of Illinois leadership. CRILEY had no serious differences with the CP, but for security reasons would not meet openly with the Party in order that the movement which he represented would not be compromised.

[(CG T-1, 12/64)] (U)

A source related that as of May of 1966 CRILEY was the Executive Director of the CCDBR; that he had held this position for several years.

[(CG T-32, 5/66)] (U)

SEC (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

LESTER ~~/~~ DAVIS

As of July, 1966, DAVIS was a current member of the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-6, 7/29/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

ERNICE DE CUIR

It was learned in July, 1965, that DE CUIR, a former CP member, had asked to be taken back into the CP. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

According to source, around April, 1966, a new CP Club in Chicago was formed and a meeting was held. Although DE CUIR was scheduled to attend meetings of the club as a member, he did not attend and source could not state whether or not DE CUIR was a bona fide CP member. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/14/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

ERNEST DE MAIO

DE MAIO was a member of the CP of Illinois Club within the Electrical Union in Chicago and paid dues up to the time of the CP National Convention in February, 1957. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 8/12/54-8/28/57)] ~~S~~ (U)

In March, 1965, a CP, USA National leader was scheduled to visit Chicago and meet with certain labor leaders. One CP of Illinois leader intended to make arrangements for this meeting through ERNEST DE MAIO and one other individual. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-4, 3/1/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

DE MAIO had a subscription to "The Worker" in 1965, due to expire in September, 1965. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-35, 3/8/65)] ~~S~~ (U)

LOU DISKIN

As of February, 1966, DISKIN was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 2/28/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

EARL DURHAM

DURHAM as of April, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois State Board. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)] (U)

ROZ DURHAM

As of July, 1966, DURHAM was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY

FLORY, the founder of the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA), had been a CP member prior to founding AAHA around 1958 and as of July, 1966, was still a member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] (U)

SAM GOLD

GOLD was known to have attended closed meetings of two CP of Illinois Clubs in April of 1965. (U)

[(CG T-36, 4/65)] (U)

SOL GOLDEN

GOLDEN participated in CCDBR affairs in May, 1965. He also participated in demonstrations protesting U.S. intervention in Viet Nam which were held in Chicago in February, April and May, 1965.

[(CG T-22, 2/24-5/27/65)] (U)

GOLDEN attended "The Worker" Anniversary celebration held in Chicago in February, 1965.

[(CG T-31, 2/10/65)] (U)

SECRET (U)

SECRET (U)

GUS HALL

HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA.

(CG T-2, 8/66) S (U)

MATTHEW "DYNAMITE" HALLINAN

In March, 1966, HALLINAN was a CP member in San Francisco, California. S (U)

(CG T-15, 7/18/66) S (U)

CHUCK HARRIS

As of July, 1966, HARRIS was National Field Director of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA). (U)

(CG T-31, 7/25/66) S (U)

As of July, 1966, HARRIS was a current member of the CP of Illinois. S (U)

(CG T-1, 7/29/66) S (U)

DOROTHY HAYES

As of July, 1966, HAYES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. S (U)

(CG T-3, 7/29/66) S (U)

ED HEISLER

As of July, 1966, HEISLER was a member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

(CG T-20, 8/1/66) S (U)

BRENETTA HOWELL

As of May, 1966, HOWELL was a current member of the CP of Illinois. S (U)

(CG T-6, 5/16/66) S (U)

OTIS HYDE

HYDE was known to be a CP member in the late 1940's and early 1950's. S (U)

(CG T-19, 9/26/56) S (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On July 21, 1963, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attended a social affair at HYDE's home. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/23/63)] ~~S~~ (U)

In October, 1963, HYDE attended a fund raising affair of "The Worker" sponsored by the CP of Illinois. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-11, 10/8/63)] ~~S~~ (U)

JAMES ~~/~~ JACKSON

As of June, 1966, JACKSON was Editor of "The Worker" and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] ~~S~~ (U)

HANK JENNINGS

HANK JENNINGS in January, 1961, related that he and his wife, LEON JENNINGS, were on formal leave from the CP of Illinois as they believed there were too many conflicts in the CP at present, both as to personality and methods of work. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-37, 1/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

A source in October, 1961, described JENNINGS as a former CP member who had recently attended a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, as an invited guest. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/10/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

LEON JENNINGS

Source related in May, 1961, JENNINGS had recently attended a meeting of the Subcommittee of the CP of Illinois Legal Commission as an invited guest. ~~S~~ (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/61)] ~~S~~ (U)

(It is noted under the characterization of HANK JENNINGS that HANK and his wife, LEON, were on formal leave from the CP of Illinois in January, 1961.)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

ARNOLD JOHNSON

As of June, 1966, JOHNSON was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA. (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] (U)

CHRISTINE JOHNSON

In June, 1960, ISHMAEL FLORY reportedly claimed that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had requested him to attempt to persuade JOHNSON to come back into the CP. (U)

[(CG T-38, 6/14/60)] (U)

During an interview by FBI agents in 1961, JOHNSON admitted being a good friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; admitted meeting him at CP meetings where she gave talks on Russia; stated she did not believe that the CP was a threat to the U.S. and stated she was never a CP member.

As of January, 1965, JOHNSON had calling cards which identified herself as President of AAHA and Director of the Nation of Islam (NOI) school, the "University of Islam."

[(CG T-39, 1/11/65)] (U)

As of January, 1966, JOHNSON was President of AAHA.

[(CG T-13, 3/17/66)] (U)

SARAH JONES

As of July, 1966, JONES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/14/66)] (U)

WILBERFORCE JONES

As of February, 1966, JONES was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-9, 2/24/66)] (U)

SECRET (U)

(U)

ERIC and ANN KINDBERG

Int. MR

Another source related that as of June, 1965, ANN and ERIC KINDBERG were reportedly responsible for distribution of "Freedomways" at SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta.

[(CG T-25, 6/1/65)] (U)

("Freedomways" is described in the characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., located in the appendix section of this report.)

STANLEY LEVISON

A source stated in April, 1964, that LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. He was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences, however, were merely technical and he continued his ideological adherence to communism. (U)

[(CG T-40, 4/64)] (U)

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, the wife of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, as of July, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-1, 7/26/66)] (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

As of June, 1966, LIGHTFOOT was the current Chairman of the CP of Illinois and had been Chairman for several years.

[(CG T-1, 6/22/66)] (U)

(U)

SECRET (U)

DENNIS MAZER

In November, 1965, MAZER was seeking the support of the North Side Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, (an organization in Chicago), and was selling literature published by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP).

[(CG T-31, 11/23/65)] (U)

TED PEARSON

As of July, 1966, PEARSON was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] (U)

BERTRAND PHILLIPS

In July, 1965, ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP of Illinois member, related that he had recruited PHILLIPS into the CP. (U)

[(CG T-41, 7/28/65)] (U)

On April 1, 1966, during a meeting of certain CP of Illinois leaders concerning the CP work in the field of the Negro struggles, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wanted to arrange a CP group to work in this field. He listed several people whom he wanted in the group and he included BERTRAND PHILLIPS as a member of this group. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/4/66)] (U)

DANNY QUEEN

As of July, 1966, QUEEN was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)] (U)

AL RABY

In late October, 1964, RABY, a prominent Chicago civil rights leader, met with the leadership of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission with knowledge of the activity of this leadership in the civil rights movement for a number of years, mainly from the "left position." During this contact, the leaders of the CP of

SECRET (U)

(U)

Illinois Negro Commission desired to discuss the pace of the entire civil rights movement in Chicago with RABY, which was considered to be weak. The contact was also made to discuss the civil rights movement with RABY and to exchange opinions and discuss the civil rights movement with RABY and to exchange opinions and discuss how both RABY's position in the Negro Community and the civil rights movement in Chicago could be strengthened. It was understood that after this discussion, there was an exchange of opinions during which RABY stated that he favored some of the suggestions of the CP, particularly that Negro community leaders should meet frequently and have philosophical discussions for a long range approach. RABY related he felt he was the "cleanest" civil rights leader, that is, he had no background or relations with any of the "left" and did not have any antagonistic block acting against him and he insisted on keeping his reputation as such. (U)

[(CG T-1, 10/21/64)] (U)

JOHN REINKE

As of July, 1966, REINKE was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-12, 7/27/66)] (U)

MARGE ROBINSON

As of March, 1966, ROBINSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-3, 3/18/66)] (U)

GUS SAVAGE

SAVAGE was a member of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission and attended Negro Commission meetings regularly in 1964. (U)

[(CG T-1, 12/7/64)] (U)

Source related that as of May, 1966, SAVAGE, formerly a CP member, was no longer considered a bona fide CP member. He was still considered friendly toward the CP, however, the CP did not trust him since he was attempting to become aligned with a major political party. (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/17/66)] (U)

SECRET (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATE SHARPE

As of May, 1966, SHARPE was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-4, 5/23/66)] (U)

EARL SILBAR

Source advised that EARL SILBAR was arrested May 27, 1965, by the Chicago Police Department in connection with a demonstration in protest of HCUA hearings being held in Chicago. The demonstration was held under the auspices of the CCDBR.

[(CG T-22, 5/28/65)] (U)

ROSE SIMPSON

As of June, 1966, SIMPSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-6, 6/17/66)] (U)

MARY SMITH

In June, 1966, SMITH attended the CP of Illinois State Convention, as a guest. She was Secretary of DCC. (U)

[(CG T-31, 6/66)] (U)

BENJAMIN SOLOMON

As of February, 1953, SOLOMON was a member of the Civil Rights Congress.

[(CG T-42, 2/11/53)] (U)

(The Civil Rights Congress has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

RODNEY STEPHEN

As of July, 1966, STEPHEN was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-31, 7/28/66)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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SECRET (U)

WILLIAM TERNIPSEDE

TERNIPSEDE as of July, 1966, was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-23, 7/28/66)] (U)

EUGENE TOURNOUR

In connection with TOURNOUR source advised in January, 1966, that he is considered by the CP locally to be a "non-Party communist" as described in Marxist-Leninist terminology. These are people who carry out most of the CP's program but will not join the CP because they feel for one reason or another discipline will not be to their liking. Concerning program and ideology there will be no separation between the CP and TOURNOUR. TOURNOUR, however, is not working with the civil rights movement as a CP assignment, but is working strictly on his own.

[(CG T-1, 1/66)] (U)

In September, 1965, source advised that TOURNOUR had been the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) Midwest Regional Secretary in charge of the Task Force in Chicago, during the period of the summer, 1964, until the time he was fired by the CORE National Office, in January, 1965. TOURNOUR then arranged for a group of Midwest CORE representatives to finance his employment as a Staff CORE member of the Midwest area. As such, TOURNOUR had continued as head of the CORE Task Force from January until June, 1965, when a Chicago newspaper ran an article concerning his activities which resulted in a public statement by the CORE National Director that TOURNOUR had been fired.

Source continued that GENE TOURNOUR would be working for the SCLC in Chicago in the near future and that this was the TOURNOUR who had formerly been associated with CORE here.

[(CG T-1, 9/5/65)] (U)

In November, 1965, source advised that TOURNOUR was occupied at the present time with voluntary activities within the civil rights movement, but that TOURNOUR had no formal or employment connection with either SCLC or CCCO. A rumored appointment of TOURNOUR to the SCLC Staff in Chicago never materialized to the knowledge of this source.

[(CG T-1, 11/2/65)] (U)

SECRET (U)

The same source related in May, 1966, that TOURNOUR recently became employed as a staff worker for the CCCO.

[(CG T-1, 5/66)]

RALPH TURNER

As of May, 1966, TURNER was considered a current member of the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-4, 5/23/66)]

CORDY T. VIVIAN

C.C.P. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois, for sometime, but had not been in Peoria for a long period of time.

[(CG T-43, 11/47; 6/48)]

OTHER Per Court Order

[(CG T-27, 1/14/65)]

Concerning GEORGE MEYERS, source related that in January, 1965, MEYERS was a current member of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, and CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

[(CG T-44, 1/65)]

JIM WEST

WEST as of July, 1966, was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois, and a leading functionary of the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-1, 7/29/66)]

CHARLES WILSON

As of February, 1966, WILSON was a current member of the CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-9, 2/24/66)]

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HENRY WINSTON

As of June, 1966, WINSTON was Vice-Chairman, CP, USA. (U)

[(CG T-2, 6/66)] (U)

HERBERT WRIGHT

As of March, 1966, WRIGHT was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-1, 3/30/66)] (U)

BEVERLY WULP

As of July, 1966, WULP was a current member of the Chicago Branch, SWP. (U)

[(CG T-20, 8/1/66)] (U)

DAVID WULP

As of July, 1966, DAVID WULP was a member of the Chicago Branch, SWP.

[(CG T-20, 8/1/66)] (U)

QUENTON YOUNG

Doctor QUENTON YOUNG was a member of the CP of Illinois in September, 1964. (U)

[(CG T-3, 9/64)] (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

APPENDIX

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE
ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as
Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1965, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, in 1964 spoke of a plan to beef up AAHA's membership in a concentrated drive toward making AAHA a mass organization. However, this plan never fully materialized and LIGHTFOOT currently is undecided about the matter. LIGHTFOOT has appeared at some AAHA affairs in 1964 and 1965. He occasionally meets with FLORY and he still encourages CP members to cooperate with FLORY.

A second source advised on May 6, 1965, that in 1962 the CP worked with FLORY to organize AAHA Chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aim of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruitment of new CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.

Since 1963, the South Side area of the CP of Illinois has been holding CP meetings at AAHA headquarters. Many South Side CP members currently are members of AAHA and participate in AAHA affairs. The South Side CP groups cooperate in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement.

1 APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Suite 424, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP and was authorized by the CP to form a new organization with broad mass support so long as the new organization would protect the Party interests.

This source advised in October, 1960, that on October 28, 1960, CRILEY reported to the CP leadership that the CCDBR had been organized. He outlined its aims and purposes as being to obtain mass support to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to defend Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there would be no formal affiliation with any other national organization having the same purposes. The CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that the CCDBR was formally organized on October 26,1960, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary after he motivated organizing the meeting of October 26, 1960.

A third source advised on May 5, 1965, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

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APPENDIX

(U)

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

This source further advised that at a meeting of the Chicago Area of the Midwest Region of the DCA held April 3, 1965, the boundary of the Chicago Area was established to include all of Illinois north of Springfield, Illinois, and all of Indiana. At this meeting, TED PEARSON was elected Area Coordinator.

A second source advised on May 9, 1966, that as of May, 1966, TED PEARSON, Chairman of the Youth Club of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, continued to be the Chicago Area Coordinator of the DCA, and the official headquarters is located at the PEARSON apartment, 1808 North Cleveland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The second source advised that there are currently two clubs operating in the Chicago Area, one on the west side and the other on the near north side. The west side club operates a club house known as the West Side Freedom Center at 2908 West Madison Street which is open seven days a week to the teen-agers on the west side.

(U)

1 APPENDIX

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W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source has advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party (CP), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention. The aims of this organization, as set forth in the preamble to the constitution, are: "it is our belief that this nation can best solve its problems in an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, complete disarmament and true freedom for all peoples of the world, and that these solutions will be reached mainly through the united efforts of all democratic elements in our country, composed essentially of the working people allied in the unity of Negroes and other minorities with whites. We further fully recognize that the greatest threat to American democracy comes from the racist and right wing forces in coalition with the most reactionary sections of the economic power structure, using the tool of anti-Communism to divide and destroy the unified struggle of the working people."

Over the Labor Day weekend, 1965, the DCA held a conference in Chicago, Illinois, and a new slate of officers was elected to the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the DCA. Since Labor Day, 1965, identities of those serving on the NEC has varied; however, according to a third source as of May, 1966, thirteen of the fifteen members of the NEC were members of the CP in the San Francisco Bay area.

As of July, 1966, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

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FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show the certificate of incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

The Winter, 1965, issue of "Freedomways" is self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement," published by Freedomways Associates, Inc., 799 Broadway, New York City. This issue lists JOHN HENRIK CLARKE as Associate Editor, ESTHER JACKSON as Managing Editor and JOHN L. DEVINE as Art Editor of the publication.

A source made available information on July 1, 1964, disclosing that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, disclosing CLARKE is an "associate" of AIMS.

The Winter, 1963, issue of "Freedomways," page 44, states that ESTHER JACKSON became one of the leaders of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC), which existed from 1937 to 1949. The SNYC has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

According to a second source, ESTHER JACKSON is the wife of JAMES JACKSON, whom the source identified on October 14, 1964, as being a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA).

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, he was still in the CP and the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a third source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

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APPENDIX

On May 24, 1961, a fourth source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, held on that date. It was stated that the original plan called for the publication to be openly Marxist, but that it was later decided it would not be avowedly a Marxist publication. Editorials are in the hands of a mixed group of Marxists and non-Marxists. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, the fourth source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA, by JAMES JACKSON.

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1 APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

NATION OF ISLAM, Formerly Referred to as the Muslim Cult of Islam, Aka. Muhammad's Temples of Islam

In January, 1957, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 7, 1965, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils," in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

On May 3, 1965, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninnism.

"The New York Times", City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor", a monthly magazine; "Challenge", a New York City newspaper; and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge", page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

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1 APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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APPENDIX ~~SECRET~~ (U)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans areas, advised on May 28, 1965, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question.

On May 28, 1965, the second source advised that in the past he has considered James Dombrowski, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed communist principles.

The second source also advised on May 28, 1965, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means communists.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

AUG. 18, 1966

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-442529
Chicago 100-41324

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C
b7D

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~S~~ (U)

CG T-22 is described as [redacted]

~~S~~ (U)

CG T-29 is a source who was in a position to furnish reliable information of the type attributed to him in this report.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/29/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Bureau letter dated 4/27/66.

This letter is being submitted by the Savannah Division in lieu of a report in the absence of any information pertaining to the captioned matter.

ICC 922940

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
1- Savannah

WPF:elh
(5)

59

REC 53 100-442529-1957

1 AUG 30 1966

INTSEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 18, 1966

230471
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/5/83 BY SP1 CSK/PSK

MR. TOLSON:

Marvin Watson called late last night to indicate that the President had decided that he would not meet with the 14,000 summer interns (young men and women who have summer employment in the Government) on the White House grounds. The President made the decision that he would speak to these youngsters on the Washington Monument grounds at the Sylvan Amphitheater.

Watson stressed the fact that the President would appreciate having seven or eight FBI Agents scattered among the crowd just to make certain that things were all right. He stated he knew this was strictly the responsibility of ~~Secret~~ Service, however, the President had indicated he would feel better if the FBI were on hand.

EX-103 REC- 67 100-442539-1958

Watson also indicated that he should be advised immediately in the event any intelligence was picked up reflecting that any of the beatniks or riffraff up on the Hill protesting against the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings might attempt to attend the session at the Washington Monument grounds. I told him we would be particularly alert to this matter.

16 SEP 2 1966

In connection with this latter point, I called Watson at 9:10 a. m. this morning following a call from Mr. Sullivan's Division. Watson was advised that one Shelia Ryan, a student at Catholic University, and a member of the National Committee to Defend the Civil Rights of the Antiwar Movement, had obtained a permit to picket on 17th Street across from the Washington Monument grounds. I told Watson that while this was some distance away from where the President would be speaking, he nevertheless should know that this permit had been obtained to picket between 10:00 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. today. Watson expressed appreciation.

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CDD:amr
(2)

61 SEP 1966

Subversive Matter Section

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442539

Informal to Mr. Tolson

Watson stated the President also wanted to make certain that the Director had dispersed all FBI Negro Agents to Negro ghettos throughout the country. He stated the President wanted these Negro Agents to live in the ghettos so that they could promptly report to the FBI any matter of subversion which was causing rioting. Watson stated the President was coming closer and closer to the belief that subversion was behind all rioting in the United States.

Watson asked if we had a sufficient number of Negro Agents in the FBI. I replied that the number of Negro Agents was not the problem, that the problem pure and simple was obtaining qualified individuals. I stated that the Director had had Negro Agents since 1924, however, it was most difficult to obtain qualified Negro Agents inasmuch as once these individuals obtained a college degree, one of several factors prevented them from coming to work for the FBI. I told Watson that in numerous cases these individuals had somewhat of a bad background. I mentioned that in other cases the prospective applicants themselves did not want to sacrifice by putting in the long hours we find it necessary to perform in fulfilling our heavy responsibilities.

Watson stated that he certainly understood all this, however, he hoped that we were on top of the situation. I told him that we had excellent sources of information among all subversive groups and that, as he could tell from the intelligence being sent to him on a daily basis, we were definitely on top of the situation.

RESPECTFULLY,

V

C. D. DE LOACH

A. G. has publicly denied this. I think we should perhaps a memo to Mr. Tolson on it & show President's views. I hope we don't close our eyes to it as we did to the Students for a Democratic Society being a Communist front until they publicly announced it.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: August 20, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

ORIM

Historically the Communist Party, USA, has regarded Negroes as a primary target group for agitation, infiltration, and recruitment. Negroes have been subjected constantly to intensive and extensive communist propaganda. The Communist Party seizes upon any opportunity presented to exploit the racial issue. Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference have, over the years, received advice and guidance from such dedicated communists as Stanley Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a former national leader in the Communist Party. C. T. Vivian, an official in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is a former communist. Levison went to Atlanta, Georgia, to confer with King during the June, 1966, march from Memphis to Jackson. He was in Chicago to confer with King in connection with King's activities for open housing in August of 1966. Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel, and Bayard Rustin, all with histories of prior communist affiliation, have also been close advisors of King and his organization.

REC-6 EX-103 100-442527-1959

Basically each riot which has occurred in the United States since the Summer of 1964 followed a single incident generally involving efforts on the part of police to effect an arrest of a Negro. The Communist Party and other subversive organizations exploited the riots after they had begun. Examples follow:

16 SEP 2 1966

NEW YORK

The New York City riot which began July 18, 1964, was preceded by protest demonstrations against an off-duty police officer who shot a Negro youth while attempting to make an arrest on July 16, 1964. The Progressive Labor Party, then called the Progressive Labor Movement, a Marxist-Leninist group oriented toward Red China, was reported to be active in stirring up the Negroes against the white communities and once the riot started took advantage of the situation. It distributed one thousand inflammatory leaflets in the riot

Memo Sullivan to DeLoach 8/23/66 TDR/fad 14 pages

TDR:csh/chs
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-8-01 60267 NLSEPTM
#930775

79 SEP 8 - 1966

Aug 22 12 20 PM '66 Aug 22 10 20 AM '66

REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

FBI

Aug 22 10 41 AM '66
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

Aug 20 2 28 PM '66
SEP 1 2 47 PM '66
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI

Aug 20 1 30 PM '66
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

Aug 20 1 37 PM '66
REC'D-TOLSON'S OFFICE

SENSTUDY 75

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DOM INTELL DIV.
AUG 22 12 13 PM '66

area. William Epton, national vice chairman of this organization and a former member of the Communist Party, organized and led young Negroes in fighting the police during the riot. In an inflammatory street speech he warned "...we are going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges and we will have to go up against the Army...." His activities in fomenting and adding to the disorder led to his arrest and subsequent conviction on charges of criminal anarchy. The Communist Party, USA, of course, and other communist-type organizations had a propaganda field day.

In addition, on July 19, 1964, Jesse Gray, a former organizer of the Harlem region of the Communist Party, called for one hundred single revolutionaries who were ready to die to correct what he termed the police brutality situation in Harlem.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Following an attempted arrest of a Negro woman in a predominantly Negro neighborhood in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on August 28, 1964, Abyssinia Hayes, a well-known Negro agitator, leader of a small black nationalist group and former member of the Nation of Islam which preaches hatred against the whites, mounted the porch of a house urging the people who had gathered at the scene to violence against police officers and thereafter the crowd began attacking police and throwing stones and bricks at passing cars. The following two days saw riotous conditions in the area. During the course of the riots, members of the Communist Party, USA, were observed distributing numerous copies of "The Worker," the East Coast communist newspaper, in the riot area. Hayes was arrested by the Philadelphia police and among other things charged with inciting to riot. A subsequent search of his home revealed knives, an automatic pistol, fifty gallons of flammable liquid and a quantity of communist-Marxist literature.

LOS ANGELES

Communists were quick to exploit the Watts area riot in Los Angeles, August 11-15, 1965. On August 14, 1965, members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs, a communist youth organization, and the Socialist Workers Party, a communist Trotskyite organization, staged a demonstration at the police administration building and on August 16, 1965, the DuBois

 CONTINUED - OVER

Club members circulated leaflets calling for expulsion of the Los Angeles Chief of Police. Communist Party members prepared articles for a communist publication written in an effort to place blame for the riot on local authorities. The leader of another procommunist China communist splinter group stated in October, 1965, that his group had spent over two years carrying on agitation against the police in the Watts area. He added that his group was engaged in the formation and development of units and squads to fight against "police brutality" and "United States imperialism" which could, in the future, provide the basis for "liberation armies."

During the riot which erupted in the Watts area in Los Angeles on March 15, 1966, the Southside Defense Committee, which was set up by the Communist Party, held a press conference protesting alleged police brutality in connection with the arrest of four members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs who were in the riot area.

A disturbance which occurred in the Watts area of Los Angeles on May 17, 1966, is directly attributed to actions of the communists who organized the rally at the Will Rogers Park in the Watts area to protest the killing of a Negro, Leonard Deadwyler. An inflammatory handbill announcing the rally was prepared by a Communist Party member and following the rally approximately five hundred individuals led by a paid organizer of the W. E. B. DuBois Club who was driving an automobile equipped with loud-speakers proceeded to the 77th Street Division of the Los Angeles Police Department where they staged a boisterous picketing demonstration. A news vehicle was attacked and one occupant seriously wounded, a liquor store window was broken and looted; bottles and bricks were hurled at passing cars. An inquest into the death of Deadwyler on May 19, 1966, was disrupted to such an extent by unruly spectators that it had to be recessed. The Progressive Labor Party, a violence-prone pro-Chinese communist organization, got into the act during the inquest by distributing a leaflet captioned "Wanted for the Murder of Leonard Deadwyler, Bova, a Cop." At the courthouse while the inquest was in progress, the Communist Party circulated a petition calling for indictment of the officer involved in the shooting.

 CONTINUED - OVER

CLEVELAND

In connection with riots which began in the Hough area of Cleveland, Ohio, on the night of July 18, 1966, a Cuyahoga Grand Jury reported that "The outbreak of lawlessness and disorder was both organized, precipitated and exploited by a relatively small group of trained and disciplined professionals of this business. They were aided and abetted willingly or otherwise by misguided people of all ages and colors, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremists and some of whom are also either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

A prior disturbance had begun on the night of June 22, 1966, in the vicinity of the JFK House, a private community center in Cleveland, which continued nightly through June 25, 1966. The Bureau sources, as well as sources of the Cleveland Police Department, agree that the June disturbance was organized by leaders and members of the JFK House and that JFK youths were primarily involved. The three principal leaders of the JFK House have been affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement, an all-Negro black nationalist procommunist China organization, whose nominal leader is Robert F. Williams, a fugitive from justice now residing in Communist China. In addition to their involvement in the June disturbance, the grand jury reported that these leaders caused two thousand pieces of literature to be printed and circulated citing alleged incidents of "police brutality" on the eve of the Hough area riots in July. The greatest number of these were circulated to youths of non-voting age under the guise of urging the defeat of a levy at the polls, and while not instigating the July riots, the JFK House people did exploit the Hough area during the course of the riots.

According to a [redacted] b7D

[redacted] contact was made with Lewis G. Robinson, the head of the JFK House by a member of the Communist Party, and offered Communist Party support. This was done at the instructions of the District Organizer of the Communist Party in Cleveland. In addition, Robinson is known to have attended public functions of the Socialist Workers Party in Cleveland in 1965 and 1966 and, in fact, was among those arrested by the Cleveland Police Department in November, 1965, during a disturbance at a Socialist Workers

 CONTINUED - OVER

Party-sponsored public function. Robinson's wife visited Cuba in 1961 and, in fact, was employed by the Ministry of education while in Cuba. She traveled without State Department permission. She has also attended Socialist Workers Party public functions. Communist contacts with Robinson occurred prior to the July 18 riot with the last contact being July 14, 1966.

During the course of the Hough area riots, four members of the W. E. B. DuBois Club were arrested in the riot area with a considerable amount of communist literature in the car. In this connection it is noted that the DuBois Club headquarters had been set up in the Hough area of Cleveland.

CHICAGO

During a disturbance in Chicago in August, 1965, leaflets containing inflammatory statements were distributed in the troubled area by members of Sparticist, a Trotskyite organization, composed of former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The leaflets compared the riot situation in Chicago to Vietnam and Santo Domingo.

During the course of the Chicago riot which began July 12, 1966, Douglas Andrews, the leader of a civil rights organization and also a former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement, together with twelve other members of the civil rights organization, were arrested by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that they were preparing Molotov cocktails for use later in the riot area.

DETROIT

In Detroit on August 9, 1966, a riotous situation developed following an attempt by police to arrest three Negroes. The same night, General Gordon Baker, Jr., a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement, and several of his associates were arrested by police. These individuals were in possession of weapons and were en route to the riot area.

In all of the above and similar situations, the Communist Party has seized every opportunity to exploit the situation, to set itself up as the "champion" of social protest, and to portray itself as the "leader" in the struggle for full and equal rights. In other words, the Communist Party wants to "keep the pot boiling" by any possible means.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

ACTION:

For information. A monograph dealing with the subject of "Inciters and Exploiters of Racial Violence" is in preparation and is receiving expeditious attention. This monograph will be prepared for dissemination to the White House and interested Government agencies.

TDR: JFB

for

Mr. Tolson

You have given me no where what dispatch at the hands of the police & courts was given by the authorities for the overt acts committed.

HS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 8/23/66

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RIOTS

In connection with my memorandum of August 20, 1966, captioned as above, the Director noted that the disposition at the hands of the police and courts for overt acts committed was not set forth. They follow.

NEW YORK

William Epton, National Vice Chairman of the Progressive Labor Party, a violence prone, Marxist-Leninist group oriented toward Red China, was arrested for his part in the New York City riot which began July 18, 1964. He was charged with conspiracy to incite riot, advocating criminal anarchy and conspiracy to advocate criminal anarchy. He was convicted on each count and was sentenced to one year in prison on each count with the sentences to run concurrently. Epton is presently free under $25,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction.

Jesse Gray, the former organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party who during the course of the New York riot called for 100 revolutionaries who were ready to die to correct what he termed the police brutality situation in Harlem, was not arrested. An injunction, however, was obtained July 24, 1964, prohibiting Gray and others from conducting demonstrations in the central Harlem area of New York City. This injunction was dissolved by the New York Supreme Court September 17, 1964.

REC-61 [illegible] 1960
EX-103
16 SEP. 2 1966

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Abyssinia Hayes, who was arrested in connection with his participation in the Philadelphia riot which began

TDR:fhd (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
5-8-01 930715
V60267NLSEPTNF

57 SEP 8 1966

AUG 23 2 22 PM '66

FBI

AUG 23 1 28 PM '66
REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

AUG 23 12 51 PM '66
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

AUG 23 2 46 PM '66
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-672 HSC

ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 8/24/75	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

AUG 24 7 57 AM '75

August 28, 1964, and charged with inciting to riot, violation of the Uniform Firearms Act and violation of the explosives section of a local code, was convicted on the charges of inciting to riot, riot and conspiracy to riot and was sentenced to 18 months to three years in prison. He is presently incarcerated.

LOS ANGELES

In connection with the arrest of W.E.B. DuBois Club members in the riot area of the March 15, 1966, riot in the Watts area of Los Angeles, Franklin Alexander, a current member of the Communist Party and now National Chairman of the DuBois Clubs of America; Kendra Harris; Donna June Slater and Robert L. Brown were arrested March 16, 1966, and charged with being drunk in area where racial disturbance was occurring. Alexander was sentenced to 30 days in the city jail, Harris was fined $50 or five days in jail, Slater was found guilty on two counts receiving a five-day suspended sentence on count one and a $150 fine or 15 days in jail on count two, and Brown was fined $100 or 10 days in jail.

CLEVELAND

Lewis G. Robinson, the leader of the JFK House, a private community center in Cleveland, members of which organized and were primarily involved in the June 22-25, 1966, disturbance in Cleveland, was arrested in November, 1965, while in attendance at a Socialist Workers Party-sponsored public function. This arrest was in connection with a liquor raid. The case has not come to trial yet but is scheduled for September 14, 1966.

During the course of the Hough area, Cleveland, Ohio, riots which began on the night of July 18, 1966, four members of the W.E.B. DuBois Club were detained by the Ohio National Guard, the automobile in which they were riding was searched and communist literature noted therein; however, they were not charged. Subsequently, Ronald Lucas and

CONTINUED - OVER

Steven Shreefter, two of the four, were arrested by the Cleveland Police Department and were charged with obstructing police officers. They are presently out on $100 bond each with their cases scheduled for trial September 9, 1966.

CHICAGO

Douglas Andrews, a former member of the Revolutionary Action Movement, was arrested July 14, 1966, by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that he and members of a civil rights organization of which he was head were preparing molotov cocktails for use in the riot area. The riot began July 12, 1966. Andrews has been charged with inciting a riot, possession of narcotics and keeping a house of ill repute. There has been no disposition to date.

DETROIT

In connection with the riotous situation which developed in Detroit August 9, 1966, General Gordon Baker, Jr., a leader of the Revolutionary Action Movement, and three of his associates, Nobel Smith, Rufus Griffin, Jr., and Glanton Dowdell, were arrested by police while en route to the riot area. All were charged with carrying concealed weapons. Baker, Smith and Griffin were released on $2,000 bond with Dowdell's bond being placed at $5,000. Trial date has not been set.

ACTION:

Submitted pursuant to the Director's request.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 11, 1966

FROM : Mr. J. A. Sizoo

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A.Sizoo
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. T.J.Smith

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RIOTING
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
ATTORNEY GENERAL

(CIRM)

On 8/11/66, Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division of the Department, contacted Night Supervisor Thomas J. Smith, Domestic Intelligence Division, and advised as follows:

Yeagley had just received a call from Attorney General Katzenbach, who asked him to call the Bureau. He said that Katzenbach stated he has to testify before some Senate Committee next week and the topic will deal with communist influence in rioting. He said that this will not be confined to rioting wherein civil rights are involved, but will involve any rioting and/or demonstrations such as could occur in connection with Vietnam protests and demonstrations.

Yeagley said that this stems from the recently announced findings of the Cleveland Grand Jury which said in effect that the Cleveland riots were instigated and/or influenced by communist elements. He said that Katzenbach stated that the Bureau has furnished him information which is undoubtedly current up to this date, but that in view of the Cleveland announcement, he would like to have this information brought up to date so that he can testify on the most current situation.

Yeagley said that he will need this information no later than Tuesday morning, 8/16/66, so that it can be furnished to the Attorney General. Yeagley will not be in his office until after noon, 8/12/66. However, he will phone Mr. Sullivan's office around noon to furnish any more details he can obtain as to the nature of the Senate Committee hearing involved and as to the information desired.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
RVG 26 ENSEPM 93075

100-442539-1961
REC 20
SEP 7 1966

ACTION:

We are expediting preparation of material to supplement that which is furnished to the Attorney General in a daily letter on racial matters and in a semi-weekly letter on Vietnam protest demonstrations. This supplementary material

TJS:chs (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

1966

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RIOTING
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM
ATTORNEY GENERAL

will include developments in these over-all pictures over the weekend plus the Cleveland Grand Jury release which our office there is obtaining for submission to the Bureau today. This additional material will be furnished to Yeagley immediately for his use, along with the other voluminous data he already has, [redacted] in the preparation of material for the Attorney General.

The Department should not be furnished any "newsworthy" material unless the Director has been made aware of it.

W.C.S. - JS

D.

I concur.

The Department should not be furnished any "newsworthy" material unless the Director has been made aware of it.

D.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/66

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356)(RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (info) (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB/amf
(4)

51 AUG 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63).
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: May 30 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

Pages 20145-20157. Congressman Buchanan, (D) Alabama, spoke concerning Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement pointing out that he brought this to the attention of the House some weeks ago. He stated "I pointed out that Communist Party Leader Gus Hall and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover agreed that this infiltration was present. - - - - the evidence continues to reveal that Communist influence and infiltration are expanding rather than contracting within the civil rights movement in this country. - - - - And now solid evidence has been offered of Communist participation and perhaps even leadership in the recent riots in Cleveland." At this point Mr. Buchanan quoted from the report issued by the Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Grand Jury on the riots in the Hough area of Cleveland. Mr. Buchanan made reference to the Revolutionary Action Movement and stated "RAM, as described by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, is--'A highly militant, secretive organization following the Chinese oriented Marxist-Leninist line and believes in replacing the capitalistic system with socialism.'" Mr. Buchanan also quoted from the October 1964 FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Mr. Hoover's testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on March 4, 1965, and an FBI news release of January 5, 1966, regarding the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs and their connection with the Communist Party.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-116395-1 2966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [illegible] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-19-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 19041-19044. Congressman Sweeney, (R) Ohio, pointed out that yesterday, Attorney General Katzenbach seemed to go out of his way to make the point that Communists or black nationalists really were not to be blamed for the violence on our city streets and that the ingredients for the riots and explosions are attributable to slum area conditions and not subversive activity. Mr. Sweeney advised that Attorney General Katzenbach also indicated his disagreement with the contents of the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, grand jury report regarding riots in Cleveland. Mr. Sweeney indicated the grand jury's report with his remarks. Mr. Sweeney went on to state "I would suggest that it is high time that the Attorney General of the United States took off his blinders and began to assess as very realistic the Communist menace and the role of the Communists as promoters of riots."

Page A4395. Congressman Walker, (R) Mississippi, [illegible] his remarks to include an article by David Lawrence entitled "[illegible]" [illegible] which appeared in the August 13, 1966, issue of the U. S. [illegible] report. Mr. Lawrence stated "Why has the information about subversive activities been withheld? Why is this minimized as incidental? The Reverend Billy Graham told a news conference the other day that the Government, including the FBI, knows the offenders and should identify them to the public.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP [illegible]

CIRM

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-18-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bufiles case or subject matter files.

62 SEP 16 1966

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63),
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-15-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

O CIRM

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 18550-18551. Senator Byrd, (D) West Virginia, inserted in the Record an article from the U. S. News & World Report of August 22, 1966 entitled "Who Is To Blame?" written by David Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence comments on recent riots and states why has the information about [illegible] been withheld? Why is this maintained as [illegible]? Mr. Graham told a news conference the other day, that the Government, including the FBI, knows the offenders and should identify them to [illegible]

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
126 SEP 8 1966

SEP 8 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-12-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 SEP 14 1966

FD-205 (Rev. 4-8-60)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File 100-442529) DATE: August 1, 1966

FROM : SAC, San Francisco (File 100-53902)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

☑ FILE

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: August 1, 1966

Reason for the delinquency: In dictation, corrections to be made in report dictated, and additional information to be added which was not dictated at time report was originally prepared.

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: Report will leave San Francisco office Wednesday August 3, 1966

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018

b6
b7C

F B I

CN80,513 Appeal 82-0611 4/13/90
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 11-20-91 & 12-11-91
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) 8803 RDO/DMJ/VCH
DATE: 3-14-90 6972EEP/SK 83-1719 7-10-92

Date: 9/9/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Classified by 3042 PUTT/SK
Declassify on: OADR
8/25/66

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

9-22-87 (OO: NY)

Classified by SP4 Elwaer
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Garrow/King Defense
#4 3/40

Re NY teletype dated 9/7/66, concerning conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON and others. Source believed KING was in Atlanta, LEVISON and others in NYC. (U)

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating information contained in re tel. NY 3810-S* was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta's assistance.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) STANLEY LEVISON

Anonymous source of WFO in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO, re NLG; IS-C.

HARRY WACHTEL

ENCLOSURE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, FRED M. VINSON, JR.
DATE FORW: 9/12/66
HOW FORW: PLS
BY:

4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encl. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1-NY (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
1-NY (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1-NY (100-149196) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)

REC-71 100-442529-1962
15 SEP 10 1966

EX-[illegible]

56 SEP 20 1966

JMK:rmv
(14)

(U)

[redacted] HARRY WACHTEL

[redacted] Former [redacted] (S)(U) LAWRENCE REDDICK

[redacted] (S)(U)

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

[redacted]

[redacted] NY 2359-S* (S)(U) BAYARD RUSTIN

NY 4212-S*

[redacted] (S)(U)

b6
b7C
b7D

Indices contain no information as to the identities of JUNIUS BRIGGS (Ph), RALPH CRANSTON (Ph) or WALTER THORCASE (Ph).

The LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and [redacted] NY 694-S* (S)(U). The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the U.S. and Communist infiltration thereof. The last source in furnishing characterization of STANLEY LEVISON, furnished concentration of information. (S)(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bu 100-442529

New York, New York
September 9, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ... FBI ... FOR EXTENSION ... E.O. 11652 ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION ...

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 6, 1966, that a conference was held on that date by Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). It included, in addition to King, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, Lawrence Reddick, Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), Clarence Jones, Junius Briggs (Phonetic), Ralph Cranston (Phonetic) and Walter Thorcase (Phonetic).

The conference was called to hear and discuss a letter over King's signature which is scheduled to be distributed to the Negro youth of America. The letter, which was actually written by Rustin, implores the Negro youth of America to adhere to non-violent tactics in trying to obtain equality.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-4-96

SECRET (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529 - 1CA

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rustin said the letter would be read on the National Broadcasting System on Monday, September 12, 1966, and will be mailed to two categories: (A) Boys Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, settlement houses, basketball teams and other organizations where Negroes between the ages of 16-25 can be reached; (B) Negro ministers, Negro Press, Negro college presidents, high school principals, fraternal organizations and to unions with large membership. Rustin said King should not read the letter alone, but instead, should have A. Philip Randolph (President of the Negro American Labor Council, NALC) present in order to protect King from fallout. Rustin said not many people dared attack Randolph.

The following, in essence, is what the letter states:

King said he was writing not as a civil rights leader, but as a father deeply concerned about the future of his own children. Not since the time he joined the Freedom Movement had he ever felt so much grief, he observed. As the new school term opens, King noted, many of the youth of America desire to go to school but have insufficient resources with which to do so. And in this regard, King remarked that only yesterday, September 5, 1966, he wired President Johnson urging him to make available enough funds so that all poor young persons in the country could return to school.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

King notes in the letter that he also urged the President to place before Congress a bill to create public works to provide meaningful employment for every able-bodied young person who needs it, whatever his present skills, his training, his color, may be. King said he was convinced that the tragic ordeals "we" had passed through this summer were the results of the fear, the frustration, and the hopelessness on both sides that springs from "our" nation's failure to make it possible for all youth, especially Negroes, to obtain quality integrated education and dignified work.

Continuing, King said, the progress which has been made in race relations was derived from demonstrations which were free of bitterness, hatred and violence. "We" King said, must not let a tiny minority of hateful bigots provoke "us" into emotional behavior, into actions which would destroy "our" movement and would separate "us" from others in society whose help "we" sorely need. "We", King continued, must not fall into this racist trap. He implored the Negro youth to whom he speaks in the letter, to remember that Molatov cocktails, looting and hating cannot, and will not, solve the problems "we" really care about.

In conclusion, King urged the youth to be prepared to use their energy in non-violent mass action protests in their community.

Following Rustin's reading of the letter, King said the letter should also be aimed at the white people. He said to do otherwise, could result in him being branded as an "Uncle Tom".

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Stanley Levison said he did not like the statement that King had contacted President Johnson about unemployment and jobs. His objection was over the fact that King had already asked the President about 90 times, although nothing has come of it. As an alternative, Levison said President Johnson should be "threatened" by stating that if no action is forthcoming by May, 1967, King and Randolph would have a march on Washington. Levison's suggestion was not well received by the other conferees. In fact, as an alternative, Cleveland Robinson wanted something about the Peace Movement included in the letter. He said the peace issue was a basic issue in view of the many Negroes in Vietnam. (U)

Harry Wachtel suggested King hold a meeting in the next three or four days to plan the letter more objectively. Rustin said he would dress up the letter before King's arrival in New York City on Sunday night. (U)

Stanley Levison

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a U.S.A. ~~secret~~ member of the Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on Civil Rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League. (U)

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lawrence Dunbar Reddick LAWRENCE REDDICK

Lawrence Dunbar Reddick is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

A ~~confidential~~ Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised she had learned that Dr. Reddick, then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 West 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party (CP). Source stated Reddick seemed to be a source of information in regard to socialism and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, said that he met Lawrence Dunbar Reddick in 1943, through Eugene Gordon, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both Gordon and Benjamin J. Davis advised him that Lawrence Dunbar Reddick was at that time a member of the CP. The source said that Reddick was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the U.S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5 and 11, 1954, Lawrence Dunbar Reddick was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member of, or a sympathizer with, the Communist Party.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable in the past, advised that on January 18, 1964, Dr. Lawrence Reddick visited with Benjamin J. Davis at the home of Jacob Green, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between Reddick and Davis, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia, and Reddick commented that if he had stayed with Davis, he would have also joined the CP.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (C) U

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (C) ~~X~~ (X) (U) HARRY H. WACHTEL

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora Wachtel, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (C) ~~X~~ (X) (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

TELETYPE UNIT
SEP 7 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

242 PM URGENT 9-7-66 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /7/ AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 1P

OCIYM

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CIRM~~; IS - C. 00 - NEW YORK

BUFILE 100-442529, ATLANTA 100-6670, NEW YORK 100-153735

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER SIX, SIXTYSIX, CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING, LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHTEL, CLARENCE JONES, LAWRENCE ~~REDICK~~ REDDICK, CLEVELAND ROBINSON/SECRETARY- TREASURER OF RETAIL, WHOLESALE AND DEPARTMENT STORE WORKERS UNION/, RALPH CRANSTON /PHONETIC/, JUNIUS BRIGGS, AND WALTER THORCASE, /B /PHONETIC/. CONFERENCE WAS CALLED TO CONSIDER OPEN LETTER RUSTIN HAD PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION TO NEGRO YOUTH. THE LETTER, TO BEAR KING-S SIGNATURE, IMPLORED NEGROES TO ADHERE TO NON-VIOLENT PRACTICES TO GAIN EQUALITY. KING, AFTER HEARING CONTENTS OF LETTER SAID, IT SHOULD BE AIMED AT WHITE PEOPLE AS WELL, OTHERWISE HE WOULD BE CALLED "UNCLE TOM". IN ADDITION TO KING-S COMMENTS, LEVISON DISAGREED WITH A STATEMENT IN LETTER WHICH POINTED OUT THAT KING ON SEPTEMBER FIVE,

REC 30 100-442529-29

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 14 1966

RELAYED TO INTD SEC

53 SEP 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

SIXTYSIX, WIRED PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND URGED HE PROVIDE FUNDS FOR POOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TO CREATE PUBLIC WORKS FOR YOUTH NEEDING MEANINGFUL EMPLOYMENT. LEVISON SAID JOHNSON HAD BEEN ASKED NINETY TIMES FOR JOBS BUT NOTHING HAD COME OF IT, SO THE TIME HAD COME WHEN KING SHOULD THREATEN JOHNSON THAT IF NO ACTION IS FORTHCOMING BY MAY, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN KING AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH /PRESIDENT OF NALC/ WOULD MARCH ON WASHINGTON. CLEVELAND ROBINSON OBJECTED TO LEVISON-S SUGGESTION AND INSTEAD, URGED THAT SOME COMMENT BE MADE ABOUT THE PEACE MOVEMENT. WACHTEL URGED MEETING IN NEXT THREE OR FOUR DAYS TO PLAN LETTER MORE OBJECTIVELY. RUSTIN AGREED TO PUT FINISHING TOUCHES ON LETTER BEFORE KING ARRIVES IN NEW YORK CITY ON SUNDAY NIGHT. THE LETTER, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, WILL BE READ ON NBC SEPTEMBER TWELVE, SIXTYSIX. INDICES OF NYO NEGATIVE ON THORCASE, BRIGGS AND CRANSTON.

EUGENE VOIT, GENERAL MANAGER, NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED THAT KING AND BERNARD LEE HAVE RESERVATION FOR SEPTEMBER TEN, SIXTYSIX. memo LHM FOLLOWS.

END

LJT

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/7/66

Martin Luther King held conference New York City 9/6/66 with several individuals including his principal advisors, Stanley David Levison, Harry Wachtel, Clarence Jones, Lawrence Reddick and Bayard Rustin, all of whom have subversive backgrounds. Purpose of conference to consider open letter by King to be read on NBC 9/12/66.

Information will be furnished to White House, Attorney General and appropriate agencies.

PTB:hmm

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529 - 1967

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63).
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Sept 8 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

APPENDIX

Page A4598. Congressman Walker, (R) Mississippi, extended his remarks concerning a resolution (H. Res. 330) he introduced last year to provide funds for the House Committee on Un-American Activities to investigate the possibility of Communist involvement in the civil rights movement. He included an article by David Lawrence entitled "Communist Leader Admits Civil Rights Agitation" which appeared in the Meridian (Mississippi) Star on August 25th. Mr. Walker pointed out that Mr. Lawrence presented even further proof that a complete investigation of the entire civil rights movement would be in order."

Page A4633. Congressman Derwinski, (R) Illinois, placed in the Record an editorial from the Harvey (Illinois) South Suburban News entitled "Communism Offers No Solution To The Negro's Problem." The editorial states "Three years ago when Robert F. Williams of Monroe, North Carolina slipped through an FBI dragnet to seek refuge in Cuba, Mao Tse-tung of Red China made a world wide appeal for support of Negro-Americans in their fight for freedom. - - - - An overwhelming majority of Negro Americans many years ago reached the conclusion that Communism, be it Chinese or otherwise-- offered no solution to their problems. - - - -That is why it is so ridiculous for whites in this country to claim that demonstration and marchers in this country are Communist inspired or that civil rights organizations are run by Communists.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
130 SEP 19 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

-2-

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9/6/66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

61 SEP 22 1966

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO : The Director

DATE: Sept 9 1966

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Memorandum to the Director
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE

Pages 21208-21209. Senator Byrd, (D) Virginia, commented on an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune regarding a speech made by Doctor J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention. He advised that Doctor Jackson spoke at a press conference preceding the opening of the convention's national meeting in Dallas at which time Dr. Jackson was asked about the Communist influence in recent demonstrations. Mr. Byrd stated Dr. Jackson, in his reply, stated that Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach has said there was little Communist influence in the civil rights movement. - - - - Dr. Jackson added these words: 'I'm sure he didn't mean that.' I continue to quote Dr. Jackson: 'There are too many obvious facts that tell us there is a conspiracy to break the will of those who put the American way of life first.'" Mr. Byrd went on to state "these are very significant words from an outstanding American citizen, who is the head of the Nation's largest Negro organization." Mr. Byrd commented on the grand jury report on the Cleveland riots and stated the Attorney General gave the study little credance, if any, and, in my judgment, is tiptoeing around this whole very important issue of violence which is taking place in many of the cities of our Nation."

Continued on page 2

[redacted]

REC- 82 62-100-442521-1964

NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 20 1966

EX-110

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for [redacted] was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

SEP 23 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN [illegible] 62-100-24521

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Adjournment: Until Friday, September 8, 1967, at 12 noon.

APPENDIX

Pages A4712-A4713. Congressman Rumsfeld, (R) Illinois, pointed out that "there have been increasing reports of Communist infiltration and influence in radical organizations and civil rights activities throughout the country. This is a serious development, to which the general public should be alerted." He included an article written by Jack Mabley entitled "Cops Digest Groups Doing Work of Reds" which appeared in the August 30 issue of the Chicago's American. The article cites the activities of Chester Robinson in connection with marches in Chicago. It states "One of Robinson's close pals in the Illinois prison at Joliet was a man who is now head of a communist front outfit. In recent months Robinson has been attending meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois clubs, a known communist front group. - - - - We do not know whether Robinson and the CORE and SNCC people are influenced by Communists. But we do know that in planning a march into Cicero, they are flouting responsible Negro leadership and they are doing the work of the Communists--turning American against American."

-2-

(2)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018

[redacted]

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b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/8/66

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
O RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel to Director, 8/22/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum.

The following sources were utilized in the memorandum:

Source	Identity of Source
1	[redacted]
2	[redacted]
3	[redacted]

b7D

Agency C-2, CIA, CIA, CIA
Date Rec'd SEP 22 1966
How Rec'd
By
RACIAL UNIT

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

LDJ/mlh
(6)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
140 SEP 03 1966

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 26 1966

157-6-26-1
FILED IN THIS

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LA 157-943

This memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 3 could reasonably result in identification of ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

In the two-week period from 8/21 through 9/4/66 21 potential criminal informants and 10 potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
September 8, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 18, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting on a status report of the Mc Cone Commission to Governor Edmund G. Brown. The report stated significant progress had been made on all but a few recommendations of the Commission; however, it criticized the Los Angeles Police Department for failing to staff the office of Inspector General as a means of improving police-community relations.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 19, 1966, A-2, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel W. Yorty had criticized the above Mc Cone report for having "political overtones" in that it accentuated State efforts and played down local efforts regarding Watts. Yorty pointed out the high cost of special school programs and stated many constructive actions have been taken by the Los Angeles Police Department to improve relations with the community. He also criticized the State Department of Employment for not providing more jobs for the Watts area.

Mexican-American Activity

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 27, 1966, I-19, was an article reporting Poverty Director Sargent Shriver had breakfast with 30 Mexican-American leaders in East Los Angeles on August 26, 1966. Mexican-American leaders asked Shriver how they could gain the attention of the "power structure" to make it more aware of their needs. Shriver answered that the opening of four new community action agencies in Southern California was part of an effort to bring their program closer to the people, as his agency had discovered what worked in one area might not work in another area. Ralph Guzman, Assistant Director of a Mexican-American study project at University of California at Los Angeles, arranged a tour for Shriver through the "barrios" of Mexican-Americans in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 3, 1966, I-20, was an article reporting that the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had formally surrendered control of the Youth Training and Employment Project (YTEP) in East Los Angeles on September 2, 1966, to a new agency formed by four Mexican-American organizations. The YTEP agency, at 207 North Breed Street, Los Angeles, has reportedly trained more than 3,600 teenagers in vocational skills.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 17, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting James Meredith, Negro civil rights leader, had led a crowd of 100 demonstrators on a six-mile voters registration march in South Los Angeles. Meredith called County Registrar of Voters Benjamin Hite a "damn fool" when Hite stated apathy was the reason 200,000 eligible Negroes did not vote. Meredith stated the reason Negroes did not register was "historical - they're not accustomed to voting".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 25, 1966, I-1, was an article reporting that Ronald Frye, a key figure in the incident which triggered the Watts riot of August, 1965, had, after many months obtained a job in an aircraft plant through the help of the Manpower Development and Training Center of the Urban League of Los Angeles. The article reported his brother, Marquette Frye, also involved in the start of the Watts riot, was still unemployed and the Urban League indicated they would be glad to help him obtain a job.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 30, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Sam Lewis Fulton, convicted of shooting Lawrence Gomez, water truck driver during the racial disturbance of March 15, 1966, in South Los Angeles, was sentenced on August 29, 1966, to life imprisonment.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Riot at Teen Post
Junior Olympics

On August 30, 1966, a racial riot between Negro and Caucasian youths, including Mexican-Americans, occurred during the presentation of a "Junior Olympics" athletic event by the Teen Posts of Los Angeles at the Los Angeles Coliseum, 3911 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles.

The riot started at 1:15 PM and was controlled by 2:00 PM. An estimated 500 to 1,000 teenagers were involved in fighting or watching the fighting outside the coliseum. An Emergency Control Center was set up by the Los Angeles Police Department outside the coliseum at about 1:15 PM and was discontinued about 6:00 PM. The Los Angeles Police Department continued extra patrols in the area during the evening of August 30, 1966. Twenty two-man police units responded to the riot call. Seventeen Caucasians were treated for injuries resulting from the riot, including a woman leader of an East Los Angeles Teen Post and a television cameraman. No Los Angeles Police Department officers were injured. The "Junior Olympics" continued for approximately two hours after the disturbance.

The Los Angeles Police Department advised on August 31, 1966, that one fourteen-year old male Negro, named Johnnie A. Wilson, was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon. Two other juveniles were detained but not booked. Police Captain Louis Sunyich was quoted in the "Los Angeles Times" of August 31, 1966, as stating the police had stayed away from the above event at the request of Teen Post officials.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", Los Angeles Negro newspaper of September 1, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty defended the Teen Post program in the face of the above disturbance. He stated he believed most of those present acted in a constructive manner and that the Teen Posts had done a generally good job in keeping youth occupied during the summer. The article reported the disturbance was sparked by a battle between Negro and Mexican-American youths.

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In the same issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", page A-1, was an article by Brad Pye, Jr., sports columnist for the paper, about the above disturbance. He criticized "coward bullies (who) attacked whites, took their property like savages...". He also reported:

> "War on Poverty may be all right, but it seems to me it's high time we have a War on Parental Negligence... a War on Bad Manners...A War on Disrespect for Authority... A war on Disrespect for Ourselves.... War on Common Indecency."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 1, 1966, II-1, was an article concerning the above riot at the "Junior Olympics". Lincoln C. Hilburn, Special Advisor for the Teen Post Program, blamed "a black nationalist plot" for the outbreak of fighting. He stated the majority of those present conducted themselves in an orderly manner. He stated that when fights broke out between Negro and Mexican-American youths it was called a "riot" but if it happened in Palm Springs or Newport it was called "good natured rivalry".

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 30, 1966, page A-10, was an article reporting City Councilman Billy G. Mills would serve as chairman of the Second Annual Watts Christmas Parade on December 10, 1966. He invited all interested organizations to join in making the parade a success for the children in the area.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 1, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting the Los Angeles County Grand Jury had indicted five "Black Muslims" on August 26, 1966, for the August 14, 1966, shooting of Samuel Harris, "a young sect member who allegedly became disenchanted and bolted the movement". The article reported Harris was paralyzed from a bullet in his spine.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Examiner" of August 31, 1966, and the "Los Angeles Times" of September 1, 1966, were articles reporting Attorney General Thomas C. Lynch had made

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public a report entitled, "Watts Riot Arrests", published by the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation after an eleven-month study. This study was of 5,927 persons arrested for offenses in connection with the riot of August, 1965. The Attorney General in summary outlined the background of the average adult and juvenile arrested. The report set out that in addition to Negroes arrested, 15 white people, 68 Mexicans and 6 persons of other races were arrested in connection with the riot.

On August 21, 1966, a minor racial disturbance occurred at 113th and Figueroa Streets in South Los Angeles at 2:40 AM. Police officers stopped three brothers, CLIFFORD, EARL and JACK DRAPER, about traffic violations. A fourth brother, MELVIN DRAPER, and his wife, GLORIA, appeared and interfered with police. One officer was struck with his own night stick and injured. A crowd of about 150 Negroes gathered and threw rocks and bottles at the officers. Twelve police units responded to a call from the officers and the crowd dispersed. All the brothers and the wife mentioned above were arrested on various charges.

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE

Los Angeles, California

On August 26, 1966, source one, [redacted], advised a high degree of tension had existed in the area of the Ramona Gardens Teen Post, 2858 Lancaster Avenue, Los Angeles, between Negro and Mexican-American gang members. An altercation had occurred around August 8, 1966, however, Negroes in the area had recently apologized to Mexican-Americans, who accepted the apology and the tension was thereby eased. b7D

On August 29, 1966, a Los Angeles Police Department unit answered a routine disturbance call at 2133 East 115th Street in the Watts area of Los Angeles. They found two Negroes fighting in the street and arrested one of them, the other escaping. Moments later ten male Negroes attacked and overpowered officers. One officer was kicked and beaten. Seven police cars responded and upon arrival found approximately 40 Negroes present, shouting "burn-baby-burn". The situation was quickly controlled. Four Negroes were arrested, one for battling with a police officer and two were held on traffic warrants. The fourth man was released without obtaining his name.

On August 11, 1966, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, National Executive Board member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, stated he thought the racial situation in Watts was slowly improving and he did not expect violence similar to the riot of 1965. He stated there is some improvement in Negro-police relations and some economic improvement in the area.

On August 16, 1966, Ernie A. Smith, Head of the Afro-American Citizens Council, advised he did not think the racial situation had improved. He could not state exactly why he believed the situation had not improved but stated this was his belief.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On August 23, 1966, George Ernest Bryant, President of the Urban League in Los Angeles, advised he could foresee no great potential for violence in the next six months. He stated the recent Watts Summer Festival (WSF) indicated a new trend in thinking by the Negroes in attempting to help themselves. He stated he was particularly impressed that the youth in the area had participated so well in the festival.

Pacoima, California

Pacoima is an area of Los Angeles in the San Fernando Valley. In the "Valley Times" of North Hollywood, California, issue of August 19, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting Dr. Arnold Fletcher, Valley College History Professor, who just finished serving five years on Los Angeles Police Commission, predicted a riot in Pacoima because the situation was similar to what had existed in Watts prior to their riot. He stated something must be done across the nation or "the United States is in for dark days". He stated the crisis "could be a shooting war as violent and widespread as the American Civil War". He criticized politicians who used Negroes to get elected, promising them aid and then cutting off the promises after election.

Fresno, California

On August 23, 1966, Detective Jack A. Kelley, Fresno Police Department, advised he did not see any great potential for racial violence in the Fresno area. He stated there were the usual minor instances where Negro and Mexican teenagers threw stones at police cars in the area, and there was some rivalry between Negro and Mexican teenage gangs. He stated all incidents had been promptly controlled by police units assigned to the area.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

On August 22, 1966, source two advised that on August 21, 1966, there was a special meeting of the Los Angeles Du Bois Club (LADBC) (See W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America Appendix) at the Sunset Vista Room of the University of California at Los Angeles campus recreational center.

Daniel Gray spoke at this meeting as a representative of the Non-Violent Action Committee, and stated the whites present had better choose their side now "before the next time", since a white friend or enemy could "get lost in the action". He stated the whites claim they want to help "us poor Negroes" but no whites were seen burning cars or looting last time. He stated, "If it goes again, we won't be shooting around the cops this time but at them, and with a lot more accuracy too". He stated even the fire bombs would be strategically set. He referred to no particular planned event during his speech.

On July 9, 1965, source one advised that F. Daniel Gray was then a member of the Central Los Angeles Club of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

On August 17, 1966, source one advised that the Los Angeles Police Department had on July 17, 1966, arrested six members of the Black Cats club which operates out of the old Elks club building at 1106½ East Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles. Leader of the club is Brother Obdell Franklin. One of the group arrested, a juvenile named Ricky Fisher, admitted to police that the club made fire bombs and discussed tactics the club would use against police officers in another riot. He stated they were also trying to get other gangs in the area to join them so they would be more effective against police in the future.

On August 26, 1966, source one advised the Black Cats and the Roadrunner Gang, who had been active during July, 1966, are practically unheard of at the present time. Source stated this could be attributed to the arrest of their leader, Obedell Franklin, who is also called Brother Obdell.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Franklin is currently serving 90 days in the County Jail for failure to appear on a warrant. Also, since the above arrest of the Black Cats, the group has been more quiet. Source advised Franklin is allegedly pastor of the Church of the Resurrection at 1106½ East Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles.

On August 29, 1966, source three furnished a leaflet issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (See Appendix). The leaflet was issued on the first anniversary of the Watts riot of August, 1965. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of August 18, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that the Community Alert Patrol (also known as the Citizens Alert Patrol) (CAP) had been temporarily halted by the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations (TALO) on August 18, 1966, to show good faith while TALO was attempting to negotiate for better police relations with city officials.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of August 25, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that the Sons of Watts Improvement Association (SOWIA), organized recently, might take over from the CAP. Billy Tidwell, Co-Chairman of the WSF, an organizer of the SOWIA, stated the new group could best handle the problems. He stated the group of about 90 men all lived within Watts and composed the bulk of the "law-keeping" units during the WSF. He stated the group controlled Watts and would be in the forefront of any riot, or in the forefront of any effort to improve themselves. He stated the group was presently anxious to help better their community. The article further reported that Lenier Eggleston, former head of the CAP, had indicated it would return to its activities and had severed its connection with TALO. Robert Brock, Chairman of TALO, announced Eggleston's group could not use the name CAP, a registered name under TALO.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

As set out under IV, F. Daniel [illegible], leader of Non-Violent Action Committee, spoke about future racial violence at a meeting of the LADBC on August 21, 1966, in Los Angeles.

As set out under number IV above, Obedell Franklin, alleged leader of the Black Cats gang, is presently serving a 90-day jail sentence.

As set out under number IV above, Billy Tidwell, Co-Chairman of the WSF, indicated the organization SOWIA intended starting a group similar to the CAP, but Lenier Eggleston, former head of the CAP, spoke of reactivating that group.

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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 2, 1966, I-1, was an article reporting that Chief of Police Thad Brown had breakfast at a Watts area church on September 1, 1966, in the first personal visit by a Los Angeles Police Chief to that area in years. Brown assured those present of his complete cooperation in making the Los Angeles Police Department better, and the community a better community. Negro ministers spoke hopefully that this was a sign of better cooperation between community and police.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of August 18, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting that Lawrence F. La Mar, Executive Editor of the Negro Press Bureau, had written the National Broadcasting Company urging them not to broadcast a news special entitled, "The Angry Voice of Watts". He indicated he felt a showing of this violence was a "threat to peace" in Los Angeles and in the entire nation. He wrote that it "could only whet the appetites of the hoodlum element" in the area. An editorial comment after this letter indicated the editor, Mrs. Pat Alexander, felt the show proved there were national news agencies willing to "foment and continue racial strife".

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th INTC, United States Army, Pasadena; to OSI, San Bernardino; to FIO, Los Angeles; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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WATTS - ONE YEAR LATER

One year has passed since the Watts uprising. In that year, the whole character of the Negro Revolution has changed. To the everlasting glory of Watts, it was here that the struggle of the working class to take the leadership of the Negro Liberation movement was completed.

In history, Watts represents a whole new form of struggle. The bloody battles of Chicago, Omaha, Cleveland and [illegible] were natural heirs of the process that began here. No matter what the form of the armed struggle may be, the imperialists' concept of 'peaceful non-violent integration' was shattered forever on the streets of Watts. In this fact lies the historical significance of Watts.

Since last August, the process of political division of the people has gone on very rapidly. In the hope of destroying the peoples movement, the government has brought up hundreds of Negroes. Traitors, who a year ago were fighting the police and National Guard, have accepted the bribe and appear daily on the enemys TV and in the enemys press. For the cash payment of a few dollars and a political pat on the head, they join the enemy camp and praise the police and the political structure of the state. The militants turned Uncle Tom. Good riddance - honest workers have taken their places. On the other hand, the Uncle Toms who were isolated by the uprising have attempted to change hats and try to appear as militants. They fool no one. In a final effort to hold back the movement, the revisionist Communist Party of the USA openly joined the imperialists and ran candidates in the election fraud. They urged the people of Watts to vote in elections organized by the imperialists. The people of Watts had already voted in the streets - No more oppression - no more exploitation! Watts rejected the trap prepared by their enemies - the revisionist phoney Communists, the DuBois Clubs and all the political filth who urged them to 'register and vote'.

The struggle in Watts has not stopped. Hardly a week goes by but there is a violent battle in the streets against the fascist police. The poverty in Watts is a continuing fact. The 5,000 jobs boasted about by Brown and Yorty are filled by the children of Watts who slave with picks and shovels and brooms in the hot summer sun, while children in other areas spend summers at the beach and in camps. Watts has become the happy hunting ground for the most vile type of opportunists who are trying to make political hay off of the misery of the people. No one can deceive and subdue the people. We PCC Communists are confident of their final victory.

This fight is fundamentally a class struggle. No force on earth can stop it. The end can come only with the workers overthrowing the ruling class and establishing Socialism in America. This is the path taken by all working classes and all oppressed peoples. By taking and converting all industry and land to use by the people and not for private profit, national oppression, poverty and war will end.

Watts represents a high point in the Negro revolution - the the movement of the worker

LONG LIVE WATTS - SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE
LONG LIVE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - [illegible] FOR LIBERTY, UNIFORM AGAINST FASCISM
LONG LIVE THE WORKING CLASS - BUILDERS OF THE FUTURE

(issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute a Marxist Leninist Communist Party in the United States. For further information, write VANGUARD, Box 72306, Watts Station, Los Angeles California)

READ VANGUARD READ VANGUARD READ VANGUARD

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1

APPENDIX

PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNIST PARTY (POC)

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 142-143.

1. Found to be "a new Communist splinter group." The Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party "also known as the POC [illegible] formed in August, 1958 by a number of Communist Party members who were dissatisfied with the trends and policies of the party and, while within it, had referred to themselves as the Marxist-Leninist Caucus."

"The leaders and participants in the Provisional Organizing Committee group had been expelled from the Communist Party on the technical charge of 'disruptive, factional, anti-party activities.'

"The POC group is composed largely of extreme left-wing elements from the Communist Party. Throughout the party's history, there have been contending right and left-wing factions which, in periods of turmoil such as the party has gone through in the recent past, have fought for control. The POC elements lost out in this recent struggle within the U.S. party ***."

"The one fact that is completely clear today is that the POC group is made up of hard-core, dedicated, and extremist Communists, who despite their present differences with the Communist Party leadership, are intent upon doing all within their power to speed the achievement of the goals of international communism."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1959, House Report 1251, February 8, 1960, pp. 59 and 70.)

APPENDIX

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Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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ON 7-7-02 #42712/42713

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FBI NEW YORK

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TO DIRECTOR -1- , ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS

ATLANTA AND MEMPHIS VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

CIRM COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

(C) (CIRM)

BUREAU FILE 100-442529. ATLANTA FILE 100-6670. NEW YORK FILE 100-153735.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED EVENING OF THIS DATE THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING, STAYING AT HOLIDAY INN, MEMPHIS TENN. WAS IN TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH STANLEY LEVINSON, NYC. DURING CONVERSATION KING MENTIONED THAT STOKLEY CARMICHAEL OF ~~SNCC~~ Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee WILL PROBABLY ~~QUOTE~~ "DO TIME" ~~UNQUOTE~~ WITH REGARDS RECENT ATLANTA RACIAL RIOT. HE ADDED THAT IF ASKED BY REPORTERS AT PRESS CONFERENCE THIS EVENING IN MEMPHIS ~~RE~~ Regarding CARMICHAEL, HE WOULD ONLY STATE THAT IN LINE WITH AMERICAN TRADITION OF JURISPRUDENCE A MAN IS INNOCENT UNTIL PROVEN GUILTY. KING ADDED HE WOULD SAY IN EFFECT THAT THE MATTER IS PRESENTLY IN THE COURTS AND HE ~~PAREN~~ (KING) ~~PAREN~~ DOES NOT HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT. KING FELT HE COULD GIVE GENERAL STATEMENT ~~RE~~ Regarding CARMICHAEL FOR PRESENT BUT EVENTUALLY CARMICHAEL WOULD BE CALLING ON KING FOR SUPPORT. LEVINSON AND KING AGREED THAT IF CARMICHAEL IS CONVICTED

END PAGE ONE

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EX-103

1 SEP 20 1966

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W H.LT 8/15/66

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 21 1966

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PAGE TWO

OF ~~ENCITMENT~~ INCITING TO RIOT CHARGE ~~QUOTE~~ "THEY" ~~UNQUOTE~~ WILL HAVE TO BLAME THOSE FORCES WHICH COMPELLED HIM TO RIOT. SOURCE ADVISED KING AND LEVINSON DID NOT ELABORATE ~~RE~~ REGARDING TERM ~~QUOTE~~ FORCES ~~UNQUOTE~~ BUT BELIEVED POSSIBLY REFERRED TO THE NEGRO STUGGLE IN CIVIL RIGHTS.

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CC- MR. SULLIVAN

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

The Attorney General

September 23, 1966

Director, FBI 100-442527-1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner

REC-16 EX-104

SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE
RACIAL MATTERS

Communists and other subversives and extremists strive continuously to precipitate racial discord and to take advantage of racial problems in the United States. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago. The enclosed document, entitled "Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence," analyzes a number of riots and disturbances of the past three years and delineates the role played in them by communists and other subversives and extremists.

Although this document was prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it is not based on any specific investigation conducted by this Bureau. This document, which is an analysis of available intelligence data, is being furnished for your information.

A copy of the enclosure is being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Vice President. Upon removal of the classified material, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. John Doar (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267/NSEPTM
ON 5-8-01 # 930775

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

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The Attorney General

NOTE:

See cover memorandum, R. W. Smith to W. C. Sullivan, dated 9/15/66, captioned "Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence, Research-Satellite Matter." Letter is classified "~~Confidential~~," since enclosure is so classified. Enclosure is classified ~~"Confidential~~" because it contains information from ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value which could result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 15, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Smith
1 - Mr. Garner

FROM : R. W. Smith

SUBJECT: SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-8-01 BY 60267 USDTMF 03075

It is recommended that captioned document prepared by the Research-Satellite Section be furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; the Vice President; and the Attorney General, and his deputies.

Captioned document is an intelligence analysis of a number of riots and disturbances which erupted in the United States during 1964, 1965, and 1966. This document emphasizes that communists and other subversives and extremists strive continuously to precipitate racial discord and to take advantage of racial problems in this country. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The study shows that, for the most part, these riots and outbursts were sparked by a single incident, generally following an arrest of a Negro by local police for some minor infraction of the law. Although most of the riotous situations were characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by young hoodlums, the involvement of other violent, lawless, subversive, and extremist elements became readily apparent as the rioting progressed.

The cumulative effect of almost 50 years of Communist Party activity in the United States cannot be minimized, this study points out, for communist activity has contributed to disrupting race relations and has exerted an insidious influence on the life and times of our Nation. A prime example of this is noted in this study. For years, communists have waged a campaign against "police brutality" designed to discredit law enforcement and to accentuate racial issues. The disorders of

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Enclosures

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FBI - JUSTICE

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FBI - JUSTICE

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Memorandum for W. C. Sullivan
RE: SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST
ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE
RESEARCH-SATELLITE MATTER

the past three years highlight the enormous success achieved by this communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of "police brutality" to the point where it has been widely accepted by many noncommunists, particularly by Negroes and other minority groups.

This study analyzes racial riots and disturbances against the background of known communist aims and objectives. It shows that communists seek to advance their cause by injecting themselves into racial situations and exploiting them.

In analyzing the riots and disturbances of the past three years, this study also deals with other factors which have contributed to racial turmoil and violence. It notes that a certain susceptible segment of the Negro population has been aroused and influenced by demagogic public statements of prominent persons--notably civil rights leaders--which have encouraged, advocated, or condoned lawlessness and civil disobedience. This has had the effect of relieving the participants in mob action of all responsibility for their reckless actions. In addition, it is noted that the nationwide publicity given to riotous activity in one locality has served to stimulate impressible people in other areas of the country to mass action.

From this study, it is apparent that the net result of the racial activities of communists and other subversives and extremists has been to promote an increasing breakdown of respect for law and order across the Nation and a flagrant disregard for the personal and property rights of our citizens. Moreover, their activities have played a major role in poisoning the atmosphere and in creating a climate of conflict between the races.

The enclosed document has been proofread by the Reading Room. Upon approval, it should be returned to the Research-Satellite Section for printing and distribution.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this document, the yellow copy of which is enclosed, be approved for dissemination by letter to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President; the Vice President; and the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Attorneys General of the Civil Rights Division, Internal Security Division, and Criminal Division.

1 - Yellow file copy
1 - Plastiplate

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SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST ELEMENTS IN RACIAL VIOLENCE

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NSEPTNF
ON 5-8-01 930775

NOTE: Classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from ~~confidential~~ informants of continuing value which could result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness. 100-442529-111

See memo RWSmith to WCSullivan dated 9/15/66 re "Subversive and Extremist Elements in Racial Violence, Research-Satellite Matter."

RSG:vms/cda/ebp/epj

ENCLOSURE
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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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PREFACE

This document is, in essence, an intelligence analysis of a number of riots and disturbances which occurred in cities and communities throughout the United States during 1964, 1965, and 1966. Its contents were derived from public sources, public officials, police officers, knowledgeable observers, and FBI sources. This document should not, however, be considered as a report based upon the results of any specific investigation conducted by the FBI.

OVERVIEW

Season for Strife

Summer, in the United States, has become the season for racial strife. In the past three summers, racial outbreaks--ranging from minor disturbances to major riots--accompanied by arson, looting, and attacks on law enforcement officers, have erupted with such frequency as to become almost as commonplace as summer thunderstorms.

For the most part, the riots and disorders that have occurred in this country since the Summer of 1964 were sparked by a single incident, generally following an arrest of a Negro by local police for some minor infraction of the law. Although most of the riots and disturbances have been characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by young hoodlums, the involvement of other violent, lawless, subversive, and extremist elements became readily apparent as the rioting grew and spread.

Exploitation by Communists and Others

Communists and other subversives and extremists strive and labor ceaselessly to precipitate racial trouble and to take advantage of racial discord in this country. Such elements were active in exploiting and aggravating the riots, for example, in Harlem, Watts, Cleveland, and Chicago.

The riots and disturbances of recent years have given communists a golden opportunity to emphasize the Marxist concept of the "class struggle" by identifying the Negro and other minority group problems with it. Communists seek to advance the cause of communism by injecting themselves into racial situations and in exacerbating them (1) to intensify the frictions between Negroes and whites to "prove" that the discrimination against minorities is an inherent defect of the capitalist system, (2) to foster domestic disunity by dividing Negroes and whites into antagonistic, warring factions, (3) to undermine and destroy established authority, (4) to incite

Negro hostility toward law and order, (5) to encourage and foment further racial strife and riotous activity, and (6) to portray the communist movement as the "champion" of social protest and the only force capable of ameliorating the conditions of the Negroes and the oppressed.

The cumulative effect of almost 50 years of Communist Party activity in the United States cannot be minimized, for it has contributed to disrupting race relations in this country and has exerted an insidious influence on the life and times of our Nation. As a prime example, for years it has been communist policy to charge "police brutality" in a calculated campaign to discredit law enforcement and to accentuate racial issues. The riots and disorders of the past three years clearly highlight the success of this communist smear campaign in popularizing the cry of "police brutality" to the point where it has been accepted by many noncommunists, especially by Negroes and other minority groups.

The net result of agitation and propaganda by communist and other subversive and extremist elements has been to create a climate of conflict between the races in this country and to poison the atmosphere.

Infectious Effect

Other developments have also contributed to the racial turmoil and violence that this Nation has experienced during the past three years. There is little doubt that a certain susceptible segment of the population has been aroused and influenced by demagogic public statements of prominent persons--notably civil rights leaders--which have encouraged, advocated, or condoned lawlessness and civil disobedience. This has had the effect of developing contempt for constituted authority and relieving the participants in mob action of all responsibility for their irresponsible actions. In addition, the nationwide publicity given to riotous activity in one locality has served to infect and excite impressible people to mass action in other areas of the country.

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PATTERN OF VIOLENCE

Origin and Nature of Disturbances

During the past three summers, the United States has been wracked by a series of explosive racial riots and disorders, accompanied by arson, looting, and attacks on law enforcement officers. Almost daily, racial violence has erupted somewhere in the country.

It goes without saying that certain economic, social, and psychological factors and developments helped to set the stage for each of the riots and disorders that have occurred since 1964. Over a period of years, seething Negro frustration and resentment arising from inequality of employment opportunities; de facto segregation in schools and housing; distrust of the police; and agitation and propaganda by subversives, extremists, and demagogues have built up tension in many of the Nation's Negro communities to the point of explosion. Only a spark has been needed to ignite incendiary situations.

Most of the riots and disturbances of the past three years have been characterized by spontaneous outbursts of mob violence dominated by the actions of Negro youths ranging in age up to the middle twenties. These youths--individuals as well as roving bands--were usually in the forefront screaming racist slogans, hurling missiles at the police, setting fires, and engaging in sniping and looting. As the rioting grew and spread, it became obvious that subversives and extremists, as well as teen-age gangs, delinquents, criminals, rabble-rousers, agitators, troublemakers, and irresponsible individuals, were ever present, ever ready, and ever willing to engage in violent acts or to lend encouragement to the rioters.

The Anatomy of Riots

A definite pattern of events has been discernible in all the major riots of the past three years. Almost invariably, they began in a similar way. They were triggered by Negro reaction to a minor, routine incident involving

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police action in a highly combustible, depressed, all-Negro area.

There were initial hostility toward and violent interference with the police. The charge of "police brutality" was shouted repeatedly. Soon, a milling crowd--composed of all ages and both sexes--gathered with startling spontaneity and swiftness, seemingly materializing from nowhere. Some were mere bystanders and curiosity seekers, while others--mainly youths seeking excitement or violence--immediately joined in the activity.

Fired by rampant rumors which distorted and exaggerated the incident, new recruits arrived to swell the crowd. As the mob grew in size and unruliness, the degree of excitement and hysteria intensified as it was fanned by subversives, extremists, hotheads, and irresponsible trouble-makers who recommended drastic courses of action. At some point, when the frenzy reached a fever pitch, the riot was on--like a cattle stampede--unless checked by the application of immediate, decisive, and substantial police action.

As the riotous situation developed, several distinct elements became evident: young hoodlum teen-age groups and gangs who usually initiated the violence by throwing rocks or by similar actions; older lawless elements with pent-up bitterness and frustration, especially toward the police, who became participants; rank-and-file rioters who were participating but not on an active, vehement scale; and bystanders who followed the mob on the fringes but did not engage in most of the direct violence, vicariously enjoying the "show" and even shouting encouragement without taking any risks or doing any fighting, and many times resorting to looting in the wake of the mob.

The police were subjected to every conceivable kind of abuse--heckling, ridicule, jeers, obscene remarks, curses, and threats. As the mob spirit spread like wildfire, every effort by responsible public officials, police officers, and Negro and white leaders to induce the crowd to disperse and return home had no effect. Complete contempt for the law, the individual, and the property rights of others became appallingly evident. Utter chaos prevailed.

Missiles and objects were thrown and other brutal or violent acts were perpetrated. Each act aroused the mob more and more. Among the targets selected for acts of violence or mob attacks were police, other symbols of authority, and white-owned business establishments. Supermarkets, pawnshops, gunshops, and liquor, hardware, jewelry, clothing, drug, television, furniture, and department stores were prime targets.

Widespread vandalism and plundering took place. News of the rioting swelled the ranks of the rioters by an ever-increasing number of persons who were interested principally in looting. Adults in the riot area carried away liquor, groceries, clothing, television sets, pieces of furniture, and other portable items. Often this occurred in the presence of police or shopkeepers, who were powerless to do anything but acquiesce. In some areas, the plundering was done by women and even by children.

Vehicles such as streetcars, buses, trucks, and privately owned automobiles that happened to be parked in or passing through the action zone were potential and actual targets. In some instances, white occupants were pulled from vehicles and beaten. Then the cars were overturned and set on fire.

False fire alarms in the troubled area were frequent. There were also many cases of arson as fires and explosives were set off by the rioters. Sniping often took place in the larger riots, and gunfire broke out between rioters and police.

The Molotov cocktail was a favorite weapon. In addition, cherry bombs and firecrackers were exploded. Every conceivable type of object, such as rocks, bricks, paving stones, cans, pieces of scrap metal, broken glass, eggs, rotten fruits and vegetables, and animal and human excrement, was hurled at police units in action.

The riots were characterized by a blind, irrational, hysterical, and vicious attack on all constituted authority. Rioters ran through the streets shouting, "Down with whitey," "Get whitey," "Uncle Tom must die," "Burn, baby, burn," and "Kill, kill, kill." Assaults were directed at Negro as well as white police officers striving desperately to achieve order. Victims of the rioting were more often Negro than white.

The Watts riot of August 11-20, 1965, was the biggest and costliest riot that the United States has experienced in this century. Disorder covered a 46.5-square-mile area of Los Angeles, and panic was widespread in many surrounding racially mixed neighborhoods. The riot resulted in 34 deaths, 1,032 injuries, the arrest of over 3,000 adults and more than 500 juveniles, and $42 million in property damage. More than 600 buildings were damaged--200 totally destroyed. The riot ended only after 13,900 National Guardsmen, in addition to 934 police officers and 719 officers from the sheriff's office, pacified the riot-torn area. 1, 1A, 2, 3

In every riot of the past three years, only large-scale and determined police action, sometimes augmented by the state police or the National Guard, succeeded in bringing an end to the violence and the restoration of law and order. Since any racial disorder can explode into an outright riot, only a prompt, efficient, and impressive display of force by the police has prevented innumerable commonplace incidents in many communities from escalating into perilous situations.

5

ACTIVITIES OF SUBVERSIVE AND EXTREMIST ELEMENTS

General

Many subversive and extremist organizations, groups, and individuals on the American scene seek and labor ceaselessly to cause trouble and to take advantage of racial friction. Nationally, the most prominent are the Communist Party, USA, the pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party, Klan organizations, the National States Rights Party, and the American Nazi Party. In nearly every Negro community, there exist black nationalist and extremist groups of every type such as the Revolutionary Action Movement and the Deacons of Defense and Justice. Hoodlum Negro youth gangs, as well as Negro and white racists and demagogues, are active in every major city.

Undoubtedly the organizations having the greatest disruptive impact on race relations in the United States have been communist and Klan organizations. While there is no way to assess the amount of racial hatred and discord that the communist movement and the Klan movement have generated in this country for approximately 50 years, there is reason to believe that the cumulative, insidious influence and effect of the Communist Party and the Klan on the life and times of our Nation have been substantial.

Consider, for instance, the Marxist orientation that must have prompted one of the resolutions adopted at a planning conference on "black power" convened in Washington, D. C., on September 3, 1966, by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and attended by representatives of Negro organizations. This resolution, it is reported, called for Negroes to determine whether capitalism or socialism is more feasible politically for the advancement of "black power." 3A

Communist Organizations

Communist Party, USA

Exploiting Racial Turmoil

Since communism thrives on discontent and chaos, racial violence, hatred, and bigotry are grist for the communist propaganda mill. The riots and disturbances of the past three years have given the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), a field day to popularize the Marxist concept of the "class struggle" by identifying the problems of the Negroes and other minority groups with it. These racial disorders have enabled the Party to indict the capitalist system and to charge that it has exploited the Negroes, along with all other minority groups in the United States, for centuries. "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, proclaims that these disturbances have exposed "the generations of poverty and rejection, the exploitation and the discrimination, by the industrial capitalist system."

The CPUSA has a membership estimated by its leaders to be in excess of 10,000. But Gus Hall, the Party's general secretary, refers to 100,000 "state of mind" communists when he talks of Party strength. Many of these "state of mind" communists--former Party members, sympathizers, rebellious-minded youth, and the like--have been and can be activated in aiding the Party in its exploitation of racial issues.

The CPUSA has a number of obvious objectives, all designed to advance the cause of communism, in injecting itself into and exploiting racial controversies and situations. These aims include the following: (1) to intensify the frictions between Negroes and whites to "prove" that the discrimination against minorities is an inherent defect of the capitalist system, (2) to foster domestic disunity by dividing Negroes and whites into antagonistic, warring factions, (3) to undermine and destroy established authority, (4) to incite Negro hostility toward law and order, (5) to encourage and foment further racial strife and riotous activity, and (6) to portray the communist movement as the "champion" of social protest and the only force capable of ameliorating the conditions of the Negroes and the oppressed.

To attain these goals, the CPUSA engages in mass agitation and propaganda. The illustrations that follow show the Party in action, including such means of agitation and propaganda as the press and printed material, communist front organizations, infiltration of noncommunist organizations, and demonstrations.

"Police Brutality"

A primary communist aim is to alienate the Negroes against established authority. Ever since the CPUSA was founded in 1919, it has been communist policy to charge "police brutality" wherever possible in a calculated campaign to discredit law enforcement and to intensify racial issues. The aggregate effect of this continuing smear campaign is that communists have achieved enormous success in popularizing this cry to the point where it is being used more and more by noncommunists, particularly Negroes and other minority groups.

"Police brutality," according to communists, is a paramount cause of racial violence. In commenting on the Harlem riot of July, 1964, "The Worker" charged that "...the real criminals...are not the chanting demonstrators nor the youngsters who fought off the clubs. They are the men who, under cover of the police badge, established the 'law and order' of terrorism by wildly beating into submission all who happened to cross their paths. The bloodletting and violence in Harlem rest squarely on the shoulders of the New York City authorities." 5

A sizable disturbance took place in the Puerto Rican community of Chicago in June, 1966, which was finally settled only by firm police action. This disorder prompted "The Worker" to claim that "the outrage committed against the Puerto Rican people by the Chicago police is the latest publicized example of the brutality of these 'servants' of the people throughout the nation against the Negro people, the Puerto Ricans and the poor of every nationality." 6

The net effect of charges of "police brutality" is to provoke and encourage mob action by developing contempt for constituted authority and relieving the participants of all responsibility for their reckless actions.

Advisors to Martin Luther King

The Communist Party views legitimate Negro fraternal, protest, and improvement organizations as targets for infiltration and exploitation. Communists continually stress the desirability of influencing, penetrating, or gaining control of Negro mass organizations, with the aim of promoting communist ends.

For instance, Martin Luther King and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) have, over the years, received counsel and guidance from such dedicated communists as Stanley Levison and Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a former national leader in the CPUSA. Levison went to Atlanta, Georgia, to confer with King during the June, 1966, march from Memphis, Tennessee, to Jackson, Mississippi. He was also in Chicago in August, 1966, to confer with King in conjunction with King's demonstrations for open housing. Clarence Jones, Harry Wachtel, and Bayard Rustin, all with past histories of communist affiliation, have likewise been close advisors of King and the SCLC. 7

Philadelphia Riot

Officials of the Communist Party in Philadelphia took advantage of the riot in that city on August 28-31, 1964, to prepare a statement and an article which appeared in "The Worker" for September 1, 1964. It was charged that the rioters singled out the police for vengeance, because "for years the people have suffered the outrages, terror and indignity of a police force that has viewed the community as a 'jungle,' the nickname bestowed on the community by the city's officialdom." 8

Four Party members distributed some 200 copies of this issue of "The Worker" in the riot area. About 45 copies were sold, and the remainder were given away on a door-to-door basis. Copies of three Party pamphlets were also distributed along with the newspaper. 9

Watts Riot and Later Disorders

The Watts riot of August, 1965, was the type of racial trouble upon which communism feeds, because it permitted the party to capitalize on a tragic development. In the wake

of this riot, the Party's Southern California District issued an eight-page pamphlet bearing the title, "Watts' Upsurge: A Communist Appraisal." This pamphlet claimed that Mayor Samuel Yorty and Chief of Police William Parker--who has since died--were to blame for the deaths of more than 30 people and the jailing of over 3,000. 10

On August 14, during this riot, members of the communist-controlled W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and members of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist organization, staged a demonstration at the Police Administration Building in Los Angeles. Two days later, DCA members circulated leaflets calling for the expulsion of Chief of Police Parker. In addition, CPUSA members prepared for a communist publication articles placing blame for the riot on local authorities. 11

The Communist Party in Los Angeles also created a communist front organization called the South Side Citizens Defense Committee to "aid" individuals arrested during the riot. This front group concentrated on charges of "police brutality." 12

During a disturbance which took place in the Watts area on March 15, 1966, the South Side Defense Committee held a press conference to protest alleged "police brutality" in connection with the arrest of four individuals--three of them DCA members--who were together in the troubled area. Three were charged with being drunk and the fourth with interfering with an arrest. They received sentences ranging from five to 30 days in jail. 13

In the Spring of 1966, leaders of the Communist Party's Southern California District gave instructions to three members of the Los Angeles branch of the DCA to establish a DCA club in the Negro community in southeast Los Angeles which would seek new recruits and serve as a vehicle through which the Party could work within the Watts area. 14

The accidental slaying in Los Angeles of Leonard Deadwyler, a Negro, by Jerold Bova, a white policeman, on May 7, 1966, gave the communists an additional provocative incident with which to keep the pot boiling. The South Side Citizens Defense Committee and the Los Angeles branch of the DCA sponsored a memorial meeting on May 16 at the Zion Baptist Church, which was attended by 300 persons. 15

On May 17, a rally held at Will Rogers Park in Los Angeles to protest Deadwyler's death drew 300 persons. One of the principal organizers of this rally was Franklin Delano Alexander. Not only is Alexander a CPUSA member but he was also elected national chairman of the DCA at a convention in June, 1966. He was assisted in making arrangements for the rally by his sister, Charlene Alexander Mitchell, who has been a member of the CPUSA national committee for a number of years. In addition, another Party member prepared an inflammatory handbill to advertise the rally.

Among those in attendance at the rally were Dorothy Healey, William Taylor, and Robert Duggan. Healey is the chairman and Taylor is the vice chairman of the Southern California District of the CPUSA. Duggan, who is chairman of the Los Angeles branch of the DCA, was elected to the CPUSA national committee at its 18th National Convention in June, 1966. During the rally, Alexander and others made provocative speeches in which the police were severely criticized.

Following the rally, some 500 persons, led by Alexander in an automobile equipped with loudspeakers, proceeded to the 77th Street Division of the Los Angeles Police Department, where they staged a boisterous picketing demonstration. A vehicle containing representatives of the press was attacked, and one occupant was seriously wounded. After a window in a liquor store was broken, the store was looted. In addition, bottles and bricks were hurled at passing automobiles. 16

The Communist Party loudly and insistently demanded that Officer Bova be prosecuted for Deadwyler's "murder." Accordingly, Dorothy Healey prepared a petition addressed to the District Attorney of Los Angeles. The petition called for Bova's immediate indictment for murder. 17

DuBois Club Members in Riot Areas

During the Chicago riot of July 12-19, 1966, representatives of the DCA visited the riot-torn area as observers in order to ascertain if any instances of "police brutality" were taking place. 18

In the late evening of July 14, 1966, during the course of a disturbance on Chicago's West Side, some 35 Negroes, a number of whom were known to be members of the DCA, proceeded

to the Loop area from the West Side. These individuals, armed with bricks and Molotov cocktails, intended to throw these missiles into Loop department stores, including Marshall Field, but when they found the Loop too busy and too well lighted, they returned to the West Side without accomplishing their purpose. 19

On July 18, 1966, during a riot in the Hough area of Cleveland, four members of the DCA were detained by the Ohio National Guard. Communist literature was found during a search of the automobile in which these individuals were riding. Subsequently, two of the four were arrested by Cleveland police and charged with obstructing police officers. They were released on bond to await trial. 20

Offer of Party Aid

It has been reported that a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland, on instructions from the Party's Ohio district organizer, contacted Lewis G. Robinson, director of the JFK House in that city, during June and July, 1966. The contact was made to offer the Party's cooperation with Robinson in the fields of "police brutality," housing, and jobs. Robinson was not receptive to the offer. He explained that, since he and his followers were black nationalists and did not believe in integration, only Negroes could work with his group. However, he did indicate a willingness to accept aid from individual Negro Party members and financial support. 21

The JFK House (the initials stand for Jomo Freedom Kenyatta)* was a privately operated Negro community center until it was closed recently. While open, it was regarded by Cleveland police as a focal point for racial violence.

Dayton Disorder

A major disturbance erupted in Dayton, Ohio, on September 1, 1966, which necessitated calling out the National Guard. Sporadic acts of violence and looting continued until the following day. Several hours after the disorder began, W. Sumpter McIntosh, Jr., one-time member of the Communist Party and now a Dayton civil rights leader, reportedly demanded a meeting with Dayton city commissioners and allegedly threatened a full-scale riot later in the day if they did not agree

* Jomo Kenyatta is president of Kenya, Africa.

OK on PLAGIARISM

to such a meeting. However, a city official indicated that it was then too late to talk to people participating in the disorder. McIntosh was believed by police to have had a part in inciting Negroes once the disturbance started. Police officers saw McIntosh conferring with groups of Negroes in the troubled area who were later arrested for looting. 21A, 21B

Vietnam War against Negroes' Welfare

For the past few years, communist propagandists have promoted the line that American foreign policy--particularly when it runs counter to communist objectives--has a direct bearing upon the successes and failures of the civil rights movement in this country. Communists hold that this country's preoccupation with the "imperialist" war of "aggression" in Vietnam is contrary to the welfare and best interests of the Negro people, since the war is preventing the Government from formulating the programs and expending the funds necessary to alleviate the Negroes' plight.

In the Eyes of the World

Communists are not content to exploit and to publicize instances of racial violence to exclusively American audiences, but they see to it that the message is transmitted to every part of the globe through the world-wide communist propaganda apparatus. They do not confine themselves to facts, but resort to distortion, exaggeration, and the big lie. Communists thus capitalize on the adverse propaganda effect that racial outbursts in the United States produce in the eyes of the rest of the world, particularly among the African and Asian people.

Progressive Labor Party

Communist splinter groups are also busy exacerbating racial incidents. One of the most active has been the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), which has a membership of between 160 and 500. Of the militant Marxist-Leninist organizations in the United States whose policies closely adhere to those of Red China, the most important is the PLP, which was known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) prior to April, 1965. 22

Harlem Riot

A riot erupted in the Harlem area of New York City--July 18-23, 1964--following the fatal shooting of James Powell, a 15-year-old Negro youth, by Police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan on July 16. The PLM began immediately to aggravate the tense situation. It printed and then distributed in Harlem thousands of copies of a handbill containing a photograph of Gilligan under the caption, "Wanted for Murder." The PLM also conducted a series of demonstrations in Harlem to protest the shooting, to charge "police brutality," and to demand Gilligan's arrest and prosecution.

At a meeting of the PLM held in New York City on July 21, plans were formulated for the PLM to print leaflets containing instructions on the making of Molotov cocktail bombs. 23

Once the Harlem riot reached its peak, the PLM leadership reportedly considered how to spread the chaos to other parts of the city. During the riot, Fred Jerome, editor of the PLM newspaper "Challenge," published a signed editorial in which he declared, "The vision of half-a-million--or a million--angry black men and women, supported by allies in the Puerto Rican and other working class communities, standing up to their oppressors, is haunting the ruling class. People have already begun to speak of 'guerrilla warfare' and 'revolutionaries.'" 24

William Epton, a Negro and now one of two PLP national vice chairmen, is also chairman of the PLP's Harlem Club. He is a former member of the CPUSA. During the Harlem riot, Epton organized and led young Negroes in fighting the police. In a haranguing street speech in the center of Harlem on July 18, he warned:

> "...we will not fully be free until we smash this state completely and totally. Destroy and set up a new state of our own choosing and our own liking. And in that process of smashing this state, we're going to have to kill a lot of these cops, a lot of these judges, and will have to go up against their army. We'll organize our own militia and our own army. If we don't do it, brothers, we'll be subjugated; we'll be kept in chains for another two or three hundred years...."

Epton also declared that all the "people in this world who are free got their freedom through struggles and through revolution.... We will take our freedom. We will take it by any means necessary...as we know the beast that we are dealing with..." 25

For his part in openly advocating and promoting violence during the Harlem riot, Epton was arrested and later convicted on charges of criminal anarchy. After he was sentenced to one year in jail, Epton appealed his conviction. He is presently free under $25,000 bail pending the outcome of this appeal. 26

"Wanted for Murder"

An inquest into the death of Leonard Deadwyler, the Negro who was accidentally shot by a Los Angeles policeman on May 7, 1966, was conducted at the Los Angeles County Courthouse. PLP members distributed handbills on several occasions during the course of this inquest. One leaflet urged the complete "wipeout" of the Los Angeles Police Department. Another flyer contained a photograph of Chief of Police Parker under the caption, "Wanted for Murder." 27, 28

Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist

Another pro-Peking communist splinter group is the small Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CPUSA, M-L). At a press conference held in Los Angeles on October 7, 1965, Michael Lasky, general secretary of the CPUSA, M-L, stated that his group had spent over two years agitating against the police in the Watts area. He viewed the Watts riot as a rejection by Negroes of the policy of nonviolence as a means and method of struggle.

Lasky announced that the CPUSA, M-L was engaged in the formation and development of self-defense units and squads to fight against "police brutality" and "United States imperialism." According to Lasky, these squads could provide the basis for "liberation armies" in the future. Lasky forecast that what happened in Watts was, for all practical purposes, a poor dress rehearsal for what will be taking place nationally in a few years. 29

During a disturbance in the Watts area in mid-March, 1966, Lasky held a press conference in which he criticized "brutal United States imperialism" for the disorder and demanded the removal of police from Watts. [30]

CPUSA, M-L members distributed literature at the time of the inquest into Leonard Deadwyler's death. The leaflets attacked Los Angeles Mayor Yorty and urged people to arm themselves against "police brutality." [31, 32]

Trotskyist Groups

Other communist splinter groups have endeavored to exploit Negro frustration and unrest. During the Watts riot, for example, members of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist organization with a national membership estimated at 440, joined with representatives of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America on August 14, 1965, to demonstrate at the Police Administration Building in Los Angeles. [33]

The Workers World Party, a Trotskyist splinter group with a membership of 50, circulated a leaflet at various locations in New York City during the Harlem riot in August, 1964. In this leaflet, entitled "Who Killed James Powell?" Police Lieutenant Gilligan was described as a "racist, trigger-happy cop" and the product of a "fascist-type police force that recruits and trains people for brutality." [34]

During a disorder in Chicago in August, 1965, copies of a leaflet captioned "Drive the Cops Out" were distributed in the troubled area by members of the Spartacist Committee, a group of a dozen former members of the Socialist Workers Party. The leaflet denounced President Johnson, Mayor Daley, and School Superintendent Willis. It also compared the situation in Chicago with the situations in Vietnam and Santo Domingo. [35]

White Organizations

Klan Organizations

Penchant for Violence

The most infamous of the white extremist groups are 14 Klan organizations which are the lineal descendants of the original Ku Klux Klan (KKK) founded a century ago. These Klan groups, with a total membership of over 14,000, continue to promote the KKK's theory of "white supremacy."

The Klan, like other white extremist organizations, foments and perpetuates racial discord by its blatant racist activities. Over a period of years, Klansmen have committed murders, bombings, mutilations, whippings, and abductions--with Negroes as their principal victims.

A recent example of the Klan tradition of violence resulted in the arrest of the Imperial Wizard and 14 other members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi for the bombing of the home of Vernon Dahmer on January 6, 1966. Dahmer, a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Negro leader, later succumbed to injuries he suffered during the bombing. The Klansmen were indicted on charges of violating the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and are awaiting trial.

Harassing Negroes

The Klan also engages in demonstrations designed to antagonize and intimidate Negroes. On May 1, 1966, some 75 pickets of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a civil rights organization, demonstrated at a Baltimore apartment house to protest refusal of the management to lease to Negroes. Several dozen individuals, some in Klan regalia, staged a counterdemonstration to the CORE demonstration. They were led by Charles J. Luthhardt, self-proclaimed white supremacist candidate for Governor of Maryland. Five individuals, two of whom had dogs, stood by as Klan security guards. 36

During disturbances in Jacksonville, Florida, in July, 1966, two white supremacists harassed members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), a civil rights organization. On July 12, Warren Henry Folks, an outspoken segregationist, and Albert T. Massey, who has belonged to several defunct Klan organizations, picketed NAACP headquarters in Jacksonville. Massey wore a bright red Klan robe. A group of

some 450 Negroes, who had gathered to jeer Folks and Massey, finally closed in around them and started to throw bottles and bricks. Folks was struck on the head. He was removed by police who placed him under arrest. Massey fled from the scene.

On July 18, Folks walked into the path of the leaders of an NAACP march of 200 participants and attempted to make a citizen's arrest of the president of the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP. Folks was arrested immediately. Massey, who was also present, was ordered from the area by police after he had exchanged taunts with the marchers. 37

A group of Klansmen picketed a civil rights organization known as the Action Coordinating Committee to End Segregation in the Suburbs (ACCESS) at an apartment rental office in Arlington, Virginia, on August 21, 1966. The rental office had been the scene of weekly demonstrations by ACCESS. On August 21, nine men and women wearing Klan robes and carrying signs reading "Keep Virginia White" and "Smash Black Arlington" appeared in the vicinity of the rental office. Shortly after their arrival, members of ACCESS set up their regular picket line near the Klansmen, but no trouble ensued. 38

National States Rights Party

The National States Rights Party (NSRP) is an anti-Jewish, anti-Negro, white-supremacy organization composed of fanatical segregationists and one-time members of Klan organizations. It has a membership of about 75.

Baltimore

CORE's designation of Baltimore as a major target for its activity in 1966 attracted the NSRP to that city. The NSRP, with headquarters in Augusta, Georgia, had not been active previously in Baltimore. Several NSRP rallies were organized by the "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch in Baltimore during July, 1966. Lynch, a notorious hatemonger from Bakersfield, California, speaks throughout the United States in behalf of the NSRP. Noted for his fiery racist speeches, he has spoken in such racial trouble spots as St. Augustine, Florida, and Bogalusa, Louisiana.

At the NSRP's second rally in Baltimore on July 27, Lynch told his audience that he would lead them into a "clear-cut race riot." At the last rally, held on July 28, hundreds of white youths, incited by Lynch and other NSRP speakers, roamed through an east Baltimore Negro district, overturned garbage cans, ran across lawns, and shouted racial epithets. 39, 40, 41

Chicago

In August, 1966, Chicago was the scene of a series of civil rights marches--spearheaded by Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Chicago Freedom Movement--into white neighborhoods demanding open housing. These marches aroused bitter and retaliatory white reaction. On August 7, some 1,500 civil rights demonstrators marched through a crowd of some 2,000 jeering, rock-throwing whites in an all-white neighborhood of Chicago's Northwest Side to demand an end to housing discrimination. One knot of counter-demonstrators carried the banner of the NSRP, a red lightning bolt superimposed on a Confederate flag. 42

The "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch appeared at Marquette Park in Chicago on August 21 wearing a vest decorated as a Confederate flag. He was arrested as he harangued a crowd of white people who had gathered to protest against Martin Luther King and his marchers. 43

American Nazi Party

The American Nazi Party (ANP), another white hate group which preaches and promotes antagonism toward Negroes, Jews, and communists, is led by George Lincoln Rockwell. ANP membership is estimated to be less than 200. In the same manner as the Klan and the National States Rights Party, the ANP engages in activities calculated to create disorder in conjunction with civil rights demonstrations. The ANP has headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, but Rockwell and his aides make frequent appearances in areas where racial tension exists.

ANP representatives were in Chicago on August 3, 1966, at the scene of a march for open housing led by Martin Luther King. In opposition to the march, ANP members distributed to white residents a four-page flyer captioned "White Men Organize White Guard...A Call to Arms from George Lincoln Rockwell." This throwaway denounced "black power," "blood-thirsty, black savages," and "rampaging black scum." It also stated that Rockwell and his associates were prepared to train white men for "anti-insurrection warfare" so they could protect their "home and family" against "black mobs." 44

On August 14, 1966, more than 1,000 persons, who had gathered in Chicago's Marquette Park to protest King's marches, heard ANP leader John Patler speak. Patler, standing on a park bench, urged the white crowd to assert itself as he shouted, "Japan is controlled by the Japanese, Israel is controlled by the Jews, and America should be controlled by the whites." Patler also told members of his audience that they should prepare for the "white revolution." With each reference to Negroes by Patler, the crowd screamed: "White power! white power! white power!"

Soon after Patler's harangue, 3,000 rioting whites stormed through the park and hurled bottles and rocks at passing Negro motorists. Two cars were tipped over and set afire before police quelled the rioters. 45, 46

One week later, on August 21, George Lincoln Rockwell appeared in Marquette Park. Also present to harangue the mob of 500 with cries of "white power" were representatives of the Klan and the National States Rights Party.

Teen-agers shouted "Sieg Heil" and gave the Nazi salute as Rockwell told them to get guns "to fight niggers in Coon County--we're about ready to play cowboys and niggers." When police moved to prevent others from speaking, a gang of 200 white youths started rampaging through the area. They set upon a car containing a Negro male and a white female, broke the windows with rocks, and tried to get to the occupants. After the couple was rescued, the ringleaders were taken to the police station. White youths then began a march on the station house, but they were turned back by police.

Elsewhere in Chicago, white youths attacked King and his civil rights marchers with bricks, stones, and bottles. The marchers proceeded among cursing, jeering, and screaming whites. 47

Negro Organizations

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

"Black Power"

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is a civil rights organization which excludes whites from its activities. It has become increasingly militant and belligerent under the new leadership of Stokely Carmichael, a young firebrand who frequently leads Negro crowds in chanting the rallying cry, "black power, black power."

At a CORE rally held in a Cleveland church on August 5, 1966, Carmichael gave the 600 Negroes in attendance the following description of black power: "When you talk of black power, you talk of bringing this country to its knees. When you talk of black power, you talk of building a movement that will smash everything western civilization has created. When you talk of black power, you talk of picking up where Malcolm X* left off. When you talk of black power, you talk of the black man doing whatever is necessary to get what he needs. We are fighting for our lives."

At this rally, Carmichael also admonished Negroes not to serve in the United States Armed Forces. He said, "When Johnson calls, let's stand together and say, 'No, I'm not going.' Any black man who fights in this country's army is a black mercenary." 48

Inflammatory Statements

Carmichael's frequent incendiary remarks can only have the effect of inciting a certain susceptible segment of the Negro people. For example, he made some provocative comments at an impromptu outdoor rally in southeast Washington, D. C., on August 21, 1966, less than a week after a disorder had occurred

* Malcolm X, a dissident leader of the Nation of Islam, a black nationalist organization, was assassinated in February, 1965, in New York City.

outside a police station in the Anacostia section of Washington. In a reference to the youths who had stoned the station house, Carmichael said, "They didn't do the job the right way. What they should have done was kill the (police) dogs."

Carmichael then threatened, "If we don't get the vote, we're going to burn down the city. Don't be ashamed when they start talking about looting. The white folks are going to be running tomorrow, and they should take their dirty cracker cops with them." 48A

A few days later, on August 30, Carmichael told a Harlem rally of militant Negro leaders: "In Cleveland they're building stores with no windows--all brick. I don't know what they think they'll accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite." 49

Manifestations of Violence

On August 13, 1966, a squad of 20 heavily armed police raided a SNCC meeting place in North Philadelphia. The raid was staged after police received information that SNCC meeting places were becoming storehouses for arms, ammunition, and dynamite. Several sticks of dynamite were found during the raid. Four persons--three of whom were SNCC members--were arrested on a charge of illegal possession of dynamite. Three were discharged, while one of the SNCC members was held under bond for the grand jury. 50

Carmichael and two of his aides were arrested by police at SNCC headquarters in Atlanta on charges of inciting a disturbance in that city on September 6, 1966. The disorder was touched off by the shooting of a Negro automobile-theft suspect by a white policeman. SNCC members reportedly told Negro demonstrators that the Negro had been "murdered while handcuffed." 50A

Revolutionary Action Movement

One of the most dangerous Negro hate organizations is the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM). It is a very small, secret, all-Negro group which follows the leadership of Robert F. Williams and the militant Chinese communist line. RAM advocates urban guerrilla warfare as a means of attaining its goal--the revolutionary overthrow of the United States Government and the subsequent rule by the black race along Chinese communist lines. Williams, a native of Monroe, North Carolina, fled to Cuba with his family in August, 1961, hours before he was indicted on charges of kidnaping a white couple and holding them for several hours during a racial disturbance. Williams is currently issuing his familiar anti-American propaganda blasts from Peking, China. 51, 52

JFK House, Cleveland

The JFK (for Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) House was a privately operated Negro community center in Cleveland. Harllel Jones and Albert Ware-Bey, both supervisors at this center, have indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with RAM. The JFK House was considered by Cleveland police to be the principal potential trouble spot for racial violence. From the time this center opened in 1964 until it was closed on July 26, 1966, for alleged sanitary violations, it was a hang-out for teen-age hoodlums and black nationalists. In addition, the Medgar Evers Rifle Club, a Negro group allegedly organized to protect civil rights demonstrators, met at the JFK House during 1965. Ware-Bey was also a leader of this rifle club. 53, 54

It was the consensus of the Cleveland police that the Superior Avenue disturbances, which began on June 22, 1966, were largely caused by JFK House youths. Police had the JFK House under surveillance throughout these disorders and observed that groups of youths would leave the JFK House and fan out into the troubled area. Shortly thereafter incidents would occur. Then the youths would be seen returning to the JFK House. Police officers also heard Harllel Jones make several inflammatory remarks to the youths. One officer believed that Jones was the person who, on the evening of June 24, threw a fire bomb on the roof of a supermarket. No damage resulted from this attempt at arson. 55

In February, 1965, Jones reportedly gave out instructions on "How to Construct a Molotov Cocktail" at a meeting of the Medgar Evers Rifle Club. During meetings of this rifle club at the JFK House in early 1965, instructions were given in judo and in the handling of rifles. Discussions at these meetings also related to guerrilla warfare tactics, hatred of whites, and the coming Negro revolution in this country.[56]

Jones talked with representatives of the news media on the afternoon of July 28, 1966, while waiting to testify before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury probing the recent racial disturbances in Cleveland. Jones was quoted as saying, "There will be riots here next week--next month--next year. Conditions which caused the riots haven't been eliminated. I have a gun. I don't trust any white man."[57]

Lewis G. Robinson, director of the JFK House, is known to have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League, a defunct communist youth front organization, in Boston in 1950. He and his wife Beth have attended public functions of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party in Cleveland in recent years. Beth Robinson visited Cuba in 1961 and while there she was employed by the Cuban Ministry of Education compiling statistics.[58, 58A]

Chicago

Douglas Andrews, a former member of RAM, was arrested on July 14, 1966, by the Chicago Police Department following receipt of information that he and 12 members of a civil rights organization which he headed were preparing Molotov cocktails for use in the troubled area. Andrews was charged with inciting a riot and other violations. No disposition has been made of his case.[59]

Detroit

On the night of August 9, 1966, General Gordon Baker, Jr. (General is his given name), a Detroit RAM leader, and several of his associates were proceeding by automobile to participate in a disturbance involving 150 Negro youths. Baker and three of his aides were arrested. Found in their possession were two Army carbines, an Italian rifle, a .45 caliber pistol, ammunition, a bayonet, and other weapons. After charges of carrying concealed weapons were lodged against them, they were released under bond pending trial.[60]

Nation of Islam

One of the most important of the Negro extremist organizations which react to racial situations is the Nation of Islam (NOI). The NOI--which is a corruption of Islam ideology--is a personally oriented organization headed by a Negro who calls himself Elijah Muhammad. Members are commonly called "Black Muslims" and they total approximately 5,000.

On May 20, 1966, the NOI distributed a leaflet entitled "Stop Police Brutality!" at the Deadwyler inquest in Los Angeles. The leaflet called for an immediate end to "police brutality" and "mob attacks" against Negroes. 61

Jonas X Little-Little was one of more than 500 persons arrested by the Chicago police during a riot which occurred July 12-19, 1966. Little-Little, who was arrested on July 15 for disorderly conduct, was allegedly affiliated with the NOI at one time. 62

Within minutes after the initial incident which triggered the Philadelphia riot of August, 1964, a former NOI member named Abyssinia Hayes, who is also known as Shaykh Muhammad, appeared on the scene. Mounting a porch of a house, he urged the people who had gathered to commit violence against police officers. He claimed that the police had brutally abused the Negro woman they had arrested. Thereafter, the crowd attacked the police and threw stones and bricks at passing cars. In a short time, the riot was in full fury.

Hayes was arrested on charges that included inciting a riot. A subsequent search of his home by the police uncovered an automatic pistol, knives, 50 gallons of flammable liquid, and a quantity of communist literature. Hayes was convicted on charges of inciting to riot and was sentenced to serve from 18 months to three years in prison. 63

After Hayes was expelled from the Nation of Islam in 1956 for striking one of its officers, he later formed his own organization, the National Muslim Improvement Association of America. It has about 20 members. Hayes, who has a volatile temperament and violent temper, served in the United States Army

in the early 1950's but was dishonorably discharged after committing a number of breaches of discipline. He was court-martialed twice--once for striking a noncommissioned officer and the other time for assaulting two fellow soldiers with a knife. 64

Harlem Community Council on Housing

Jesse Gray, one-time organizer for the Harlem Region of the CPUSA, and now director of the Harlem Community Council on Housing, has led picketings, sit-ins, and other types of demonstrations against the New York City Police and other municipal agencies protesting "police brutality" and poor housing. He agitates ceaselessly among Negroes, urging them to organize themselves into a "black power structure." Gray maintains that "the only way to deal with the white man is with Molotov cocktails and bricks." 65

During the Harlem riot in July, 1964, Gray spoke before an audience of 500 people, half of whom were black nationalists, at a rally held in a Harlem church on July 19. Gray called for "100 skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die" to correct what he termed "the police brutality situation in Harlem." One way to correct the situation, he asserted, was "guerrilla warfare." He also maintained that New York City could be changed by 50,000 well-organized Negroes. 66

Deacons of Defense and Justice

Deacons of Defense and Justice (DDJ) is an all-Negro organization of armed members formed with the aim of affording protection to civil rights workers in areas of the country where it deems law enforcement to be insufficient. Its activities are centered in Louisiana, where it was founded. It is estimated to have less than 200 members.

Charles Sims, president of the DDJ, indicated that he planned to take, on June 25, 1966, a carload of DDJ members to Philadelphia, Mississippi, the scene of racial tension. When asked if he planned to be armed, Sims replied, "We always have weapons on hand." 67

Ernest Thomas, northern director of the DDJ, was in Chicago in the Spring of 1966 to recruit members. He appeared on a Chicago radio program on May 23, 1966, and made the following assertion: "We are fighting for our freedom and this means at all costs....we intend to have our freedom one way or the other...." 68

Youths and Gangs

Young Negro hoodlums have been a constant and ever-increasing source of trouble and concern to law enforcement officers in every part of the country. They have exhibited deep-seated and bitter defiance of the police, and they can generally be found in the lead wherever there is riotous activity. Their actions contribute materially to the chaos of racial disorders.

During the Watts riot of August, 1965, for instance, the Los Angeles Human Relations Commission called a meeting in the hope of cooling the neighborhood's emotions. Amid the placating speeches, however, one high school youth seized the microphone and announced that rioters would attack adjacent white neighborhoods that night. The mood of the meeting instantly changed. 69

Neighborhood youth gangs, which are prevalent in Negro communities in most big cities, bear such names as "Devil's Disciples," "Supremes," "Cobras," "Vice Lords," "Bishops," "Roman Saints," "Gents," "Blackstone Rangers," and "Black Panthers." One gang will vie with another for control of an area. As a consequence, gang fights, shootings, knifings, and vandalism occur with frequency. These gangs also extort money from school children and engage in muggings, purse snatchings, and the stealing and stripping of automobiles. 70, 71, 72, 73, 74

Some of these gangs acquire a sizable arsenal of weapons, including firearms. As one teen-age gang in Chicago marched toward Mayor Daley's neighborhood recently, police recovered from the gang members the following weapons: eight pieces of tire chain, two lengths of rubber garden hose, four sawed-off baseball bats, three bats with spikes, a hammer with one claw removed, two meat cleavers, and a six-foot whip.[75]

During racial disorders, members of Negro youth gangs are quick to jump in and add to the turbulence by breaking store windows, tossing fire bombs into buildings, sniping, looting, and overturning and burning automobiles. They usually roam the riot area in small bands of six or less, spontaneously select a target, inflict damage, and then flee.[76]

FANNING THE FLAMES

Flouting the Law

In addition to the organizations, gangs, and individuals involved in inciting or intensifying racial situations, there are some prominent public figures and recognized civil rights leaders who have done much--wittingly or unwittingly--to foment violence by preaching disrespect for law and order. Through demagogic statements which encourage, advocate, or condone lawlessness and civil disobedience, these leaders have incited the Negro masses to lash out and try to seize by force that which they have been repeatedly told has been denied to them.

Joseph Le Fevour, president of the Fraternal Order of Police, which has 4,000 Chicago policemen as members, recently described Martin Luther King as "no more than a demagogue and a professional agitator. He instructs people to practice civil disobedience and violate the law to draw attention to their civil rights plight. Then he immediately puts up a smoke screen and the very people who violate the law, when they are arrested, scream 'police brutality.' He preaches non-violence, yet wherever he goes, violence erupts." 77

Power of News Media

During the past three years, some Negro leaders have periodically issued ominous predictions of violence to come, named specific cities as targets for organized civil rights activity, or warned that as many as several score of cities were ripe for riots. These inflammatory statements have been given nation-wide publicity in the press, on television, and over the radio. Provocative statements such as these have only served to arouse Negroes to mass action and violence.

Representatives of the news media have frequently been so active in their coverage of a riot that they have tended to generate excitement among the rioting elements. During the course of many of the riots and disturbances, radio and television interviews have been conducted with the participants, thereby affording self-seeking individuals an opportunity to circulate wild and unfounded rumors, especially of so-called "police brutality." These interviews have heaped fuel on the fire by attracting others to the riot area.

In a case involving the press, a rumor spread in the Hough area of Cleveland during the July, 1966, riot that an organization whose members wore red robes was organized for violence. It was later ascertained that this rumor originated when a man wearing a woman's red duster appeared during the early period of the disturbance, but the press promptly described his apparel as an African-type robe and a symbol of a black nationalist organization. As a result of this distorted newspaper publicity, the hoodlum element in the Hough area adopted red robes as a symbol of terrorism and subsequently JFK House habitues were seen in public wearing various colored robes. 78

Reaping the Harvest

There is no question but that the national publicity accorded the reckless statements made by prominent people, together with the lurid treatment given by some segments of the news media concerning civil disorders while they were in progress, have had an infectious effect on people in other parts of the country. The stage is frequently set for an outbreak in one city by disorders which have occurred in other cities.

Unlawful activities under the guise of civil rights demonstrations have seriously jeopardized the struggle for civil rights. White resentment and retaliation are now manifesting themselves more and more--fed by such white racist rabble-rousers as George Lincoln Rockwell and the "Reverend" "Connie" Lynch--as a result of continually threatened and actual violence, particularly by the exponents of "black power."

This Nation has been reaping the harvest from the seeds of hate and violence that have been sown, a considerable amount of it by the actions of communist and other subversive and extremist elements intent on undermining and destroying the very fabric of American society.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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60. Bureau LHM, 8/10/66, "Selected Racial Developments," pp. 2-3.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 9/23/66

b3
b7E

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK [redacted] (C)

SUBJECT: VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
IS - X

Re Little Rock letter to Bureau dated 9/16/66.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 12 copies of letterhead memorandum captioned as above, copies of which have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; and NISO-NO, New Orleans, Louisiana. Also attached to the Bureau are two copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D.C.

Two copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case and to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case.

In addition to the usual dissemination of this letterhead memorandum, it is requested that the Bureau disseminate this letterhead memorandum to Legat Mexico in view of the comment that subject is rumored to have gone to Mexico. In this regard it is noted that previous letterhead memorandum concerning CRUTCHFIELD have been furnished to Legat Mexico. Also being enclosed to the Bureau for forwarding to Legat Mexico are additional letterhead memorandums written concerning CRUTCHFIELD not designated for Legat Mexico previously as follows:

5 - Bureau (Enc. 13)(RM)
(2 - [redacted])(1 - 100-439190 SNCC)(1 - 100-442529 CIRM) 6
(1 - Legat Mexico)(Enc. 4)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)(RM)
(1 - 100-6488 SNCC)(1 - [redacted] CRUTCHFIELD)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
(1 - 100-147963 SNCC)(1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
3 - Little Rock (1 [redacted])(1 - 100-3506)(1 - 100-3564)
EFM/ekc
(12)

ENCLOSURE

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[redacted]

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Letterhead memorandum dated 8/10/66, at Little Rock;

Letterhead memorandum dated 8/17/66, at New York;

Letterhead memorandum dated 9/16/66, at Little Rock.

The Little Rock file on CRUTCHFIELD is being maintained in a closed status and the above is being furnished for the information of Legat, Mexico, in the event CRUTCHFIELD comes to the attention of that office.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached letterhead memorandum is Rev. WALTER B. CLANCY, President, Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and liaison source in groups sponsoring integration in the Little Rock Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 23, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to memorandum dated September 16, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD is no longer connected with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). He is reported to have left the State of Arkansas and it is rumored that he may have gone to Mexico.

LR T-1, 9/21/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 23, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title VERNON CRUTCHFIELD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated September 23, 1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-22-2018

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F B I

Date: 9/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

SUBJECT: PLP
IS - PLP
(OO:NY)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a LHM reporting that WILLIAM MC ADOO, Negro PLP member in NYC, has been in Atlanta, Georgia, Detroit, Michigan and will travel to Cleveland, Ohio.

6-Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)
(1-100-439190)(SNCC)
(1-100-442529)(CIRM)
(1-100-)(STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
2-Atlanta (100-6406)(Encls. 2)(RM)
(1-100-)(STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
2-Cleveland (Encl. 2)(RM)
2-Detroit (Encl. 2)(RM)
1-New York (100-147963)(SNCC)
1-New York (100-153735)(CIRM)
1-New York (100-153751)(STOKLEY CARMICHAEL)
1-New York [redacted](WILLIAM MC ADOO)
1-New York (100-138651)(WILLIAM EPTON)
1-New York

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
150 SEP 26 1966

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ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 SEP 28 1966 (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-437041-1

Two copies of the LHM are also enclosed for the information of Atlanta and one copy is enclosed for the information of Detroit and Cleveland.

The source is NY 4569-S*.

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by this source could result in the identification of this source of continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the United States.

LEADS

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Atlanta.

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Cleveland.

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Will contact appropriate sources to determine if information can be developed concerning MC ADOO's activities while he was in Detroit.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 20, 1966

Bureau file number
100-437041
New York file number
100-147372

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Progressive Labor Party

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is attached hereto, and source utilized therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 15, 1966, that Bill Mc Adoo, a member of the PLP in New York City, was in Atlanta, Georgia and had contacted Bill Epton, Vice President of the PLP and Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club in New York City, in regard to helping the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) raise bail for Stokley Carmichael, National Chairman of SNCC.

According to the source, Mc Adoo advised Epton that Carmichael's bail had been reduced to $1000.00 and SNCC needed $75.00 more to make this bail. Epton advised Mc Adoo to give SNCC the $75.00 and Epton would reimburse Mc Adoo at a later date.

The source further advised on September 16, 1966 that Bill Mc Adoo, who was then in Detroit, Michigan, had been in contact with Bill Epton in New York City and advised Epton that he had given the $75.00 to Stokley Carmichael the previous night in Atlanta, Georgia. Mc Adoo further stated that he had instructed "them" to send the bond receipt to Epton in New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-142529 -

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Progressive Labor Party

Mc Adoo further advised Epton that Epton should send the $75.00 to reimburse him to his brother, Leonard Mc Adoo. Mc Adoo stated that he had had a meeting in Detroit and everything turned out well and he was going to meet with "them" again Sunday; therefore, he would not be leaving for Cleveland, Ohio before Monday.

The source further advised that on September 17, 1966, Bill Epton had made the statement that Bill Mc Adoo's trip to Atlanta had been very good and "we" sent them "tons and tons of stuff" because "they" had requested a lot of literature as "they" want to set up study groups and things like that.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] b3 b7E

9/16/66

SAC, LITTLE ROCK [redacted]

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
IS - X

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau 9/10/66 and New York airtel to Bureau 9/17/66 captioned "COMINFIL STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, IS - C."

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 12 copies of LHM captioned as above, copies of which have been furnished locally to INTC and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.; and NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. Also attached to the Bureau are 2 copies of FD-376 for appropriate dissemination to U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Two copies of enclosed LHM are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case and to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case.

A review of Little Rock file in captioned matter reveals that all logical investigation has been conducted and this case is being closed. Subject CRUTCHFIELD's activities will be followed and reported in the SNCC file.

LR T-1 mentioned in attached LHM is [redacted]

4 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - [redacted]) (1 - 100-439150 SNCC) (1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-6488 SNCC) (1 - [redacted] CRUTCHFIELD)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-147963 SNCC) (1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
3 - Little Rock: [redacted] (100-3506) (100-3564)
EFM/jcw
(11)

b3 b7E b7D

100-442529 -
NOT RECORDED
185 SEP 20 1966

54 SEP 28 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 16, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to memorandum dated August 10, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and memorandum dated August 17, 1966, at New York, New York.

As of July 30, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, a field representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the only SNCC representative assigned to the Crittenden County, Arkansas, area. CRUTCHFIELD continues to maintain his residence in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and does not stay any length of time in Crittenden County. CRUTCHFIELD advised that he and other unknown representatives of SNCC had made an all-expense-paid trip to Russia. CRUTCHFIELD claimed that while in Russia, he had been offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. CRUTCHFIELD's only comment as to what they did in Russia was that they "just looked around." CRUTCHFIELD did not elaborate on what kind of school he was offered a scholarship to attend in Russia.

LR T-1, 9/14/66

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100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
September 16, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title VERNON CRUTCHFIELD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated September 16, 1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 9/30/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO:NEW YORK)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office by any source reporting any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received in the future will be reported.

EXPEDITE

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (CIRM) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/pjw
(5)

REC-16 100-442529-1967

EX-113

6 OCT 3 1966

57 OCT 7 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 30 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

437 P URGENT 9-30-66 JLW

TO DIRECTOR /11/ AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

C IRM. BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA 100-6670 NEW YORK 100-153735

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE, SIXTYSIX, NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED THAT LEVISON AND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE. LEVISON TOLD KING THAT DR. KENNETH CLARK /PROFESSOR AT CCNY AND ASSOCIATED WITH HARYOU ACT*/, WANTS TO TALK TO KING IN THE NEAR FUTURE TO TALK ABOUT A MEETING HE HAD WITH STOKLEY CARMICHAEL /CHAIRMAN SNCC/. KING MENTIONED THAT HE WOULD GET IN TOUCH WITH CLARK.

KING MENTIONED HE GOT "SICK" LAST NIGHT WHEN LESTER MADDOX WAS CHOSEN AS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA, AND HE MENTIONED THAT HE CAN SEE THIS SICKNESS DEVELOPING IN THE WHOLE NATION. KING COMMENTED HE CAN SEE A TRAGIC DEVELOPMENT TAKING PLACE AND THAT BLACK POWER IS AT ITS MOST POWERLESS POINT RIGHT NOW. KING STATED HE WANTS TO HAVE A TWO OR THREE DAY MEETING TO DECIDE WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT. KING MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT THE STAFF IS IN A STATE OF CONFUSION.

EX-104
REC-48 100-442529-1968

11 OCT 6 1966

*Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited

61 OCT 11 1966

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO AT

PAGE TWO

KING SAID WHITNEY YOUNG, /EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE/ CALLED HIM AND SAID THAT HE WAS UPSET ABOUT THE NATION AS A WHOLE AND WITH THE WHITE AMERICA WHICH SENDS THEM TO WAR AGAINST POVERTY AND DOES NOT GIVE THEM THE INSTRUMENTS. ACCORDING TO KING, YOUNG BELIEVES SOMETHING MUST BE DONE TO SHOCK WHITE AMERICA AND THAT YOUNG WAS SO DEPRESSED HE WAS THINKING ABOUT RESIGNING. KING COMMENTED THAT HE WAS THINKING ABOUT DOING THE SAME THING. LEVISON MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT RESIGNING WOULD NOT BE SHOCKING ENOUGH TO WHITE AMERICA.

LEVISON SAID THE ODDS AGAINST THE POLICE REVIEW BOARD IN NEW YORK ARE VERY MUCH AGAINST ITS BEING APPROVED. HE SAID THE KEY VOTE WILL BE THE JEWISH VOTE AND HE SUGGESTED KING TALK WITH RABBIS ABOUT THE REVIEW BOARD AND THE "BACKLASH."

KING SAID HE WOULD BE IN NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAY /OCTOBER FIVE, SIXTYSIX/, BUT MERELY TO CHANGE PLANES TO GO TO RHODE ISLAND, AND THAT HE HAS TO BE BACK IN ATLANTA ON THURSDAY.

END PAGETWO

over

PAGE THREE

LEVISON SAID THAT "THEY" ARE GOING TO GET SENATOR JAVITS AND/OR SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY TO TALK WITH THE RABBIS TO STRENGTHEN THEIR STAND ON THE REVIEW BOARD.

END

EFH R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

Xerox copies to : DE LOACH
SULLIVAN
B'GARDNER
D.M. Wells
P.T. BARKER

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/30/66

Stanley Levison is a long-time ~~secret~~ communist who is Martin Luther King's principal advisor.

Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited is a New York arm of the federal poverty program.

A civilian police review board which was set up by Mayor Lindsey of New York has been under attack and a petition has been circulated asking for a referendum.

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Information in attached will be disseminated to the White House and Attorney General.

PTB:TJS:ts

TELETYPE UNIT
OCT 1 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Cale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

1020 PM URGENT 10-1-66 AWS

TO DIRECTOR ---4--- ATLANTA AND CHICAGO

ATLANTA AND CHICAGO VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM

BUFILE 100-442529

ATFILE 100-6670

NYFILE 100-153735

NY FIVE ONE EIGHT TWO DASH S ASTERISK (~~CLASSIFY SECRET~~)
ADVISED ON TEN ONE SIXTYSIX THAT CLARENCE JONES AND STANLEY
LEVISON WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE. JONES STATED THAT HE
WAS GOING TO CHICAGO ON TEN ONE SIXTYSIX. JONES ADDED THAT
THE SAMMY DAVIS BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR SCLC WAS CANCELLED
BECAUSE DAVIS HAS PNEUMONIA, LEVISON SAID THAT MARTIN LUTHER
KING IS CURRENTLY IN ATLANTA AND THAT KING HAS BEEN VERY
DEPRESSED LATELY OVER EVENTS. LEVISON SAID KING STATED THAT HE HAS
BEEN TALKING AND MAKING SPEECHES AND DOESN'T REALLY KNOW WHAT HE
END PAGE ONE

REC-67 100-442529 1969
EX-114
OCT 10 1966

~~MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR~~

RELAYED TO AT, CG

IS SAYING, LEVISON SAID HE SUGGESTED A CONFERENCE WITH KING AND THAT KING IS PLANNING A THREE DAY CONFERENCE WITH THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE THE WEEK OF THE TENTH IN NEW YORK OR CHICAGO. JONES THEN STATED THE GREAT NEED FOR SUCH TALKS AND THAT THERE IS NO PERSON IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT WHO IS IDEOLOGICALLY ''TAKING ON" STOKELY CARMICHAEL (CHAIRMAN OF SNCC) XXX SNCC). JM JONES SAID CARMICHAEL IS ~~RE~~ REAPING POLITICAL HAVOC AND MUST BE "ISOLATED LIKE A BLACK TROTSKYITE," THAT CARMICHAEL IS ABSOLUTELY INSANE AND THERE IS TOO MUCH TOLERATION OF HIM. LEVISON AND JONES AGREE THAT WHAT HAPPENED IN GEORGIA (NOMINATION OF LESTER MADDOX) WAS INCREDIBLE AND DIDN'T HAVE TO HAPPEN IF "THAT IDIOT STOKELY" DID NOT START A RIOT IN ATLANTA. THEY AGREED CARMICHAEL MUST BE POLITICALLY ISOLATED. LEVISON SAID HE VISITED CHICAGO THIS WEEK AND THEY (SCLC?) ARE WORKING VERY CLOSE WITH THE IUD(PHONETIC) WHICH FURNISHED THEM WITH TEN FULL TIME ORGAINIZERS TO ORGANIZE HOSPITAL WORKERS AND OTHER SERVICE

END PAGE TWOL

INDUSTRIES. JONES ASKED WHO WAS NOW RUNNING SCLC AND LEVISON STATED THAT RANDY (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL) AND HARRY WHITE WERE GONE AND IT IS NOW BEING RUN IN ATLANTA, HOSEA (HUDSON) IS IN CHARGE OF SOUTHERN DIRECT ACTION, (JIM) BEVEL (PHONETIC) OF NORTHERN DIRECT ACTION, DOROTHY COTTON OF CITIZENSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL, FRED BENNETT OF PUBLIC RELATIONS. LEVISON SAID THAT WHILE IN CHICAGO HE MET GOULD MAYNARD (PHONETIC) WHO IS WORKING FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE AND THAT WHEN LEVISON TOLD MAYNARD " I ALWAYS HAD THE FEELING THAT RADIO FREE EUROPE IS A FAKE" , MAYNARD REPLIED, "OFF THE RECORD, I AGREE WITH YOU" AND THEN ILLUSTRATED HOW THEY DON'T TELL THE TRUTH ON RFE.

LEVISON SAID ANDY (YOUNG , EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SCLC) IS NOW RUNNING SCLC AND IN HIS OWN STYLE WHILE HOSEA (HUDSON) AND (JIM) BEVEL (PHONETIC) EACH IS DOING PRETTY MUCH WHAT HE WANTS. LEVISON SAID KING CITED A DESPERATE NEED FOR SOMEONE IN CHICAGO, POSSIBLY GEORGE (WILEY) THAT SCLC IS RUNNING SHORT OF MONEY AND THAT " WE SHOULD GET BUSY WITH BENEFITS AND FREEDOM RALLIES." LEVISON REPORTEDLY TOLD KING THAT MAIL WILL NOT BRING IN ANY MONEY UNTIL NEXT FEBRUARY. JONES STATED THAT KENNETH CLARK(ASSOCIATED WITH HARYOU) WAS TRYING TO REACH KING IN NEW YORK. LEVISON SAID CLARK

HAS BEEN WORKING ON TWO GRANTS, ONE FOR ESTABLISHING A PLACE, UNDER THE GUISE OF A FELLOWSHIP, WHERE LEADERS CAN GO FOR REST, REFLECTION AND MEETINGS. HONES STATES CLARK IS GETTING FUNDS FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION. JONES SAID THAT DOUG PRUITT (PHONETIC) WENT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION AND IS GOING TO BE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO MC GEORGE BUNDY. PRUITT, HE ADDED, WANTS TO GET IN TOUCH WITH MOST CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS TO GET THEIR IDEAS ON HOW THE FORD FOUNDATION CAN BE MOST EFFECTIVE. LEVISON SUGGESTS A MEETING WITH PRUITT(PHONETIC) . LEVISON SAID THAT PRUITT (PHONETIC) TOLD HIM OF THE FORD FOUNDATION'S INTEREST IN DEALING WITH POVERTY IN THE GHETTO AND LEVISON SUGGESTS THAT SCLC, AS AN AGENCY, SHOULD DEVELOP SOME OUTLINES AND TRY FOR A RESPONSE FROM

THE FOUNDATION. JONES[redacted]SKS LEVISON TO EXPLAIN TO[redacted]ING THE NEED FOR AN IDEOLOGICAL VOICE TO GO AFTER STOKELY CARMICHAEL HAMMER AND THONG AND POLITICALLY ISOLATE HIM.

END thong

WA...EFH R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tave
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

400PM URGENT 10-6-66 THW

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 061920

CIRM.

ON OCTOBER 5, 1966, [redacted] ADVISED REVEREND MARTIN b7D

LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT, SCLC, [redacted] OTHER Per Court Order

[redacted] ANNOUNCED

[redacted]

[redacted]

REC 11 16 OCT 18 1966

57 OCT 18 1966

NY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 061920

OTHER Per Court Order

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
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Casper
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM ATLANTA 061920

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

b7D

RECEIVED: 5:25 PM MCS

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-16-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 10/7/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

83-1119

9/22/90 Gonrow/Levison
Classified by 6972 eep/bms
Declassify on: OADR

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

83-1119
87,063
11-20-91 + 12-11-91 9803 RDD/bms

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting information regarding a meeting between STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL and possibly JOE OVERTON.

NY 3810-S*, a source close to LEVISON, was the source who furnished the information reported in LHM.

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in LHM were as follows:

[redacted] (S) (U) STANLEY LEVISON

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

b6
b7C
b7D

3-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 9) (RM)
1-NY [redacted] (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
1-NY (100-91330) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) (42)
1-NY (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1-NY (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1-NY (100-153735) (42)
JMK:rmv
(9)

REC 32 100-442529-1971

OCT 8 1966

EX-108

10/11/66 RLS Dmm/cr

ICC AT ATLANTA 924940

OCT 17 1966

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Special Agents F.J. MC LAUGHLIN, Jr. and [redacted] were the Agents who observed the activities at 1841 Broadway as set forth in LHM. b6 b7C

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S*. The first source furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the Communist infiltration thereof, and the last source in furnishing the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON, furnished a concentration of information. It is for these reasons that the "~~Secret~~" classification is used.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529 New York, New York
October 7, 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS
83-1719 87,063

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 5, 1966, a ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information indicating that Stanley Levison planned to have a meeting on that date at 2:00 p.m., with Clarence Jones, Jack O'Dell and Joseph Overton (President of the Harlem Community Council). Levison, according to the information from the source, planned to hold the meeting in his office. The nature of the meeting was unknown to the source.

On October 5, 1966, at 1:47 p.m., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed Stanley Levison enter the building at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York, wherein he has his office. He was followed by Jack O'Dell at 2:12 p.m., and by Clarence Jones at 2:17 p.m.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a ~~secret~~ member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not

83-1719
Garrow/Levison
9/22/90
Classified by 6972 FEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR

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COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-197

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~JCS~~ (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The 1966 third quarter issue of the magazine, "Freedomways" lists J.H. O'Dell as its Associate Managing Editor.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the magazine, "Freedomways" is set forth in the appendix.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1. APPENDIX

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CPUSA by James Jackson.

The Second Quarter, 1966 issue of "Freedomways," self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

John Henrik Clarke, Associate Editor
Esther Jackson, Managing Editor
J.H. O'Dell, Associate Managing Editor
John L. Devine, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that John Henrik Clarke attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was heldon December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that Clarke is an "Associate" of AIMS.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPENDIX (CONT'd)

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'd)

On March 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that James Jackson, accompanied by his wife, Esther Jackson, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the Soviet Union. This source described James Jackson as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

This source advised in July, 1962, that as of that period, O'Dell was considered by the CPUSA, as being a member of its National Committee.

On January 30, 1961, Sylvia M. Brenner Devine, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, Jack Devine, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described John Devine as a CP member.

Re: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1. APPENDIX

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES (AIMS)

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised in December, 1959, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 17th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in December, 1959.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source advised on May 6, 1966, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York City, New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
October 7, 1966

Title: Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character:
Internal Security - C

Reference:
Letterhead memorandum at
New York, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 52 ~ Duplicate;
Page 73 ~ Duplicate;
Page 74 ~ Duplicate;
Page 108 ~ Duplicate;
Page 110 ~ Duplicate;
Page 111 ~ Duplicate;
Page 112 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;
Page 114 ~ Duplicate;
Page 115 ~ Duplicate;

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X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/4/66

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY INQUIRY INTO POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE INFLUENCE IN RACIAL VIOLENCE BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

A copy of a press release has been received originating from the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, advising that Representative Edwin E. Willis, Louisiana (Democrat), Chairman, has directed the Committee staff to undertake a preliminary inquiry into "organized rioting, burning, looting and other tragic acts of violence." The purpose of the inquiry, according to Mr. Willis, "is to determine whether these acts of mass violence may have been planned and instigated by subversive elements, or to what extent, if any, such elements have succeeded in broadening and prolonging them after they have broken out."

We are following this matter closely for pertinent developments.

ACTION:

None, for information.

RLS:jav
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/3/92 BY sp/tcw/bm

OCT 13 1966

REC-24 100-442529-1972

EX 101

4 OCT 12 1966

F308

56 OCT 19 1966

INT. SEC.

RECORDED COPY FILED

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

5:31 PM URGENT 10-11-66 MRB

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 112042

CIRM.

RE ATLANTA TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK OCTOBER 6 LAST CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

RETEL SETS FORTH INFORMATION THAT [redacted] b7D

[redacted] ACCORDING TO SOURCE [redacted]

AS OF THIS DATE, ATLANTA HAS NO FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING [redacted]

DEC 41 100-442529-1973

SURVEY OF [redacted] INDICATED IN RE TEL

PHYSICAL SURVEILLANCE EX-104 3 OCT 14 1966

INDICATES ANY ~~FISUR~~ ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CASUAL SPOT CHECK. no positive communication by attempting surveillance. Be alert during surveillance

HIGHLY IMPRACTICAL.

ON OCTOBER 10 LAST THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, A DAILY

cc FBI

OCT 11 [illegible]

RELAYED TO [redacted] FBI SEC. NY

[redacted] FOR THE DIRECTOR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 112042

ATLANTA NEWSPAPER, ON PAGE NINE, MORNING EDITION, PUBLISHED ARTICLE CAPTIONED "KING WEIGHS OPPOSING ALL BLACK POWER GROUPS", BYLINED GENE ROBERTS. THIS ARTICLE REFLECTED INTERVIEW OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., CONDUCTED OCTOBER 9 LAST REGARDING THE NECESSITY OF CIVIL RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS TO COOPERATE TOWARD COMMON GOALS. THE ARTICLE INDICATED KING FEELS THERE IS PRESENTLY A NECESSITY TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT SCLC AND SO - CALLED BLACK POWER ORGANIZATIONS ARE SO "DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSED" THAT THEY CANNOT COOPERATE. THE ARTICLE WENT ON TO POINT OUT THAT KING STATED "HE AND HIS TOP AIDES WOULD TRY TO REACH A DECISION ON THIS QUESTION ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK, WHEN HE HAS SCHEDULED A CLOSED DOOR MEETING TO DISCUSS WAYS OF COMBATING A NEW WAVE OF WHITE BACKLASH."

DEPENDANT UPON CIRCUMSTANCES DEVELOPED OCTOBER 13 AND 14 NEXT REGARDING THE AFOREMENTIONED MEETING, AND WITH FULL APPRECIATION OF THE NECESSITY TO PROTECT ATLANTA AND NEW YORK SOURCES, IT IS SUGGESTED EFFORT BE MADE TO CAPITALIZE UPON A POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE APPROACH REGARDING KING AND SCLC THROUGH THE MEDIA OF A RELIABLE ATLANTA NEWSPAPER SOURCE.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM ATLANTA 112042

THIS WOULD BE PREDICATED UPON KING'S STATEMENT OF OCTOBER 9 LAST REGARDING A MEETING WITH HIS TOP AIDES, COUPLED WITH MATERIAL FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST ISSUE JULY 11 - 18, 1964 AND THE DAILY WORKER, FEBRUARY 11, 1957, REGARDING RUSTIN WHICH APPEARS IN THE FIRST TWO PARAGRAPHS OF CURRENT DOCUMENTATION OF RUSTIN.

ATLANTA WILL TAKE NO COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION WITHOUT PRIOR CONTACT WITH BUREAU.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE BUREAU AND NEW YORK REGARDING THE ABOVE SUGGESTION ARE SOLICITED.

RECEIVED 6:57 PM AKJ

~~RELAYED TO~~ _____

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

10:50 PM URGENT 10-12-66 JDW

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON--ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 130315

Bayard Rustin

B Rustin

CIRM.

RE MY TEL OCTOBER 11 LAST.

STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, AND BAYARD RUSTIN ARRIVED ATLANTA 7:10 P.M. OCTOBER 12 INSTANT ON EASTERN AIR LINES FLIGHT 103. THEY ARE STAYING AT UNIVERSITY PLAZA APARTMENTS WHERE SCHEDULED MEETING OF SCLC STAFF WILL BE HELD.

WHILE AT ATLANTA AIRPORT, BAYARD RUSTIN WAS INTERVIEWED BY WSB NEWS. WSB IS ATLANTA NBC AFFILIATE.

DETAILS OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW UNKNOWN; HOWEVER UNKNOWN WHITE MAN TALKED TO RUSTIN AS HE GOT OFF AIRPLANE AND THIS SAME INDIVIDUAL WAS PRESENT WITH RUSTIN WHILE INTERVIEWED.

100-442529 1974

REC-16

FX-114

ON OCTOBER 5, 1966 AND OCTOBER 11, 1966

3 OCT 14 1966

b7D

CC D. Brooks

RELAYED TO NY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

54 OCT 19 1966

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE 2, FROM ATLANTA 130315

ADVISED

b7D

ATLANTA WILL KEEP BUREAU ADVISED.

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:01 AM (10-13-66) LRC

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/10/66

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
OO:NY

Re San Juan letter to Bureau 7/21/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding the above captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 2/1/67.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM) (Info)
1-San Juan
DCM:jkm
(4)

REC-15 100-442529-1975

EX-109

OCT 18 3 3[illegible] 1966

11 OCT 14 1966

[illegible] 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-439190) DATE: 10/5/66

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3506) P

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
IS - SNCC
OO: Atlanta
Bufile 100-439190

~~3-3-87~~
~~Classified by SpLAC/JC~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ (A)
~~252028~~

CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442529

ReBuairtel to all offices dated 8/29/66 and Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 9/22/66 captioned "STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), IS - SNCC."

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and eleven (11) copies of a LHM captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION, STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC," setting forth additional information developed concerning SNCC in Arkansas since the submission of referenced Little Rock airtel.

Two copies of this LHM are furnished to Atlanta as office of origin in the SNCC case, and two copies are furnished New York as office of origin in the CIRM case. This LHM has been disseminated locally to NISO-NO, New Orleans, La.; OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.; and INTC, Little Rock, Ark., in view of previous request made by these agencies because of their interest in SNCC activities.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(2 - 100-439190 COMINFIL SNCC) (2 - 100-442529 CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3506) (2 - 100-3564)
EFM/jew
(12)

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 JAN 28 1971

100-442529 -

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 11 1966

ENCLOSURE

6 20 OCT 20 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-439170 - 839

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL, GROUP 1~~" since it contains information from sensitive sources, such as [redacted] and NY 694-S* (X), the unauthorized disclosure of which could endanger the national security and hamper future investigation of the CP, USA. (U)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
LR T-1 [redacted]	LR 100-3506-283 Instant LHM
LR T-2 [redacted] Post Office Building, Little Rock, Arkansas	Instant LHM
LR T-3 [redacted] (C) (U)	[redacted] (C) (U)
LR T-4 [redacted] (C) (U)	SA 100-7232
LR T-5 NY 694-S* (C) (U)	SA 100-7232

b3
b6
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b7E

LEAD:

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

Will continue to follow and report any pertinent information received concerning the activities of the SNCC in Arkansas in accordance with lead set forth in referenced Little Rock airtel.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 5, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~3-3-97~~
~~Classified by SP1AC/JC~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ @
~~252028~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference memorandum dated September 22, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas, captioned "STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING (SNCC)."

On September 23, 1966, [redacted], McGehee, Arkansas, advised as follows:

b6
b7C
b7D

He is [redacted] in the Negro community at McGehee, Arkansas, and about ten or twelve times this year he has been visited by two Negroes at his shop, [redacted], wanting him to call a "mass meeting" of the Negro population to discuss voter registration. Since he did not consider voter registration for Negroes in McGehee a problem, he has ignored their request.

In early September, 1966, these same two individuals came to his shop and again tried to get him to call a "mass meeting." They remained in his [redacted] shop during the entire day talking with him between customers. One of the subjects they discussed was the meaning of "black power." When they left the shop, one of them handed him a newspaper, asked him to read it, and told him he could get a copy of it for him every two weeks if he wanted it. The paper left by this individual is described as the "Vietnam Courier," Issue Number 69, dated July 28, 1966, self described as an information

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

weekly published at 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. This paper consists of nine pages, is printed in English, and consists of typical Communist and North Vietnamese propaganda concerning the war in Vietnam.

On September 26, 1966, [redacted], supra, identified photographs of ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD as the two men who had been contacting him as mentioned above. He further identified CABLETON as the individual who gave him the copy of the "Vietnam Courier" mentioned above. b6 b7C b7D

There are only two paid SNCC field workers in the entire state of Arkansas and one of these individuals is ROBERT CABLETON who is located at [redacted], Arkansas. b6 b7C

LR T-1, 9/20/66

On September 15, 1966, ROBERT WHITFIELD, [redacted], Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Arkansas.

R. E. BRIANS (NA), Chief of Police, Little Rock Police Department, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised on October 3, 1966, he has determined that certain individuals sympathetic with the SNCC had distributed material explaining "black power" in shopping centers in Little Rock, Arkansas, area on Saturday, October 1, 1966. The identity of the individuals distributing this material is not known, but it is believed that WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director of SNCC, MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN and HOWARD HIMMELBAUM, who were formerly Field Secretaries for SNCC, were the prime movers behind this dissemination.

HIMMELBAUM and ZIMMERMAN reside in an apartment at [redacted], and it has been reported to Chief BRIANS that there are "wild" parties going on at this apartment, participated in by members of both races.

Set forth hereinafter are Xerox copies of the material which was distributed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Arkansas Gazette.

From the People

JULY 13, 1966.

'Black Power'—Another Definition

To the Editor of the Gazette:

The charge of "black racism" is only another attack against the civil rights movement. But it is a very revealing attack, because it indicates something that civil rights militants have long known: That when the struggle turned from attacking the symbols of oppression to dealing with the institutions which have profited from racism, there would be no "overwhelming national consensus."

Perhaps the fundamental error is the belief that (in the words of the Gazette) "the more important of the needed civil rights measures (have) been won in Congress. This ignores two things.

First, what has been "won" in Congress has always been lost in the White House. Laws have become only another symbol, because no administration, Democratic or Republican, has been willing to enforce the laws in a manner which makes them a reality for the great majority of American Negroes.

School desegregation under the 1964 Civil Rights Act is typical. The enforcement of this law has been so token, so gutless, so inadequate that 22 persons in the section of the Office of Education responsible for equal education have resigned in frustration in the last year. Orders from "on high" prevented them from doing their jobs—and from *enforcing* the law. And those orders came from the same one who sent his boy Hubert to attack SNCC and CORE as racists!

What does it mean to say this law has produced only tokenism? It means that the high goal of the Office of Education for this fall, 12 years after *Brown v. Board of Education*, three years after the Civil Rights Act, is that only 85 per cent of Negro schoolchildren should go to inferior, segregated schools. And the enforcement of the rights of black people to equal education has probably received more attention than any other matter.

The second thing the Gazette editors ignore in their assumption that the battle has been won, is that the laws which have been passed do not begin to face the problems of the black man who makes $2 a day.

The solution to the problem on *this* level is one which attacks the interests of many within the "great consensus." The whole pitch of the New South for industrialization rests on the low wage scales which could not be maintained if the government saw to it that the third of the South that is black earned a living wage. Perhaps this is part of the reason LBJ considers Senators Eastland, Byrd, and McClellan more important members of his coalition than Walter Reuther and Dr. King. Perhaps this is why the illegally elected r a c i s t congressmen from Mississippi were seated. If the President has given only token enforcement to laws granting *symbols*, can we expect him to be serious about changing the substance of life for black people in America?

* * *

As for the idea that we're all moving toward a great, integrated society (with the exception of a few rednecks, in other states), perhaps your readers might ponder some of the results of the 1963 Lou Harris polls on white attitudes toward Negroes. (Cf. his "The Negro Revolution in America.") Thirty-nine percent of white Americans think Negroes have less native intelligence than whites. *Sixty* per cent think they smell different. *Sixty-eight* think Negroes laugh a lot. The world is not yet quite the way we would like it to be.

It is in recognition of this that SNCC has called for "black power." Black power does not mean hating white people—I am a white man and I feel no anomaly in working for black power. Nor does it mean the total exclusion of white persons from the struggle. Nor is it separatism.

The cry for black power is a cry of those who have always been powerless in our society—and subject to the power of others. They now make the outrageous suggestion that they should use power themselves, not only be the objects of power—and that they will use their power to better their own lot. Where poor black people are in the majority, they can use their ballots to elect their own. All along, Negroes have been asked why they don't make their own way, like all the other ethnic groups. And now that they are doing it, they are racists. It is not racism, but realism to recognize that no white in a county 80 per cent Negro will work for poor black people. He is not excluded because of his color; he excludes himself.

The real racism, the real obsession with race is the belief that it is so important that there be white faces in government, that black people should allow racist plantation owners or their puppets to remain in government. The real racism is the belief that a government is bad just *because* it is black. The attempt to persuade Negroes that they can have pride in their color is seen as being anti-white. This is a new, more sophisticated racism, for it does sophisticated Negro inferiority—it only insists that whites define the terms of black self-pride.

Where is the real racism—in those who, recognizing the effects of American racism, would create the preconditions of an equalitarian, integrated society, or in those who, in the name of "integration," insist on maintaining the supremacy of whites over Negroes? And the new racism is no less virulent for being sponsored by the Texas president of the United States.

For Freedom,
Mitchell Zimmerman,
Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee.
Little Rock.

Reprinted by CONFIDENTIAL

The Arkansas Project
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
P. O. Box 3523
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

STOKELY CARMICHAEL RESPONDS TO
VITAL QUESTIONS AMERICA ASKS

CONFIDENTIAL

EDITOR: GEORGE CURRY

c COPYRIGHT
GEORGE CURRY 1966

Published by Student Voice, Inc.

Reprinted by Arkansas Project SNCC
P. O. Box 3523
Little Rock, Arkansas

ORIGINATION OF THE TERM BLACK POWER

The term "black power" has been familiar with me since I was small in the West Indies and when I first came to the U. S. at the age of ten. SNCC vocally started it among civils rights organizations on the Mississippi March. However, even prior to then Adam Clayton Powell had mentioned the term several times in a speech delivered at Howard University.

THE SUPPOSITION THAT BLACK POWER IS OBTAINED IN COUNTIES WHERE NEGROES OUTNUMBER RACIST WHITE.

Black power means that for once black people are going to have political power. You see, up to this point the black people in this country have had only a moral force. They repeatedly talked about moral power. They tried to get to the conscience of the people so that the so—called "white liberals", whatever that means, would then speak and say that the black poor people need this. It is a good thing morally, but black people themselves have not had the power to sit down and negotiate with whites. Now if in fact--black people in Mississippi have all the delta they can sit down with Paul Johnson, and they can say to him, "we represent x number of Votes. We want this." They don't have that now and that is what they have to get.

ORTAINING BLACK POWER

What I think we have to do to get black power is to organize ourselves politically, register to vote, and to form independent political bases which will then allow us the chance to carry out and make effective the changes we need to bring about decent lives. I am saying that in counties where black people out-number whites they have the right to organize themselves politically and to via the vote seize the power. Just like the Irish people did in Boston and like the Jewish people did in New York with LaGuardia.

THE FALSE ALARM OVER THE CRY OF BLACK POWER

Personally I don't see why the cry of black power should cause any false alarm. We are aware that the cry of the unions was, "Workers of the World Unite." And they were uniting themselves. The people worrying were their employers who exploited them. So when people say, "black power", it seems to me the only people who should be worried are the people who are exploiting and oppressing black people. However, black power as it is used by the press, I feel, is a creation of the press to destroy the black community.

HOW THE CONCEPT OF BLACK POWER INVOLVES COOPERATION WITH THE WHITE COMMUNITY

The concept "black power" does in fact involve cooperation with the white community. The question is when do you do that. We say that when you do it now, you do it from a point of weakness. You beg them. You say, "look, man it's morally wrong for you to treat us this way. We're marching and getting beat up. You should be ashamed of yourself." Rather from a point of strength you say, "we have x number of votes. We want this road fixed right away or else we won't vote for you." Now that seems to me to be a much different point.

GROSS MISCONCEPTION OF THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM ORGANIZATION AS THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The name of the organization in Lowndes County is not the "Black Panther Party." The symbol happens to be a black panther. The name is the Lowndes County Freedom Organization. I am very much concerned about that because Americans—particularly white Americans —have been referring to it it as the Black Panther Party, and that is their problem with sex and color. They do not refer to the Alabama Democratic Party as the White Rooster Party, and that happens to be the emblem of that party.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHIFTING TREND IN LOWNDES COUNTY (ALABAMA)

Lowndes County is 80 per cent black and 20 per cent white. It has been ruled by that minority by force, by violence, and by every illegal trick that one can think of. Now the black people in Lowndes County have organized themselves around the question and the issue that they have been oppressed, which is their blackness. They have been oppressed simply because they are black. And, like any other group in the country, they have organized around the issue of oppression.

THE SUPPOSITION THAT THE LOWNDES COUNTY FREEDOM ORGANIZATION LOSES THE FLECTION IN LOWNDES COUNTY

If the people lose and it is the democratic process, then there is nothing that they can do. But if they are cheated out of the votes then it seems to me that there must be some means for them to achieve p ower.

BLACK U.S. SOLDIERS FIGHTING IN VIETNAM

I feel that Negroes now fighting in Vietnam should leave and come back here to fight for these elections. Of course that has to be an individual decision. My own feeling is that there is no reason why black people should be fighting for free elections in Vietnam for some other people to get free elections when they don't have it in their own country. I feel that first they should have free elections in their country and then decide whether or not in fact they want to participate in that war. Again, it is an individual decision based upon what the consequences are.

OUR REASONS FOR REJECTING AN INVITATION TO ATTEND THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

1) The foundations of racism are not rooted in the behavior on black Americans, yesterday or today. They are rooted in an attempt by Europeans and white Americans to exploit and dehumanize the descendants of Africa for monetary gain. This process of universal exploitation of Africa and and her descendants continues today by the power elite of this country. In the process of exploiting black Americans, white Americans have tried to shift the responsibility for the degrading position in which blacks now find themselves away from the oppressors to the oppressed. The White House Conference, especially with is original focus on the Negro family as the main problem with which America must deal, accentuated this process of shifting the burden of the problem.

2) Regardless of the proposals which stemmed from the conference, we know that the Executive Department and the President are not serious about insuring constitutional rights to black Americans. For example, murders of Civil Rights workers and black citizens roam free in this country with the desire to kill more freedom fighters, and the national government claims it is impotent in many situations to bring about justice. Anothe example is the Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and officials who have victimized, beaten and jailed black people and further suppressed our dignity are fully aware that they were in effect given a blank check by the Executive Department of this government to inflict these lawless acts upon Negroes, since it is common knowledge throughout the South that killing a "nigger" is like killing a coon.

3) We feel that the President called the conference within the U.S. at a time when U.S. prestige internationally, was at a low ebb due to our involvement in the Vietnam Civil War, the Dominican Republic, the Congo. South Africa and other parts of the third world. We could not be a party to attempts by the White House to use black Americans to recoup a loss of prestige internationally.

4) Our organization is opposed to the war in Vietnam and we cannot in good conscience meet with the chief policy maker of the Vietnem war to discuss human rights in this country when he flagrantly violates the human rights of colored people in Vietnam.

5) We reaffirmed our belief that people who suffer must make the decisions about how to change and direct their lives.

THE QUESTION OF FREE ELECTIONS

This country is fighting in Vietnam. We are dropping bombsin Vietnam around the whole question of free elections and the right for people to participate in the decisions that affect their lives. Now that is precisely the same thing we are doing in Lowndes County. We are fighting for people to have free elections and that this government and this country has a responsibility to the black people in Lowndes County, to insure them free elections. Now if this country neglects to do that then it seems to me that the responsibility of assuming free elections lies inthe hands of the black people in Lowndes County and anybody else in the country who is willing to have free elections there. Whatever means to be decided are left up to them and they are completely justified if they have tried every legal means and this country does not respond.

CONFIDENTIAL

HYPOCRISY AND CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

I think that the fact that no federal registrars have been sent into the 600 counties and the fact that the U. S. has federal registrars indicates a certain degree of hypocrisy. Frankly, I don't go along with the feeling in this country that the government is doing so much. Instead I give the responsibility and all the credit to the black people in this country who stood up and started to rebel, that the rebellion brought the voting rights bill and the voting rights bill had to be passed because the government was aware of the fact that if they did not the black people would move to disrupt this country, and that internationally this country could not afford that. So it had to pass the voting rights bill

It should be noted that the Voting Rights Bill is very tricky. To cite just one example, the literacy portion of that bill expires on August 6, 1970 and the literacy test can once again be used. Now what that means is that if federal registrars are not in Mississippi and black people do not vote, that Eastland can move to reinstitute literacy tests by 1970 and be elected again by 1970 too, because he will block black people from voting. And the government has not spoken to that issue and they will not because Eastland happens to be a very powerful figure.

COALITION

If people wanted to be really serious they would look at the Alabama primary on May 3, 1966. They would realize that there are no white moderates in Alabama. That state voted wholeheartedly for Wallace. If there are to be any white moderates and if there is to be any coalition, then people have to go into the white community and develop that base. What we are saying to the white workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is that you have to get into that community and organize that base. So that when we talk about coalitions, we will have somebody we can have coalitions. Not the George Wallaces and not the "Dixies" in the South.

INTEGRATION -- AN INSIDIOUS SUBTERFUGE FOR WHITE SUPREMACY WHEN INITIATED BY BLACKS

Integration is an insidious subterfuge for white supremacy when initiated by Blacks. What I mean is that throughout this country since 1954 there has been a move for integration. That is all we talk about. Now what has been happening in this country is that you have poor black kids, for example, in the South that are told to go to white schools because they are good. They leave their black schools which they are told are bad. The problem is that during this process there is no one who speaks to the issue of that black school which now has in it the rest of the students.

In the North you take black kids out of the ghettos and you bus them to white neighborhoods, again to good white schools. This process definitely heightens the inferiority process in those children who are left there and who go there. White kids never initiate a move for intergration. They only very rarely move into black schools. White people who believe in integration-- Westchester and in Hollywood-- never move into Watts or Harlem--if they truly believed in integration this would not be the case. And what I am saying is that what black people have to do is to, among themselves, develop their communities first. They must control their school boards and when they control their school boards they will have good schools. After this happens then you can talk about integration. Then you can send white kids to black schools and send black kids to white schools. Until you do that you have an insidious subterfuge for white supremacy, because you have black people being asked to forsake their neighborhood.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE WATTS RIOT

I think that the tragedy of the Watts riot was that it was romanticized by white people in their articles about "let's get whitey." Another tragic thing about it was that the black people of Watts have not been benefited. They were not able to use that riot to achieve anything at all, and that is tragic because what it means is that it leaves an atmosphere for more riots.

In regards to who is to decide what steps are taken to solve their problems. I will never say that the people who rioted had no right to riot or that is outside of the way to get whatever they want to get. They have the right todecide whatever means, they want to use to achieve that, and that is up to them entirely. They live in Watts with rats and roaches. They are the ones that live in Harlem, Chicago, and the delta of Mississippi. They are the people earning three dollars a day. They are the poverty striken people and they have to speak to the ways to get out of it and I cannot andwill not tell them that they must do it a certain way.

CONFIDENTIAL

THE USE OF VIOLENCE

I don't organize around violence or around nonviolence. The Student Nonviolent Coordinationg Committee organizes black people to get certain things that they have to get like decent houses, decent jobs, decent schooling, and a right to participate in decisions thataffect their lives. The question of violence or nonviolence just happens to be tactical as far as we are concerned and we have made that clear since 1960.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

I think the civil rights movement has to not act act as a buffer zone between the black community but to express the feeling of the black community in the tone of the black community.

SNCC's DIRECTION

As I see the problem in this country, it is an economic problem in terms of black people being forced and exploited. We are, mind you, propertyless people in this country. We are property-less and we have to seek to redress that and the only means open to us now are political means. Soowe grasp that political power now and then we see how we can work with that political power to then achieve economic power. It is quite true that we never received our forty acres and a mule.

If we had political power the Chief of Police of Indianola---who was the Chief of Police last year that beat up black people---and is now the C.A.P. director in Sunflower County, Mississippi---would not have had that power.

FINANCE

I think we are going to lose a lot of money from a number of whites who will be concerned that we are no longer acting the way they define that we should act and that now we're "acting out." When we took our Vietnam stand, against the war and in sympathy with draft resisters, we realized that it would mean a sharp cut in funds. However, it has always been our policy to never let funds decide for us what we will say.

MESSAGE TO WHITE AMERICANS

I think that whites have to realize is that psychologically the Negro has been in a box that he could not get out of and that what he wants to do now is to do what everybody else in the world has done. He wants to build something of his own; something built with his hands. And that is not anti-white. When you build yourcown house it does not mean that you tear down the house across the street. It just means that you're building your own house.

Whites in this country have to understand that black people don't want to have to look to Tom, Dick, and Harry. Negroes want something that they can own and control. That's what everybody in this world wants and if white people are sincere in this country about freedom they have to realize that.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

MITCHELL HARRIS ZIMMERMAN on June 29, 1966, rented Post Office Box 3523, identified himself as a SNCC representative, and listed a business address of 700 West 9th Street, telephone FR 5-9081, residence address of [redacted]. ZIMMERMAN paid the rent for this Post Office box for three months through September 30, 1966, and around September 20, 1966, he paid rent for this Post Office box for another three months, which will expire December 31, 1966.

LR T-2, 10/3/66

Although there are still only two paid SNCC workers in the state of Arkansas, namely MYRTLE GLASCOE, [redacted], Arkansas, and ROBERT CABLETON, [redacted], Arkansas, several of these Caucasian SNCC Field Secretaries who were formerly on the SNCC payroll continue to maintain their interest in the organization and continue to consider themselves the Arkansas Project of the SNCC. They consider themselves an autonomous organization since their funds have been cut off by the national organization of the SNCC. These individuals are HOWARD HIMMELBAUM, MITCHELL HARRIS ZIMMERMAN, and WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN. HIMMELBAUM is still trying to find other employment, ZIMMERMAN has indicated he is leaving Arkansas and returning to Princeton University to continue his education, and HANSEN was employed for a short time by the Opportunities Industrial Center but was recently dismissed from this employment and is now a student at Little Rock University. HIMMELBAUM and ZIMMERMAN reside in [redacted], and consider this the headquarters for the "Arkansas Project."

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On April 7, 1965, HOWARD LARRY HIMMELBAUM, SNCC Field Secretary, [redacted], Arkansas, was contacted by a Special Agent of the FBI at his request at his residence at [redacted]. During the course of the interview, a copy of "Freedomways - A Tribute to W. E. B. DU BOIS" was observed on the table. HIMMELBAUM explained this was sent to him, but he had not solicited it.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

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A characterization of "Freedomways" is contained in the appendix hereto.

On November 8, 1965, JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas, had in his possession a mailing list consisting of 15 typewritten pages of names and addresses. Included in this mailing list was the name of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HANSEN, [redacted], with a comment by their name "Sit-in, 11/62, wh., 23 yr." (C) (U)

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LR T-3, 11/8/65

JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its officers were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time. (C) (U)

LR T-4, 10/6/65

With respect to various CP mailing lists which JOHN STANFORD has compiled, or helped to compile, within the past few years, it is to be noted that these lists have contained several hundred names of individuals. It is believed the great majority of these individuals do not have knowledge their names are on this list, have not given their consent to have their names on this list, and, in all probability, would not agree with the aims and purposes of the CP. JOHN STANFORD (C) (U)

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was recently in possession of such a CP mailing list and commented the list includes certain law enforcement agencies. (C) (U)

LR T-4, 4/16/64

As of January 7, 1960, JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas. (C) (U)

LR T-5, 1/7/60

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 5, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
STUDENT NON-VIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - SNCC

Reference Little Rock letterhead memorandum dated October 5, 1966, captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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AIRTEL AIR MAIL OCT 13 1966

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63077)

RE: PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS-PLP

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum(LHM), one copy for Bureau file 100-442527(CIRM).

Copies are being furnished Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, OSI, Norton Air Force Base, FIO, U. S. Navy, San Diego, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value.

The sources described in the LHM are as follows:

1st Source PSI [redacted] orally to SA FRANCIS G. KARL 10/12/66.

2nd Source [redacted]

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Close contact is being maintained with the above sources and the Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

100-442529

4 - Bureau (3-100-437041) (PLP) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1-100-442527) (CIRM)
5 - Los Angeles (1-100-63077) (PLP)
[redacted]
(1-100-68853) (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JOHN HARRIS)
[redacted]
(1-100-66078) (CIRM)

NOT RECORDED
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FGK/ajs
(9)

62 DEC 11 1967

~~OCT 25 1966~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442527-115

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

OCT 13 1966

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
INTERNAL SECURITY PLP

The following sources have furnished reliable information in the past:

On October 12, 1966, a source advised that SUE DOUGLAS stated that the Progressive Labor Party (see appendix)is going to pass out literature in the Watts area of Los Angeles this week concerning the recent arrest of JOHN HARRIS for Criminal Syndicalism by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office. DOUGLAS commented that if HARRIS is not freed, "we will really get a riot going". It was also mentioned that at a meeting of the Committee to Defend John Harris(CDJH) held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, Los Angeles, on October 11, 1966 that PLP will attempt to pack the court room during the trial of HARRIS with PLP members and sympathizers. The trial is tentatively scheduled for October 21, 1966 in Los Angeles County Superior Court.

A second source advised on July 27, 1966, that JOHN WESLEY HARRIS,JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS were both members of the Los Angeles Club,PLP(see appendix).

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles as well as appropriate local military authorities. Local law enforcement agencies have been advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 10/5/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)(P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to the Director dated 9/22/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM). An extra copy is designated in the event the Bureau desires to disseminate a copy of this LHM to the Office of Economic Opportunity (See Section IV regarding the Echo Park Teen Post).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

157-1-26-

3 - Bureau (Encls. 12)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)

LDJ/rb
(6)

CEO, CRS 100-442529
SS, IS, CD
NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 17 1966
Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD 15 OCT 7 1966
Date Forw. OCT 11 1966
How Forw. TT S
By [redacted]

1 - RACIAL UNIT

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

62 OCT 19 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-112

Source	Identity
1	[redacted]
2	
3	
4	
5	

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The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of a continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from 9/18/66 through 10/2/66, 12 potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised, according to Bureau instructions, regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 5, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No Change.

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II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 19, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that the Federally funded "Operation Cool-It" had transported 1,300 poverty area youths to Catalina Island as the final activity of the summer. The article reported that Louis Lomax, a Negro who heads a controversial type television program, had organized this group to operate swimming pools, hold beach parties, and various excursions throughout the summer. Some local anti-poverty officials indicated the $262,000 received by Lomax might have been better spent on "Operation Headstart," however, others pointed out that the period between Labor Day and the opening of school was traditionally one of high delinquency, and this program might have helped avert such delinquency. Lomax stated he was approached by the Office of the Vice President of the United States to set up the program and he received $1,250 per month while the project was in operation.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-12, was an article reporting that the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had asked for 8.5 million dollars to expand the Teen Post program in the Los Angeles area, since the original amount allocated was only 1.5 million dollars.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-8, was an article reporting that sponsors and administrators of nearly 150 Teen Posts in the Los Angeles area had planned a mass meeting to discuss their problems if they do not receive adequate funds to continue the Teen Post program.

Mexican - American Matters

On September 21, 1966, Reverend Antonio Hernandez, Executive Director of The Cleland House of Neighborly Service in Los Angeles, advised there are no signs of any planned racial disturbances in the Mexican - American communities

of Los Angeles. He pointed out, however, that the area had explosive possibilities, capable of being ignited by an incident which would probably involve young people in the 18 to 20 years of age category. He stated such an incident would probably involve young gangs in the area, and stated there was considerable resentment among Mexican-Americans over what they considered to be the inequality of the poverty program as between Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 27, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty agreed with a delegation of Mexican-Americans who visited him that they were not receiving proper attention from the poverty program. He stated he believed Sargent Shriver, head of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), was making a mistake in allowing Congressman Augustus Hawkins to run the program, especially the Neighborhood Adult Participation Program (NAPP). Miss Irene Tovar, who resigned as head of the Pacoima NAPP Outpost, announced that 30 Mexican-Americans were to begin a 12 day prayer vigil to bring about a change in the administration of the NAPP.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting there was a meeting of nearly 400 corporation officials in Los Angeles, sponsored by the California Fair Employment Practices Commission. Speakers and officials agreed that old personnel procedures had to be abandoned and new tests developed to insure the tests relate to the job and to insure all races get "an equal break."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 26, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that general contractors in the Southern California building industry had formulated plans for an assault on discrimination in employment, together with the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL - CIO) Building Trades Council.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 22, 1966, II-8, was an article reporting that "Operation Headstart" classes had started for 6,780 children in the Los Angeles area following allocation of 9.5 million dollars in Federal anti-poverty funds. The OEO also agreed to finance first-year costs of 100 portable classrooms to replace sub-standard buildings.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 24, 1966, III-5, was an article reporting that Mrs. Rena Frye, whose arrest was one of those which many people believed sparked the August, 1965 Watts riot, had been fined $250.00, given a suspended 30 day jail sentence, and two years probation in Municipal Court, Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," a Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of September 22, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that Attorney Johnny Cochran had filed suit in behalf of Mrs. Leonard Deadwyler against the City of Los Angeles for the wrongful death of her husband, and for emotional distress, in the sum of $3,000,000.

Leonard Deadwyler was shot and killed on May 7, 1966 by a Los Angeles Police Department officer while transporting his pregnant wife to the hospital.

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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE

Los Angeles, California

On September 19, 1966, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, National Committee member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advised tensions between the Negro and white communities are definitely improving. He foresaw no possibility of a riot unless it was of a spontaneous nature, based upon an incident such as an arrest. He stated the feeling of the Negro community toward the Los Angeles Police Department had improved recently, since Acting Chief of Police Thad Brown had indicated an interest in improving the relationship of his department with the Negro community.

Dr. Hudson further advised the National Nominating Committee of the NAACP was in the hands of younger, more militant, members and he, together with older members of the National Committee, had not been renominated for office. He stated he and others plan to run for office independently, which is permitted under the bylaws of the NAACP.

Venice, California

Venice is an area of Los Angeles immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California.

On September 26, 1966, the Venice Division, Los Angeles Police Department, advised that on September 25, 1966 at 11:30 p.m., a rock was thrown through the rear window of a police patrol car cruising in a predominantly Negro area. The incident occurred at 519 Indiana Avenue, Venice, and approximately 200 persons gathered at the scene. No injuries were sustained by the Los Angeles Police Department officers and no arrests were made.

On September 29, 1966, the Los Angeles Police Department advised that at 10:25 p.m. on September 28, 1966, a Yellow Cab carrying three male Caucasian passengers

was stopped by a crowd of male Negroes in the 700 block of Indiana Avenue. The passengers became frightened and fled. Rocks were thrown in the cab and the driver called the police. When 17 police units arrived, a crowd of over 200 young Negroes of both sexes threw rocks and bottles at police. Obscene language and verbal abuse were directed towards the officers. Thirteen Negroes were arrested for rioting, lewd language, and failure to produce identification. No police officers were injured and two police vehicles were damaged. The Los Angeles Police Department advised that residents of the area attempted to assist police in dispersing the crowd and forcing rioters away. The Los Angeles Police Department considered the situation in Venice to be quiet but more tense than in the recent past.

In the "Santa Monica Evening Outlook" newspaper of Santa Monica, California, September 30, 1966, page 1, was an article reporting that Virgil Brown, president of the Santa Monica - Venice Branch, NAACP, announced his group was investigating complaints of police methods in the incident which occurred on September 28 - 29, 1966 and if their findings warrant it, they would support the defense of those arrested. He pointed out they wanted all the facts before they decided on a course of action. Brown was quoted as stating that "Venice tensions have reached the boiling point." He announced meetings had been called with Santa Monica and Venice police to discuss complaints by Negroes that they were being harassed.

In the same issue of the above newspaper was an eye witness article by Managing Editor R. D. Funk of a "routine" traffic arrest. Funk had been visiting the headquarters of Project Action at 1138 Washington Boulevard, Venice. This group is an organization of Negroes, the majority of whom are on probation or parole. The organization was established so the group could help each other find jobs and stay out of jail. The director, John Fleming, proceeded to the location of the arrest and talked to police.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

The article reported complaints of citizens that the area was a "concentration camp," that they were harassed, and that they missed the former captain in charge of the Venice Division, Los Angeles Police Department, who had been transferred.

San Pedro, California

San Pedro is a section of Los Angeles in the Long Beach Harbor area of Los Angeles, policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

On September 25, 1966, the Los Angeles Police Department was dispatched to check a disturbance at a Mexican wedding reception at the American Legion Hall in San Pedro. When officers attempted to arrest one person, a crowd of more than 100 Mexican-Americans threw rocks and bottles at police. Eight arrests were made. The Los Angeles Police Department advised they did not consider the incident to be racial in nature.

Fresno, California

On September 23, 1966, Cecil C. Hinton, director of the "B" Street Community Center in Fresno, advised that considerable progress had been made by the administration of the City of Fresno to avoid any racial strife in the area. He advised he could not forsee any potential violence in that area within the next six months.

On September 23, 1966, Detective Jack A. Kelley, Fresno Police Department and member of the NAACP, advised the racial situation had not changed since he was last contacted. He stated the appointment of a Negro Director of Human Relations by the City of Fresno and the recent appointment of another Negro as Race Relations Director by the Fresno Redevelopment Agency had aided immeasurably in heading off any potential for violence.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Indio, California

On September 23, 1966, Reverend Leroy Davis, president of the Indio Chapter, NAACP, and Jeraline Castleberry, current member of the Indio NAACP Board, advised the racial situation in Indio was calm and they knew of no incidents which might give rise to violence within the last six months.

Long Beach - San Pedro -
Wilmington, California, area

On September 26, 1966, Steve Edney, president of the San Pedro - Wilmington Chapter, NAACP, advised the racial situation appeared calm in his area and he knew of no situation which might trigger violence in the near future.

On September 28, 1966, Earnest B. Campbell, president of the Long Beach Chapter, NAACP, advised he considered the racial situation in that area to be calm, as he feels the majority of Negro people do not want violence and if violence arises, it will be spontaneous and precipitated by individual Negroes.

Ventura - Oxnard, California

On September 23, 1966, Fred Brown, member of the Ventura - Oxnard Chapter, NAACP, advised he had no information of any recent problems of a racial nature in the area in which he resides.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

United Klans of America, Inc.,
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)
(See Appendix)

On September 13, 1966, Source 1 advised that during a meeting of the Peace Action Council (PAC) on September 12, 1966 at the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church, Hollywood, California, it was announced that the Pacoima Congregational Church, 9988 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, Pacoima, was planning a large motor caravan to a KKK rally to be held on September 17, 1966 in Soledad Canyon, Saugus, California. The individuals in the caravan expected to picket, demonstrate, and protest the holding of this rally.

> The PAC was formed during the early summer of 1966 for the express purpose of protesting the war in Viet Nam during the National Governors' Conference in Los Angeles from July 4 - 8, 1966. Following the conclusion of that conference, the PAC members decided to continue as a group to sponsor similar protest demonstrations at a later date.

On September 13, 1966, Mr. Roger S. Fischer, Administrative Officer, United States Forestry Service, Angeles National Forest, Pasadena, California, advised that the land on which the rally was to be held is land of the United States Government and the person holding the lease has subleased the land for the rally. Fischer stated this information was furnished to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., so that it could be presented to the United States Department of Justice for a legal opinion regarding the right of the Klan to use the land.

On September 15, 1966, the United States Forestry Service stated the Klan had been advised they could not burn a 40 foot cross, since it was a fire hazard.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On September 17, 1966, the above rally began at 7:45 p.m. in the open area of Soledad Canyon, Saugus, California. The delay was caused when the electrical generator to be used to light the 40 foot cross was inoperative. Approximately 200 persons were gathered at the rally, many of whom were newsmen and persons who came to heckle the Klan. Approximately 11 individuals were wearing KKK garb. The main speaker was William V. Fowler, chairman of the KKK, who made a speech in which he made derogatory remarks against Negro and Jewish people. Representatives of the National States Rights Party (NSRP) (See Appendix) shared the podium with Fowler.

Approximately 135 individuals carried signs and picketed the rally.

Approximately 100 deputies of the Los Angeles Sheriff's Office covered the above rally to insure against violence, but there was no violence.

In the "People's World" of September 24, 1966, page 3, was an article reporting the opening of another American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Police Malpractice Complaint Center at 2222 East First Street, Los Angeles, in the Mexican-American section of Los Angeles. Arthur Garcia, director of the center, stated his office had been very busy receiving complaints, indicating the people in the area believed a police problem existed, whether it did or not.

On September 30, 1966, Source 5, [redacted], advised the Special Community Problems Unit of the Los Angeles Police Department had visited Teen Post Number 510, Echo Park Teen Post, 1903 North Echo Park Avenue, Los Angeles. The visit was on September 21, 1966. Officers visiting the post talked to the director, Mr. Leonard Potash. Potash stated that (James) Sager, his former assistant, had resigned to resume schooling. Potash stated the new assistant director would be Mario Romo, who was in charge of another program during the summer.

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 21, 1966, Source 2 advised that on March 20, 1966, Potash was present at a meeting of the newly formed Thomas Paine Club, 24th CD Section, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), at 825 North Benton Way, Los Angeles.

On July 5, 1966, Source 3 advised that Mario Romo was present at the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in New York City between June 22 and 26, 1966.

On September 6, 1966, Source 4 advised that on August 9, 1966, James Sager was present at a meeting of the Mexican Commission of the SCDCP at 4247 Woolwine Drive, Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 29, 1966, page A-1, was an article reporting that defense witnesses would challenge the constitutionality of a "criminal syndicalism" indictment against John Wesley Harris, Jr., Negro member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) (See Appendix). Harris was indicted in connection with distributing anti-police, pro revolutionary literature during the inquest into the death of Leonard Deadwyler in May, 1966. The article also reported that a number of students representing various student groups were in court to show their support of Harris.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals, referred to under Section IV above, are involved in the local racial situation:

William V. Fowler
Chairman of the California KKK

Arthur Garcia
Director of the ACLU
Police Malpractice Complaint Center

Leonard Potash and
Mario Romo
Directors of the Echo Park Teen Post
Los Angeles

John Wesley Harris, Jr. of the PLP
Indicted for "criminal syndicalism"
in Los Angeles

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of September 22, 1966, page A-6, was an editorial by Colonel Leon H. Washington, Jr., commenting that it was very gratifying to notice that Acting Chief of Police Thad Brown appeared anxious to work with the Negro community. Colonel Washington approved of recent meetings between community leaders and officials of the Los Angeles Police Department and stated he was sure the majority of citizens were anxious to work with the police.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

No change.

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-12, was an article reporting the Los Angeles City Council had approved $330,000 in planning funds for the Vernon - Central area of south Los Angeles and $370,000 in funds for the Watts area, to revitalize these areas which were damaged in the riot of August, 1965.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of September 20, 1966, II-2, was an article reporting that a group of parents calling themselves "Parents for Neighborhood Schools" in the Shadow Hills area of Los Angeles assailed the Los Angeles Board of Education for reallocating students from a predominantly integrated school to a predominantly Caucasian school. The group announced they would oppose a school tax override being requested for this area because of the attitude of the school board.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th INTC, United States Army, Pasadena, to the Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, to the Field Intelligence Office, Los Angeles, to the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, and to the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for their information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

NATIONAL KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, INC.
(NKKKK)

A source advised that on May 22, 1960, the National Grand Council of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan met at Atlanta, Georgia, to discuss consolidation of the Klan's unity of effort and activities to establish a National Fund, and a National Secretary, and to design a new flag. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Federation of Ku Klux Klan, Alabama; Association of Arkansas Klans, Arkansas; Florida Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Southern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Florida; Association of Georgia Klans, Georgia; Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, North Carolina; Association of South Carolina Klans, South Carolina; Dixie Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Tennessee; and Kyksos Klan, Texas.

This source advised that at a consolidation meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, September 2-5, 1960, at which the North Carolina and Texas Klans were not represented, it was resolved and passed that their name be changed to National Ku Klux Klan.

A second source advised in March, 1964, that several meetings of Klan groups were held during the period 1960 to 1963 in an effort to unite the Klan groups under a single leadership.

The organization was granted a charter in DeKalb County, Georgia, November 1, 1963, under the name National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc., as a "patriotic, secret, social, and benevolent order".

A third source advised in December, 1963, that the organization had issued a statement of its program which indicated the organization to be anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic, and anti-foreign born.

A third source advised in August, 1964, that the organization has a headquarters in Tucker, Georgia, and the day-to-day operations are under the direction of JAMES R. VENABLE, Chairman.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY (NSRP)

On November 26, 1957, a source advised that the United White Party (UWP) was organized at a convention held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 10, 1957. An article in the November 26, 1957, issue of the "Greenville Piedmont", a newspaper of Greenville, South Carolina, reported "the recent formation of a new political party, to be known as the United White Party." According to the article, the party was formed at a recently held meeting in Knoxville, Tennessee, at which many klansmen were represented. The UWP was reported as being opposed to all "race mixing organizations and individuals."

The July, 1958, issue of "The Thunderbolt", self-described as the "official Racial Nationalist Organ of the National States Rights Party" (NSRP), reported that rank and file "States Righters" had merged with the UWP under "the banner of the National States Rights Party", with national offices at Post Office Box 261, Jeffersonville, Indiana.

In November, 1958, a source advised that the NSRP is composed of past members of Klan-type organizations and notorious anti-Semites.

Issue No. 19, dated June, 1960, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the headquarters of the NSRP had been changed from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Post Office Box 783, Birmingham, Alabama.

Issue No. 69, dated July, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt" announced the address of the new headquarters of the NSRP as Post Office Box 184, Augusta, Georgia.

On August 4, 1965, a source advised that Edward R. Fields, the Information Director of the NSRP and Editor of "The Thunderbolt," is the individual who actually controls the NSRP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS
PARTY
(NSRP)

Issue No. 72, dated November, 1965, of "The Thunderbolt", reflects Dr. Edward R. Fields to be National Director of the NSRP as well as Editor of "The Thunderbolt."

"The Thunderbolt" continues to publish articles attacking Negroes and persons of the Jewish faith.

CONFIDENTIAL

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

11:36 PM URGENT 10-12-66 JDW

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON -ENCODED-

FROM ATLANTA 130415

5 Bayard Rustin

CIRM.

REMYTEL OCTOBER 12 INSTANT.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK NEWS BROADCAST BY WSB TV, ATLANTA, SET FORTH INTERVIEW OF BAYARD RUSTIN AT ATLANTA AIRPORT. INTRODUCTORY ANNOUNCEMENT INDICATED RUSTIN WAS IN ATLANTA TO ATTEND SCLC CONFERENCE CONCERNING BLACK POWER. RUSTIN IN INTERVIEW MADE STATEMENTS OPPOSING ELECTION OF LESTER MADDOX FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA. NOTHING SAID BYYRUSTIN ON TELECAST SIGNIFICANT TO SCLC CONFERENCE.

D. Gibbons

RECEIVED: 12:50 AM 10-13-66 LRA

EX-102 100-442529-1976

REC- 57

3 OCT 17 1966

cc D Gibbons

RELAYED TO NY

55 OCT 20 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

TELETYPE UNIT
OCT 1 5 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

$

FBI NEW YORK

10:53 PM URGENT 10/15/66 JJM

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 6P

5 - Bureau (100-442529)
10 - Atlanta (100-6670)

Communist Infiltration of Racial Matters (CIRM)

~~CIRM~~

Bureau File ~~BUFILE~~ (100-442529), ATLANTA FILE (100-6670), New York File ~~NY FILE~~ (100-153735)

NY 3810-S*

ON OCTOBER FIFTEENTH SIXTYSIX, NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, FURNISHED INFORMATION BAYARD RUSTIN AND STANLEY LEVISON WERE IN CONTACT ON THAT DATE. LEVISON SAID WHEN HE ASKED THE REASON FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING'S POSITIVE REPLY TO THE QUESTION"DO YOU ENDORSE STATEMENT ISSUED BY OTHER CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS", HE REPLIED,"I THOUGHT WE AGREED THAT IS WHAT I WOULD SAY" LEVISON ADDED HE THEN REMINDED KING OF WHAT HE HAD TOLD HIM EARLIER SAYING HE SHOULD SAY HE FINDS NOTHING IN IT THAT HE DOES

END PAGE ONE

EX-117 REC 17 100-442529-1977

12 OCT 18 1966

Yeagley & Doar. 10/17/66 DMW:lck Sullivan, Rosen, Gale, Tolson, DeLoach, Mohr, Wick, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, Felt, Trotter, Tele. Room, Miss Holmes, Miss Gandy, AAG, DAG, Asst. AGs

OCT 18 8 45 AM '66

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO AT

OCT 24 1966

NOT AGREE WITH BUT HIS OWN STATEMENT TO THE PRESS WAS HIS FEELING ON THE MATTER. LEVISON EXPLAINED THAT THE STATEMENT IS A LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THE ENDORSEMENT.

LEVISON COMMENTED THAT "THE NEW YORK TIMES" ARTICLE BY GENE ROBERTS WAS PLACED IN THE PAPER INTENTIONALLY FOR THEY APPARENTLY WANT HIM TO TAKE THAT POSITION.

RUSTIN SAID KING STILL HAS TO MAKE UP HIS MIND PUBLICLY AND STATE WHETHER HE ENDORSES THE STATEMENT OR NOT. LEVISON EXPLAINED WITH REGARD TO KING'S POSITION THAT IT COULD BE THAT THERE IS ONLY A CERTAIN MARGIN OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN KING AND THE OTHERS, AND KING DIFFERS ONLY IN THE FACT THAT HE DOES NOT WANT TO IGNORE OR ISOLATE THOSE WHO HAVE AN ERRONEOUS SLOGAN AT THE PRESENT TIME.

RUSTIN MENTIONED HE HAD TALKED TO FLOYD MC KISSICK, DIRECTOR OF Committee on Racial Equality
~~CORE~~, THAT MORNING AND HIS POSITION IS THAT HE JUST DOES NOT KNOW WHY THE GAME OF TELLING WHITE FOLKS WHAT THE PURPOSES ARE HAS TO BE PLAYED AND THAT THEY HAVE BEEN TELLING THE WHITES FOR TOO LONG WHAT THEY BELIEVE.

RUSTIN MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT KING WILL BE IN A JAM WHEN

HUNDREDS OF NEGROES IN THE COUNTRY WILL BE ENDORSING AND SIGNING A STATEMENT OF THIS NATURE IF HIS NAME IS NOT ON IT. RUSTIN SAID IN HIS OPINION IT IS A VERY SERIOUS MISTAKE FOR KING. LEVISON EXPLAINED THAT IT IS HIS FEELING THAT KING WILL NOT SIGN THE STATEMENT NO MATTER HOW MANY WERE GOING TO SIGN IT. RUSTIN COMMENTED THAT ONE CANNOT CONTINUOUSLY PUT HIMSELF IN THE MIDDLE THIS WAY AND THAT IS WHAT KING HAS DONE AGAIN. RUSTIN SAID THIS IS BAD WITH A LARGE SEGMENT OF WHITE LIBERALS AND IT IS ALSO BAD WITH THE NEGRO MIDDLE CLASS. LEVISON STATED HE WAS NOT CONVINCED OF THAT BUT ADDED IT MAY BE BAD WITH SOME WHITE LIBERALS.

LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT RUSTIN SHOULD WRITE TO KING ABOUT THIS SITUATION. LEVISON MENTIONED HE HAD TALKED ABOUT ARRANGING A TRIP FOR KING AND HIS WIFE TO AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND PLACE EMPHASIS ON THE THEME OF KING'S INTEREST IN THE POOR OF BOTH WHITE AND BLACK. IN ORDER THAT WHEN HE RETURNS HE CAN BE THE SPOKESMAN FOR BOTH WHITE AND BLACK POOR.

END PAGE THREE

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH ANDY YOUNG ON THAT SAME DATE. LEVISON ACQUAINTED YOUNG WITH THE STORY IN "THE NEW YORK TIMES" THAT "DOCTOR KING ENDORSES RACIAL STATEMENT, BACKS NEGRO REPUDIATION OF BLACK POWER CONCEPT." LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT KING HAS TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE TIMES IN WHICH HE CLEARLY DEFINES WHERE HE STANDS. YOUNG MADE THE SUGGESTION THAT THEY NEED TO SAY THAT THE PRESS CAME OUT AND DEFINED THE CONTEXT OF THE STATEMENT IN THE PRESS AND GAVE A MISLEADING EFFECT TO IT AND THE PRESS SHOULD NOT CONTINUE TO DO THIS. LEVISON SAID THAT RUSTIN FEELS KING CANNOT STAY IN THE MIDDLE; IT COULD DO HIM TREMENDOUS HARM; LEVISON SAID HE TOLD RUSTIN THAT IS WHERE KING WANTS TO BE. LEVISON ALSO SUGGESTED THAT THEY COULD ALSO SAY THAT KING IS ENDORSING THE FOUR PRINCIPLES IN THAT STATEMENT.

YOUNG EXPLAINED HE FEELS THAT KING IN HIS STATEMENT SHOULD SAY THAT WHILE HE REALIZED THE ROLE OF URBAN LEAGUE AND NAACP, HE NEVER THOUGHT HIS ROLE TO BE SYNONYMOUS WITH THEIRS, AND THAT WHILE HE UNDERSTANDS THE FRUSTRATIONS OF THE BLACK PEOPLE AND THEIR DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, HE IS NOT READY TO GIVE UP.

END PAGE FOUR

LEVISON AGREED WITH THIS. YOUNG INDICATED THAT HE BELIEVES THAT THE ADMINISTRATION IS TRYING TO DIVIDE "US", BUT HE ADDED THAT KING IS NOT READY TO SAY THIS. LEVISON INDICATED THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GET SOMETHING INTO THE TIMES BY MONDAY.

NY 3810-S*

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ALSO FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. ON THAT SAME DATE. LEVISON MENTIONED THE ARTICLE IN THE TIMES ABOUT KING'S ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATEMENT AND KING REPLIED,"THAT JUST SHOWS YOU HOW YOU CAN GET INTO A BIND". LEVISON STATED HE IS CONVINCED THAT RUSTIN DID THIS; AND HE THINKS THAT RUSTIN WANTS TO BOX KING IN. LEVISON SUGGESTS THAT THE WAY TO HANDLE THIS IS TO SEND A LETTER TO "THE TIMES" ACKNOWLEDGING THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE STATEMENT BUT ADDING THAT THE ENDORSEMENT WAS OF THE FOUR PRINCIPLES THAT KING HAD ALWAYS ACCEPTED, HOWEVER, THE PRESS HAS CHOSEN TO READ THIS ACT AS A REJECTION OF BLACK POWER CONCEPTS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS AND THIS YOU CANNOT ACCEPT AND MUST CLARIFY WHAT YOUR POSITION IS - REJECTING BLACK POWER AS A SLOGAN AND ANY INJURY IT MAY CAUSE BUT

NOT REJECTING THE NEED FOR PARTICIPATION AND POWER OF NEGROES. KING SAID HE THOUGHT THAT THIS WOULD BE THE ONLY WAY OUT, AND HE ADDED THAT WHAT BOTHERS HIM IS THAT WHEN HE MAKES TACTICAL ERRORS IT IS USUALLY WHEN HE IS TRYING TO DEAL WITH RUSTIN. LEVISON COMMENTED THAT KING WILL HAVE "TO RETHINK" THIS BUSINESS OF TREATING RUSTIN AS AN ADVISER. KING INDICATED THAT IT MAKES HIM LOOK AS IF HE DOES NOT HAVE ANY INTEGRITY ESPECIALLY AFTER HE TOLD MC KISSICK THAT HE DID NOT SIGN THE PETITION. KING SAID HE MUST BE IN A POSITION WHERE HE WILL NOT BE LUMPED IN WITH ROY WILKENS AND WHITNEY YOUNG.

KING MENTIONED THAT HE WILL BE GOING TO DETROIT IN THE MORNING.

END

WA TELSE R RELAY

FBI WASH-DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10-15-66

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Re Columbia letter to Bureau 7-29-66.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report in absence of any pertinent information.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153753) (RM)
1 - Columbia

MBM:bam
(4)

EX-114

100-442529-1978

5 OCT 1966

70 OCT 24 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-03

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/17/66

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 7/22/66.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted in this matter.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

REC-9 100-442529-1979

EX-114

12 OCT 20 1966

Belmont
Lyt. Sec.

F319

OCT 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-55)

SEE PERMANENT TOP SERIAL FOR DRIF

FBI

Date: 10/13/66

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Classified by 215 Weinhaus
Declassify on: OADR 9/12/89
Carrow/Levison 82-1652

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
NO. 80,513
Classified by SP6 BJA/14C
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-84

100-407018-
100-392452-
100-15-8790-
100-437828-

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

9-28-87
Classified by SP6 BJA
Declassify on: OADR
FE 253760

Re Atlanta teletypes to Bureau 10/6, 11, 12/66, captioned as above.

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 6 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]. (U)
Source utilized to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]. Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* Sources utilized to characterize RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S* Source utilized to characterize DAVIS is [redacted] Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C." (S)(U)

ICCAT+LHM92+940

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 10-22-80 DATE

EX-114
REC-52

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-442529-1980

11 OCT 14 1966

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
6 - New York (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

AGS:cmp
(18)

CLASS. & EXT. BY Sp6 BJA/14C
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-13-87

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/13/91 ITEM (S) MISC 9/12/89
Appeal #82-1652 OADR

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [illegible]
DATE FORW: 10/14/66
HOW FORW:
BY:

54 OCT 26 1966

Approved: [illegible] Sent ~~SECRET~~ M Per CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agents making observations referred to in the enclosed LHM are SAS [redacted], CHARLES S. HARDING, and [redacted]. b6 b7C

The news broadcast referred to was monitored by SA HARDING.

Interview of RUSTIN at the Atlanta Airport was observed from a most discreet distance. RUSTIN was approached by personnel of station WSB within moments of alighting from his flight. He appeared to display no objection to this interview which was conducted in public view. JONES, LEVISON, WACHTEL, and the Negro male who met them stood nearby during this interview. News media personnel appeared to display no interest whatsoever in JONES, LEVISON or WACHTEL.

This interview negates possible counterintelligence consideration referred to in my tel 10/11/66.

In connection with the meeting 10/13, 14/66 referred to in the enclosed LHM, the following is of interest. (U)

On 10/12/66, [redacted] advised that [redacted] (U)

The foregoing has not been included in the enclosed LHM in view of informant's security since only one other person was present at the time [redacted] made his comments. (U) b6 b7C b7D

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY. (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (S) (U) because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY 4212-S*, NY 2359-S*, [redacted] and NY 1190-S*. (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 13, 1966

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
9-23-81 Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY DELETING SLIP(S) OF Alan DATE 10-24-8

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Ga.

On October 5, 1966, a confidential source advised that during the forepart of October, 1966, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), informed ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC, that he had scheduled a "special program" meeting to be held October 13, 14, 1966 in the executive suite of the University Plaza Apartments, Atlanta. He said this meeting would review existing programs of SCLC and discuss some future programs. If possible, consideration would be afforded methods of raising sorely needed income for SCLC. (U)

Garrow Exhibit 82-7652
Classified by 25 Security Specialist
Declassify on: OADR 10/13/66

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/13/91 223 MCW/DWO 8/4/91
Appeal #83-152 CN 81,748

According to Reverend KING, in addition to himself and YOUNG, the following officers of SCLC would attend the meeting to which he referred. (U)

Negro - Ga.

JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC.

Mrs. DOROTHY F. COTTON, Director of Citizenship, SCLC.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC. (U)

HOSEA L. WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC.

Classified by 25 Security Specialist
Declassify on: OADR 10-23-82

Reverend KING said CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL would also attend this meeting. (U)

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 10-13-86

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-23-77 60 MR

OCT 18 1966
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY DELETING SLIP(S) OF declassified DATE 3-14-77 Copied

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

100-442529-1980

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

SECRET

On October 10, 1966, the Atlanta Constitution, a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 9 of its morning edition, published an article captioned "King Weighs Opposing All Black Power Groups" bylined GENE ROBERTS. This article referred to an interview of Reverend KING on October 9, 1966 regarding divergence of policy among various civil rights organizations and the need for unification thereof. The article credited Reverend KING with saying he felt there was now a need for SCLC to decide " - - whether the philosophies of his Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the black power organizations are so diametrically opposed we can't get together." In this connection the article continued "He added that he and his top aides would try to reach a decision on this question on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, when he has scheduled a closed door meeting to discuss ways of combating a new wave of white backlash."

Special Agents of the FBI, on October 12, 1966, observed CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, BAYARD RUSTIN, and HARRY WACHTEL arrive at the Atlanta Airport at 7:10 p.m., via Eastern Airlines flight number 103. These individuals were met by a male Negro (identity not known) driving a 1965 Ford country sedan bearing 1966 Georgia registration 1J-45510. They shortly thereafter proceeded in the aforementioned automobile to University Plaza Apartments, Inc., 635 Fair Street, S. W., Atlanta, which they entered at 7:58 p.m.

In a news broadcast commencing at 11:00 p.m., October 12, 1966, station WSB TV, Atlanta presented a brief interview of BAYARD RUSTIN conducted October 12, 1966 at the Atlanta Airport. Introductory comments to this interview stated RUSTIN was in Atlanta to attend an SCLC conference pertaining to "black power." The interview of RUSTIN was essentially limited to several comments by him in opposition to the qualifications of Georgia Gubernatorial candidate LESTER G. MADDOX of Atlanta.

SECRET

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Records of the Georgia State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Atlanta, on October 12, 1966, revealed 1966 Georgia registration 1J-45510 was currently issued to SCLC.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

CLARENCE JONES

~~SECRET~~

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

A confidential source advised on February 26, 1957, that he had identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. [In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (S) (U)

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BAYARD RUSTIN

~~SECRET~~

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." X X (X) u

A confidential source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak. X u

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. X(4)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. X U

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. X U

~~SECRET~~

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~~SECRET~~

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 13, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS ~~SECRET~~
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 10/17/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL 80,513 Garrow/KING 87-054 (Priority)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-30-90 ... 11-31-91 ... 12-11-91 ... 9805 RDC ... Letter~~

4-22-87 Classified by SP6 Sullivan
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
8-1719
7-10-92

~~SECRET~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

~~#253760~~ Classified by 4p7mc 4pt
Declassify on: OADR
9/25/86

Appropriate R/S Levison Secret

Enclosed are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON.

The delay in submitting this information was due to the fact that source's information was checked in great detail in order that a complete report could be furnished.

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources used to characterize individuals mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

[NY 694-S* (S) (U) STANLEY LEVISON
ROY BENNETT] (S)(U)

[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

NO. 8,513
Classified by SP6 Sullivan
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-84
87-1719 Levison

Garrow/KING 87-054C
Classified by 3012 Rutlows
Declassify on: OADR 4/4/89

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 9) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1981

JMK:gmd
(12)

REC 40
EX-108

16 OCT 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DC Mich

DATE FORW: 10/20/66
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: Omw/ci

54 OCT 26 1966
ICCAT+LHM 92490

DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

~~SECRET~~ BAYARD RUSTIN

b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 17, 1966

Bureau 100-442529

Classified by 3042 Pat Davis
Declassify on: OADR 1/1/89 Levison
83-719 87-0540 Garrow King

Classified by 2/25/86 Jmc
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

11-21-91 Eng 4:43 0802 Reclassified
83-719 87-0540
88-513 Garrow / King

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20 6972 EFTO NW

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On October 12, 1966, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and his brother, Roy Bennett, were in contact on that date. According to the source, they discussed in length the civil rights picture. Their comments were in substance as follows:

Levison said he would go to Atlanta, Georgia, on October 13, 1966, to attend a meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's advisers. In that regard, he referred to a statement which recently appeared in "The New York Times" indicating that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) advisers would vote to expell the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)(from the family of recognized civil rights organizations). He said the question of expulsion would be discussed since it was on the agenda, and had been placed there after Bayard (Bayard Rustin), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and the director of Jewish agencies had placed the statement in the newspaper. Levison said, however, he did not feel that King and his advisers would join with the NAACP in a move to expell SNCC and CORE, since to join with the NAACP against these organizations would be suicidal for King.

Classified by [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

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R209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified by SP6 BTA/MW
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-89
NW 80,513

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1981

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In emphasizing that a difference exists between CORE and SNCC, Levison said CORE was trying to break away and be more responsible, but that Stokely Carmichael (director of SNCC) was not. In view of his attitude, Levison said he should be isolated while at the same time, an effort should be made to keep some of the elements that follow SNCC. Actually, Levison said, "What you're contending for is a substantial number of Negroes who are attracted to the slogan (black power). That's who you don't want to alienate because they are the young upcoming activist groups", Levison commented. He said, "It's almost like in the Soviet Union. There is an age breakdown here".

Levison said he and Clarence Jones agree that the slogan (black power) has to be done away with. The word "black", Levison commented, is fine and King should have used it much more in the past. "Black consciousness", "black unity" and the word "power" are good, according to Levison.

Levison said the words "black power" could not be used together because now black power has been associated with riots, violence, and that it was silly to hold on to a slogan that is not terribly good anyway. Levison then said, "The analogy I make is, the Communist Party for many years urged armed revolt - then when they decided to change, no matter how many times they put it in their Constitution, and no matter how many times they said it, nobody ever accepted it". He pointed out that he was referring to the general press when he said nobody ever accepted it. "They" (the Party) were still divided leftists, into those who believed in violence and those who did not, Levison observed.

Bennett inquired of Levison if he had drawn an analogy between the emergence of the slogan with "self-determination in the black belt". Levison replied negatively and added, that self-determination had existed long before the slogan black power. Bennett agreed, but said after the "San Francisco Conferen of the 'New Politics Movement', they came out with two things, both of which were discarded by the Communist Party". In enumerating, Bennett said one was the Third Party, and the other was the question of self-determination in the black belt. The last item, according to Bennett, really means separatism. Levison concurred, cautioning not to say that black power had

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

brought it forward, because it had come forward quite a bit before. When SNCC went into Mississippi, he said, they were talking about parallel institutions, control and the black country.

~~Levison~~ then told Bennett of having recently talked to Mike Miller, whom he described as a new employee of the Ford Foundation. He said Miller had indicated a desire of the Foundation to give a grant to the SCLC. Bennett said it was very obvious why the Foundation wanted to help the SCLC, because they were fearful of CORE, therefore, wanted to give to the SCLC instead.

Miller, according to Levison, was formerly a professor at Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, before joining the Ford Foundation about two months ago. He is also a member of the SCLC Board, according to Levison.

Their next topic of concern was the matter of voter registrations in the South. In that regard, Levison said the SCLC must concentrate on getting every eligible Negro registered. He cited the state of Georgia as a prime example of a situation where unregistered Negroes could have turned the election of Lester Maddox into defeat if they had been on the rolls. He said there were 250,000 unregistered Negroes at the time of the primary, and had they voted, they could have changed the entire picture.

Levison asked Bennett what he thought about "white blacklash", and how serious he thought it was. Bennett answered that in the non-liberal community like West Orange, New Jersey, it was very nasty and would have an effect. In the liberal community, he said, it would have a neutral kind of effect and would slow down some people. He said the white liberal community was paralyzed and did not know what to do; that they felt the entire Negro community did not want them but on the other hand, felt that something should be done for the Negroes.

Levison, in commenting on America's attitude toward integration, said white America accepted readily certain forms of desegregation: lunch counters, right to vote, and never accepted anything else.

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

In delving deeper into the white community's attitude, Levison said this summer was the first time the Negro community impinged on the white liberals and the whites said no to Negro demands. The white liberal had no intention that he would have to accept change that would involve housing, schools, equal employment, and higher taxes to reorganize the cities and to dissolve the slums. Bennett asked if Levison was attributing the whites' madness to that. Levison said he was not, but said that was the cause of black power.

Bennett said if the scare of black power is what is wrong with the white community, such fear could be removed by eradicating slums and inequalities. He said the necessary funds for eradicating slum conditions could be provided if the war in Vietnam could be halted. He said American whites must be convinced of the need to spend the necessary funds to help Negroes. The same people who urge black power say the causes of inequality cann be eradicated because there is insufficient money to spend on such causes.

Levison said those who talk of black power contend that changes will not take place because a prejudiced white America will not spend that kind of money on Negroes.

Levison, in expressing his opinion on methods to end segregation, said the only real way is to have a matching of classes. In explaining what he meant, Levison said the only place where integration had worked was where the same economic groups were involved.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on July 16, 1966, that Roy Bennett was, at that time, a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA). (S)U

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

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Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

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"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 10/17/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3-14-90 4/13/90
Appeal 82-0411
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) ON 11/30/90
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re New York teletype dated 10/15/66, reporting contact between STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, and NY 5182-S*. Two copies are enclosed for the information of the Atlanta Office since that office is origin in the KING and SCLC cases.

Sources used to characterize individuals in the LHM are as follows:

[NY 694-S*] (S) (U) STANLEY LEVISON

10 ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
1 - New York [redacted] (42)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)

JMK:gmd
(13)

REC 5 100-442529-1982

4 OCT 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 24 1966

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-10670

~~Secret~~

NY 100-153735

NY 2359-S*
NY 4212-S*

BAYARD RUSTIN

[redacted]

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[redacted] CLARENCE JONES

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S* and NY 5182-S*, sources who furnish information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the USA and the Communist influence thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

~~Secret~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 17, 1966

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 11/30/77 LED/tss

83-1719

Bureau 100-442529

Classified by 4pfmec
Declassify on: OADR
A 153 50
304 2nd 1B 1-6-89 82-0011 Garrow/King/Levison

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on October 15, 1966, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin (organizer of the March on Washington, 1963), were in contact on that date. Their contact was in regard to the question of black power and a statement which appeared in "The New York Times" on October 14, 1955, concerning this issue. The following is in substance what Levison and Rustin said: XU

Levison said that when he asked Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference) (SCLC) the reason for his positive reply to the question "Do you endorse the statement issued by other civil rights leaders", he replied, "I thought we agreed that this is what I would say". Levison added he then reminded King of what he had told him earlier saying he should say he found nothing in it that he did not agree with, but his own statement to the press was his feeling on the matter. Levison explained that the statement was different from the endorsement. XU

Levison commented that "The New York Times" article by Gene Roberts was placed in the paper intentionally for they apparently wanted him (King) to take that position. XU

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-4-90 (NSD 3-7-90 Hand & Mail 4-3-91 Pub/Dis/Rel 4/13/90 11-22-91 Hand & Mail 4-3-91 Pub/Dis/Rel 4/13/90)

Classified by 4pfmec
Declassify on: OADR
A 153 50

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 1460
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/30/27

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R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-1982

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Rustin said King had to make up his mind publicly and state whether he endorses the statement or not. Levison explained with regard to King's position that it could be that there was only a certain margin of difference between King and the others, and King differs only in the fact that he did not want to ignore or isolate those who have an erroneous slogan at the present time.

Rustin mentioned that he had talked to Floyd McKissick, Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), that morning and his position was that he just did not know why they continue telling "white folks" what their purposes are and they have been telling the whites for too long what they believe.

Rustin made the observation that King would be in a jam when hundreds of Negroes in the country would be endorsing and signing a statement of this nature if his name was not on it. He said in his opinion that it was a very serious mistake for King. Levison explained that it was his feeling that King would not sign the statement no matter how many were going to sign it. Rustin commented that one cannot continuously put himself in the middle this way and that was what King had done again. Rustin said that was bad with a large segment of white liberals and it was also bad with the Negro middle class. Levison said he was not convinced of that but added that it may be bad with some white liberals.

Levison suggested that Rustin should write to King about this situation. Levison mentioned that he had talked about arranging a trip for King and his wife to Africa and Latin America and place emphasis on the theme of King's interest in the poor of both white and black., in order that when he returned he could be the spokesman for both white and black poor.

The same source also advised on October 15, 1966, that Levison was in contact with Andrew Young (Executive Director, SCLC), on that date. Levison acquainted Young with the story in "The New York Times" that "Doctor King Endorses Racial Statement, Backs Negro Repudiation of Black Power

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Concept". Levison suggested that King had to write a letter to "The Times" in which he could clearly define where he stood. Young made the suggestion that they needed to say that the press came out and defined the context of the statement in the press and gave a misleading effect to it and the press should not continue to do this. Levison said that Rustin felt that King could not stay in the middle; it could do him tremendous harm. Levison said he told Rustin that King wanted to be in the middle. Levison also suggested that they could also say that King was endorsing the four principles in that statement.

> With regard to the statement to which reference is made, on October 14, 1966, "The New York Times" on page 27, carried an article which was captioned "7 Negro Leaders Issue a Statement of Principles Repudiating 'Black Power' Concepts". Although King was not one of the signers of the declaration, the statement quoted Dr. John Morsell, Assistant National Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as having said that the absence of King's name was not a rejection by King of the statement.

The four principles in the statement to which Levison referred are:

> "We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by democratic process".
>
> "We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demogoguery that feeds it".
>
> "We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human constitutional rights".

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

> "As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass".

Young explained that he felt that King in his statement should say that while he realized the role of the Urban League and the NAACP, he never thought his role to be synonymous with theirs, and that while he understood the frustrations of the black people and their disillusionment with the administration, he was not ready to give up. Levison agreed with Young. Young indicated that he believed that the administration was trying to divide "us", but that King was not ready to say so. Levison indicated that he would like to get something in "The Times" by Monday.

> "The New York Times", Monday, October 17, 1966, on page 42, carried an article captioned "Dr. King Clarifies His Stand". In it King is reported to have endorsed the four principles contained in the October 14, 1966 statement of the seven Negro leaders. He said, however, that he did not endorse the manifesto because he feared it might be interpreted by the press and public as an attempt to "excommunicate" from the civil rights movement such black power-oriented organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

On October 15, 1966, the same source advised that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date. Levison mentioned the article in "The Times" about King's endorsement of the statement and King replied, "That just shows you how you can get into a bind". Levison said he was convinced that Rustin did that; and he thought that Rustin wanted to box King in. Levison suggested that the way to handle the matter was to send a letter to "The Times" acknowledging the endorsement of the statement, but adding that

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

the endorsement was of the four principles that King had always accepted; however, the press had chosen to read this act as a rejection of the black power concepts and the organizations and this he could not accept and must clarify what his position was, rejecting black power as a slogan and any injury it might cause, but not rejecting the need for participation and power of Negroes.

King said he thought that that would be the only way out, and he added that what bothered him was that when he made tactical errors, it was usually when he was trying to deal with Rustin. Levison commented that King would have to rethink the business of treating Rustin as an adviser. King indicated that it made him look as if he did not have any integrity especially after he told Floyd McKissick of CORE that he did not sign the petition. King said he must be in a position where he would not be lumped in with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney Young of the Urgan League.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 15, 1966, that on that date, Clarence Jones made the following observations:

Martin Luther King not only refused to sign the statement (the statement condemning Black Power by civil rights leaders), but Bayard Rustin was the one who played the role. What happened was that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) working through Rustin, and the Administration working through Whitney Young (Head of the Urban League), tried to come up with this kind of statement. Rustin was prepared to present it to King but King would not sign it.

King said he did not agree with Stokely Carmichael on everything but Carmichael does articulate what many of the young people feel. King asked Rustin how he, King, could have their respect and continue to have a dialogue with them if he signed some statement "by some Mickey Mouse Negroes".

Floyd McKissick had contacted King and said he was grateful that King did not sign the statement.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

King does not want to be cut off from the young people. King has been working with (youth) gangs in Chicago and he knows these gangs reflect the way Carmichael feels. King knows he can go into a room with these gangs and carry on a discussion with them.

The source also advised on October 15, 1966, that Clarence Jones introduced Douglas Pugh to Martin Luther King. Jones described Pugh as the person who has a substantive role in the planning of the (Ford) foundation concerning poverty and civil rights. Jones said he felt it was important for King to talk with Pugh. USA

Pugh told King that he had spoken to Jones about McGeorge Bundy (Head of the Ford Foundation), who is ready to move in the civil rights field. King noted that he was scheduled to meet with Bundy on Tuesday (October 18, 1966), after which he wants to work out a proposal which will be helpful to the (Ford) foundation. Pugh suggested that in King's meeting with Bundy the conversation should be broad and imaginative and that King should talk in terms of big money. Pugh noted the White House Conference (on civil rights) had suggested a ten year program which has to be financed. USA

King suggested that he meet with Pugh after his discussion with Bundy. Pugh stated that King could reach him at the Ford Foundation which he recently joined after having worked with Haryou-Act and the anti-poverty program.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. X4

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly." (XU

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/18/66

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 7/22/66.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-102 100-442529-1983

REC 33 12 OCT 20 1966

OCT 26 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

October 19, 1966

REC-47 100-442529-1984

CIRM

EX-114

Mrs. Norman M. Appelget

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear Mrs. Appelget: Mrs N.M. Appelget

Eleanor B,

I have received your letter of October 14th, with enclosure, and understand the concern which prompted you to write.

While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of assistance to you, I must advise the files of this Bureau are maintained as ~~confidential~~ pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice; therefore, I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

I am returning the statement you forwarded in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
OCT 19 1966
COMM-FBI

5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga

RECD-READING ROOM
OCT 19 2 16 PM '66
FBI

ESCRU

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent and no derogatory information concerning the Episcopal Society For Cultural And Racial Unity. The Bureau has not investigated this organization. No effort was made to review files regarding the individuals who signed the statement furnished by correspondent in view of the number of people involved.

HRH:mjb

OCT 31 1966 mjb

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mrs. Norman M. Appelget

[redacted]

b6
b7C

10/14/66.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed form letter, " A Statement on the Death of Jonathan Daniels and the Prosecution of Justice"was read to the congregation of our church St. Mary's (Episcopal), Sunday, August 21, 1966, by the rector of the Church. My husband and I were present that morning and were especially concerned and annoyed when the part "Signed By--" was read. Who could help but be irritated and upset by the reading of names of people who, it appears, continue to incite and create terrible trouble in this, our country.

After the service I asked the rector if the Bishop had asked him to read the letter and he replied in the negative. My question was prompted by the desire to know whether the letter was being read in all the churches in the diocese. He stated, that is, our rector, that he is a member of the ESCRU. I asked that he give me the copy of this communication (enclosed) which he did. I have thought about the matter of writing to you all the intervening weeks and so am at last writing to ask if you can help, with any information, to clarify the questions which appear in the enclosed letter. What do you know of the ESCRU, and why would that organization want to publicize the names of S. Carmichael, Bayard Rustin, J. Rauh, and others as those who signed the statement? Would it be possible for you to send me information as to the background of the non-clerical group who signed the statement? CORRESPONDENCE

Your reply will be deeply appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely, Eleanor B. (Mrs. N.M.) Appelget

ENCLOSURE

nmd ack 10-19-66 HRH:mjb

EX-114

REC-47 100-442529-1764

1 OCT 20 1966

FOR RELEASE: AM Papers, Saturday, August 20th

For Information Call:

Atlanta: 525-7975

Washington: 582-6133
296-3077

Please return to me. Thank you.

A STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF JONATHAN DANIELS AND THE PROSECUTION OF JUSTICE

One year ago today, Jonathan Daniels was murdered by race hatred in Hayneville, Alabama. He was an Episcopal seminarian and civil rights worker for the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. The hand that held the murder weapon is still free a year later to strike again, for the assailant has been no more restrained by those of his community who mocked justice than by the routine investigation of Federal authorities.

As fellow workers with Jonathan Daniels in the struggle for racial equality, and as friends of ESCRU, we mourn his loss, and we fear for our country.

State and local law enforcement agencies did not prevent his murder and, indeed, there were strong indications that some of them were implicated. Federal officials have not acted to bring the murderer to justice through the means open to them. Now we are about to enact more Federal civil rights law; but we have seen too many murders, too much brutality, and too much flouting of existing law to be confident that more laws will make much difference if there is not also a greater determination to uphold and enforce these laws.

The Department of Justice claims that its file on Jonathan Daniels is still open, but they admit that no present investigative activity is proceeding. What has happened to the likelihood that there was a conspiracy of local officials in this crime? What of the standing of the assailant as a law officer insofar as Federal intervention is concerned? What of the 1965 Civil Rights Act with its provisions regarding physical harassment of those associated with voter registration efforts? The file may still be open, but, sadly, it appears that it is largely empty because of inaction or disinterest?

The alienation, the disappointment, the bitterness and the hostility which are emerging this year from some sectors of the Negro community must be seen as the inevitable response to a society that murders a Jonathan Daniels, that kills many more black men and women whose names are not even remembered, and which then hides behind unenforced laws and meaningless open files.

It is time for the Department of Justice and the FBI to stop merely collecting reports and maintaining files and get on with the business of acting vigorously on the basis of existing laws. Without such determination, the new legislation will be a hollow symbol.

SIGNED BY:

The Rev. John B. Morris, Executive Director, Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Dr. Benjamin F. Payton, Executive Director, Commission on Religion and Race, National Council of Churches
The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Mr. Whitney M. Young, Executive Director, National Urban League
Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., General Counsel, Leadership Conference on Civil Righ
Mr. Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
Mr. John deJ. Pemberton, Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union
Mr. Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress on Racial Equality
Mr. Charles E. Silberman, Chairman, Commission on Religion and Race, Synagogue Council of America
Mr. Henry Schwarzschild, Executive Director, Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee
Mr. Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
The Rt. Rev. Paul Moore, Jr., Chairman, The Delta Ministry Commission
Mr. Bayard Rustin, Director, A. Philip Randolph Institute
Mr. John Wheeler, President, Southern Regional Council
Mr. Matthew Ahmann, Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
The Rev. Richard Morrisroe, Assistant Pastor, Holy Name Cathedral, Chicago
(Fr. Morrisroe was critically wounded at the time Mr. Daniels was shot.)

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATIONS GIVEN FOR PURPOSES OF IDENTIFICATION ONLY

Prepared and released by the Episcopal Society For Cultural And Racial Unity,
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/19/66

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter 8/1/66.

Albuquerque's report for the third quarter of 1966 is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

On 10/3/66, [redacted] advised PAT BLAU BLAWIS in early July, 1966, on her return from attending the 18th National Convention of the CP, indicated she planned to establish a CP, USA, State Organization and hold regularly scheduled CP, USA, formal meetings in the State of New Mexico. In the middle of August, 1966, the mother of BLAWIS became ill. BLAWIS went East to care for her mother and no further action was taken to establish a CP organization in the State of New Mexico. Informants have stated that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the CP, USA, Committee at the 18th National Convention. [redacted] has advised there were three sporadically scheduled CP meetings held in the State of New Mexico during July and August, 1966. b7D

[redacted] in July, 1965, furnished information reflecting that as of that time, there was no CP group or organization operating in the State of New Mexico and that Los Angeles (CP, USA) had the responsibility for New Mexico.

All available information has been reviewed by the

(2) - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW/sa
(4)

REC-16 100-442529-9 1985

EX-108

10 OCT 21 1966

54 OCT 28 1966

INDEXED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

Albuquerque Office and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of New Mexico during the third quarter of 1966.

This review of information reflects that the State of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and all action taken in connection with racial matters appears to be on a legitimate basis.

Sources and informants have been re-alerted to immediately report to the Albuquerque Office any information coming to their attention indicating that there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

Albuquerque's investigation of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12 C, Manual of Instructions.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 SECRET Date: 10/14/66

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Classified by: SP6BJD/KR
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM, 10/13/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies, for Chicago 2 copies, and for New York 6 copies of LHM.

Source used to characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS is [redacted]. Sources used to characterize RALPH HELSTEIN are [redacted], CG 5824-S* and [redacted] (by request). Source used to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted]. Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Sources used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN are NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*. Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S*. (U)

ENCLOSURE

EX-101

100-442529 1986

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (AMSD) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - JAMES BEVEL)
6 - New York (2 - 100-153735) (Enc. 6) (RM)
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6730)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

REC-57

12 OCT 17 1966

61 OCT 27 1966

(17)

C.C. Wick

Approved: SECRET Sent M Per

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, [redacted] ISC, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 10/17/66
HOW FORW: Airtel
BY:

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY 4212-S*, NY 2359-S*, [redacted], and NY 1190-S* (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of these informants in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

b7D

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 14, 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP7M/CAT
Declassify on: OADR
SECRET

Classified by SCB/BJA/lac
Declassify on: OADR
10-25-84

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-21-91 & 12-15-91 9803 Codeword/Tab 7-10-92

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On October 13, 1966, the "Atlanta Journal," a daily Atlanta newspaper, on page 25 of its final edition, published an article entitled "King, Aides Confer, Discuss Black Power." There was no by-line accompanying this article.

The article reflected Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., (President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)) had called a meeting in Atlanta of "top SCLC leaders" to discuss the topic of "Black Power" and future programs of SCLC. This meeting commenced on the evening of October 12, 1966 and was expected to terminate late in the afternoon of October 13, 1966 or early October 14, 1966, according to JUNIUS GRIFFIN (Director of Public Relations and Office Administrator, SCLC), and "involved eight members of the SCLC's research committee."

The article reflected GRIFFIN named the following individuals as being in attendance at this meeting:

RALPH D. ABERNATHY (Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC)

JAMES BEVEL (Administrator of Chicago Project and in charge of Chicago Field Staff, SCLC)

Mrs. DOROTHY COTTON (Director of Citizenship, SCLC)

"New York City Attorneys" CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL

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R209 DEC 30 1970

SECRET
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

C.P. Member 5406 South Blackstone Ave Chicago, Ill.

RALPH HELSTEIN, "International President of the Packinghouse Workers"

C.G.

BAYARD RUSTIN. N.Y. C.P. Member

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

RALPH HELSTEIN

A confidential source advised on June 16, 1964, that RALPH HELSTEIN resides at 5806 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, and is the International President of the United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, with offices at 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A confidential source advised in November, 1953, that he was recently advised that HELSTEIN was registered in the Communist Party about 1946, that he (HELSTEIN) joined under pressure and remained in the Party organizationally only a few months. (9)(X)(X)(U)

A confidential source advised on June 20, 1956, that RALPH HELSTEIN, 603 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, was a member of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 14, 1966

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

VI

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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 94 ~ Duplicate;
Page 126 ~ Duplicate;
Page 129 ~ Duplicate;
Page 130 ~ Duplicate;
Page 131 ~ Duplicate;
Page 183 ~ Duplicate;
Page 215 ~ Duplicate;
Page 216 ~ Duplicate;
Page 217 ~ Duplicate;

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY:

b3
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b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	10/21/66	7/20 - 10/12/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX — TYPED BY: jtm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated 7/22/66 at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

No characterization for the SNCC, mentioned in this report, is available at Newark.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-1	
NK T-2	

Characterization of SCARLETT PATRICK

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: 9

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - INTC, Newark (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (RM)
3 - Newark (100-48052)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1987 REC-16

EX-113

18 OCT 24 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		SD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	10/31/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	
By	OCT 31 1966	

Notations

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-3 [redacted]	Characterization of SCARLETT PATRICK [redacted]
NK T-4 [redacted]	
NK T-5 CG 5824-S*	
NK T-6 [redacted]	Characterization of IRVING POTASH
NK T-7 [redacted]	Characterization of ERNIE THOMPSON

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified "Confidential" because data reported by NK T-1 through NK T-7 could result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 2 - IMIC, Newark (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - NIS, New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - OSI, New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - NIS, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: October 21, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist strategy: Newark DU BOIS CLUB member stated in July, 1966, that first problem of Newark DU BOIS was acquisition of new members and DU BOIS CLUB would concentrate primarily on education in Newark schools suffering from defacto segregation. Communist tactics: Member of CP National Committee stated in July, 1966, that Civil Rights movement in Newark area weak, but felt answers to problems lie in political action. Referred to recent political activity in East Orange, N.J., as first success of "black power" in Newark area. Communist Penetration and Influence In Racial and Other Organizations: No information developed. Miscellaneous: CLARENCE COGGINS, former NJCP member, present at speeches made in Jersey City, N.J., by STOKELY CARMICHAEL, N.Y. SNCC.

-p*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SCARLETT PATRICK said on July 20, 1966, that the first problem of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB at Newark, New Jersey, was the acquisition of new members. She said the Newark DU BOIS CLUB would concentrate primarily on education in the Newark, New Jersey, schools which were suffering from defacto segregation.

(NK T-1, 7/28/66)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

SCARLETT PATRICK attended a COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) Youth Training School in New Jersey from June 14 - 20, 1965.

(NK T-2, 8/29/65)

SCARLETT PATRICK was one of twelve CP members who attended a meeting of the NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST PARTY State Board on September 11, 1966.

(NK T-3, 9/12/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

In July, 1966, IRVING POTASH, while visiting in New Jersey, remarked that the CP is weak in membership, particularly in Negro membership. POTASH also said the Civil Rights movement in the Newark area is weak and the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY have lost members. POTASH said he did not know the answers to these problems, but he felt the answers lie in political action. Later, POTASH spoke of ERNIE THOMPSON and his new group in Newark, N.J., called Committee for Political Independence. He said this group was responsible for getting a Negro elected recently in a ward of East Orange, New Jersey, and POTASH said this effort represents the first success of "black power" in the Newark area.

(NK T-4, 7/13/66)

IRVING POTASH, as of April 5, 1964, was Organizer of the NEW JERSEY CP District.

(NK T-5, 4/5/64)

IRVING POTASH was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(NK T-6, 6/26/66)

ERNIE THOMPSON attended a State Conference on the Negro Question held by the NEW JERSEY CP on April 5, 1959. The conference dealt mainly with a

resolution on the Negro Question made by the National Committee of the CP, USA. ERNIE THOMPSON disagreed with the resolution, pointing out that the concept of a Negro nation had previously been proven a valid concept by the study of Marxism.

(NK T-7, 4/6/59)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On August 30, 1966, Chief JOSEPH L. SMITH, Jersey City, New Jersey, Police Department, made available reports of Captain RAYMOND V. BLASCZAK and Captain FREDERICK J. HAHNER, Jersey City police, concerning a "press conference" held on August 24, 1966, in Jersey City, attended by STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC); and an appearance by CARMICHAEL in Jersey City on August 28, 1966. Captain BLASCZAK's report on the August 24, 1966, "press conference" stated that CARMICHAEL claimed to be present to speak on local Jersey City issues concerning the need for a better anti-poverty program and he would lend his support to the merger of the various black organizations on a city, county and state level. Further, these efforts should develop into a national drive for a more effective anti-poverty program for poor people and the broadening of a new political movement of black people. CARMICHAEL said Jersey City's anti-poverty program must be controlled by black people and if the poor black people cannot control it, the entire program should be stopped; using whatever tactics necessary.

Captain HAHNER's report of the August 28, 1966, appearance of CARMICHAEL stated that CARMICHAEL spoke on black power as applied to politics. CARMICHAEL said Negroes should love and help each other, but the love should stop at that point.

Both of the above reports noted that CLARENCE COGGINS was present at the appearance of CARMICHAEL in Jersey City on August 24 and August 28, 1966, and COGGINS spoke at the August 28, 1966, gathering about the adversities Negroes encountered throughout New Jersey.

NK 100-48052

A characterization of CLARENCE COGGINS is contained in the characterization of the LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE attached.

LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE

On January 15, 1963, the first source advised that the LNVP was then using the name LABOR-NEGRO VANGUARD CONFERENCE (LNVC).

The May 2, 1965, issue of the "Newark Evening News," a daily Newark, New Jersey, newspaper, contained an article that the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS, running as insurgent slate in the June 1, 1965, Democratic Primary, opened their official campaign May 1, 1965, with a "May Day Rally" in Military Park at Newark.

WILLIAM CLARK headed the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRAT ticket as candidate for Governor of New Jersey. Other candidates on the ballot were ESTHER NETTE of Newark, candidate for Assembly, HERMAN D. KLEIN of East Orange, candidate for Freeholder, and ALVIN OLIVER of Newark, candidate for Essex County Clerk.

On April 12, 1963, the first source advised that there had not been any activity on the part of the LNVC for about one year. According to this source, CLARENCE COGGINS appears to be using the LABOR VANGUARD DEMOCRATS' name to further his political aspirations.

[redacted] (U)

1

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY

A source on April 15, 1965, furnished a copy of the by-laws of the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY. These by-laws state in part as follows:

> "All members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of N. J. are members of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America, of which the W. E. B. Du Bois Club of N. J. is a charter chapter."

A second source advised on May 6, 1966, that Post Office Box 121, Newark, New Jersey, is rented to DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

A third source advised on June 1, 1966, that the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUB OF NEW JERSEY had vacated its former headquarters at 152 Clinton Avenue, Newark, New Jersey, and was without a meeting place.

A characterization of the W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA appears in the Appendix hereto.

[redacted] (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-48052

OCT 21 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	10-21-66	10/5-14/66

TITLE OF CASE

O

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	vmo

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

5 PE

14 cards

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 7-29-66, at Cleveland.

- p* -

LEADS: SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH (INFO)

Copies of this report are designated for the information of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Offices since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent

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31 OCT 24 1966

EX-104

REC 31

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Request Recd.		[redacted]F: ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	10/31/66
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1 - Pittsburgh (Info) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

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to this investigation, are in the territories of each of these offices.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
CV T-2 is [redacted] Used to identify DANIEL MACK, RON LUCAS.	
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-4 is [redacted] Used to identify JAMES RUSSELL, ART EVANS.	
CV T-5 is [redacted] Used to identify DANNY ROSENSHINE, DENNIS SWEETENHAM, JOHN CLOUD, HERMAN KIRSCH, BONNIE HOLT, RACHAEL TOWNE.	[redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted] Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON, JAMES RUSSELL.	[redacted]

CV T-7 is [redacted]

CV T-8 is [redacted]

CV T-9 is [redacted]

CV T-10 is [redacted]

Used to identify CONNIE BART, PHILIP BART, FRIEDA KATZ, CCR, MIKE BAYER, RUTH LENCL

CV T-11 is [redacted]

Used to identify LEWIS G. ROBINSON

CV T-12 is
CV 1005-S*

Used to identify JAMES RUSSELL

CV T-13 is [redacted]

Used to identify STEVE SCHREEFTER.

CV T-14 is [redacted]

Used to identify ANTHONY KRCHMAREK and PHILIP BART.

[redacted]

100-27056

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-10, etc., which would result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value, and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:
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1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: Cleveland
Date: 10-21-66

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 16, 1966, THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966

CP wants to recruit among Negroes and become more active in civil rights field. There are so few Negroes in CP that any Negro who shows initiative is picked up and promoted. Socialist Workers Party (SWP) states it has not attracted Negroes, although it has been active in local Congress on Racial Equality. Although CP wanted to assist LEWIS ROBINSON of JFK House in Cleveland, just prior to Hough area riots, no information has been obtained from sources showing Communist element took any part in the Cleveland riots. Both CP and SWP members reported active in Cleveland CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Local Communist Party (CP) Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 14, 1966, that CONNIE BART said on June 13, 1966, that the CP would like to have closer identification with the protests in the civil rights field and in the anti-war movement. She stated that if the CP is to recruit among the Negroes, it must become more active in civil rights field.

CONNIE BART

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that CONNIE BART attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention she was elected a delegate of the CP, USA National Convention and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-2 advised on July 13, 1966, that a meeting of the CP Youth working on the CP summer project was held in New York City on June 27, 1966, and during the course of this meeting, the Cleveland delegation got together to discuss the aims of this summer project in Cleveland. Among the six aims of this project in Cleveland were the following two:

1. The key target is Negro youth

2. Recruit Negro girls.

CV T-1 advised on July 1, 1966, that during the course of discussing the CP National Convention with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, he stated that the CP is going to give more direct support to the civil rights movement.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

JOSEPH DANNERY, Announcer for Cleveland Radio Station WJW, advised on September 12, 1966, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a program of that station on August 21, 1966,

and at KRCHMAREK's specific request, he was introduced as being Ohio State Chairman of the CP.

CV T-14 advised on July 6, 1966, that KRCHMAREK was a member of the newly elected National Committee of the CP, USA.

CV T-1 advised on August 18, 1966, that JESSE THOMAS, a Negro, is relatively a newcomer into the CP MEMBER who has been identified as having been an undercover police officer. & N.Y., OHIO

On August 5, 1966, PHILIP BART was questioned as to how such newcomers can advance in the CP so quickly without having a complete check of their background made. BART stated that there are so few Negroes in the Party that any Negro who shows any initiative and intelligence is picked up and promoted in the Party. BART stated that this has been going on in the Party throughout the country and that if the CP expects to grow, this is just one of the chances it will have to take. BART further commented on this date that the CP had absolutely nothing to do with the instigation of the recent riots in Cleveland; that the Party could not expect to gain politically or otherwise from such riots; that all he could see in these riots was the destruction of property by the people who most needed that property for shelter; and that these riots were no favor to the civil rights movement.

PHILIP BART

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that PHILIP BART was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4 and 5, 1966, at which convention he was elected a delegate to the CP, USA National Convention, as well as a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-14 advised on July 6, 1966, that BART was a member of the newly elected National Committee of the CP, USA.

CV T-3 advised on August 8, 1966, that FRIEDA KATZ commented on August 6, 1966, that the CP would like to get into the civil rights movement, but so far has been unsuccessful because the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and similar type organizations shy away from the CP and known CP members. She stated that getting into the civil rights movement is a principal aim of the CP.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, on June 4 and 5, 1966, and during the course of this convention was elected a delegate to the CP, USA National Convention and was a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1966, that a Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) meeting was held at the home of FRIEDA KATZ on August 22, 1966.

KATZ stated that it was up to the white people to try and work more in the field of civil rights in order to bring peace and harmony among the races. She stated that she would like to see the CCR obtain more members so that when the CCR offers its aid to a Negro organization, it can offer it as a group.

CCR OHIO

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the U. S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held at Cleveland, at which time the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American activities, which had been the name formerly used by this group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman

and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to fight against the Smith Act and McCarran Act.

EDNA KAUFMAN

CP MEMBER

CV T-10 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended an Ohio CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, at which conference she was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA, which was referred to as "a Party Assignment."

CV T-3 advised on June 30, 1966, that on June 26, 1966, FRIEDA KATZ stated that she is anxious to have some of the Negroes who are active in the CP movement get in touch with LEWIS ROBINSON to see if there is anything the CCR can do to help ROBINSON in this racial trouble.

KATZ stated that she had not heard that any of the organizations such as the NAACP or the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) were doing anything for ROBINSON.

KATZ thought she might call one of the writers from a local Cleveland Negro newspaper, to see if "we can help." JESSE THOMAS was one of those that FRIEDA KATZ asked to contact ROBINSON. THOMAS later said he had contacted ROBINSON and had arranged a meeting with ROBINSON on the next evening to see what could be done about the racial unrest.

LEWIS ROBINSON

In April, 1964, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-11 advised during the period January-March, 1965, that meetings of a Negro rifle club were held regularly at the JFK House at that time. He stated that instructions were given in judo and the handling of rifles and that discussions at the meetings concerned guerrilla warfare tactics; hatred of whites, and the coming revolution by Negroes in this country. He stated that LEWIS G. ROBINSON was frequently in attendance at meetings of the rifle club and the two principal leaders of the club had indicated on a number of occasions that they were affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

A characterization of RAM is attached.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigations, Cleveland Police Department, advised in July, 1966, that the JFK House (referred to above) is a private recreation center, operated by LEWIS ROBINSON, and known as Jomo 'Freedom' Kenyatta House.

In his application for Federal employment dated July 1, 1957, in answer to a question concerning affiliation with Communist organizations, LEWIS G. ROBINSON replied, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League (LYL) in Boston in 1950."

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, CV T-6 advised that LEWIS ROBINSON attended one or two public forums and social functions sponsored by the SWP during the past year in Cleveland, but is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 9, 1966, JESSE THOMAS was interviewed by SA ROBERT E. KEHRES and SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR. THOMAS stated that on June 24, 1966, at the National Convention of the CP, USA in New York City, the Ohio delegation read the news of the racial disturbances in Cleveland, and that PHILIP BART considered sending ANTHONY KRCHMAREK to Cleveland because of these disturbances. No mention was made of what KRCHMAREK would have been expected to do had he returned to Cleveland.

THOMAS further stated that the Ohio delegation to the National Convention decided that as it appeared from news reports that LEWIS G. ROBINSON and the JFK House were receiving a large share of the blame for the disturbances, that JESSE THOMAS and FRIEDA KATZ should see if they could be of any help to ROBINSON.

THOMAS stated that as he himself is a Negro, it was suggested that he make the contact with ROBINSON and that he telephonically contacted LEWIS ROBINSON on June 26, 1966, at which time he was invited to a meeting at the JFK House on June 27, 1966.

THOMAS said that although the meeting was supposedly for the purpose of discussing recent racial disturbances, all of the discussion pertained to Black Nationalism. THOMAS said that after this June 27th meeting at the JFK House, he told ROBINSON that he, (THOMAS), represented the CP and wanted to know if the Party could assist ROBINSON. ROBINSON replied that his followers were supporters of the Black Nationalist philosophy, did not believe in integration, and therefore it would be impossible to cooperate with the CP as a unit. ROBINSON said however, that Negro members of the CP or any other organization could participate in JFK House activities, and that he would accept similar support from anyone.

CV T-2 advised on July 28, 1966, that at a CP Youth meeting held in Cleveland, July 13, 1966, it was

stated that LEWIS ROBINSON of the JFK House, is supposed to meet with the Du Bois people on July 14, 1966, to discuss mutual activities.

A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) is contained in the appendix hereto.

JESSE THOMAS further advised on August 9, 1966, that he subsequently contacted LEWIS ROBINSON by telephone and asked him to stop at the DCA Headquarters in Cleveland, which headquarters are located in the Hough Avenue area of Cleveland.

THOMAS said that on July 14, 1966, ROBINSON did come to the DCA Office and talked with THOMAS and four other DCA members who were there. THOMAS stated that since the DCA members were working on a summer project in the Hough area at that time, they discussed the possibility of coordinating their work in the fields of police brutality, housing, and jobs with the work of ROBINSON's group. ROBINSON again pointed out that only Negroes could work with him as white people were not acceptable to his group.

THOMAS stated that it was agreed that some joint efforts might be made between the DCA and ROBINSON's group.

JESSE THOMAS further advised on August 9, 1966, that the Hough area riots began in Cleveland on July 18, 1966, a few days after the meeting with LEWIS ROBINSON, and that there was no further contact between the DCA or between the CP group people and LEWIS ROBINSON, to the best of his knowledge, and that they did not actually engage in any joint activities. THOMAS further stated that to the best of his knowledge, neither the CP nor the DCA took any active part in the racial disturbances in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on August 18, 1966, that PHILIP BART stated that on August 16, 1966, that although the CP had nothing to do with the riots, nevertheless, the Party

can use the identification of the Party with these riots, as set forth in the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury report, to cement the CP position as a political party favoring the civil rights goal of the Negro people.

CV T-1 advised on August 22, 1966, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that date that although the CP had nothing to do with the recent riots in Cleveland, nevertheless, he could see their reason of these riots. KRCHMAREK stated that the Grand Jury report enhanced the CP in the eyes of Negroes, rather than hurt the CP because the Party gained politically identifying it with the Negro cause, which possibly could not have been otherwise obtained.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on June 30, 1966, that at a school held June 24, 1966, in Cleveland, and sponsored by both the SWP and the Young Socialist Alliance, there was discussion of the lack of Negroes in the almost white SWP, and it was pointed out that while the SWP is inclined to pat itself on the back over its successes, nevertheless it should be kept in mind that the SWP did not attract Negroes, which is a very serious oversight.

A characterization of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) appears in the appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on July 25, 1966, that a meeting of the Cleveland Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in Cleveland on July 19, 1966, at which time DANNY ROSENSHINE reported that he had been at a meeting of the OHIO Cleveland CORE, with BAXTER HILL, to organize the International Days of Protest. Source stated that BAXTER HILL is currently Chairman of the Cleveland CORE. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

DANNY ROSENSHINE

CV T-5 advised on May 2, 1966, that ROSENSHINE is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland and is Chairman of the Cleveland Committee

to End the War in Vietnam, being paid by the SWP to devote full time to this anti-war movement.

CV T-6 advised on August 16, 1966, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on August 12,1966, at which time the club Executive Committee report was given by ERIC REINTHALER, who is organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

REINTHALER reported that he, DANNY ROSENSHINE, and DENNIS SWEETENHAM had attended a meeting of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE on the night of August 11, 1966, and that they were instructed to attend this meeting by the local SWP Executive Committee. The purpose of this CORE meeting was to organize a Cleveland committee - a citizens committee - to investigate the Hough riots, this investigation to be in opposition to the recent inquiry made by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury.

After a long discussion, the SWP membership voted to permit these SWP members to attend further meetings of CORE, but only in an advisory capacity. The membership declined to permit JOHN CLOUD to work in CORE as an officer.

DENNIS SWEETENHAM

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that SWEETENHAM was a current member of the SWP in Cleveland.

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that JOHN CLOUD is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland. OHIO SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

CV T-7 advised on August 16, 1966, that at the August 12, 1966, meeting of the SWP, JOHN CLOUD was refused permission to run for an office in the local CORE; it was reported that CLOUD had actually been doing the work of an officer in trying to rebuild CORE.

CV T-5 advised on August 16, 1966, that a forum, sponsored by the SWP was held on August 14, 1966, in Cleveland, subject matter being the Hough Avenue riots. ERIC REINTHALER was one of the speakers and stated that the SWP believes in a Negro making his own decisions for his own neighborhood; the SWP believes in taking the money from the power structure and giving it to the workers; and the only way you can accomplish this is to have a social revolution and do away with capitalism.

2. SWP Literature Showing the SWP Injecting Itself Into Civil Rights Struggle.

CV T-4 on August 3, 1966, furnished a "statement of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP on the Hough outbreaks," issued by the SWP in Cleveland. It states in part:

> "Hundreds of Negroes have been arrested and countless hundreds brutalized by the police. We join those who demand an end to the reprisals..... We urge everyone to support the defense of those victims, those individuals whom the power structure is attempting to 'set-up' as scapegoats.....
>
> "The conditions of grinding poverty, slums, price gouging and police abuse in Hough and other black ghettos are a direct result of the profit system.... The massive problems of unemployment, slum housing, etc., cannot be solved within the framework of the profit system.....President JOHNSON and his Democratic and Republican big business supporters are spending more than $13 billion this year to kill the colored peoples of Vietnam. We say: STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM NOW. BRING THE TROOPS HOME NOW. Spend that money so that black people in America can live, not so other colored peoples elsewhere will die as a result of the military aggression of a corrupt American ruling class."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There was rioting in Cleveland, Ohio, starting

June 22, 1966, and ending approximately June 24, 1966, this being confined primarily to the Superior Avenue area of Cleveland, and again during the period of July 18, through approximately July 23, 1966, which is commonly referred to as the Hough riots.

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a newspaper of general circulation, in its issue of August 10, 1966, carried a headline "Jury Blames Hough Riot on Professionals, Reds." This referred to a 17 page report released on the night of August 9, 1966, by the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury which had been probing into the cause of the riots.

The first item of the report reads:

> "This jury finds that the outbreak of lawlessness and disorder was both organized, and exploited by a relatively small group of trained and disciplined professionals at this business. They were aided and abetted, wittingly or otherwise, by misguided people of all ages and colors, many of whom are avowed believers in violence and extremism, and some of whom were or are either members of or officers in the Communist Party."

The report then deals with LEWIS ROBINSON and states, "that irrefutable evidence was shown to the effect that ROBINSON pledged reciprocal support to and with the Communist Party of Ohio."

The report states that it was established before the Grand Jury that the leaders of the "W.E.B. DuBois Clubs and the Communist Party, with interchangeable officers and virtually identical concepts, arrived in Cleveland only a few days before the Hough area disorder. They took up residence at 1844 East 81st Street, only a short distance from the central point of tensions of the Hough area troubles. These men, who came from Chicago, New York, and Brooklyn, were MIKE BAYER, otherwise known as MIKE DAVIDOW; DANIEL MACK; RONALD LUCAS; and STEVE SHREEFTER. They were constantly together. They made swift contact with the JFK House leaders and with PHILIP BART, of Middlehurt Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio, and his wife, CONNIE, who, the evidence showed are the leaders of the Communist Party throughout the Ohio Vally District including Cleveland."

MIKE BAYER

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that the Ohio CP Convention was held in Cleveland on June 4 and 5, 1966, and although MIKE BAYER was not present, he was elected at this convention to be an alternate delegate to the CP, USA National Convention to be held in New York City on June 22 - 26, 1966.

CV T-10 stated that BAYER is a CP youth leader in Cleveland.

DANIEL MACK

CV T-2 advised on August 24, 1966, that DANIEL MACK attended a number of W.E.B. DuBois Club meetings, and CP Youth Club meetings while in Cleveland, Ohio, during the Summer of 1966.

RONALD LUCAS

CV T-2 advised on August 9, 1966, that at an Ohio CP State Board meeting held in Cleveland, on August 3, 1966, LUCAS was appointed a member of the Ohio CP State Board.

STEVE SCHREEFTER

CV T-13 advised on July 13, 1966, that the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA convened at Webster Hall, New York City, on June 22, 1966, with STEVE SCHREEFTER being observed in attendance.

Sergeant JOHN UNGVARY, Head of the Cleveland Police Department Subversive Squad, advised on August 1, 1966, that he has no information specifically showing subversive forces to have played an active role in the Hough disturbances.

Patrolman JOHN PATTON, Bureau of Special Investigation, Subversive Squad, Cleveland Police Department, advised on August 10, 1966, that he was surprised to see the emphasis placed on Communist involvement in the Hough riots, because to the best of his knowledge, the information on which the Grand Jury based its findings regarding Communist influence was limited to the testimony of JESSE THOMAS and FRED GIARDINI, and to the general comments of Sergeant UNGVARY.

OHIO

FRED GIARDINI, former member of the CP Youth Club in Cleveland and member of the Cleveland DuBois Club, was a Cleveland policeman operating undercover for the Police Department.

He was interviewed by SA ROBERT E. KEHRES and SA ROBERT S. BURGINS, JR. on August 9, 1966, at which time he advised that he had no information linking the CP with the Hough Avenue riots.

CV T-1 advised on July 21, 1966, that during the course of a discussion with CONNIE BART concerning racial violence in the Hough area, she stated that the CP does not believe in that kind of action. Source stated that CONNIE BART's views against this violence were so strong that it seemed apparent that there was no actual CP involvement in these riots.

CV T-1 advised on July 25, 1966, that one of the persons present at the CP bookstore on July 23, 1966, commented to CONNIE BART that any Negro who is not in favor of the recent rioting was a traitor to his race. This remark made CONNIE BART very upset and she became very emphatic stating that the CP does not believe in such rioting and disturbances.

She stated that only irresponsible people would condone such action. She stated that CP does not want

to be connected in any way with violence and that if this person persists in making such comments, he should stay away from the bookstore. She stated that she realizes that the Negroes took such action because of their frustrations, but that the CP had nothing to do with it.

CV T-1 advised further on July 25, 1966, that on July 23, 1966, PHILIP BART stated that although the DuBois Club has its headquarters in the Hough area, where the rioting occurred, the DuBois Club did not take an active part in the rioting and that the Party did not believe in this kind of action.

CV T-8 advised on July 28, 1966, that a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, National Executive Committee was held in Chicago, Illinois, on July 25, 1966. CHUCK HARRIS and HUGH FOWLER, both members of this National Executive Committee, were present. FOWLER was Chairman of this meeting. HARRIS reported briefly on his organizing trip to Cleveland where he worked in the Hough area during the Cleveland riots. Source stated that HARRIS' report saluted the militancy of the Cleveland rioters in their attacks on the National Guard.

FOWLER mentioned that an inflamatory statement had been prepared by the DuBois Club in Cleveland, and FOWLER described efforts made to secrete this literature from the National Guard.

JESSE THOMAS advised on August 9, 1966, that the Cleveland DuBois Club had leaflets printed concerning alleged police brutality in the Superior Avenue riots in Cleveland in June, 1966, but that these leaflets were never distributed. He said he observed them at the DuBois Headquarters on East 81st Street in Cleveland, but he believed that they were removed just prior to or immediately after the beginning of the riots.

The "Cleveland Press", a daily newspaper of general circulation in Cleveland, Ohio, in issue of July 29, 1966, contained an article stating that the following members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America appeared before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury, which was probing into the Hough riots starting July 18, 1966: MICHAEL BAYER, RON LUCAS, STEVE SCHREEFTER, and DANIEL MACK. The newspaper stated that these DuBois members invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned by the Grand Jury.

On August 9, 1966, CV T-2 advised that an Ohio CP State Board meeting had been held on August 3, 1966. A question was raised at this meeting as to why the Hough area was chosen for the DuBois Summer Project since there was little possibility of accomplishing anything in the Hough area due to the lack of Negro organizers to work in that area.

One of the members of this State Board said that he had instructed the DuBois workers to move out of the Hough area during the racial disturbances and he complained that the State Board had not been kept advised of what was going on in this DuBois Summer Project.

CV T-3 advised on August 8, 1966, that during a discussion with FRIEDA KATZ on August 6, 1966, concerning the recent Hough riots, she stated neither the CP nor the DuBois Club had anything to do with these riots, either in the instigation of them of in participating in them. She stated that members of the DuBois Club lived in the Hough area because they intended working in that area in an effort to get the DuBois Club going, but that they likewise had nothing to do with the riots other than to assist a few of the persons injured.

CV T-4 advised on August 23, 1966, that an SWP Public Forum was held on August 14, 1966, in Cleveland, at which time there was discussion concerning the Grand Jury report of the Hough Avenue riots. Speakers of this forum included BAXTER HILL, President of CORE, RON LUCAS, of the W.E.B. DuBois Club, ERIC REINTHALER of the SWP, LEWIS ROBINSON of the JFK House, and JAMES RUSSELL, who is connected with Freedom Fighters, but who said he represented himself only. BAXTER HILL said that CORE and other Negro groups would hold its own inquest into the Hough problems. He denounced the Grand Jury report on the Hough riots and contended that there was no outside professional leaders in this riot.

REINTHALER, in his talk, managed to get in the comment that in a socialist society, such as Cuba or China, they do not have these problems for everyone is equal and there is no color line.

CV 100-27056

JAMES RUSSELL

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

CV T-4 advised on January 22, 1965, that JAMES RUSSELL has attended a number of public meetings sponsored by the Cleveland Branch of the SWP, but he only attends those meetings in which he has a particular interest, being meetings in which problems of the Negro race are discussed. He has no interest at all in the SWP.

OHIO
N.Y.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

CV T-6 advised on November 22, 1965, that an SWP sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current National SWP Fund Drive. JAMES RUSSELL was present.

CV T-12 advised in May, 1965, that although he has no information indicating that JAMES RUSSELL is affiliated with the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), RUSSELL is a close friend of DON FREEMAN.

A characterization of RAM, in which DON FREEMAN is identified is attached.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1966, that a citizens' review on the rioting in the Hough area was held in Cleveland on August 23, 1966, for the purpose of having the witnesses testify as to what they think cased the riots, and testify as to how they were treated by the police and the National Guard.

BAXTER HILL is one of the prime organizers of this hearing, and in addition to CORE, the NAACP, The Urban League, the Hough Committee Council, the Negro Pastors Association, the National Association of Social Workers, and

the Poverty Board are also sponsoring organizations of this inquiry.

About 500 to 600 persons were present among them being HERMAN KIRSCH; FRIEDA KATZ; BONNIE HOLT; RUTH LENCL; PHIL BART; RACHAEL TOWNE; and ANTHONY KRCHMAREK.

HERMAN KIRSCH

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that HERMAN KIRSCH is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland.

BONNIE HOLT

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that BONNIE HOLT is a current member of the SWP.

RUTH LENCL

CV T-10 advised on June 7, 1966, that the first session of the Ohio CP State Convention was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4, 1966, RUTH LENCL being present.

RACHAEL TOWNE

CV T-5 advised on May 6, 1966, that RACHAEL TOWNE is a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. THE CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", a newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland area, issue of September 21, 1966, lists the newly elected officers of CORE in Cleveland. It is noted that BAXTER HILL has been replaced as chairman of CORE. Among the officers is ART EVANS, listed as being a Vice-Chairman. The "Cleveland Plain Dealer", issue of July 12, 1966, also lists ARTHUR EVANS as being first Vice-Chairman of CORE's Racial Action Council.

ARTHUR EVANS ~~ART EVANS~~ OHIO

CV T-4 advised on April 1, 1965, that ARTHUR EVANS was the first of three speakers at a SWP public forum meeting held in Cleveland, on March 21, 1965, at which time he and the other speakers were critical of the suspension of DONALD FREEMAN as a Cleveland school teacher because of FREEMAN's activity in connection with the RAM. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

As noted in Section I of this report on the SWP, JOHN CLOUD, ERIC REINTHALER, DENNIS SWEETENHAM, and DANNY ROSENSHINE have all participated in activities of CORE.

CV T-8 advised on July 28, 1965, that at a National Executive Committee meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, held in Chicago, on July 25, 1966, HUGH FOWLER stated that he had talked to RUTH TURNER about the DuBois Clubs racial action when he was in Cleveland, on July 22, 1966, at a peace conference. FOWLER stated that RUTH TURNER was very receptive to the DuBois plan.

~~RUTH~~ TURNER OHIO

CV T-9 advised on June 1, 1966, that RUTH TURNER, long time Executive Secretary of Cleveland CORE has left Cleveland and is working for CORE in Washington, D. C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-3 advised on August 19, 1966, that during a

discussion with FRIEDA KATZ on August 15, 1966, concerning the recent riots in Cleveland, and concerning BAXTER HILL, at that time the head of Cleveland CORE, FRIEDA stated that she had joined CORE in Cleveland. She further stated that RUTH TURNER used to run Cleveland CORE, but that during the time RUTH TURNER was in charge, she (FRIEDA KATZ) could never get "closer than the mailing list."

CV T-3 advised on August 19, 1966, that at a SWP public forum held in Cleveland on August 15, 1966, BAXTER HILL announced that he wanted all of those persons who had been called before the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury to testify concerning the Hough riots to come to a CORE meeting.

One of the persons HILL will ask to come is PHILIP BART. CV T-9 advised on September 22, 1966, that this "CORE meeting" to which BART was asked, was actually the Citizens' Review on the rioting wich was sponsored by CORE, NAACP, the Urban League and others, and that the only reason BART was asked to be present was because his name appeared in the Grand Jury release as having been involved in the riots.

CV T-5 on August 22, 1966, furnished a leaflet received from the SWP and entitled, "Public Hearings On The Hough Revolt", these hearings to begin August 23, at Liberty Hill Baptist Church. The leaflet lists the telephone number to be called for further information concerning these hearings, this phone number being the number of the local CORE.

CV T-1 advised on August 30, 1966, that on August 26, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK discussed the fact that PHILIP BART had been present at the public hearings on the Hough riots, at which BAXTER HILL was in charge.

KRCHMAREK said that at these hearings, BAXTER HILL made the comment that he would welcome support from anyone who was willing to work for civil rights.

CV T-8 advised on September 23, 1966, that a CP, USA Youth Conference had been held at New York City, September 12 - 14, 1966, at which time MIKE BAYER and RON LUCAS reported on the summer project in Cleveland,

their report being to the effect that this summer project had been a disaster but that out of this project came good relationships with Negro groups including CORE.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-27056

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEIRES dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/19/66

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) ~~P*~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 7/18/66.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

1 - 92 4 mrd

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

[redacted] 100-442529-1989

REC-28

15 OCT 24 1966

EX-113

J. D. Whitford

INTD SEC.

54 OCT 28 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 8/19/66 captioned as above.

Referenced airtel and LHM refer to [redacted]

On 10/19/66 [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

The foregoing is for information. LHM will be submitted subsequently when informant advises [redacted]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

EX 101 REC-57 100-442529-1990

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Chicago (RM)
2 - New York (1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (RM)
4 - Atlanta (1- 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1- [redacted] (ANDREW YOUNG)

AGS:cb
(11)

11 OCT 24 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 OCT 28 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/24/66

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 8/1/66.

No information has been developed indicating influence in racial matters in the Las Vegas Division, either by the Communist Party, USA, or any other organizations or individuals.

Continual attention will be given to this matter by Las Vegas for any information indicating such influence, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:ksm
(4)

EX 101

REC-39 100-442529-1991

4 OCT 26 1966

INT. SEC.

OCT 28 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

C.I.R.M

Rerep, SA [redacted] Pittsburgh, 7/27/66. b6 b7C

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(5)

REC-42 100-442529-1992

16 OCT 27 1966

DISP SEC

7 OCT 31 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-60

URGENT 10-15-66 7:02 AM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

COMMUNIST PARTY-USA. MARXIST-LENINIST (CP, USA, M-L). IS-C.

C.I.R.M.

MARXIST-LENINIST

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT (LAPD) ADVISED TODAY ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY, AGE 15, WAS KILLED AT 1:50 AM, OCTOBER 14 LAST BY LAPD OFFICERS FOLLOWING A WILD CHASE THROUGH CITY STREETS AND FREEWAYS IN A STOLEN CAR. BIRKLEY FATALLY WOUNDED BY POLICE SHOTGUN AFTER LEAPING FROM WRECKED CAR WHICH WAS BEING DRIVEN BY BIRKLEY. POLICE FIRED AFTER BIRKLEY SEEMINGLY REACHED FOR PISTOL. BOOKED AT THE END OF THE CHASE ON SUSPICION OF GRAND THEFT AUTO WERE BERKLEY'S COMPANIONS, JAMES WILLIAM LINDSEY, [redacted] AND ANNA LOUIS PRYOR, [redacted]

ANONYMOUS SOURCE ON OCTOBER 14 LAST FURNISHED THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF THE FBI THE FOLLOWING LEAFLET:

"WATTS YOUTH MURDERED BY POLICE"

"ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY, 15 YEARS OLD, WHO LIVED HERE IN

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-441553-96

b6
b7C

100-442529

RECORDED

OCT 21 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

54 OCT 28 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

WATTS AT 8811 JOHN AVENUE, WAS MURDERED LAST NIGHT BY POLICE AS HE DROVE ON THE HOLLYWOOD FREEWAY IN NORTH HOLLYWOOD. THE YOUTH WAS UNARMED AND YET HE WAS BLOWN TO PIECES BY A SHOTGUN FIRED BY A RACIST COP. THIS MURDER REPRESENTS THE THIRD MURDER OF AN INNOCENT WORKER IN CALIFORNIA IN THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

"THE EXCUSE USED BY THE COPS FOR THIS LATEST MURDER WAS THAT YOUNG MR. BIRKLEY WAS DRIVING AN 'ALLEGEDLY' STOLEN AUTOMOBILE. IT HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED THAT THE AUTO BEING DRIVEN WAS ACTUALLY STOLEN, BUT EVEN IF IT WAS, DOES DRIVING A STOLEN AUTOMOBILE WARRENT THE DEATH PENALTY? OF COURSE NOT! THIS KILLING IS ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER BY THE RACIST IMPERIALIST POLICE. THE POLICE ARE HIRED KILLERS AND THUGS OF THE BOURGEOISIE WHOSE JOB IT IS TO BEAT DOWN THE WORKERS AND INTIMIDATE THE POOR AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. JUST AS WITH LEONARD DEADWYLER LAST SPRING, OR MATTHEW JOHNSON IN SAN FRANCISCO LAST MONTH, THE POLICE MURDERED ELMO BIRKLEY OF WATTS FOR BEING POOR, NOT FOR ANY CRIME HE COMMITTED AGAINST SOCIETY.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

(Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 3, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

"HOW MANY MORE MURDERS BY THE BOURGEOIS POLICE MUST THERE BE BEFORE THEY LEARN THEIR LESSON? THE PEOPLE MUST ORGANIZE INTO ARMED DEFENSE UNITS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM THE BRUTALITY OF THE POLICE. THE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE OF THE RULING CLASS AND ITS POLICE MUST BE MET WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE OF THE PEOPLE. THE ONLY WAY THAT THE WORKERS CAN LIBERATE THEMSELVES IS IF THEY ARM WITH GUNS AND ORGANIZE FOR THEIR OWN DEFENSE. THE ORGANIZED, UNIFIED STRENGTH OF THE PEOPLE, LED BY THE PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT, THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST) IS INVINCIBLE.

"PROTEST THE POLICE MURDER OF YOUR NEIGHBOR, ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY. ATTEND THE PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1966, AT 8 PM, AT THE PEOPLE'S VOICE BOOK STORE AND READING ROOM, 9122 SOUTH COMPTON AVENUE, LOS ANGELES CALIF. (CORNER OF S. COMPTON AVENUE AND E. 92ND STREET). TELEPHONE: 569-2542.

"STOP POLICE BRUTALITY; SUPPORT AND JOIN THE PEOPLE'S ARMED DEFENSE GROUPS. OPPOSE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE WITH

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XXX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 4, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE.

"ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST), LOS ANGELES BRANCH."

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, M-L IS A PRO PEKING COMMUNIST GROUP WHICH ADVOCATES VIOLENCE AND HAS BEEN ACTIVE IN THE WATTS AREA OF LOS ANGELES.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED A TOTAL OF APPROXIMATELY 16 INDIVIDUALS ATTENDED THE MEETING AND ONLY ABOUT EIGHT PERSONS IN ATTENDANCE AT ANY ONE TIME. SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS.

WATCH COMMANDER 77TH PRECINCT LAPD* ADVISED MEETING STARTED AT APPROXIMATELY 8 PM AND APPEARED TO HAVE ENDED AROUND 8:30 PM AS THERE WAS NO ONE IN ATTENDANCE AT THAT TIME. WATCH COMMANDER ALSO ADVISED THERE WERE APPROXIMATELY 12 INDIVIDUALS IN ATTENDANCE DURING EVENING AND THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS NOR ARRESTS.

SERGEANT F. K. RICE, LAPD* ADVISED AT 7:44 PM; SA [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted] 115TH INTG. REGION TWO ADVISED 9:12 PM; AND

* Los Angeles Police Department

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 5, FROM LOS ANGELES 150752

SA [redacted] SECRET SERVICE ADVISED 9:17 PM. ALL ADVISED

BY SA [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE: SOURCE IS [redacted] DATA CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TO PROTECT SOURCES. ~~SECRET~~.

RECEIVED: 7:27 AM LRC

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/24/66

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau dated 7/19/66.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

1cc 92 4 9tp

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS-deb

(6)

REC 10 100-442529-1993
EX 109
18 OCT 27 1966

DAT/SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bulet to Albany dated 8/28/64; EP letter to the Bureau dated 8/1/66.

This is to advise that on October 21, 1966 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who has some knowledge of the communist party and/or related activities in the El Paso area, advised that during the first three quarters of 1966 no information whatever has been received by him which would indicate in anyway communist influence in racial matters in the El Paso Division. In his conversations with current and former tentative Communist Party members there has been no information to indicate their interest in any racial activity or disturbances. b7D

Continued contact with sources in the El Paso Human Relations Council, NAACP, the El Paso Community Association, and the National Negro Progressive Society, Inc., all El Paso Organizations interested in racial integration, has failed to show any information which would indicate any communist influence in the organization or guidance of their activities.

In view of the above and since no information has been received from any source whatever regarding this matter no quarterly report is being submitted at this time .

2-Bureau (REG. AM)
1-New York (REG. AM) (Info)
1-El Paso

FJP:mad
(4)

REC 30 100-442529-1994

EX-109

19 OCT 28 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FD-205 (Rev. 1-10-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/24/66

FROM : SAC, New York (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
TS-C
OO: NY

SOG ACTION:
(Records Branch)

☐ Post and destroy
☐ File

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 11/1/66

Reason for the delinquency: Attention devoted to more expeditious matters

Date the report or necessary communication will reach the Bureau: 11/10/66

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

☐ No administrative action necessary.

333

INVSEC

41.5
60 | 2511
240
111
60
510
300
210

41.
60 | 2511
240
111
60
51

26.7
60 | 1604
120
404
360
440

RECD
NAVY INTELL DIV.
OCT 25 12 32 PM '66

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 10/20/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 10/5/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Lafile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 31 1966

157-6-26-1123

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)

LDJ/jae
(6)

ENCLOSURE
1 - RACIAL UNIT

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD (SS, CRS, CEA, CI)
Date Forw. OCT 25 1966
How Forw. R/SE
By ARK/BJR (Name illegible)

3 OCT 24 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-1123

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 2 1966

SUBJECT CONTROL

Source	Identity
1	[redacted]
2	
3	
4	
5	
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The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1 through 5 and source 7 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of a continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The address of the meeting of the Negro Commission, Southern California District Communist Party, mentioned under Section IV was 325 East 108th Street, the address of a current informant of the Los Angeles Office. For this reason, the address was not set out in the LHM.

The Progressive Labor Party leaflet referred to under Section IV was obtained by SA [redacted]

In the two week period from 10/2/66 through 10/16/66, 14 potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised, according to Bureau instructions, regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
October 20, 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442529 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 4, 1966, II-1, was an article reporting that conditions in the poverty areas where Negroes and Mexican-Americans live were becoming worse, even though the general Los Angeles area was most prosperous. The article furnished statistics that the average family income in these areas had dropped nearly $400 in the last five years, that 26 per cent of the households in South Los Angeles were headed by women, and between two and three per cent more families were in the poverty category than in 1960.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 6, 1966, Part 8, Page 1, was an article reporting the opening of a Police Malpractice Complaint Center in the Pacoima area of Los Angeles, California. The Center was established by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). The director of the Center, David Fulton, Jr., stated the Pacoima area was "smoldering" and stated "whether it blows up may depend on offices such as this one."

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of October 13, 1966, Page A-3, was an article reporting that a California assembly group was probing the coverage of race riots by newspapers. Some newsmen present indicated they believed newspaper coverage had contributed to racial violence while others opposed any attempt to limit such news coverage since they felt that a press information center in the area of a riot would bog down the collection of news.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 13, 1966, Page A-6, was an editorial by Colonel Leon H. Washington, Jr., commenting upon the reconstruction of larger businesses in the general Watts area. The editorial commended the businesses

who were rebuilding and urged respect for law and order as the community's way of rewarding such businessmen.

On October 6, 1966, Sheldon Charles Mays, Realtor and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) member, stated he learned that the organization called "Sons of Watts" had made a series of records which they had sent to San Francisco during its recent racial distrubances. The records urged an attitude of calm and an end to violence. Mr. Mays did not know whether these recordings were used or not.

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of October 6, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that Dr. Raymond Jordan, head of a group of volunteer workers with the Operation Headstart program had held a meeting at which he predicted racial violence unless funds for their program were forthcoming. Reverend Jordan was quoted as stating that if the Democratic Party wanted to keep California they would have to deal with "the little people."

On October 14, 1966, Source 1, a [redacted] b7D advised the "Los Angeles Herald-Dispatch," published by Mrs. Pat Alexander, was considered to be an agitating influence in the Negro community. Source states Mrs. Alexander appeared intent upon disrupting the Negro community and causing strife and violence.

On October 10, 1966, George Ernest Bryant, President of the Urban League in Los Angeles, advised he believed the racial situation in Los Angeles was improving. He mentioned several efforts being made by the people of Watts to help themselves. He cited the sponsoring of a baseball team by the Urban League, a training course for Negro girls in the Watts area, and numerous activities at community parks which provide recreation for the youth of the area.

Compton, California

Compton, California, is an area immediately south of the Watts area of Los Angeles, California.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

On October 4, 1966, Captain Harold Lindemulder, Compton Police Department, advised that there appeared to be no increase in tensions which could result in racial violence; however, he pointed out that housing in the Compton area is becoming scarce and Negroes are attempting to move into Lynwood, California, a Caucasian area east of the Watts area and north of Compton. He stated Lynwood newspapers reported that the Caucasians of the area are opposing such a move by Negroes, and stated Lynwood, or an area nearby, could become a possible future trouble spot in the matter of racial unrest.

Pomona, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 6, 1966, I-13, was an article reporting that training sessions on human relations were being given by the Pomona Unified School District, in an effort to improve racial relations in the Pomona area.

San Pedro, California

On October 4, 1966, Lieutenant Leonard, Harbor Division, LAPD, advised there was no increase in the potential for violence in that area as a result of a recent LAPD arrest at a Mexican-American wedding in San Pedro. He advised disturbances resulting from Mexican-American celebrations are common and do not constitute a new problem for the LAPD.

Venice, California

Venice is a section of Los Angeles policed by the LAPD.

On October 3, 1966, Sergeant Warren Schroeder, Watch Commander, Venice Division, LAPD, advised the racial situation had been quiet since a disturbance on September 28, 1966, but stated tension was high and racial violence could occur at any moment.

In the "Evening Star News" of Culver City, California, issue of October 3, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that the LAPD had reported recent disturbances in Venice had been caused by a group of "young trouble makers." The article reported Venice had "more than its share of bitterness, deep poverty and violence potential." The LAPD stated that there was an increasing incidence of rock throwing at patrol cars, and the same group of young people were always involved. The article continued with interviews of older Negroes in the area who agreed that trouble was always caused by a few, and interviews with young Negroes who blamed police methods for the increased trouble in the area.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 10, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that an angry crowd of 20 to 30 men took a drunk suspect from two arresting police officers in the 600 block of Indiana Avenue, Venice. The crowd assaulted the officers. Fifteen police cars responded and arrested three Negro men on suspicion of taking a prisoner from an officer. The drunk suspect escaped.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, Page A-1, was an article reporting that Venice was becoming a slum area with high unemployment, with its employed being engaged in menial jobs. The Negro population was reported at about 10,000. Older Negro residents of the area were reportedly resentful of newcomers to the area, many of whom are in conflict with the law.

On October 12, 1966, Source 1, a [redacted] advised that Captain Jack Morris had been in charge of the Venice Police Department for a considerable period of time. He stated Captain Morris did not totally enforce the law in the Negro community and considered retreat from a serious situation as being justified in some instances. Top LAPD officials thereupon decided that in view of recent flareups it was time to place a

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more aggressive officer in charge of the Venice Division. Captain Morris was thereupon replaced by Captain Thomas McTighe who was instructed to "clean up the area." Source advised many inhabitants of the Venice area were extremely unhappy with the change in administration. Captain McTighe has made efforts to maintain a strong position and enforce the law.

In the "Evening Outlook," newspaper of Santa Monica, California, issue of October 12, 1966, Page 6, was an article reporting that a Police Malpractice Complaint Center had been opened in Venice, California, in a center sponsored by the Methodist Church. The Center was operated by the ACLU. Reverend D. Michael Cooney, pastor of the above church, stated they were aware of tensions in the Negro community and felt the center would provide a channel of communication in the community.

In the "Evening Star News" of Culver City, California, issue of October 14, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that the LAPD, civic leaders and Negro residents got together recently in Venice and established a "Community Committee" to work on the problem of police-community relations. The meeting was chaired by Virgil Brown, president of the Santa Monica-Venice Chapter, NAACP, and other prominent Negro leaders were present. Captain McTighe (above) tentatively agreed to have three or four police officers confer with the group once a week in an effort to iron out differences. Several speakers charged the police had harrassed the recently established ACLU Complaint Center by placing police cars in front of the Center. Captain McTighe denied any knowledge of such action. John Fleming, director of "Project Action," a Negro self-help organization in the area, named the committee to work with the police.

Santa Barbara, California

On October 17, 1966, Dr. Eugene Harris, president of the Santa Barbara Chapter, NAACP, advised there appeared to be

little potential for violence in the Santa Barbara area because of the small Negro population, the moderate Negro demands, and because of work done among the poorer Negro families to organize and channelize their complaints.

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Herald-Examiner" of October 4, 1966, Page A-15, was an article reporting that Mayor Samuel Yorty, in a speech given at Houston, Texas, had stated that Communist agitators and extremists were working in Los Angeles to spark more violence. He stated Communists had carried on a long campaign of charging police brutality in Los Angeles, which created the climate for an outbreak. Yorty also pointed out that in 1964 the National Urban League had rated Los Angeles as the best large city in the nation for the Negro.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, was an article reporting that the Community Conservation Corps (CCC), funded by the Department of Labor and local organizations, would extend its program through November 30, 1966. The CCC program was established to enlist young people to work in cleaning up and transforming Watts and other areas in Watts, California. The group helped create "vest-pocket parks" and playgrounds throughout the community.

John Wesley Harris, Jr.

On July 27, 1966, source 2 advised that as of that date John Wesley Harris, Jr., was a member of the Los Angeles Club, Progressive Labor Party (PLP)(see appendix).

On October 7, 1966, source 3 advised that John Harris had been recently indicted by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Source advised Harris had telephonically contacted Stokely Carmichael of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on October 6, 1966 concerning Carmichael's possible public appearance in Los Angeles to speak for the recently formed "Committee to Defend John Harris" (CDJH).

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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On October 12, 1966, source 4 advised he had learned that Carmichael was coming to Los Angeles in the near future to make speeches in the Watts area. Carmichael's expenses are to be paid by the CDJH, and funds raised by his speeches are to be divided equally between the CDJH and SNCC.

On October 10, 1966, source 5 advised that at a meeting of the Negro Commission, Southern Californis District Communist Party (SCDCP) in Los Angeles, Bill Taylor, vice-chairman of the SCDCP, stated that "old" criminal syndicalism laws, originally passed against the Communists, were being used to stop Negroes from speaking. He gave as examples the arrest of Stokely Carmichael in the South and John Harris in Los Angeles. He stated since this was the case, the Communist Party (CP) must back Harris in his court fight and they must do everything to obtain the support of as many organizations as possible. Taylor stated the CP would work through the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (see appendix) or through the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (see appendix) to help Harris.

On October 12, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI obtained a four-page PLP leaflet concerning John Harris at a literature booth on the University of California at Los Angeles campus. A copy of this leaflet is attached.

On October 14, 1966, source 1 advised Elmo J. Birkley, male Negro, age 15, was shot and killed by a LAPD officer during the early morning hours of October 14, 1966. Source stated the police chased Birkley in a stolen automobile on a high-speed chase on the Hollywood Freeway. When the car became involved in a minor accident, Birkley leaped out of the car, reached toward his belt as if reaching for a gun, and was shot with a shotgun. In the car with Birkley were James William Lindsey, [redacted] and Anna Louise Pryor, [redacted] Source stated Birkley was on probation, Lindsey was on parole and Pryor had a prior criminal record including violation of parole, suspicion

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of burglary and possession of marijuana. Source 1 stated top police officials were concerned over possible racial violence as a result of the shooting.

On October 14, 1966, source 6 furnished a CP, USA Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA M-L) leaflet concerning the shooting of Birkley, a copy of which is attached. This leaflet announced a meeting concerning the shooting of Birkley, to be held on October 14, 1966.

On October 14, 1966, source 7 advised there was a CP, USA M-L meeting at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles, with a total of approximately 16 individuals in attendance.

On October 15, 1966, the LAPD advised that the above meeting started at approximately 8:00 P.M. and appeared to have ended at about 8:30 P.M., as there was no one in attendance at that time. The LAPD estimated approximately 12 persons were in attendance at the meeting.

In the "Valley Times," newspaper of Van Nuys, California, issue of October 18, 1966, Page 16, was an article reporting that the Sons of Watts and the Community Alert Patrol, Negro self-help organizations, were credited with preventing possible incidents during the past week end as a result of the shotgun death of Elmo J. Birkley (above). The article quoted Sergeant Cornelius Cooper, of the LAPD Community Relations Bureau, as stating that teams of men numbering almost 100 from the two organizations were on the streets over the week end to avert possible violence. Sergeant Cooper stated the patrols were "highly successful" and no incidents were reported. Cooper referred to a "CP, USA" (CP, USA M-L) leaflet (above) which was distributed in Watts, which stated Birkley was killed by "police executioners."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of October 3, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting a group of middle class Negro women

from the Leimert Park section of Los Angeles had formed a group called "The Feminine Touch, Incorporated" to help the residents of Watts and other poor Negro areas of Los Angeles in any way they could. Mrs. Barbara J. Dyce, president of the organization, stated they were offering to help the areas by doing what the residents felt was necessary, rather than what the group believed was necessary. The group plans to donate half the funds raised to self-help Negro organizations and the other half to the more traditional Negro organizations in order to bring the militant and conservative Negro groups together.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under Section IV above are active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

John Harris
Member of the Los Angeles Club, PLP

Bill Taylor
Vice-chairman of the SCDCP

Mrs. Barbara J. Dyce
President of "The Feminine Touch, Incorporated"

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No change

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of October 6, 1966, Page A-1, was an article reporting that Los Angeles Assemblyman Mervyn M. Dymally called for legislation requiring the immediate dismissal of policemen who discharge their weapons when their life is not in danger. Dymally referred to the shooting of a Negro in the recent riot in San Francisco, and to the shooting of May, 1966, of Leonard Deadwyler in Los Angeles. Dymally also criticized police for being insensitive to the problems in "the ghetto" and stated their attitude appeared to be "that crime goes with poverty and that it must be kept from spreading to better neighborhoods."

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

No change.

SUPPORT BLACK REVOLUTIONARIES

Defend John Harris ....
arrested for "criminal syndicalism"

John Harris, Progressive Labor Party organizer in Watts faces 1 to 14 years as a "criminal syndicalist". His crime -- passing out leaflets at the Deadwyler inquest pointing out that the cop who shot Deadwyler was a murderer and moreover denouncing the system that creates such a "legal" murder.

At 5:30 p.m. September 20, 1966, six plainclothesmen broke into the house where John Harris lives. Although claiming to have a warrant they refused to show it. They handcuffed John Harris and then ransacked the apartment throwing things around, ripping down pictures and causing other damage. They carried off boxes of personal property of the three people who live there as "evidence". They also took PL literature that was stored there. For example, they took 250 copies of the new PL magazine, copies of Spark and Free Student. They also took books and notes for classes, all this as "evidence".

WHAT IS "CRIMINAL SYNDICALISM?"

The criminal syndicalism law states that is is illegal to speak or leaflet so as to advocate "change in industrial ownership" or "effect political change" by so-called criminal means. A Grand Jury meeting secretly apparently decided this is what John was doing, and set the bail at $15,000.

Criminal syndicalism is an anti-labor law passed in 1919 and was last used to convict farm labor organizers in the Sacramento Valley in 1937. The law is meant to deal with revolutionary socialists and is a candid reflection of the undemocratic essence of a class

divided society. I[redacted]e the anti-riot portions [redacted] the proposed Civil Rights law, it is intended as a weapon against those who call for fundamental change. Such was John's offense. He questioned the "justice" of the Deadwyler hearing and advocated revolutionary solutions. In so doing he was in perfect tune with the mood of the black community of South Los Angeles. Clearly, a "criminal syndicalist" is someone who represents a view dangerous to America's rulers. ("You have your freedom until you need it," says Bertrand Russell.)

WHO IS JOHN HARRIS?

John Harris was born and raised in Birmingham, Alabama, the son of a steelworker. From his earliest years, he was exposed to systematic racial oppression and injustice and he early determined to fight it. When in 1960 the freedom riders came to town he joined with them. Later in college he became chairman of the Howard University chapter of SNCC. In 1964 he left school to work in the South where he was project director for SNCC in Sunflower County, Mississippi -- stronghold of the Ku Klux Klan. There he was arrested and beaten by the cops and his home was attacked by the Klan. From his one and a half year's experience in Mississippi he concluded that more basic changes were necessary. He left the South and came to Los Angeles shortly after the Watts rebellion. Having seen the effects of the police riot and having heard about the systematic police murder of scores of black citizens, he decided to do political work in Watts. In December, 1965, impressed with the work of Bill Epton and the program of the Progressive Labor Party, he joined PL and became a revolutionary communist.

WHY THIS ARREST NOW?

In fact, they are arresting John to scare and terrorize PL members and others who protest conditions in the black ghetto. Although John is not guilty of any criminal or illegal act, he certainly is guilty of protesting the wretched living conditions in Watts. He has spoken and written about the fact that real income in Watts declined 8% since 1960 while rising in the rest of L.A. He has passed out leaflets which pointed out that in Watts is one of the biggest concentrations of industry -- yet black people living there aren't given jobs in these plants, and that there is 37% unemployment there. He has constantly

worked to expose the outrages of Yorty's brutal cops in Watts who constantly murder and maim black people, the Deadwyler case being only one example. He has publically denounced the war in Vietnam and urged his black brothers not to fight in that war. He has told them to oppose the draft and warmly supported such people as Richmond and Key who refused to be inducted on the grounds that they are a colonial minority and shouldn't fight the colonial master's dirty war against colored people of Southeast Asia. What is more, John has held classes which sought to get at the root cause of U.S. oppression both at home and abroad. He has not hesitated to name the real enemy, U.S. imperialism, and has stated unequivocally that imperialism in this country must be replaced by a socialist system. He has stated openly that he is a communist and proud of it. For this he was arrested on "criminal syndicalism".

HARLEM—PHILADELPHIA—ATLANTA—LOS ANGELES—

In Harlem, late in 1964 Bill Epton, chairman of Harlem PL, was indicted for "criminal anarchy" -- his crime - trying to organize a peaceful demonstration to protest the murder of black people during the "police riots" that summer. A year later he was found guilty; he is now out on $25,000 appeal bond. This summer in Philadelphia, young SNCC workers were falsely charged with possessing dynamite and

held on huge bail. Their crime -- organizing in the black community. Next it was the turn of the Atlanta cops who, after brutally suppressing a protest by black citizens of another police murder, arrested Stokely Carmichael for inciting to riot. His crime -- advancing the slogan black power. Now in Los Angeles John Harris is arrested for criminal syndicalism. Tomorrow, no doubt, it will be somebody in San Francisco. And the "crime" will again be the same -- organizing the black community around a militant program.

It is clear Johnson is ordering his local stooges to begin a nationwide round-up of all black militants who refuse to sell out, because rebellions in black ghettos are harming his war effort. Though the charges are serious and the bail huge, we declare that the real guilty ones are Johnson and company for pursuing the genocidal war against Vietnam; Yorty and the police who daily are brutally murdering and maiming black people; the General Motors and Goodyear plants in South L.A. who poison the air of Watts but refuse to hire its residents. We must expect that as we get more effective in our protests, repression such as this will get worse. But this won't stop us, on the contrary we will redouble our efforts!

WHAT CAN BE DONE? Politically, all honest people interested in building a truly just society must break from the "two party" farce conducted by the American ruling class. Work to free themselves and others from the illusions of this system. It was under this "lesser evil" Brown that this frame-up was concocted. Recognize that in the black ghettos the battle has already been joined. That the war against imperialism is a class war. The victory of the Vietnamese people and the struggles of all other colonial peoples is a part of our own crucial struggle against the "free enterprising" system of exploitation and war.

Finally: Support the program and work of John Harris and the Progressive Labor Party. Money is desperately needed.

Progressive Labor Party
P. O. Box 19930
Los Angeles 19, California

For information on PL forums and classes, write to the above address.

WATTS YOUTH MURDERED BY POLICE

Elmo Jerry Birkley, 15 years old, who lived here in Watts at 8811 John Avenue, was murdered last night by police as he drove on the Hollywood Freeway in North Hollywood. The youth was unarmed and yet he was blown to pieces by a shotgun fired by a racist cop. This murder represents the third murder of an innocent worker in California in the last six months.

The excuse used by the cops for this latest murder was that young Mr. Birkley was driving an "allegedly" stolen automobile. It has not been confirmed that the auto being driven was actually stolen, but even if it was, does driving a stolen automobile warrent the death penalty? Of course not! This killing is another brutal murder by the racist imperialist police. The police are hired killers and thugs of the bourgeoisie whose job it is to beat down the workers and intimidate the poor as much as possible. Just as with Leonard Deadwyler last Spring, or Matthew Johnson in San Francisco last month, the police murdered Elmo Birkley of Watts for being poor, not for any crime he committed against society.

How many more murders by the bourgeois police must there be before they learn their lesson? The people must organize into armed defense units in order to protect themselves from the brutality of the police. The reactionary violence of the ruling class and its police must be met with the revolutionary violence of the people. The only way that the workers can liberate themselves is if they arm with guns and organize for their own defense. The organized, unified strength of the people, led by the Party of the proletariat, the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist) is invincible.

PROTEST THE POLICE MURDER OF YOUR NEIGHBOR, ELMO JERRY BIRKLEY. ATTEND THE PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1966, AT 8 PM, AT THE PEOPLE'S VOICE BOOK STORE AND READING ROOM, 9122 SOUTH COMPTON AVENUE, LOS ANGELES (CORNER OF S. COMPTON AVENUE AND E. 92ND STREET). TELEPHONE: 569-2542.

Stop police brutality; support and join the People's Armed Defense Groups. OPPOSE REACTIONARY VIOLENCE WITH REVOLUTIONARY VIOLENCE.

Issued by the Communist Party, U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), Los Angeles Branch.

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104, describes this committee as follows:

1. "A 'branch' of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual management, direction and supervision' of Communist Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated to the national organization known as the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born ***' The American Committee and the 'various area or local committees * * * constitute * * * one organization within the meaning of the * * * statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Subversive Activities Control Board found the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born to be a 'Communist-front organization' and ordered it to register as such with the Attorney General."

(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 109-53, Report and Order with respect to the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12, and 51.)

2. "Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and one of its 'most complex affiliates.' 'The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born'; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations'.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS
formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born, Los Angeles Committee for
Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born

"Control of the local organizations * * * was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore, subject to the discipline of the Party * * * The local affiliates * * * were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas.

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949. Publicly identified Communist ROSE CHERNIN served as 'the operation head' since the time of its organization.

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and 59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956, House Report #53, February 11, 1957, p. 5.)"

The "People's World", a West Coast communist newspaper, issue of 4/23/66, contained an account of results of the 16th Annual Conference of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights and Protection of Foreign Born which was held 4/16/66. The accomplishments include a change of name for the organization to Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, inasmuch as Defense of the Bill of Rights is all inclusive.

A source advised on 4/25/66 that the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights, still referred to by many individuals as the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is currently active in the Los Angeles area.

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APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL stated at a meeting of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) had set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

A second source advised in November, 1965, that CHARLENE MITCHELL was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the SSCDC is currently in existence.

APPENDIX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/26/66

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: OCIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

ReBhlet to Bureau 7-13-66.

No information has been received during the period 7-1-66 through 9-30-66 of any CP activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

99

REC-42 100-442529-1995

EX-113

OCT 28 1966

INT. SEC.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:et
(4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Remy letter dated 7/28/66.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

1 cc-92497D

(2) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Springfield (100-10317)

ST-114

THE/dlh
(4)

REC 11 100-442529-1996

3 OCT 31 1966

51 NOV 10 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 8/1/66.

No information has been developed during the period, 8/1/66 through 10/31/66, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

MHB/jcs
(5)

REC 11

3 OCT 31 1966

1997

DEPT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	10/28/66	10/17/66 - 10/21/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: GORDON M. SIM — TYPED BY: ssl

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON M. SIM, dated 7/28/66, at Los Angeles.

- [redacted] -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters contained in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1998 REC-25

ST-114

18 OCT 31 1966

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3-Los Angeles (100-66078)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC, SER,		
Request Recd.		ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	11/7/66		
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RK		
By	BY:			

67 NOV 9 1966

Agent who received Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist [redacted] (CP, USA M-L) leaflet on 5/26/66, was SA [redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit reports on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS:

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-2 [redacted]	
LA T-3 [redacted]	
LA T-4 [redacted]	
LA T-5 [redacted]	
LA T-6 [redacted]	

LA 100-66078

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-7	
LA T-8	
LA T-9	
LA T-10	
LA T-11	
LA T-12	
LA T-13	
LA T-14	
LA T-15	
LA T-16	
LA T-17	

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of WILLIAM TAYLOR

100-66078-962

Characterization of
DANIEL GRAY

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-18 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-19 [redacted]	
LA T-20 [redacted]	
LA T-21 [redacted]	100-66078-894 -962
LA T-22 [redacted]	100-66078-923
LA T-23 [redacted]	100-66078-923
LA T-24 [redacted]	100-66078-991
LA T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS
LA T-26 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-27 [redacted]	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LA 100-66078

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-28 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-29 [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1-Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1-OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1-FIO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: GORDON M. SIM Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 10/28/66

Field Office File #: 100-66078 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in racial situations through W. E. B. Du Bois Club and the South Side Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC) and the SCDCP plans and strategy in helping those in the Negro community set forth. Activities of Communist Party, USA, Marxist - Leninist (CP, USA, M-L); Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist - Leninist Communist Party; and the Progressive Labor Party set forth.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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DETAILS:

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (5/23/66)
LA T-2 (6/10/66)

At an SCDCP Youth Convention held on May 21, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, a report on the events concerning the LEONARD DEADWYLER inquest was given. The CP decided to take the following action:

1. Try to get other white organizations and peace candidates to make statements demanding that the police officer involved be tried for murder.
2. Organize a telegram and letter writing campaign to the District Attorney demanding the police officer be tried.

Sources advised that the feeling of the CP was that they did not want whites to go to the inquest because they were afraid it might lead to a racial outburst and this was not the image they wanted to portray. It was decided to have a broad press conference on Tuesday, May 24, 1966, where people would make statements. A mass meeting would also be called at which time a demonstration would be called for. The CP wanted to have this demonstration in a white section of town so that no incidents between black and white would occur. They would also try to keep it away from the county courthouse. The CP line is to throw as much attention and pressure as possible on the mayor and chief of police and not have this attention diverted by racial conflict.

On May 7, 1966, LEONARD DEADWYLER, a Negro, was shot and killed by Los Angeles Police Department Officer JEROLD M. BOVA, who stopped his car for speeding while DEADWYLER was taking his pregnant wife to the hospital. A cornor's inquest into the shooting of DEADWYLER was held during the weekdays from May 19, to May 31, 1966, on which date the jury returned a majority verdict, "accidental homicide", in the matter.

LA T-3 (6/1/66)
LA T-4 (6/3/66)

A meeting of the 24th Congressional District Section, SCDCP, was held on May 22, 1966, at 4946 Marathon Avenue, to discuss the Draft Program of the CP. During this discussion the question of Negroes in trade unions and labor in general came up. It was stated that trade unions were not taking civil rights into consideration, and too, that they, the CP, must demand that Negroes be taken into trade unions. It was also stated that the CP's future depended on how the Negro fared in the end; that in order for communists to confront the white person about the problems of the Negro, communists must know the problems of the Negro.

LA T-5 (6/3/66)

A SCDCP district-wide meeting was held on May 27, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The Mexican-American resolution was discussed, which dealt with the isolation of the party and the Mexican people and the failure of the party to recognize their shortcomings and potential.

LA T-6 (6/8/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on June 1, 1966, at 5131 South St. Andrews Place, the election of delegates to the SCDCP District Convention took place. All Negroes were elected and one of those present claimed that the fear of offending the Negro and the apparent bending over backward in

siding with the Negro was happening throughout the party.

LA T-7 (6/13/66)
LA T-8 (6/20/66)
LA T-9 (9/1/66)

The SCDCP District Convention was held on June 12, 1966, at Dooto's Music Center, 13440 South Central Avenue. DOROTHY HEALEY was the main speaker and one of her remarks was that every white comrade must be alert regarding civil rights issues; that too many separate organizations were in the civil rights field thereby reducing unity among them; and that no strong front existed by the white community in the Negro movement.

DOROTHY HEALEY is publically known as Chairman of the SCDCP.

LA T-10 (6/17/66)

On June 13, 1966, there was a follow-up meeting of the members of the Resolution Committee and the delegates to the National Convention of the CP, USA. This meeting was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. Most of the resolutions for the National Convention were passed on with comments of approval. The resolution on the Negro people's movement was accepted with the agreement that it needed to be strengthened.

LA T-11 (7/12/66)

At a meeting of the Monterey Park Club, SCDCP, held on July 11, 1966, at 332 West Gleason Street, Monterey Park, during a discussion on the Negro movement, one of those present stated that the CP had lost its chance to help the Negro; that they now have so many benefits they could not possibly promise more and then produce.

LA T-10 (8/3/66)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held on July 28, 1966, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, one of those present projected the idea that the commission should attempt to lay the foundation for the discussion of activities that would bring about the unity of the Negro people with labor and with the white community; that a Negro-Negro, Negro-labor, and Negro-white alliance was of the utmost importance.

LA T-12 (8/2/66)
LA T-8 (8/10/66)

At a meeting of the District Committee and Section Organizers, SCDCP, held on July 30, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, it was stated that the left must work on the common issues in a united way and that the struggle for peace must be tied up with domestic issues in terms of the Negro people's rights. It was also stated that the question of "black power" could and must be understood and worked out by the left and other organized progressive forces.

LA T-13 (8/26/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on August 24, 1966, at 1235 West 68th Street, one of those present spoke on the Mexican question and stated that the party must do a lot of work on the Mexican question because most Mexicans did not know what the CP stood for.

LA T-2 (9/8/66)

The SCDCP sponsored a Marxist class held on August 31, 1966, at 1661 Federal Avenue. The topic for this class was "Imperialism and the Negro Revolution." The present and past conditions in the United States around the American Negro were discussed.

LA T-14 (9/16/66)

On September 11, 1966, the Southwest Regional Conference of Mexican-American CP Members met at 3875 City Terrace Drive. It was stated that they had to unite the Mexican-American and the Negro in their war on poverty program, and too, that within one year a Mexican-American should be appointed to be a spokesman for the CP in connection with Mexican-American matters. It was also stated that one page of the "People's World" (PW) should be printed in the Spanish language.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

(2) COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH MATTERS

LA T-2 (6/14/66)

At a meeting sponsored by the SCDCP held on May 20, 1966, at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, there was a discussion on the coming National Convention of the CP, USA. During this discussion a report was given evaluating CP youth activities throughout the country. A comment was made that money was available to sponsor and support full time personnel to work in the Watts area of Los Angeles throughout the summer. Each comrade was urged to evaluate his own abilities and to attempt to organize his life around donating a large portion of time to this summer project. It was stated that the Negro question and its ramifications throughout the country was one of the most important questions in America today in relation to the growth of the party.

LA T-5 (6/17/66)

An SCDCP District-wide meeting was held on June 3, 1966, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. One of those present spoke of the need to unite behind the Negro youth in protesting to the police because they, the Negro youth, were being picked up and beaten for no reason at all. The adults were asked

to give support to the youth because they were unable to solve their problems.

LA T-15 (8/17/66)

During a discussion of CP youth matters on August 3, 1966, at 1539 Fourth Avenue, one of those present stressed the need to place more Negroes in leadership throughout the youth apparatus and the party as a whole. This person said that he felt that any time one had any type of discussion on the Negro question without the value of a Negro leading the discussion was a mistake.

(3) W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS
(SEE APPENDIX FOR W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)

LA T-1 (6/6/66)

On May 31, 1966, a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Los Angeles Du Bois Clubs (LA DBC) was held at 2017½ West Beverly Glen Drive. During the discussion the question of guerilla tactics and violence which the LA DBC would engage in in the event of another Watts riot came up. It was mentioned that a LA DBC "guerilla tactics committee" be formed to work out what the LA DBC could do in the event of another outbreak. One of those present said that if the Negro people wanted the riot, they should support them by rioting along with them.

LA T-1 (7/19/66)

During the LA DBC conference held on July 17, 1966, at the Sunset Recreation Center on the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) campus, all of those present discussed the present Negro movement. He said the left and the LA DBC could not just play an agitational role but that they were actually going to have to get in the struggle and participate in it. He said just pointing out the enemy was not enough

but that they had to help the Negro burn down the enemy's place.

LA T-16 (8/22/66)

A special meeting of the LA DBC was held on August 21, 1966, at the Sunset Vista room of the UCLA campus recreational center. DANIEL GRAY spoke at this meeting as a representative of the Non-Violent Action Committee, and stated the whites present had better choose their sides now "before the next time," since a white friend or enemy could "get lost in the action." He stated the whites claim they want to help "us poor Negroes" but no whites were seen burning cars or looting last time. He stated,"if it goes again we won't be shooting around the cops this time but at them and with a lot more accuracy to." He stated even the fire bombs would be strategically set. He referred to no particular planned events during his speech.

LA T-17 (7/9/65)

57 F. DANIEL GRAY was then a member of the Central Los Angeles Club of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

(4) SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SEE APPENDIX)

LA T-18 (7/27/66)
LA T-19 (7/18/66)
LA T-20 (7/18/66)

The semi-monthly meeting of the MSS Committee, SCDCP, was held on July 11, 1966, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, during which meeting the financial condition of the South Side Citizens Devense Committee (SSCDC) was discussed. The Executive Director of this committee had not received any

salary for her full time job since January. It was pointed out that this committee was without funds to carry on the legal fights it had been conducting. Several affairs had been organized by the SSCDC to raise money but the party comrades always failed to show up and never got others to attend. It was proposed that the financial condition of the SSCDC be discussed in each party club and section and that each club contribute a monthly sustainer to the committee.

LA T-13 (7/29/66)

Source advised that he learned recently that every CP club in the MSS, SCDCP, had agreed to pay $.50 extra per month to pay the expenses of the SSCDC.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

(1) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST - LENINIST) (CP,USA, M-L)(SEE APPENDIX)

On May 26, 1966, a Special Agent of the FBI in Los Angeles obtained a copy of a leaflet captioned, "YORTY is a Liar", issued by the CP, USA, M-L. This leaflet was obtained in front of the Los Angeles County Court House and read as follows:

"Last Saturday, Mayor Yorty of Los Angeles called for the arrest of Communists, and he singled out the Communist Party U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), saying 'the time has come for the arrest and prosecution of persons openly trying to incite riot in our city'. Mayor Yorty is shouting 'red' in a big political grandstand to hide the real facts of the situation, in his polularity contest with his close associate Governor Brown. We say boycott the elections!

"It is really the capitalist system, and not the Communists that was responsible for the recent outbreak in Watts in protest to the murder of Leonard Deadwyler;

"it is really the capitalist system, and not the Communists that was responsible for the Watts uprising of August 1965. U.S. imperialism's reactionary and racist policies - as pursued by their representatives Yorty, Parker, and Brown, in oppressing the workers, expecially in the minority districts, could bring forth only the most violent protest from the people in response to the reactionary violence of the bourgeois state aparatus. Mayor Yorty is shouting 'red' as a smokescreen to cover for the reactionary policies of U. S. monopoly capital. Yorty has no more right to arrest the Communists than Officer Bova had to murder Leonard Deadwyler!

"Yorty, in attacking the Communist Party U. S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), shows that he knows the difference between our Party and the revisionist Dorothy Healey, who is on Yorty's side. It is hard to tell the difference between Yorty and Healey - they are both for 'lower taxes', 'war on poverty', and they both support the Johnson administration. Oh, tell us please do, Mr. Mayor, what are the differences between yourself and Mrs. Healey.

"The Brown-Yorty-Parker administration has already placed its verdict on the Deadwyler case - officer Bova will be defended by the court for his murder of Leonard Deadwyler. The inquest is a show trial in which is paraded a score of police officers and witnesses, only to come forward with a pre-determined verdict in support of the police brutality of the bourgeois state aparatus.

"Our Party states that the workers can fight against police brutality only by organizing into people's defense groups. We must answer the reactionary violence of the ruling class by the revolutionary violence of the people. As our General Secretary, M. I. Laski stated, 'Our aim is to lead the working class in revolution,

SI

"we will develop and encourage people's defense groups for the defense of the working class against the terror of the ruling class'.

"ISSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (MARXIST-LENINIST)

"For further information, call (213) 569-2542, or write:
THE SECRETARIAT c/o WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL BOOK STORE
9122 So. Compton Ave.
L. A., Calif., 90002"

LA T-21 (7/18/66)

On July 18, 1966, source furnished the following mimeographed leaflet issued by the CP, USA, M-L, entitled "Armed Workers can be Free":

"People of Watts, organize for defense against police brutality. The police, agents of the rich, are paid to keep the poor under direct oppression. They are paid to beat and murder workers. The workers must arm to defend themselves against this reactionary violence. The People's Armed Defense Group is organizing for the protection of workers from police brutality.

"It is the right of everyone to arm for defense against attack. The workers of Watts must use this right. The people can curb the brutality of the police in only one way - by defending themselves.

"The rich are a small minority. They fear the anger of the poor. They must hire 'legalized' murderers (police) to protect their weak, selfish interests. The poor are kept in 'their place' by consistant abuse and attack. 'Their place', according to the capitalist, is in the welfare offices or on jobs that barely pay enough to keep a person alive.

"The capitalist system, based on the exploitation of the many by the few, cannot resolve the problems of the poor. The rich grow and remain wealthy on your poverty. In order to keep you poor, hungry, jobless and without the basic necessities of modern life which are rightfully yours, the rich must use violence. They depend on the police to use brutality against the workers. You need not take this abuse. Police brutality can be checked if the people are armed in their own defense.

"Mayor Yorty and Police Chief Parker are representatives of the rich and administors of police brutality. They are not concerned with the democratic rights of the people. They will not protect or help you. They are paid to keep you oppressed and exploited. You cannot depend on these officials of the bourgoios state for help. The working class can only depend on themselves. Organized into self defense groups, the people can begin to protect their rights and interests. The People's Armed Defense Group can help you organize self defense groups.

"JOIN NOW! COME TO:
9122 S. Compton Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif., 90002
Phone: 569-2542

"PUBLIC MEETINGS on alternate Fridays at 8:00 p.m.
NEXT MEETINGS: July 1, July 15, July 29, August 12

"Free sample magazines: Workers' International Book Store featuring REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE FROM AROUND THE WORLD
COME IN

"ISSUED BY THE PEOPLE'S ARMED DEFENSE GROUP AND THE LOS ANGELES BRANCH OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (MARXIST - LENINIST)

"WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!"

LA T-22 (7/31/66)

At a weekly meeting of the CP, USA, M-L, held on July 29, 1966, in Los Angeles, a proposed demonstration in front of the Watts Police Department to commemorate the killing of Watts workers in August, 1965, was planned for August 11, 1966. They planned to use a truck and loudspeaker to create a disturbance.

LA T-23 (8/13/66)

Source advised that the above proposed demonstration on August 11, 1966, had not taken place and that the club had no current plans for such a demonstration.

✓ (2) PROVISIONAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR A MARXIST-LENINIST COMMUNICT PARTY (POC)(SEE APPENDIX)

LA T-21 (8/29/66)

On August 29, 1966, source furnished the following leaflet issued by the POC on the first anniversary of the Watts riot of August, 1965:

WATTS - ONE YEAR AFTER

One year has passed since the Watts uprising. In that year, the whole character of the Negro Revolution has changed. To the everlasting glory of Watts, it was here that the struggle of the working class to take the leadership of the Negro Liberation movement was completed.

In history, Watts represents a whole new level of struggle. The bitter bloody battles of Chicago, Omaha, Cleveland and New York are extensions of the process that began here. No matter what the Toms or the state may do, the imperialists concept of 'peaceful non-violent integration' was smashed forever in the streets of Watts. In this fact lies the historical significance of Watts.

Since last August, the process of political division of the people has gone on very rapidly. In the hope of destroying the peoples movement, the government has brought up hundreds of Negroes. Traitors, who a year ago were fighting the police and National Guard, have accepted the bribe and appear daily on the enemys T.V. and in the enemys press. For the cash payment of a few dollars and a political pat on the head, they join the enemy camp and praise the police and the political structure of the state. The militants turned Uncle Tom. Good riddance - honest workers have taken their places. On the other hand, the Uncle Toms who were isolated by the uprising have attempted to change hats and try to appear as militants. They fool no one. In a final effort to hold back the movement, the revisionist Communist Party of the USA openly joined the imperialists and ran candidates in the election fraud. They urged the people of Watts to vote in elections organized by the imperialists. The people of Watts had already voted in the streets - No more oppression - no more exploitation! Watts rejected the trap prepared by their enemies - the revisionist phoney Communists, the DuBois Clubs and all the political filth who urged them to 'register and vote'.

The struggle in Watts has not stopped. Hardly a week goes by but there is a violent battle in the streets against the fascist police. The poverty in Watts is a continuing fact. The 5,000 jobs boasted about by Brown and Yorty are filled by the children of Watts who slave with picks and shovels and brooms in the hot summer sun, while children in other areas spend summers at the beach and in camps. Watts has become the happy hunting ground for the most vile type of opportunists who are trying to make political hay off of the misery of the people. No one can decieve and subdue the people. We POC Communists are confident of their final victory.

This fight is fundamentally a class struggle. No force on earth can stop it. The end can come only with the workers overthrowing the ruling class and establishing Socialism in America. This is the path taken by all working classes and all oppressed peoples. By taking and converting all industry and land to use by the people and not for private profit, national oppression, poverty and war will end.

Watts represents a high point in the Negro revolution - the the movement of the worker

LONG LIVE WATTS - SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE
LONG LIVE THE NEGRO PEOPLE - FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY, BULWORK AGAINST FASCISM
LONG LIVE THE WORKING CLASS - BUILDERS OF THE FUTURE

(issued by the Provisional Organizing Committee to Reconstitute A Marxist Leninist Communist Party in the United States. For further information, write VANGUARD, Box 72306, Watts Station, Los Angeles California)

READ VANGUARD READ VANGUARD READ VANGUARD

(3) PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)(SEE APPENDIX)

On May 26, 1966, the following flyer issued by the PLP was distributed in front of the Los Angeles County Courthouse regarding the DEADWYLER inquest which was in progress:

"Wanted for the Murder of Leonard Deadwyler: (a member of the concentration camp) 'Bova - the - cop' (a guard in the concentration camp)

"Bova is just one cop in the police department. They must be all wiped out before there is complete freedom. South Los Angeles - Watts is one big concentration camp in which its citizens are subject to systematic extermination.

"WE MUST LEARN TO DEFEAT THE ENEMY BEFORE WE ARE ALL EXTERMINATED.

"THE MEMBERS OF THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CAN BE WIPED OUT BY HUNGER ALSO. THAT'S WHY UNEMPLOYMENT IS HIGH.

"South Los Angeles is a big industrial complex. There are factories that employ thousands right in the backyards -- (General Motors on Alameda and Goodyear on Central just to name two large ones) - of our homes.

"Black people make up 80% of the South L. A. area. Black people should make up 80% of the work force in the South L. A. Area.

"WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO WORK WHERE WE LIVE.

"The slogan should be raised:
'IF 80% OF US DON'T WORK HERE, YOU DON'T PRODUCE.'
Production can be stopped.

"Murder by cops and death by unemployment are methods of systematic extermination.

"THIS EXTERMINATION ISN'T GOING TO BE STOPPED BY GOING TO THE COURT OF THE EXTERMINATOR AS ADVISED BY SOME 'NEGRO' POLITICIANS AND PREACHERS.

"GEORGE, WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARIES NEVER WENT TO KING GEORGE'S COURT FOR JUSTICE. THEY SMASHED KING GEORGE'S COURT. THE JEWS NEVER ASKED TO GO TO HITLER'S COURT.

"THE CONCENTRATION CAMP MUST DEVELOP ITS OWN COURT AND ITS OWN METHOD OF TRIAL.....

"These slogans must be raised:

'BRING PARKER, YORTY, AND BOVA TO TRIAL FOR M U R D E R - IN A COURT OF THE PEOPLE.'

'DISARM THE GUARDS IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMP'.

'IF 80% OF US DON'T WORK IN THE FACTORIES, YOU DON'T PRODUCE!!!'

"Progressive Labor Party
399-6819"

On June 1, 1966, Mr. EDWARD DREW, Chief Clerk, Federal Court, Los Angeles, furnished a copy of the following leaflet captioned, "The Need for Revolution", issued by the PLP concerning the DEADWYLER case. Mr. DREW stated he obtained this leaflet which was being distributed outside the DEADWYLER inquest on an unknown date:

"'..Shall the millions forever submit to robbery, to murder, to ignorance, and every unnamed evil which an irresponsible tyranny can devise, because the overthrow of that tyranny would be productive of horrors? We say not. The recoil, when it comes, will be in exact proportion to the wrongs inflicted; terrible as it will be, we accept and hope for it...'

"Frederick Douglass
-1856

"There are 50,000 unemployed black workers in the South Los Angeles Area. Eighty percent of the South L. A. area is black yet black people make up only some 5% of the jobs in factories right in the neighborhood like General Motors on Alameda and Goodyear on Central. Contrary to the lies preached by the capitalists and their apologists, 90% of the jobs in these factories can be done by illiterates. How much training does it take to put a wheel on a car in an assembly line or turn a bolt. The retraining program IS A FRAUD!!!

"Between 1960 and 1965 the average white family income in Los Angeles rose 14% - but the black family's income fell 8%.

"Every killing that happened at the hands of the cops during the August rebellion was ruled 'justifiable homicide.' Was it justifiable to shoot people in their apartments or anywhere?

"Why? - The cops, Yorty, Parker, Brown, and the whole lot are paid to protect the interests of the rich white imperialists. Those who own factories like GM and Goodyear. South L. A. is a big industrial complex with enough jobs for everyone in the area.

"The national guard was really sent in to protect the big industries, not the small corner stores, liquor stores, and pawn shops.

"It is these big industrialists and their spokesmen like Yorty and Brown who must be defeated.

"They can't be defeated by pleading and begging. Any nation has the right to revolution and self-determination. REVOLUTION IS NECESSARY. They must be totally replaced. Revolution means a complete overthrow of the system. NO ACCOMMODATION!! NO COMPROMISE. The community must be organized block by block. There must be a block leader for each 20 houses who organizes for defensive and offensive actions. Maps must be constructed of the whole neighborhood.

"We must not fear revolution but we must welcome it.

> '...Revolution is bloody, revolution is hostile, revolution knows no compromise, revolution over turns and destroys everything that gets in its way. And you, sitting around here like a knot on the wall, saying, I'm going to love these folks no matter how much they hate me. No, you need a revolution....'
>
> "Malcolm X
> --1964

"Welcome revolution --Organize for Revolution.
Progressive Labor Party
399-6819 or WE 3-0463"

LA T-24 (10/12/66)

On October 12, 1966, SUE DOUGLAS stated that the PLP was going to pass out literature in the Watts area of Los Angeles in the next few days concerning the recent arrest of JOHN HARRIS for cirminal syndicalism by the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office. DOUGLAS commented that if HARRIS was not freed, "We will really get a riot going." It was also mentioned that at a meeting of the Committee to Defend John Harris (CDJH) held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, on October 11, 1966, the PLP would attempt to pack the courtroom during the trial of HARRIS with PLP members and sympathizers.

LA T-25 (7/27/66) SI SI

JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. and SUSAN TINA DOUGLAS, as of July 27, 1966, were both members of the Los Angeles Club, PLP.

JOHN WESLEY HARRIS was indicted by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury under the California Criminal Syndicalist Act. Mr. HARRIS was arrested at his home, 22½ Thornton Avenue, Venice, on September 20, 1966. The indictment charged that Mr. HARRIS allegedly distributed leaflets concerning LEONARD DEADWYLER during the inquest of that case.

II COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-6 (6/13/66)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on June 8, 1966, at 1235 West 68th Street, one of those present reported that a committee had been formed to try to work with the problems of the Watts and other Negro communities. Other organizations have representatives

on this committee and these representatives are aware that CP members are an integral part of the committee. It was stated that the formation of this committee was not for public information for fear of repercussions and reprisals. The main purpose of this committee was to try to get Chief of Police PARKER out of office.

LA T-26 (6/14/66)

On June 12, 1966, BILL TAYLOR stated he was on the Citizens Alert Patrol, a Negro patrol which has been formed to keep a watch on the activities of the police in the arrests of Negroes.

LA T-8 (10/5/66)

BILL TAYLOR is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

LA T-1 (7/19/66)
LA T-27 (8/8/66)

On July 15, 1966, Political Affairs Forum (PAF) (See Appendix) sponsored a meeting to hear a report on the National Committee of the CP, USA, held at Bace's Hall, 1528 North Vermont Avenue. BILL TAYLOR discussed the Negro situation with regard to the party and how the party would help all the civil rights movement.

LA T-28 (7/29/66)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP was held on July 28, 1966, at the residence of BILL TAYLOR, 5731 South St. Andrews Place. TAYLOR spoke about the Temporary Alliance of Local Organizations (TALO), stating that it was the best hope of the community at the present time and that it included all categories from the Negro community with no whites allowed. He said there was to

be a left caucus organized in TALO which would include the communists and their allies and that they would meet monthly to coordinate their voting.

LA T-29 (8/30/66)

On August 14, 1966, the SSCDC operated a booth at the Watts Festival. They sold bulletins and handed out literature which had been prepared by the Executive Director of the SSCDC.

LA T-12 (8/30/66)

At a meeting of organizational secretaries of the MSS, SCDCP held on August 23, 1966, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, one of those present said he felt that the Watts Festival would bring about a better relationship between Negroes and whites and felt that the festival could serve to attract more attention toward solving some of the major problems that still existed in Watts.

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APPENDIX

SOUTH SIDE CITIZENS DEFENSE COMMITTEE (SSCDC)

On September 2, 1965, a source advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL stated at a meeting of the Southern Californis District Communist Party (SCDCP) in August, 1965, that the Communist Party (CP) had set up the SSCDC to aid the Negro people and to pay for legal defense for those who needed it.

A second source advised in November, 1965, that CHARLENE MITCHELL was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and on November 10, 1965, was elected chairman of the Negro Commission, SCDCP.

On October 6, 1965, a third source advised that at a meeting of the SCDCP in October, 1965, it was reported that the SSCDC was to be operated by the Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP.

On May 16, 1966, a fourth source advised that the SSCDC is currently in existence.

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APPENDIX

POLITICAL AFFAIRS FORUM

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Political Affairs Forum came into being in February, 1963, with the holding of a public meeting in Los Angeles, California, featuring BEN DAVIS, Communist Party National Secretary. At this meeting, DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), announced that the Political Affairs Forum was created by herself and other local Communist Party functionaries for the purpose of presenting nationally known communist spokesmen. It is not a membership organization but is strictly a name utilized to present communist functionaries at public gatherings.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GORDON M. SIM dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	10/28/66	10/26/66

TITLE OF CASE:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: jmb

CHARACTER OF CASE:
IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 7/29/66, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529 1999 REC 22

EX-113

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SA 100-9845

SA T-2: [redacted]

SA T-3: [redacted]

SA T-4: [redacted]

SA T-5: [redacted]

[redacted]

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DOCUMENTATION OF
STEVE MURDOCK

DOCUMENTATION OF
JOHN STANFORD

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is being classified ~~Confidential~~ (U) because it contains information from SA T-1 through T-5 who are Security Informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
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Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: October 28, 1966

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

STEVE MURDOCK, writer for People's World, spoke about "black power" at residence of JOHN STANFORD on 8/28/66.

- P -

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SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (8/28/66)

On August 28, 1966, a group of individuals met at the residence of JOHN STANFORD, San Antonio, Texas. The purpose of this meeting was to hear a talk by STEVE MURDOCK, the writer for the People's World. MURDOCK is from California. N.Y.

Among other matters, MURDOCK discussed the slogan of "black power," and he defended it. He stated that the Negro people want full justice and that the term "black power" is thoroughly misunderstood in the daily press.

STANFORD was among those present.

SA T-4 (8/9/66)

STEVE MURDOCK attended a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP club held in Detroit, Michigan, July 28, 1966. At this meeting, MURDOCK was introduced as Editor of the People's World newspaper and CP organizer. TEXAS CALIF.

The People's World is a West Coast weekly communist newspaper.

SA T-5 (6/30/66)

JOHN STANFORD was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, on June 26, 1966, at the National Convention of the CP held in New York City.

SA T-2 and SA T-3 (8/29/66)

Sources advised that at the above-mentioned meeting at John STANFORD's residence, MURDOCK, among other things, spoke about "black power" of the Negroes and stated that he felt that the Negroes thought it was necessary.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
October 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (5-12-65)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	10/28/66	10/12-21/66

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN	ps
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES: Bureau airtel to Albany, ET AL, dated 8/9/66.
Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN at Detroit, dated 7/28/66.

- p* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-9 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their

Approved _____ Special Agent In Charge

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18 OCT 31 1966

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AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
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effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-2 is [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR.
DE T-3 is [redacted]	Characterization of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR.
DE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of WALLACE CHRISTIE Characterization of BOLZA BAXTER Characterization of CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
DE T-5 is [redacted]	Characterization of HERBERT KRANSDORF

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DE 100-32457

INFORMANTS: (continued)

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterization of CHARLES DEWEY
DE T-7 is [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM ALLAN Characterization of CARL REINSTEIN [redacted]
DE T-8 is [redacted]	Characterization of COLEMAN YOUNG
DE T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-10 is [redacted]	Characterization of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy
DE T-11 is [redacted]	Characterization of the Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy National Leadership Conference
DE T-12 is [redacted] (by request)	Characterization of ANATOL RAPOPORT

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-55)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Page 28

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: October 28, 1966

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File Number: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During July through September, 1966, at meetings of MDCP and JFG in Detroit, Mich., involvement of Communists and others in racial matters discussed. Report given by THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., a CP national functionary, at MDCP meeting, regarding CP participation in National Leadership Conference sponsored by Inter-University Committee for Debate on Foreign Policy held 9/10-11/66, in Cleveland, Ohio.

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DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period July 16, 1966 to October 15, 1966, to influence the racial movement.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

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AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on July 28, 1966, that a meeting of the Michigan District CP (MDCP) Executive Committee was held on July 11, 1966, at 6300 Hartford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., gave the report concerning the recent National CP Convention which along with the accompanying discussion took up the entire time of the meeting. Among the items discussed was the "Negro question" and DENNIS reported the CP position concerning this matter. DENNIS said that "black power" means more ecomonical and political power for the Negro. It means that in the countries having a majority of Negroes, the Negroes should be the ruling people. DENNIS said this is no different than the situation now existing in countries or in cities where Polish or Italians are the majority. He said in such areas the Polish or the Italians are the ruling people. DENNIS said the CP takes the position that its rules should be integrated with the majority rules. He said that regarding the matter of the self defense, the CP position is that self defense should include white people. That is, the white people should be involved in the self defense of Negroes and then the police would not kill as many Negroes. Also, the Government should be involved in the self defense of the Negroes. DENNIS said the CP also takes the position that it should support all peace candidates.

DE T-2 advised during June, 1966, that THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., attended the 18th CP National Convention held in New York, New York, on June 22 to 26, 1966, at which he was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

DE T-3 advised on June 27, 1966, DENNIS is currently the Chairman of the MDCP.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-4 advised on July 28, 1966, that on July 24, 1966, at the Armenian Hall, 12th Street and Davison in Detroit, the second part of the MDCP State Convention was held. According to the informant, HERBERT KRANSDORF furnished a report at this meeting which lasted approximately one hour and fifteen minutes. KRANSDORF described the current world situation, the escalation of the war in Vietnam and the growing threat of war throughout Asia. KRANSDORF also spoke of the emerging slogan of the oppressed Negro people, namely, "black power," and the coming Negro revolution. He said the CP's aim is to disrupt the cities and to tear down the shameful pattern which now exists. He stated the Negro people are dynamic and are moving rapidly, hence, the CP aim must be concentrated on their front. He also pointed out that the CP in Detroit must also concentrate upon the current union matters which are closely allied with the Negro.

DE T-5 advised on June 15, 1966, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is currently District Organizer of the MDCP.

DE T-6 advised on August 9, 1966, that during a meeting of the MDCP, East Detroit Club, on August 1, 1966, at 19178 Collinson, East Detroit, Michigan, CHARLES DEWEY spoke about "black power". According to DE T-6 DEWEY said "black power" is the slogan first used by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, national leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and a Negro leader of some prominence in the United States. According to DEWEY this slogan does not mean domination of Negroes over whites but means that the Negro is entitled to power as a citizen in order to obtain equal housing, decent jobs and the like and also the power to have the right to vote and select people to represent him from his own community.

DE T-6 advised on August 9, 1966, that CHARLES DEWEY is currently Chairman of the MDCP, East Detroit Club.

DE T-4 advised on August 18, 1966, that a meeting of the Auto Section, MDCP, was held at the residence of WALLACE CHRISTIE in Detroit on August 9, 1966. According to the informant, WILLIAM ALLAN reported at this meeting concerning the recent rioting by Negroes in Lansing, Michigan. ALLAN blamed everything on the John Birch Society, the "cops" and Michigan State Governor ROMNEY. ALLAN said "this is the revolution." He said that police are "brutal beasts" and there will be many other riots breaking out in Detroit. He referred to these riots as "acts of Negro self defense".

Also at this meeting according to DE T-4 CARL REINSTEIN spoke of the coming convention to be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the Michigan Conference for Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC). He said he will have a program prepared for this convention and everyone will know this is a CP program. REINSTEIN said he will demand that more Negroes participate in the apprenticeship programs and that the United Auto Workers (UAW) should set up there own apprenticeship programs with more attention being given to the Negro. REINSTEIN said that there should be a massive break through and Negroes should be forced upon white employers and white neighborhoods. He said the reason for this program is that the CP wants to make inroads in the Negro community. According to REINSTEIN such a program will convince the Negroes that the CP is their great friend and it will also put the UAW on the spot.

DE T-7 advised on March 7, 1966, that WILLIAM ALLAN currently is a member of the Club Leadership Council, MDCP, and he is also the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker."

"The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-4 advised on December 1, 1964, that as of that date, WALLACE CHRISTIE was a CP member.

DE T-7 advised on May 27, 1965, that CARL REINSTEIN was currently attending MDCP Club Leadership Council meetings as MDCP Club Chairman or as the representative of his CP Club.

DE T-4 advised on August 15, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on August 10, 1966, at 4325 Buena Vista, the home of THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR. At this meeting, there was discussion regarding the recent rioting in the Detroit Negro community by WILLIAM ALLAN. According to ALLAN it was not accident that the riot started in the Negro area on the east side of Detroit. He said "our friends" worked there for a number of months and an embryonic riot did occur there last year. ALLAN spoke about this rioting for about one hour. He said the CP must put the blame for the rioting on the Detroit Police Department. He added the CP must utilize these events to there fullest and during the discussion that followed the main theme was how to utilize the rioting to the advantage of the CP. Discussion also concerned methods of blaming the police department for the rioting and at the same time telling the people that the CP is their only defender and teacher. Among decisions reached was the decision that COLEMAN YOUNG and another Negro political figure should initiate legislative investigation into this matter. It was pointed out both these individuals "are our's". It was also decided letters should be written to the newspapers on this subject condemning the police department and the role of the newspapers. It was decided that the FEPC should be brought into the picture and demand should be made that a meeting of the UAW and the FEPC be held. It was agreed that such a meeting should be easy for the CP to dominate.

DE T-8 advised on September 23, 1965, that as of that date COLEMAN YOUNG was a member of the Freedom Forum Club, MDCP.

DE T-6 advised on September 7, 1966, that during a meeting of the MDCP East Side Club held on August 17, 1966, at 19178 Collinson, East Detroit, the topic of "black power" was discussed. During the course of the meeting, according to the informant, HERBERT KRANSDORF stated he did not agree with those who feel this slogan is in error. KRANSDORF stated "we should join these people in their struggle instead of being against them." He said "black power" does not necessarily mean what the capitalist press would have one believe. He said the capitalist press always distorts things to make them sound corrupt. According to KRANSDORF, "black power" means the Negro wants to be in a position where all Negroes are allowed to vote and elect there own people to certain positions; that is, they want "political power."

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Committee was held on August 19, 1966, at 5703 Chene Street, Detroit. At this meeting the first matter discussed concerned the future policy of the CP. THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., gave a long and disjointed report wherein he stated that the CP aim is to utilize to the fullest extent the Negro revolution. He stated the Negroes are turning down all patterns of American life and the CP regards this as being good and very useful. According to DENNIS the Negro is the most dynamic of all Americans and he is doing the job which the CP should be doing. He said the Negroes dynamic ideas are very useful and this is the reason why the CP regards the civil rights movement as part of its struggle.

DE T-4 advised on Sepember 12, 1966, that as of August 30, 1966, the MDCP had established a "Negro Commission" headed by BOLZA BAXTER with THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., as one of the participating members.

DE T-4 advised on August 30, 1966, that BOLZA BAXTER is a current member of the MDCP State Committee and the Chairman of the MDCP "Negro Commission."

DE T-8 advised on September 14, 1966, that during a meeting of the Trade Union Discussion Club held on September 6, 1966, at 19971 Mark Twain, Detroit, WILLIAM ALLAN discussed "black power". ALLAN commented that it was surprising how little the CP members as individuals know about the current racial situation. He said that a forum should be held in the CP to acquaint the membership with the civil rights movement and the meaning of "black power."

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on September 7, 1966, at the residence of WILLIAM ALLAN in Detroit. At the meeting HERBERT KRANSDORF presented a long report discussing the recent Negro rioting in Detroit. KRANSDORF said some of the rioters are now coming up for trial and the CP must utilize this occasion for its own gain. KRANSDORF said there is a nationwide conspiracy on the part of the FBI, the "Birchers" and the local police to provoke such riots. He said that to make Negroes riot is the best way to discredit the Negro revolution, since by doing this, they are taking away from the Negros their gains. He said such rioting will frighten the whites and the Negroes

will be branded as animals and their movement "to the left" will be arrested. KRANSDORF said the CP "line" should be that there is a conspiracy between the FBI, the John Birch Society and the police.

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that during a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club held on September 8, 1966, at 5854 Chene, Detroit, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI spoke of the Negroes rioting. According to the informant, KOMOROWSKI took the position that these riots are so much "hogwash", and that the riots are typical police frameups and police conspiracy. He said that WILLIAM ALLAN is preparing a memo on the rioting which will then be distributed by the CP to members and friends of the CP. KRANSDORF said that "we must do a good job of that."

DE T-4 advised on March 21, 1966, that as of that date CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish-Bulgarian CP Club.

DE T-4 advised on September 14, 1966, that at a meeting of the Ford CP Club, MDCP, held on September 10, 1966, at Detroit, WILLIAM ALLAN gave a report concerning the Negro riots. According to the informant, ALLAN stated that these riots were instigated by the FBI, the "Birchers" and the Detroit Police Department. He said that by instigating these riots the FBI wanted to scare the white liberals and the progressives. ALLAN said the CP must expose the role of the police and the facist FBI. ALLAN spoke of various means by which this must be accomplished, including the distribution of a special memo and also the probable establishing of a special defense committee for the victims of the rioting.

B. JOHNSON-FOREST GROUP (JFG)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-9 advised on September 13, 1966, that the first session of the 1966 News and Letters Committees (NLC), JFG, Convention was held on September 3, 1966, at the Fisher Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), Dexter and West Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

According to DE T-9 the main report at this session of the convention was given by the NLC national chairman and, in part, it concerned Marxism-Humanism versus Communism and "race and class." It was pointed out that employment is high in the United States of America at the present time but the rate of Negro unemployment is up considerably. From the President JOHNSON prior to the civil war to the present President JOHNSON, the Negro has been unpaid, uneducated and unhoused. This is because of the system of private capitalism. Even state capitalism is no better. In China, the youth gangs run rampant and in China even love making is wrong. According to the scientists by 1970 the world will have its greatest famine due to the population explosion. Even at the present time, two-thirds of the world is hungary. There are pockets of poverty and unemployment in the United States and approximately eight per cent of the unemployment is for the Negro and four per cent is for the general public.

According to the informant, further during this report it was stated that the philosophy of the ruling class has always determined the attitude of all society. The ruling class has said that the Negro and slaves are synonymous; however, this is untrue. MOSES and the Jews were slaves in Egypt, and many of the great contributors to the world's ideas were former slaves. The truth concerning the Negroes is that the Africans lost out to ELI WHITNEY's cotton gin.

Now in the world situation the Negro must maintain his status and must not turn to "black power", for this is synonymous with outside agitation and does not constitute self determination.

According to DE T-9 on September 19, 1966, the second session of the NLC National Convention was held at the Fisher YMCA in Detroit, on September 4, 1966. According to this informant, during the second session of this convention discussion concerned "organization" and "who we are and what we stand for." During the course of the ensuing discussion, it was stated that the NLC must organized the unorganized in the ghettoes of their cities, and the rank and file must get out and speak to the people.

The civil rights movement is a mass movement and its momentum carries everyone with it. It was stated "we must win others or else it is not mass movement."

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-9 advised on August 1, 1966, that a meeting of the local NLC Club was held on July 29, 1966, at 8751 Grand River, Detroit. According to DE T-9 those present at this meeting talked on the current issues advocated by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL and others in the civil rights movement that advocate "black power." Some of the individuals present were assigned to distribute NLC literature at a coming rally to be held in Detroit, which would feature CARMICHAEL as the main speaker. It was also stated during the meeting "we have seen the struggles for freedom as the civil rights movement gained momentum in 1963 with the events in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1964 with the Mississippi freedom summer projects and then during the GOLDWATER for president campaign." Comments followed concerning ensuing events and mention was then made of the "Negro revolution" which gained new momentum during 1966 with the Mississippi march and the invention of the slogan "black power." It was stated that the NLC needs a method for following these ever changing philosophies. It was stated that "growth is necessary" and "all of us have to contribute to the Movement because we are Marxists-Humanists. All of their writings have advanced our philosophies. Now we need to preach more than practice. It is easy to work in the Civil Rights Movement but now we need to recruit for ourselves."

✓ A characterization of the NLC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE FOR DEBATE ON FOREIGN POLICY (IUCDFP)

DE T-4 advised on September 22, 1966, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held at the residence of HERBERT KRANSDORF in Detroit, on September 14, 1966. At this meeting THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., furnished a report regarding his participation at a National Conference of peace organizations known as the National Leadership Conference sponsored by the IUCDFP, which was held on the campus of the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, September 10 to 11, 1966. DENNIS reported that he and two other CP functionaries were delegates to this conference. He said the meeting was organized on a "non-exclusion" basis which meant that all organizations which declared themselves for peace were able to participate. DENNIS said the organizers of this affair were very happy to have CP organizers present. They were afforded every courtesy and consideration. He said that during the conference plans for the coming year's activities, including peace marches were discussed, and new officers were elected. DENNIS reported that the main activities, insofar as the CP is concerned, concerns the peace movement, and also the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons to come.

According to DE T-10 on October 21, 1966, the IUCDFP is a national Vietnam protest organization aimed at altering United States foreign policy through activity of the academic community and intellects, nationally and to some degree internationally. The organization since its founding in 1965 was originated and has been headquartered at Ann Arbor, Michigan, its initiators having been associates with the faculty of the University of Michigan (U of M), Ann Arbor, Michigan. Its 1965 Secretary was publicly identified as Professor ANATOL RAPOPORT, U of M.

DE T-11 advised on September 12, 1966, that a National Leadership Conference called by the IUCDFP was held in the Hatch Auditorium of Baker Hall at Western Reserve University (WRU), Cleveland, on September 10 to 11, 1966. The purpose of the conference was to bring about a national unification of anti-war and civil rights groups and to decide when the next national protests against the War in Vietnam would take place. The source stated that approximately 70 persons were in attendance when the conference began on the morning of September 10, 1966, and an estimated 150

were present for the final session on the afternoon of September 11, 1966. The source stated that representatives of various organizations throughout the country were present and a total of 137 persons registered for the conference.

DE T-12 advised during April, 1966 that ANATOL RAPOPORT is employed on the faculty of the U of M, Ann Arbor, and was listed as a faculty sponsor to the U of M campus chapter of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) on the founding of that organization at the U of M as a campus chapter in April, 1966.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the appendix hereto.

ANATOL RAPOPORT was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI at Ann Arbor, on January 30 and January 31, 1958, at which time he stated that he joined the CP cell at the University of Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1938, while a student there. He continued as a CP member until December, 1941, when on entering the United States Army, he left the CP. He stated that he has had no further organizational connection or conscious association of any kind with the CP since that date.

DE 100-32457

APPENDIX

NEWS AND LETTERS COMMITTEES

A source, on August 1, 1958, stated that as a result of the split in the Johnson-Forest Group (JFG) which occurred in 1955, two factions emerged, the Johnson Faction and the Forest Faction. According to source, the Johnson Faction was composed of the followers of C. L. R. JAMES, also known as James Johnson, and the Forest Faction was composed of the followers of RAE DWYER, also known as Freddie Forest. The co-founders of the JFG were C. L. R. JAMES, known as Johnson, who was deported from the United States as an undesirable alien in 1953, and RAE DWYER, known as Forest.

The JFG has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On April 20, 1965, another source advised that the Forest Faction of the JFG is publicly known as the News and Letters Committees (NLC). The national headquarters of the NLC is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

According to the second source, the Detroit local of the NLC carries out the instructions and policies issued by the National Headquarters of the NLC.

On April 27, 1966, a third source advised that the Detroit Local of the NLC and the NLC headquarters is located at 8751 Grand River, Detroit, Michigan.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

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b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	10/28/66	10/21-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/27/66 at Denver

-P*-

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter prior to 2/1/67.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]
T-2:	

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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How Fwd.	HOW FORW:		LHM
By	BY:		Dm Wfo

Notations

56 NOV 7 1966 [illegible]

DN 100-8997

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Agents who observed the rally on 8/6/66 were SA's [redacted] b6 b7C

The Agents who observed activity of the SNCC representatives on 1/6/66 were SAC SCOTT J. WERNER and ASAC JOHN F. MORLEY.

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from T-1 and T-2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Limited Classification
Review Conducted
See Top Serial
Form 4-774

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
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1 - OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver (RM)
1 - INTC, Denver (RM)

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: October 28, 1966

Office: DENVER

Field Office File #: 100-8997

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

SWP Organizer BILL CROSBY in report states the civil rights movement in Denver is still unformed and in its embryonic stage and SWP should watch for stirrings in the black mass consciousness and continue dialogue with its black leaders. Rev. CLIFTON WHITLEY, Mississippi Democratic Freedom Party representative, spoke at meeting in Denver 8/5/66 re boycotts in the south. WHITLEY also spoke at 8/6/66 rally protesting U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam. LAUREN WATSON, CORE representative, spoke at 8/6/66 rally and stated the white power structure of U.S. was using Negroes to fight their brothers in Vietnam. January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights raised $845.45 for defense of SNCC representatives who were convicted in Denver 5/4/66 for disturbance at Federal Bldg. 1/6/66. SNCC sponsored fund-raising performance of "The Dutchman," 9/11 and 9/18/66.

- P* -

Details:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

No information developed.

B. Other Communist Groups - Socialist Workers Party

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (DBSWP), appears as an appendix hereto.

Plans, etc., made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders.

On September 19, 1966, BILL CROSBY, Organizer, DBSWP, made available the text of his report on "Tasks and Perspectives, Part II, National Historic Context." Denver Branch Socialist Workers Party

(The following is quoted from this document:)

"Civil Rights. The most significant development within the civil rights has been threefold:

"1. The appearance of violence in the ghetto and increasing advocacy of violence in defiance of civil rights.

"2. Movement for independent black political action -- Black Power. and its potential as an ally for our socialist transitional program.

"3. Widespread influence for the ideology of Malcolm X and its evolution encompassing the colonial revolution and growing sympathy for socialism. In

addition, the more militant civil rights sectors and the ghetto disdain support of the war. This at least shows a rational self-interest which is consistent with the interest of the working class as a whole. However there is not much organized protest. The Administration continues in its efforts to buy off the black leadership through various war on poverty programs. Since the death of Malcolm X there has been no one to fill his shoes as a revolutionary leader and anti-capitalist spokesman. The Watts riots indicated the latent power in the ghetto, and also indicated the lack of revolutionary leadership. Certainly the conscious emphasis placed on the relationship between the negro struggle in the United States and the Colonial Revolution is now lacking since the death of Malcolm X. The participation of civil rights activists in the anti-war movement is to be strongly encouraged wherever possible."

BILL CROSBY's report released September 19, 1966, entitled "Tasks and Perspectives, Part III, Local Context," contains the following:

"The most exploited sections of the working class generally which include negro and minority segments of both employed and unemployed should bear our closeset scrutiny. We must seize any opportunity to sink our roots solidly within the working class in order to be ready and able to steer when the working class begins to move. We should reflect at this point the role that the YSA can play in this area.

"Civil Rights - The civil rights movement in Denver is still unformed and in its embryonic stage. We should watch for stir ings in the black mass consciousness and continue our dialogue with its black leaders. It may be that the Black Power slogan will have an awakening effect. We should give assistance in the development of its young black intellectuals. The potential of black independent political action must be remembered.

We should also recognize that civil rights activity in Denver at present is in a state of quiescence. The activities are in the main artificially induced by the SNCC leader. Our participation should be one of disciplined assistance. Because of our numbers we should throw our weight in the areas that promise the most return for our efforts. Developing our relationship with (the most conscious) black leaders seems to be the best qualitative step we can take in the civil rights movement in Denver. General propaganda and education through forums and group discussion can supplement individual contact with mass work."

DN T-1 9/19/66

A characterization of YSA (Young Socialist Alliance) appears as an appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Denver Friends of SNCC Meeting, August 5, 1966

The Denver Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) held a meeting August 5, 1966, at the Mount Gerard Church, East 39th and Grape Street, Denver, Colorado. Reverend CLIFTON WHITLEY of Mississippi was the principal speaker. WHITLEY stated that he was the representative of the Democratic Freedom Party in Mississippi. He spoke on "Black Power." He stated that black power in his county in Mississippi is just exactly what they want and what it should be as the Negro population is about 75 per cent and the Negro is the majority. WHITLEY spoke of the different actions taken to boycott the stores in Mississippi and stated that at times it is necessary to force people not to shop at the stores by taking their shopping bags away from them.

WHITLEY spoke about the importance of unity between the Hispano and Negro groups in Denver. He spoke about the war in Vietnam and stated that it was in the interest of the Negro people and other minority people to support this war in Vietnam.

Approximately fourteen individuals attended this meeting, including Communist Party (CP) member NELLE GARCIA and DBSWP members NORMAN HODGETT and DENNIS ATKINS.

Denver Branch Socialist Workers Party
DN T-2 8/9/66

(Information regarding the Denver Area Friends of SNCC appears later in this report.)

B. International Days of Protest Rally, Denver, Colorado, August 6, 1966

The Denver Stop the War Committee sponsored a march and rally in Denver on August 6, 1966, opposing United States policy in Vietnam. Two of the scheduled speakers were identified as LAUREN WATSON, described as a civil rights leader, and CLIFTON WHITLEY, Jr., described as a candidate for the United

International Days of Protest Rally

States Senate on the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party ticket. COLO
MARY WALTER, chairman of the committee, began the rally at the State Capitol at approximately 3:00 P.M. She reported that the chairman of the meeting would be attorney EUGENE DEIKMAN.

HAROLD PAGE MARTIN testified on May 17, 1956, for the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), Denver, that he was a former member of the CP and that while he was a member of the CP, EUGENE DEIKMAN was also a member of the CP at Boulder, Colorado.

On May 18, 1956, EUGENE DEIKMAN appeared before the HCUA in response to a subpoena and when asked if he was a member of the CP, invoked the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

DEIKMAN introduced LAUREN WATSON who read from a prepared text and the essence of his address was that he opposed the war in Vietnam on the basis that the "white power" structure of the United States was using Negroes of the United States to fight "their brothers" in Vietnam. WATSON stated that, "The white power structure has trained Negroes in how to use guns and to kill in Vietnam. When they come back to the United States, watch out, WHITEY."

DEIKMAN introduced Reverend CLIFTON WHITLEY who stated that he was opposed to the war in Vietnam because it was illegal. He stated that Negroes in Mississippi were being drafted by draft boards that contained no members of the Negro race. WHITLEY further stated that he felt he had a chance for candidacy to the Senate if the Negro people would be allowed to register and vote.

Special Agents, FBI

Re: Stop the War Committee

As of August, 1966, the Denver "Stop the War Committee" had been holding meetings in Denver and sponsoring demonstrations in Denver protesting

United States policy in Vietnam. This committee is an ad-hoc-type committee utilized to lend a sponsor name to demonstrations. MARY WALTER is chairman of the committee and various members of the DBSWP are generally the guiding figures in all Vietnam demonstrations.

COLD

MARY WALTER was secretary of the Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

DN T-2 8/16/66

A characterization of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, appears as an appendix hereto.

Re: LAUREN RALPH WATSON

Lawren Watson

On May 12, 1966, LAUREN RALPH WATSON appeared at the Denver Office, FBI, and furnished a written statement which identified himself as the Political Action Chairman of the Denver Chapter, Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

COLD

C. SNCC Sponsorship of the Play "The Dutchman", September 11 and 18, 1966

The Denver Friends of SNCC had a showing of the play "The Dutchman" by LEROI JONES at the Points East Theater Workshop, 1324 East 17th Avenue, Denver, on September 11 and 18, 1966. ROBERTA DE LUXE of Denver was one of the actors. Among those attending the performance were DBSWP members NORMAN and MARY JANE HODGETT and CP member NELLE GARCIA. Denver Branch of Socialist Workers Party

COLD

DN T-2 9/14/66

Re: ROBERTA DE LUXE

COLD

At 12:20 P.M., on January 6, 1966, a group of individuals, who had been escorted to the reception room of the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of

Investigation by a General Services Administration (GSA) building guard, were met by the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) and Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Denver FBI Office. The Denver FBI Office is located in the New Federal Building. This meeting took place in the reception room since the group refused an invitation by the SAC to meet in his office.

Included in the group was ROBERTA DE LUXE. A spokesman for the group identified it as representing the Denver Area Friends of SNCC. The spokesman said the group was protesting the recent slaying of SAMUEL YOUNGE, a Negro civil rights worker in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The group was told by the SAC that the FBI is an investigative agency which gives immediate, thorough attention to investigative matters within its jurisdiction, but it is not a protective agency and, consequently, does not have authority to furnish protection to anyone.

After the spokesman for the group had stated the purpose of the group's visit and after the SAC had explained the responsibilities of the FBI, the group was asked whether they had any additional business to transact. When they indicated they did not, they were requested to leave the reception room. Several members of the group did leave. Six individuals, however, refused to leave and began a sit-in. Consequently, they were escorted from the reception room and out of the New Federal Building by representatives of the U. S. Marshal's office and GSA guard personnel.

When the six individuals, including DE LUXE, reentered the New Federal Building on January 6, 1966, they were arrested by representatives of the Denver Police Department on a local charge of disturbance. An additional charge of resisting an officer was subsequently lodged against ROBERTA DE LUXE, who threatened a city jail guard with a knitting needle at the time she was being booked at the Denver City Jail on January 6, 1966.

The six individuals were subsequently tried in Denver County Court and on May 4, 1966, the jury found each of them guilty of the disturbance charge. On May 6, 1966, the judge fined each of the six $100.00. DE LUXE was acquitted of the resistance charge.

Special Agents, FBI

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Denver Area Friends of SNCC and January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights

The Denver Area Friends of SNCC is currently headed by Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS. The only current activity on the part of this group consisted of the sponsorship of the play "The Dutchman" which was reported above.

CDH O

DN T-1 9/13/66

Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS was among the group of individuals who were arrested January 6, 1966, and convicted May 4, 1966, mentioned above under ROBERTA DE LUXE.

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

The Denver Area Friends of SNCC is controlled by its chairman, Mrs. JAN PHILLIPS. There are no other officers and membership, just a mailing list. Neither the CP nor the DBSWP dominates or controls the Denver Area Friends of SNCC.

DN T-2 9/21/66

A meeting of the Denver Area Friends of SNCC was held at the residence of BILL CROSBY, Organizer, DBSWP, on June 9, 1966. This meeting called itself the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. This new committee was organized within the Denver Area Friends of SNCC to give support to the defense of the six individuals arrested and charged with disturbance January 6, 1966, and who were subsequently sentenced on May 4, 1966. The chairman of this specific meeting held June 9, 1966, was HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr. NIER was one of the defense attorneys for the ~~six individuals~~. NIER was chairman of the former Denver Chapter, FPCC. In addition to CROSBY, three other members of the DBSWP were in attendance at this meeting, at which time it was decided to ask people for direct contributions.

DN T-1 6/15/66

DN 100-8997

Dr. PHILIP W. PERDEW issued a mimeographed leaflet dated June 10, 1966, appealing for contributions for the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. Dr. PERDEW is a professor at the University of Denver and the father of JOHN PERDEW, a former SNCC field worker who was one of the individuals arrested January 6, 1966, and convicted May 4, 1966. COLO

DN T-1 6/15/66

On August 5, 1966, Dr. PHILIP W. PERDEW furnished a financial statement concerning funds raised by the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights. In this report he announced that $845.45 had been raised from contributions and other methods. He reported that the money had been used for purchase of a transcript of the trial and other trials. He reported that the amount left over would be used as the case progressed into higher court. In view of the success of the solicitation for funds there was no further need for the continuation of the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights.

DN T-2 8/5/66

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
October 28, 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 28, 1966, at Denver

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReMOlet to Bureau, 8/1/66.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1966, no potential information was received concerning captioned matter.

No CP group has been reported active in this Division. The only known CP member is an elderly, unemployed Negro male at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

1cc 92 49rd

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735)
1 - Mobile
JTB:ljr
(4)

B

REC 30 100-442529-2002

15 OCT 31 1966

51 NOV

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/27/66

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C
(OO: New York)

ReBulet dated 4/27/66.

In the absence of any information within the Savannah Division regarding the captioned matter, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Savannah

WPF/dkm
(5)

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REC 30 100-442529-2003

4-104

OCT 31 1966

EX-105

181

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DATE 04-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	10/26/66	7/26/66 - 10/4/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN — TYPED BY: [redacted]

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCES:

Little Rock let to Bureau dated 7/27/66;

Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 8/10/66 and Little Rock lets to Bureau dated 9/16/66 and 9/23/66 captioned "VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, IS - X;"

New York airtel to Bureau dated 8/17/66 captioned "COMINFIL SNCC;"

Little Rock let to Bureau dated 10/5/66 captioned "COMINFIL SNCC."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE: ~~Classified by SP1-P-4C-T5~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 3/5/87 252028

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL,~~ Group 1" since it contains information from sensitive sources such as [redacted] and NY 694-S* (C) the unauthorized disclosure of which (U)

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2 - Little Rock (100-3564) (100-3506)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, OSI-SEC, SEP.; [redacted]: ICD, CRD, PAO	
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.	DATE:	11/14/66
How Fwd.	NOV 14 1966	RIS
By		

Notations

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R209 DEC 30 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

could endanger the national security and hamper future investigations of the CP, USA.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
LR T-1	
LR T-2	
LR T-3	LR 100-3506-283 LR 100-3506-291
LR T-4	(U)
LR T-5	SA 100-7232 SA 100-7232
LR T-6 NY 694-S*	SA 100-7232

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISON (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "COMINFIL SNCC, IS - C."

LITTLE ROCK

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by 2/1/67.

-B*-

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
2 - MI, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)

Report of: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN Office: Little Rock
Date: 10/26/66

Field Office File #: 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, Field Worker for Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Arkansas stated that he and other representatives of SNCC made all-expense-paid trip to Russia and, while in Russia, was offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. CRUTCHFIELD reportedly no longer connected with SNCC as of 9/21/66. ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD, SNCC workers at Gould, Ark., gave McGehee, Ark., resident a copy of "Vietnam Courier" published in Hanoi. Name of WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director of SNCC, on mailing list in possession of JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas. (U)

-P-

~~Classified by~~ ~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 3/5/87 252028

TOI/PA #
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. #
DATE INITIALS

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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~~SECRET~~

LR T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised on July 26, 1966, [redacted] reveals that VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, born [redacted] at Little Rock, Arkansas, a student, departed Orly Airport, Paris, France, on June 2, 1966, for Moscow. (S) (U)

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A review of the records at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 20 West Broadway, New York City, on August 15, 1966, reflected that VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, [redacted] a United States citizen, having Passport Number [redacted] departed John F. Kennedy International Airport, Queens, New York, on June 1, 1966, en route to Paris, France, via Pan American Airlines, Flight Number 118.

As of July 30, 1966, VERNON CRUTCHFIELD, a field representative of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the only SNCC representative assigned to the Crittenden County, Arkansas, area. CRUTCHFIELD continues to maintain his residence in North Little Rock, Arkansas, and does not stay any length of time in Crittenden County. CRUTCHFIELD advised that he and other unknown representatives of SNCC had made an all-expense-paid trip to Russia. CRUTCHFIELD claimed that, while in Russia, he had been offered a free scholarship to attend a Russian school. CRUTCHFIELD's only comment as to what they did in Russia was that they "just looked around." CRUTCHFIELD did not elaborate on what kind of school he was offered a scholarship to attend in Russia.

LR T-2, 9/14/66

VERNON CRUTCHFIELD is no longer connected with the SNCC. He is reported to have left the State of Arkansas, and it is rumored that he may have gone to Mexico.

LR T-3, 9/21/66

On September 23, 1966, [redacted], McGehee, Arkansas, advised as follows:

[redacted] the Negro community at McGehee, Arkansas, and about ten or twelve times this year he has been visited by two Negroes [redacted] wanting him to call a "mass meeting" of the Negro population to discuss voter registration. Since he did not consider voter registration for Negroes in McGehee a problem, he has ignored their request.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

In early September, 1966, these same two individuals [redacted] and again tried to get him to call a "mass meeting." They remained [redacted] during the entire day talking [redacted]. One of the subjects they discussed was the meaning of "black power." [redacted] one of them handed him a newspaper, asked him to read it, and told him he could get a copy of it for him every two weeks if he wanted it. The paper left by this individual is described as the "Vietnam Courier," Issue Number 69, dated July 28, 1966, self-described as an information weekly published at 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi. This paper consists of nine pages, is printed in English, and consists of typical Communist and North Vietnamese propaganda concerning the war in Vietnam.

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On September 26, 1966, [redacted] supra, identified photographs of ROBERT CABLETON and ROBERT LORENZO WHITFIELD as the two men who had been contacting him as mentioned above. He further identified CABLETON as the individual who gave him the copy of the "Vietnam Courier" mentioned above. ARKANSAS

There are only two paid SNCC field workers in the entire State of Arkansas and one of these individuals is ROBERT CABLETON who is located at Gould, Arkansas.

LR T-3, 9/20/66

On September 15, 1966, ROBERT WHITFIELD, Gould, Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he was a volunteer worker for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Arkansas.

Although there are only two paid SNCC workers in the State of Arkansas, namely MYRTLE GLASCOE, Helena, Arkansas, and ROBERT CABLETON, Gould, Arkansas, several of the Caucasian SNCC Field Secretaries who were formerly on the SNCC payroll continue to maintain their interest in the organization and continue to consider themselves the Arkansas Project of the SNCC. One of these individuals is WILLIAM WALTER HANSEN, former Project Director, who is no longer officially connected with SNCC and was employed for a short time by the Opportunities Industrial Center but was recently dismissed from this employment and is now a student at Little Rock University. HANSEN formerly resided at [redacted]

LR T-3, 10/4/66.

~~SECRET~~

MRS. WILLIAM HANSEN
MRS. WILLIAM HANSEN

~~SECRET~~

On November 8, 1965, JOHN STANFORD, Executive Secretary, Communist Party of Texas, had in his possession a mailing list consisting of 15 typewritten pages of names and addresses. Included in this mailing list was the name of Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HANSEN, [redacted] with a comment by their name "Sit-in, 11/62, wh., [redacted]" (U)

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LR T-4, 11/8/65

JOHN STANFORD continues as the main CP leader in San Antonio. He has been a CP member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the CP in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the CP of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the CP of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its officers were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function, and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time. (U)

LR T-5, 10/6/65

With respect to various CP mailing lists which JOHN STANFORD has compiled, or helped to compile, within the past few years, it is to be noted that these lists have contained several hundred names of individuals. It is believed the great majority of these individuals do not have knowledge their names are on this list, have not given their consent to have their names on this list, and, in all probability, would not agree with the aims and purposes of the CP. JOHN STANFORD was recently in possession of such a CP mailing list and commented the list includes certain law enforcement agencies. (U)

LR T-5, 4/16/64

~~SECRET~~

LR 100-3564

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

As of January 7, 1960, JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, CP, USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, and District Organizer in Texas.

~~SECRET~~

LR T-6, 1/7/60

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 26, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated October 26, 1966, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-13-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SEATTLE	NEW YORK	10/26/66	10/17 - 24/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted], Seattle, 7/29/66.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by February 1, 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report sent to New York because that office is origin in this case.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
SE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

APPROVED J. E. Hoover SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2005

REC 11

4 OCT 31 1966

EX-108

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1 - New York (100-153735) (REG) (INFO)
3 - Seattle (100-27267)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV[illegible], CRD, RAO

DATE RECEIVED: 11/3/66 RLS

INITIAL: DMW/cs

ICC Mpt 92499

INDEXED

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56 NOV 4 1966 161

IDENTITY OF SOURCE		LOCATION
SE T-2	is	
SE T-3	is	
SE T-4	is	
SE T-5	is	
SE T-6	is	
SE T-7	is	
SE T-8	is	
SE T-9	is	
SE T-10	is	
SE T-11	is	

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This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-11, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise the future effectiveness thereof, and thereby adversely affect the national security.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1 - OSI, Mc Chord Air Force Base, Washington (REG)

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] Office: Seattle, Washington
Date: October 26, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-27267 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On 8/19/66, HILDUR JO HUGHES, alternate delegate to CP National Convention, New York City, June of 1966, reported on convention at CP Section meeting, Seattle. She stated it is "Our job to bring class consciousness to the front; organize the unorganized; and work for Negro-white unity." She distributed national office communication dated 7/25/66 which was captioned, "The Primaries: A Political Change" which contained an analysis of Negro successes in recent primary elections. At another Section meeting, one CP member said some Negroes favor smashing existing unions and re-building them, but he believes labor history should be taught to Negroes and Negro history to labor. At another CP meeting, a member said YPEL in Seattle area has Negro majority in membership, but DCA has Negro minority.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, (CP) USA

(1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On August 19, 1966, an enlarged CP South Central Section meeting was held at Seattle, Washington. The principle business was to hear reports on the National CP Convention held at New York City in June of 1966. Among those speaking was HILDUR JO HUGHES, who paid her own way and attended the national convention as an alternate delegate. She stated it is "Our job to bring class consciousness to the front; to organize the unorganized; and work for Negro - white unity." She added there should be a less patronizing air of white toward Negro comrades.

SE T-1 (9/20/66)

HILDUR JO HUGHES distributed to those present at the above meeting a document containing information emanating from the CP National Office captioned "The Primaries: A Political Change". Portions of this document were reproduced and a copy is attached.

SE T-2 (8/26/66)

THE PRIMARIES: A POLITICAL CHANGE

A limited analysis of the recent primaries shows a new stage in the political thinking and actions of the people in all parts of the country as demonstrated by the election victories and high votes for peace and freedom candidates. This is of such magnitude and importance that w e – together with all other peace advocates and participants in the Negro freedom movement must reexamine our assessments and activities so that greater results are achieved in November as the groundwork is laid for more decisive victories in 1968.

The victories of Negro candidates and the new role of the Negro voter in Alabama, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina and throughout the South – and in all parts of the country is quickly creating a new political situation. This is indicated by the election of a Negro sheriff in Alabama and the defeat of Congressman Howard Smith and the Byrd machine in Virginia, by the election of a Negro woman lawyer to the State Senate of Texas, and the re-election of Julian Bond in Georgia, and the role of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. The fact that 54 Negro candidates entered the Alabama primaries, that 24 came through the peimaries, and that 200,000 Negroes voted out of 235,000 registered indicates the mass character of the voting campaign in defiance of the White Citizens Council and KKK terror and violence, and of every form of intimidation. The election of Negro candidates to state legislatures in the South – and in increasing numbers in the North and West is part of the picture. The Julian Bond election and campaign is an important mass event which combines the Negro Freedom with the struggle for Peace and an end to the war in Vietnam.

(The above is from a national office communication of 7/25/66).

(2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On August 17, 1966, a meeting of the North Central CP Section membership was held at 6717 Sycamore Northwest, Seattle, Washington. Among those present was CHUCK LEGG, a CP member, who stated in effect some Negroes favor smashing the existing unions and then re-building them. LEGG said he believes it is necessary to teach labor history to Negroes and to teach Negro history to labor.

SE T-3 (8/31/66)

Another source at the above-mentioned meeting reported JO HUGHES, a CP member, stated she had confidence a mass Party can be built and recruiting can take place among the Negro people, trade unions, and the like.

SE T-4 (9/12/66)

On August 19, 1966, at a meeting of the South Central CP Section, held at LONNIE HEALEY's home, [redacted] HEALEY reported on her trip to New York to attend the National CP Convention. In addition to her comments on the convention, she said she had been invited to attend a tribal meeting of the Yakima Indians on August 20 and 21, 1966. b6 b7C

SE T-2 (8/26/66)
SE T-5 (8/26/66)

On September 13, 1966, a meeting of the White Center CP Club was held in Seattle. In attendance was CP member LONNIE HEALY, who stated she had received an invitation to attend the Northwest Conference of Northwest Indian Tribes and Supporting Non-Indian Organizations, scheduled to be held at Yakima, Washington, during the latter part of September, 1966.

SE T-6 (9/15/66)

With regard to CP clubs outside the immediate Seattle area, a joint meeting of the Downtown and Trade Union CP Clubs, of Tacoma, Washington, was held in that city on June 8, 1966. MARY SUTHERLAND, CP member and wife of MILFORD SUTHERLAND, who is the Northwest District CP (NWDCP) Organizational Secretary, stated the peace groups should see to the linking of themselves to the struggle of the working class, the trade union movement, and the Negro movement. CP member NORMA RADER said that she was in favor of a six-months plan of hard work, especially in the Negro ghetto areas. She proposed finding the areas having the most unemployed Negroes and the areas most suitable for the recruiting of Negroes into the CP.

SE T-7 (6/15/66)
SE T-8 (6/15/66)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)

The DCA are characterized in the Appendix Section.

On July 10, 1966, CP members PATTI RABBITT and MARION "HONEYBEE" WHEELER, were present at a meeting of the King County CP Youth Club (KCYC) at Seattle. They both talked regarding their attendance recently at the National Conventions of the DCA and of the CP. They stated the main topic discussed at the DCA Convention was the concept of "black power". It was decided white people should work with whites in the white communities and black people in the black communities. This is because people can best communicate with people of a somewhat common background. A white person has difficulty communicating with a black person because he really does not understand the racial problem.

SE T-9 (8/5/66)

At a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club held in Seattle July 27, 1966, CP members HENRY HUFF and WILL PARRY spoke of the problem of keeping the Negro-White membership in the DCA at the proportion of 50%. They stated the head of the organization nationally is a Watts man and another officer is from a militant Chicago group. Both stressed the Party is with the Negro all the way. In a discussion of "black power" HUFF quoted GUS HALL's statement of about seven years ago to the effect that whereever there is a majority of Negroes, they should be the governing power; and the CP will back them up all the way. PARRY added even when there is a minority, "We will try to get them into power".

SE T-10 (8/10/66)

Another source reported further concerning the above meeting and said PARRY stated the Negroes have joined the DCA in such large numbers, that they far outnumber the whites.

SE T-11 (8/10/66)

On August 23, 1966, a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club was held in Seattle. Among the CP members present was HELEN "DOOD" HUFF, CP member, who commented on the last CP Section meeting she went to, which was attended by several CP youth representatives who were present to report on the activities of the DCA and the Young Political Explorer's League (YPEL). She said in the Seattle area the YPEL has a Negro majority in its membership, whereas the DCA has a Negro minority.

SE T-3 (8/23/66)

The YPEL is characterized in the Appendix Section.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The August, 1966, issue of the "NAACP Tacoma Branch Newsletter", Tacoma, Washington, carried an item concerning the DCA at Tacoma. The source of the material in the item is not known. Reproduction of portions of this "Newsletter" is attached.

CR-100-27267

N A A C P

TACOMA BRANCH NEWSLETTER

Frank Morris, President | AUGUST 1966 | Cora Dixon, Editor

BEWARE OF W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUB

It has come to our attention that some people are trying to organize Negro youth into a W.E.B. DuBois Club here in Tacoma. They are attempting to organize around issues that involve civil rights. It is the responsibility of our Branch and every Branch member to warn every young person that the W.E.B. DuBois clubs have been found to be under the control of the Communist Party. The DuBois clubs are on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the United States Government by unconstitutional means.

W.E.B. DuBois was a founder of the NAACP and one of the greatest Negro Americans. The use of his name cannot hide the fact of a communist front organization. Our Branch must warn and urge young people not to become involved in the DuBois clubs.

APPENDIX

-1- SEATTLE CHAPTER AT LARGE -
W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26 - 27, 1963, a conference of CP members, including national CP functionaries, was held in Chicago, Illinois, to set in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. These members were told that it would be reasonable to assume that young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP

A second source advised the founding convention for the new youth organization was held on June 19 - 21, 1964, at San Francisco, California, at which time the name "W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA" (DCA) was adopted. Approximately five hundred delegates from various parts of the United States attended this convention.

A third source advised in June, 1964, that KAE NORTON, MICHAEL RUBICZ, CAROLYN BURDICK, J. C. BURDICK, and STEPHEN RUBICZ, who were members of the King County CP Youth Club in Seattle, Washington, at that time, attended the above founding convention. A fourth source advised in January, 1965, that at a meeting of the King County CP Youth Club held in Seattle on December 16, 1964, it was decided conditions were different in Seattle than elsewhere and it would take some time before a DCA club would be formed in Seattle,

A fifth source furnished a copy of a report of the State Board of the Northwest District, CPUSA, entitled "Perspectives For The Work Of The Party For The Coming Year", prepared for discussion at the October, 1965, meeting of the District Committee, Northwest District, CPUSA. This document contained a section entitled "For A Breakthrough To A New Level Of Statewide Youth Activity" which stated a CP youth commission should be re-constituted and among its work, "it should assure the formation of Du Bois Clubs in the major cities."

A sixth source furnished in June, 1966, a document in the form of a "call for a Washington State DuBois Club Organizing Conference" on June 4, 1966, which stated "We are calling this conference because we feel it is important that Du Bois Clubs be formed in Washington (State) this summer". This sixth source stated this organizing conference was held in Seattle on June 4, 1966, and the chapter was formed and named "Seattle Chapter At Large of W. E.B. DU BOIS Clubs of America". A total membership of five persons was registered including MICHAEL RUBICZ, PATRICIA RABBITT and MARION WHEELER. MARION WHEELER acted as Chairman of this conference and MICHAEL

APPENDIX

RUBICZ and PATRICIA RABBITT were chosen as Temporary Chairman and Treasurer, respectively, of this chapter. During this organizing conference, the DCA was described as a multi-purpose organization to deal with problems of civil rights, peace, and freedom. The Seattle Chapter will concentrate on school integration activities in the Seattle area. This source stated that the Seattle Chapter has no headquarters or an official publication and no formal membership dues have been established although membership registration fees of one dollar per person per year were initiated by the Seattle Chapter.

The sixth source also advised that a meeting of the Seattle Chapter At Large of DCA was held in Seattle on June 8, 1966, at which plans were discussed for the possiblity of sending delegates from this DCA Chapter to the national convention of the DCA being held in Chicago, Illinois, on June 17 - 19, 1966.

On June 1, 1966, the fifth source advised that MICHAEL RUBICZ, PATRICIA RABBITT, MARION WHEELER, were in attendance at the Northwest District CPUSA, convention held in Seattle on May 28 - 30, 1966, and were selected as delegates from that district to the National CP convention in June, 1966.

SF-100-27265

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source stated REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, had said on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington, and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated the youths had chosen the name of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth source advised MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

The fourth source advised on March 14, 1966, the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
October 26, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character : INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference : Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above,
at Seattle, Washington

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DATE 04-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	10/28/66	10/21-26/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF	paw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

St. Louis report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, dated 7/29/66.

STATUS: - P* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Will furnish a report by 2/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend

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2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

(RM)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.:	
REQUEST RECD.		[redacted] ISD, CRD, RAO	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW:	11/8/66	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	RLS	
BY	BY:		

NOTATIONS

57 NOV 15 1966

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1 through SL T-8.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
SL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - 113th INTC Group Headquarters, Chicago (RM)
Copy to: 1 - Region III, 113th INTC Group, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: October 28, 1966

Field Office File No.: 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ST

Synopsis: HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, urged that "peace" organizations include civil rights activities in their programs. Local CP leader decried use of phrase "black power" and failure of CP to avert usage; hope to use it to emphasize necessity for Negro to register and vote. New program drafted by local CP calls for accelerated work in Negro organizations. St. Louis Branch, Socialist Workers Party, sponsored speech by African FRANZ J. TA LEE, of "Alexander Defense Committee", who spoke September, 1966, St. Louis, Mo., against Apartheid.

- p* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

In early July, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, asserted the CP has achieved some success in getting civil rights groups to include peace in Vietnam as

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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part of the fight for Negro freedom. He further said the next step will be to get the various peace groups to include the civil rights fight as part of their programs for peace. WALKER commented this will be a much more difficult step, adding that he has commenced to work in this direction in St. Louis within a local peace group.

(SL T-1 July 18, 1966)

At a meeting of the State Committee, CP, July 10, 1966, plans were made to schedule the second phase of a CP State Convention later in the month. The first phase of the convention had been held in early June, 1966, at St. Louis, Missouri. WALKER said there must be a discussion of "masswork", that is, how CP members can become involved in outside organizations and influence their activities. He said there should be a detailed discussion on how organizations directed towards civil rights and peace can be united. WALKER observed it is very important that the CP have members in mass organizations who are in a position to influence decisions made when important issues arise. He pointed out that had there been enough CP members active in the civil rights movements to give direction, the phrase "black power" would never have been coined. However, the CP on a national basis was not sufficiently entrenched in the civil rights movement and the phrase "black power" is now a reality. WALKER said this matter was discussed at the National CP Convention in late June, 1966, and it was agreed this is undesirable. In view of its wide-spread use, the CP, however, cannot isolate itself by continued opposition and the best thing to do is use it properly. WALKER further said that the young people at the National CP Convention were inclined to approve this phrase because they feel it will move more Negroes and arouse pride in themselves. However, most of the people at the convention disagreed because they realize the phrase may be used for improper purposes and not to further interest in the civil rights movements.

The State Committee discussed various facets of this problem and finally agreed the phrase should be used to express the necessity for the Negro to register and vote and thereby

use "black power" to elect desirable candidates for public office. It was further agreed that CP members should explain the correct meaning of "black power" so it is not used incorrectly.

(SL T-2 July 14, 1966)

At the State CP Convention, July 24, 1966, there was a preliminary discussion of a proposed outline for action by the local CP organization. LORETTA WAKMAN, veteran CP member, urged that steps be taken to promote educational integration. She complained that integration is not complete in the St. Louis school system; that busing has failed and new schools are only being built in Negro neighborhoods. She said the CP should call for the establishment of huge campus-style educational complexes which would afford a high level of educational opportunity. This would also serve as a method of fully integrating Negro and white youths.

(SL T-3 August 5, 1966)

In mid-August, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER asserted he has been very busy with a local "peace group", trying to find out how key individuals feel about connecting the peace movement with the fight for civil rights.

(SL T-1 August 31, 1966)

A meeting of The St. Louis Citizens for Peace in Vietnam (SLCPV) met on August 20, 1966. A small group of individuals were present, including HERSHEL J. WALKER and another CP member. The purpose of the meeting was to search for ideas which would forcefully bring to the consciences of people the urgency of stopping the War in Vietnam and concentrate on developing better housing for the masses. There was some discussion of conducting daily picket lines in the St. Louis area with the participants wearing black. No specific conclusions were reached at this meeting.

SLCPV is an organization composed of individuals from various groups in the St. Louis, Missouri, area, who have banded together to work for peace in Vietnam.

(SL T-4 August 22, 1966)

At a CP meeting on September 11, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER complained that "nothing much" is being done in the interests of peace in the St. Louis area at the present time. He said unless there is some drastic change it does not appear there will be any action in the near future. He then observed until the peace movement is merged with the civil rights movement it will make little progress in the Negro community.

(SL T-5 September 13, 1966)

CP members have complained that WALKER is spending too much time in the peace movement and neglecting his CP duties as Chairman of the Missouri District.

(SL T-6 September 12, 1966)

A new program is being drafted for action by the local CP organization. It calls for accelerated activity by CP members in Negro organizations.

(SL T-7 September 27, 1966)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Socialist Workers Party

RICHARD K. CLARKE, Organizer, St. Louis Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), mailed out invitations to a speech by FRANZ J. T. LEE at Trinity Evangelical Church, Educational Building, Sunday, September 18, 1966. The church is located at 600 North Euclid Avenue. CLARKE addressed these communications on letterhead of the "Alexander Defense Committee", which also includes the statement "aiding victims of oppression in South Africa". Headquarters are at 873 Broadway, New York, New York. The invitation by CLARKE asserted that LEE spoke at the United Nations "before the Special Committee on Apartheid".

CLARKE enclosed a biography of LEE which states he was born of poor colored parents in Africa in 1938 and participated at Cape Town in the "liberation movement". In

1961 he joined a newly formed "African Peoples Democratic Union of Southern Africa", described as "a political party committed to a program of full democratic rights for all citizens and radical land reform". The brochure further says that LEE became acquainted with Dr. NEVILLE ALEXANDER and the ten other young men and women who were later sentenced along with Dr. ALEXANDER to prison terms ranging from five to ten years for their opposition to Apartheid. In 1963, LEE traveled to West Germany, where he organized "the Alexander Defense Committee" and became its Executive Secretary. The brochure fruther states that in 1965 LEE became European Representative of the "African Peoples Democratic Union of Southern Africa" and is currently studying at the University of Frankfurt. He has lectured before audiences in Germany, France, Greece and England. This brochure is issued by the Alexander Defense Committee, 873 Broadway, New York, New York.

(SL T-8 September 14, 1966)

At a meeting of the St. Louis Branch, SWP, during August, 1966, CLARKE distributed biographical sketches of FRANZ J. T. LEE to other members and said he planned to have a public meeting in St. Louis which would feature LEE as a speaker. He further said he was working with a certain group in St. Louis interested in South African affairs and he hoped to have them assist in sponsoring the meeting.

(SL T-8 August 24, 1966)

The meeting featuring LEE as principal speaker was held as scheduled, September 18, 1966. Approximately 100 persons attended, most of whom were from the "St. Louis Committee on Africa". Many of those present appeared to be students. LEE spoke against Apartheid.

(SL T-8 September 21, 1966)

The St. Louis Branch, SWP, is characterized in the attached appendix.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information was developed.

CONFIDENTIAL

1

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS BRANCH

In October, 1960, a source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized in 1938 and has functioned continuously since that time as an affiliate of the National SWP. Its aims and purposes are the same as the National SWP.

In May, 1966, another source stated that the St. Louis Branch SWP is still functioning as an affiliate of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

October 28, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, dated October 28, 1966, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 04-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	10/28/66	10/21/66 - 10/26/66

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	W. RULON PAXMAN	deb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 7/29/66, at Salt Lake City

- P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

SALT LAKE CITY
11/3/66
RLS
Unable to locate T-4 in details. Advise. Expedite - dissemination being held in abeyance.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2007

REC-8

EX-103

NOV 1 1966

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1 - New York (Info) (REG.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	~~AGENCY~~ AGCI, ONI, OSI; SI, G-2, ~~ETC.~~
Request Recd.	10 [redacted] 12ND CSD FAO
Date Fwd.	11/14/66
How Fwd.	RLS
By	Omail

Notations

1 NOV 1 1966

1cc rept 924 440

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterizations of UDA HANSON, WAYNE HOLLEY, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, MARCUS PARR and ROBERT ARCHULETA
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7C
b7D
b7E

LEAD

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - INTC, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
Copy to: 1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN **Office:** Salt Lake City, Utah
Date: 10/28/66

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: UDA (S) HANSON, a reported Communist Party (CP) member, made inquiry of the interest of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) members in a picnic at the home of WAYNE (S) HOLLEY, a reported CP member. JOSEPH R. (S) DI SANTI, a reported CP member, has shown an interest in the NAACP and the NAACP Credit Union. MARCUS (S) PARR, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI and ROBERT (S) ARCHULETA, all of whom are reported CP members, attended a NAACP picnic. ARCHULETA and DI SANTI are members of the NAACP.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Early in July, 1966, UDA HANSON made inquiries to determine whether any of the members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) would be interested in attending a picnic sponsored by the Public Affairs Forum of Utah County (PAFUC), which would be held on July 17, 1966, at the residence of WAYNE HOLLEY, Mapleton, Utah.

(SU T-1, 7/13/66)

UDA HANSON in July, 1963, was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah and WAYNE HOLLEY in July, 1963, was the chairman of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

A characterization of the PAFUC is included in the appendix hereto.

In the early part of August, 1966, JOSEPH R. DI SANTI made inquiry of [redacted], Salt Lake City, with respect to a loan for his daughter. b7D

(SU T-1, 8/15/66)

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, in July, 1963, was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

In the latter part of August, 1966, DI SANTI contacted [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah, in order to determine whether a loan for his son-in-law had been approved. He was advised that the loan had been approved and a check would be delivered to DI SANTI.

(SU T-1, 9/1/66)

On September 14, 1966, DI SANTI made inquiry of a member of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, with respect to a NAACP picnic which was to be held in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, September 15, 1966.

(SU T-1, 9/19/66) b7D

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held a picnic in Liberty Park, Salt Lake City, on the evening of September 15, 1966. Among those present were MARCUS PARR, ROBERT ARCHULETA and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI.

(SU T-4, 9/20/66)
(SU T-3, 9/21/66)

In July, 1963, ROBERT ARCHULETA was the secretary-treasurer of the CP of Utah, and at the same time, MARCUS PARR was a member of the Utah State Board of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2)

In the latter part of September, 1966, DI SANTI contacted [redacted] in order to make inquiry with respect to withdrawing some of his money.

(SU T-1, 10/7/66)

There are now about 375 members of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of the NAACP. The principal interest of the branch continues to be to cause the acceptance of

Negroes in all areas of the State of Utah for housing purposes. There have been no demonstrations by this group during the past three months and none are presently planned. It is anticipated, however, that demonstrations will be used by the NAACP in Salt Lake City during the coming session of the Utah State Legislature beginning in January, 1967, in the event it appears that the legislature will not easily pass a law pertaining to open housing for Negroes and other minorities. These demonstrations will be given consideration in spite of the fact that the NAACP in Salt Lake City has during the recent past avoided the use of demonstrations because of the bad name that demonstrations have received as a result of the anti-Vietnam demonstrations in the United States.

The office of the NAACP in Salt Lake City continues to be aware of the dangers of communism to the civil rights movement although there has been no specific mention of this danger during the past three months. No specific steps have been taken by the organization to challenge members who might be suspected of being CP members.

Mrs. MIGNON RICHMOND, [redacted] continues to be the acting president but new elections will be held in the near future. She is well aware that communists have in the past tried to use the NAACP. It is not considered that any suspected members of the CP in Utah are at the present time in a position to materially influence the activities of the NAACP in Salt Lake City, Utah.

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b7C

Among the current members of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]
Membership expires September 30, 1967;

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, [redacted]
Membership expires August 31, 1967.

(SU T-1, 10/21/66)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS FORUM OF UTAH COUNTY,
also known as, Peoples League For
Peace of Utah County

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), reported that the Public Affairs Forum Of Utah County (PAFUC) was organized about 1951 for the purpose of promoting CP peace programs in the vicinity of Provo, Utah.

A source in July, 1963, reported that the Chairman of the PAFUC and some members, are members of the CP of Utah.

A second source reported in May, 1966, that the PAFUC continues to promote programs of the CP.

FD-823 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah
October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated October 28, 1966, at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

To: (100-442529)
☒ Director (REG. AM)
Att.: _____
☐ SAC _____
☐ ASAC _____
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☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

Date 11/8/66

FILE # 100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS - C

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials _____ to _____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Type
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Rerep SA W, RULON PAXMAN, dated 10/28/66 at Salt Lake City.

The sources on page 3, paragraph three, should be SU T-4, 9/20/66; SU T-3, 9/21/66, instead of as set out. Salt Lake City copies have been [illegible]

WRP:mhe

SAC _____

X See reverse side

Office SU

1 - New York (REG. AM)

corrected. Bureau and New York are requested to correct their copies.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
NOV 10 5 18 PM '66

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PF

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA KENNETH P. WEST dated 7/28/66, Boston.

During the period from 7/28/66 to 10/28/66, Boston has received no information concerning captioned matter. Therefore no report is being submitted.

LEAD

BOSTON AT BOSTON

Will follow and report the activities of communist influence in racial matters and submit a quarterly report by 2/1/67.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Boston
JFN:lc
(5)

REC 54 100-442529-2008

NY 100

5 NOV 1 1966

51 NOV 4 1966

INT. SEC.

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re New Haven letter to Bureau 7/29/66.

During the period August 1, 1966, through October 30, 1966, no information has been received by the New Haven Office in connection with captioned matter.

In view of the above, no report in this matter is being submitted; however, New Haven will continue to remain alert for any indication of attempts by Communist groups to influence, infiltrate, or control civil rights organizations, and civil rights activities and racial incidents.

Upon receipt of pertinent information, the Bureau will be promptly advised, pursuant to existing Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (info)(RM)
1 - New York (info)(RM)
1 - New Haven
WCH:md
(5)

REC-69 100-442529-2009

EX-101 5 NOV 1 1966

51 NOV 4 1966

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/1/66

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau 7/29/66.

Period: 8/1/66 - 10/31/66

No information has been received during this period reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-Charlotte (100-10028)
GHC:ajh
(5)

B

EX-110

REC-21 100-442529-2010

11 NOV 2 1966

62 NOV 9 1966 55

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter to the Director, dated July 19, 1966.

No data pertaining to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period July 19, 1966, to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Louisville

GWH/mjr
(4)

B

100-442529-2011

EX-108

16 NOV 2 1966

7369

51 NOV 10 1966

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-13-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	10/28/66	10/18-24/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LEWIS H. JOHNSON — TYPED BY: drc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

SF
HN, LA, NY, PD, SE, SD
11/16/66
Dwdw/cc

REFERENCE: See attached 0-17.

Report of SA LEO A. SCHON at San Francisco 8/2/66.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, office of origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco Division as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-13 if disclosed could reasonably be identified as confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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[redacted]-2012

REC 30

EX-113

16 NOV 2 1966

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible] ONI, OSI; SED, SEA; [illegible], CID, PD
Request Recd.	[illegible]
Date Fwd.	11/2/66
How Fwd.	LHS
By	Dwdw/cc

Notations

INV SECT

61 DEC 5 1966

cc mpf 824 GPO

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

The Special Agents of the FBI who observed the demonstration of the PLP in San Francisco on 9/28/66 are FRANCIS T. DAVIS and HARRY K. WINECOFF.

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] 157-400-856
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] 157-400-600
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] Documentation of PERRY CARVER Documentation of PHIL DAVIS
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted] Documentation of RICHARD THOMAS Documentation of JUANITA WHEELER
SF T-6 is [redacted]	157-400-857
SF T-7 is [redacted]	157-400

b3
b7D
b7E

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1-Seattle (INFO)(RM) 100-27267
1-San Diego (INFO)(RM) 100-13295
3-San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
LHJ:drc

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-8 is [redacted]	157-400
SF T-9 is [redacted]	"
SF T-10 is [redacted] NOT USED	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
SF T-11 is [redacted]	"
SF T-12 is [redacted]	"
SF T-13 is [redacted]	Activities of SACCORE and SANAAFACP Position of JAMES FORSYTH in SACORE
SF T-14 is [redacted]	[redacted]

-C*-
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, 12th Naval District, San Francisco (RM)
2-G-2, 6th Army (RM)
1-OSI, Travis Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: LEWIS H. JOHNSON Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 10/28/66

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In July 1966 ROSCOE PROCTOR of the National Committee CP, USA, gave a report to CP members of the activities of the National Convention CP and outlined CP position on minorities and civil rights. East Bay CP Industrial Club held meetings in June 1966 to lay plans and strategy of getting Negroes admitted into the Iron Workers Union. Members of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco held a meeting in August 1966 to collect money and give assistance to jailed demonstrators sentenced for Sheraton-Palace Hotel sit-ins of 1964. Members of CP of Northern California Negro Commission held meetings in August 1966 on black nationalism to influence people in minority, civil rights and political groups. The PLP on 9/28/66 demonstrated in San Francisco against use of National Guard to quell San Francisco racial riots. Meetings of the Committee for Lowndes County held in Berkeley, California, to raise funds and give assistance to Lowndes County in their racial problems, this committee being controlled by SWP and YSA members. CP strategy and proposed plan of action during San Francisco racial riots of 9/27-29/66 set out. CP member is chairman of SACCORE.

-P*-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries

A meeting of the CP was held at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, on July 24, 1966. At this meeting ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, gave a report on the National Convention of the CP, USA, to CP members in the Northern District CP of California. PROCTOR reported on the program of the CP concerning minorities, civil rights, and the Negro question. PROCTOR reported that the CP favors self-defense by Negroes when attacked. He also reported that the Negroes must have an alliance with labor. He also stated that there must be "racism" not only in the normal day-to-day living but also within the CP. He reported that years ago "we used the term" white chauvinism but now the term is "racism." PROCTOR stated Negroes must build a political power bloc if further advances are to be made for the Negro people.

SF T-1, July 24, 1966
SF T-2, August 10, 1966

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

A meeting of the East Bay CP Industrial Club was held at 2718 Alcatraz Avenue, Berkeley, California, on June 27, 1966. At this meeting there were present two members from the youth club of the CP of Northern California, namely, PERRY CARVER and PHIL DAVIS. The chairman of this meeting was LLOYD VANDEVER who stated that the primary subject for discussion was a report from the two members of the youth club who were members of the Iron Workers Union. VANDEIVER called upon PERRY CARVER to make a report upon progress being made to integrate the Iron Workers Union. CARVER stated that it was necessary for Negroes to penetrate the Iron Workers Union and get as many Negroes into the union as possible under the

program of the CP being the vanguard in Negro movements. CARVER reported that the Federal Government has established an apprenticeship program under which the Government will pay the employee half of the base salary as an iron worker under the apprenticeship program. However, he charged that the Federal Government did not know that it was being "hoodwinked" out of several thousand dollars especially in their contracts with employers which stated that there would be no discrimination because of race, creed, color, and so forth. He charged that some of the building trade unions have come up with an aptitude test which does not pertain to the building trades. He charged that the aptitude test used in the Iron Workers Union did not pertain to the work that an iron worker has to do and the aptitude test is only a gimmick to keep the Negroes out of the union. CARVER did state that the employers are ignorant of the fact that this aptitude test is being used by the Iron Workers Union, however, it is necessary for the Negroes and the CP to attempt to remove from the executive board of the Iron Workers Union individuals who are keeping the Negroes out of the union.

PHIL DAVIS continued the discussion started by CARVER and elaborated upon the aptitude test. His discussion concerned the mathematical problems that were given to Negroes and how they were tested in repairing refrigerators, TVs, radios and other electrical appliances which had nothing to do with the work of a member of the Iron Workers Union. DAVIS reported that there would be a legal contest in the courts of this aptitude test which had nothing to do with the work of an iron worker and it was necessary for the CP to finance and support a legal contest in the courts to show discrimination against the Negroes in the Iron Workers Union.

SF T-3, June 27, 1966

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco was held August 10, 1966, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco. At this meeting the proposal was made that the Fillmore Club collect money for the youths who were at that time incarcerated in the San Francisco County Jail serving sentences for convictions on a racial demonstration held in 1964 at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. There was also a discussion at this meeting about racial demonstrations in Eastern cities. It was the feeling of those present that in the very near future the United States will undergo a major change in areas of racial discontent and that certain housing improvements for minorities would result. It was

felt that the CP should attempt to further infiltrate these demonstrating groups, and attempt to bring understanding to those minorities that the CP is willing to help them as much as possible. JUANITA WHEELER, a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California, asked for members of the Fillmore CP Club to accompany her to San Bruno, Jail #1 of the San Francisco County Jail, to visit the young people who were incarcerated and to furnish them with money to buy necessities which might be needed while they were incarcerated.

SF T-4, August 29, 1966

3. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like

No information received under this category.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions of national leaders and other functionaries

b6
b7C

JUANITA WHEELER called a meeting of Negro people at her residence, [redacted] on August 1, 1966. JUANITA WHEELER is an employee of the "People's World" newspaper and a member of the Negro Commission of the CP of Northern California.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist publication.

ST

JUANITA WHEELER requested CP member RICHARD THOMAS to call this meeting of young Negroes who were interested in or belong to political action groups and civil rights groups. JUANITA WHEELER was concerned that there were so few Negroes in the current civil rights activities in San Francisco and that civil rights agitation in San Francisco at that time was at a standstill. JUANITA WHEELER desired that the Negroes should do more to improve their condition, especially in the Hunters Point and Bayview districts. There was a discussion concerning the black nationalist groups such as the Afro-American society going into the ghettos and infiltrating student

programs in the schools. There was a discussion that the Negroes must take a militant stand against the white people if they were to accomplish their aims for civil rights, housing, jobs, and equal status in the community. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS, who led the discussion along with JUANITA WHEELER, revealed to those present that he was a member of the CP.

SF T-5, August 1, 1966

A second meeting was held at the instigation of JUANITA WHEELER on August 9, 1966, at [redacted] This meeting consisted of a debate on the subject of black nationalism vs. black power. At this meeting RICHARD THOMAS told those present if he was given an ultimatum by the CP to choose between black nationalism and Marxism he would take the position of black nationalism. Others present at the meeting stated that the CP position on Marxism is the only true way to solve the race problem in the United States. There was controversy between those present on the subject of black nationalism and Marxism and some present stated that the black nationalists in the United States are hypocrites and liars. The final conclusion among those present was that the CP position on the Negro question was proper and Marxism was the only method open to the Negroes for their liberation. b6 b7C

SF T-5, August 9, 1966

The Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) on September 28, 1966, staged a demonstration at 16th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, which attracted approximately 60 people. This was a demonstration during the San Francisco racial riots which occurred between September 27 and September 29, 1966. Speakers at this corner rally tied the San Francisco racial disturbances with a general attack on United States policies in Vietnam, the war on poverty, the lack of welfare benefits, and a protest against the use of the National Guard to quell the riots in San Francisco. Those present were urged to picket the National Guard Armory, 14th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, California, to protest the use of the National Guard to stem the riots in San Francisco. Pickets then moved from 16th and Army Street to the National Guard and from there to the San Francisco City Hall and Civic Center to picket a meeting scheduled by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors who were then in a discussion concerning the cause of the racial disturbances in San Francisco triggered by the killing of MATTHEW JOHNSON, a 16-year old boy by a San Francisco police officer. The pickets of PLP carried signs stating "JOE don't

Have To Go to Vietnam" and "Take the Guns Away from the Cops." The group was addressed by ERIC JOHNSON, JOHN ROSS, JAY FRANK, LARRY MC COY, and CHRIS RAISNER, all members of the PLP of the Bay Area. Special Agents of the FBI observed these individuals at the meeting urging those present to protest police brutality and the use of the National Guard to stem the riots.

SF T-6, September 28, 1966

A characterization of the BAPLP is contained in the appendix.

A business meeting of the Lowndes County Committee, Berkeley chapter, was held September 6, 1966. At this meeting were present DAVID WARREN of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), RICHARD AOKIE of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), BILL PERDUE of the SWP and YSA, and ROGER FILENE of the YSA. The chairman of the meeting was DAVID WARREN and he announced that the prime reason for the meeting was to secure a financial report on funds that were to be made available for Lowndes County, Alabama.

SF T-14, September 3, 1966

A second meeting of the Lowndes County Committee was held on September 13, 1966, for the purpose of raising funds to be sent to the individuals fighting for civil rights in Lowndes County, Alabama. It was reported that $550 had been sent to civil rights workers in Lowndes County which had been raised by the Berkeley chapter.

SF T-14, September 14, 1966

The Lowndes County Freedom Organization, also known as the Black Panther Party, was originated in Berkeley, California, by a group of 25 to 30 individuals on July 18, 1966. On this date a meeting was arranged by DAVID WARREN of the YSA and BRIAN SHANNON of the SWP. At this meeting WARREN spoke about the economic, political and social conditions in Lowndes County, Alabama. WARREN stated that a group called the Lowndes County Freedom Party was attempting to seize political leadership in this community and that he had been in contact with this group and they appealed for outside aid in the form of publicity and funds.

SF T-14, July 20, 1966

A characterization of the YSA and SWP is contained in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Information concerning CP direction and influence over and participation in racial demonstrations, disturbances, drives, boycotts, and other similar activities with racial overtones.

A source reported on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in San Francisco, California, there appeared to be no organized pattern underlying the racial disturbances eminating from subversive or radical groups or other outside sources in the Hunters Point and Fillmore areas.

SF T-7, September 28, 1966

A source advised on September 27, 1966, that during the racial disturbances in the Fillmore area between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 midnight it appeared that all the trouble was caused by roving bands of young Negroes throwing rocks and breaking windows but that there was no organized group of individuals who were leading the rioters.

SF T-8, September 28, 1966

On September 29, 1966, the CP leaders in San Francisco were concerned about the racial disturbances in San Francisco and they discussed the advisability of having the chairman of the CP, namely, ALBERT J. LIMA, issue a public statement disavowing any CP responsibility for the racial violence in San Francisco and at the same time deploring the conditions of the Negroes which caused the outbreak. The CP leaders felt a statement was necessary because they understood that an unidentified news source had charged that the CP was involved in the violence.

SF T-9, September 29, 1966

On October 5, 1966, it was reported that HERBERT NUGENT, former chairman of the CP of San Francisco, stated that the CP was taken by complete surprise by the racial riots because conditions in San Francisco were not considered to be explosive. After the disturbances broke out the CP through some of their youth members tried to intercede through their racial contacts among young Negroes to calm conditions and not arouse the Negroes. CP leaders believed that a tenseness of racial relations is undesirable because it defeats CP policy

and makes the solution of civil rights problems more difficult in the long run.

SF T-2, October 5, 1966

It was reported on September 30, 1966, that JAMES FOREST, Chairman of the San Francisco County CP, consulted with other CP leaders on September 28, 1966, to obtain a consensus on the tone of a statement which the CP was considering issuing on the racial riots. FOREST claimed that he had heard a telecast on TV which attributed to the CP some responsibility for the racial riots. FOREST believed that this alleged complicity should be denied and that the CP should also note that the riots were the outgrowth of discrimination in hiring Negroes, lack of jobs and additional opportunities for Negroes, inadequate housing and other undesirable ghetto conditions effecting the Negro people.

SF T-9, September 30, 1966

It was reported on September 29, 1966, that members of the PLP rushed out and participated in the racial disturbances in San Francisco in an effort to capitalize upon them.

SF T-11, September 29, 1966

On October 6, 1966, a meeting of the CP of San Francisco was held at which time GEORGE SANDY, a member of the CP of San Francisco and former business manager of the "People's World" newspaper, made an extremely caustic criticism of the CP, stating that there was a total lack of CP leadership during the San Francisco racial disturbances. At this meeting SANDY stated he was appalled because no special meeting of the CP was called, not even a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fillmore Club of the CP, which is made up of CP members, especially Negroes, living in the Fillmore district of San Francisco which was one of the troubled areas during the racial disturbances. He was particularly caustic because the CP did not even offer a press release of any kind to the news media on TV or radio stations concerning the CP position during the racial disturbances. He charged failure of the CP to take any action which goes to prove that the CP does not know what is going on and are completely isolated from the mainstream of the masses concerning the Negro people. SANDY added that if those present at that meeting thought his remarks condemning CP leadership were too harsh, they were, in fact, extremely mild compared to what he planned to say of a critical nature at the next meeting of the San Francisco County Committee

of the CP concerning the Negro question. SANDY stated he could only conclude that if a communist revolution actually occurred the Party would be asleep and know nothing about it.

SF T-12, October 6, 1966

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of August 1, 1966, the Southern Alameda Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Southern Alameda Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (SACORE) are the only two organizations in the East Bay District of the San Francisco Bay Area that are sponsoring integration in Alameda County. SACCORE is the primary force prodding integration in housing, jobs, and social organizations in Alameda County. The chairman of SACCORE is JAMES FORSYTH, a member of the CP of Northern California. JAMES FORSYTH in 1964 was a chairman of the CP Club of the East Bay and regularly attended meetings known as CP club chairmen meetings during 1964.

SF T-13, August 1, 1966

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information to report.

1

BAY AREA PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, aka.
Bay Area Progressive Movement
Bay Area Progressive Labor,
"Progressive Labor"

The masthead in the February 8, 1965, issue of "Spark" reflects it is published by the Progressive Labor Movement of the Bay Area, P. O. Box 73, Station A, Berkeley....page 4 of this issue of "Spark" carries an article describing MORT SCHEER as the "West Coast organizer" of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM).

A source advised on January 7, 1965, that MORTIMER SCHEER, following a press conference in San Francisco, California, on January 7, 1965, related that he was the West Coast Organizer for the PLM and National Vice Chairman. PLM was started about three years ago as a national organization located mainly in the New York and Buffalo areas, and he has been here since last July striving to organize PLM. He stated PLM has several publications, including "Progressive Labor", a monthly, and the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly."

The April 19, 1965, issue of the "San Francisco Chronicle, a daily San Francisco newspaper, carried an article which related that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was officially formed April 18, 1965, after a four-day convention in New York. PLP was formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement and MORT SCHEER was elected as one of the vice-presidents of PLP.

A second source advised during May, 1966, that the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) has no headquarters. The Mission Club BAPLP has rented space at 2929 - 16th Street, San Francisco, California. MORTIMER SCHEER, West Coast Organizer for BAPLP, operates out of his residence.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 22, 1966, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later state in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The Source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of three locals: the San Francisco YSA, the Berkeley YSA, and the San Jose YSA.

The first source advised on April 28, 1966, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SF 100-53902

October 28, 1966

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-65)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 11/16/66

To: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON ☐ Letterhead memo
dated 10/28/66 at SAN FRANCISCO

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. **Administrative Data**
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. **Delayed**
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. **Title**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. **Character**
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. **Synopsis**
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. **Status**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. **Copies**
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. **Bufile Number** should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. **Details**
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. **Enclosures**
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. **Security Classification**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. **Leads**
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. **Informants**
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 30-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. **Reference**
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☐ 21. Form FD-122

☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____

☐ 23. Typographical error

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

b7D

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.

☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

Remarks:

In the administrative pages, it is noted that T-2 and T-10 are both set out as [redacted]. Advise whether this is correct and if so, a statement should be included in the administrative pages setting forth the reason.

Page 8, 1st complete paragraph it is noted that the information in this paragraph was reported on September 30, 1966. However, SF T-9 reported on September 29, 1966. Advise which is correct. Expedite.

CC's to: Honolulu - 100-6356; Los Angeles - 100-66078; New York - 100-153735; Portland - 100-10580; Seattle - 100-27267; San Diego - 100-13295

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date November 18,1966

To:

☐ Director FILE # Bufile 100-442529

Att. Domestic Intelligence Div.
Subversive Control

☐ SAC Section Title Communist Infiltration In Racial Matters.

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials ____
☐ File	to ____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Rebureau o-17 dated 11/16/66 and Report of SA LEWIS H. JOHNSON dated 10/28/66 at San Francisco.

On Administrative Page T-2 and T-10 are the same informant namely [redacted]. T-10 was inadvertently used and where information is attributed to T-10 on page 8 of referenced report it should be corrected to T-2. T-10 is not to be used.

SAC

Over

☐ See reverse side

Office

Bureau and all offices receiving this notice please correct.

Also information reported by T-9 in second paragraph on page 8 of rerep was reported on September 30, 1966 and not on September 29, 1966. Bureau and all office please make this correction.

Thanks for calling these inadvertences to the attention of this office.

cc Honolulu 100-6356
Portland 100-10580
Los Angeles 100-66078
Seattle 100-27267
New York 100-153735
San Diego 100-13295

NOV 21 2 23 PM '66
RECD
FBI INTELL DIV.

INCONS NOV 25 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter 7/29/66.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

CC: 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Albany

ETB/bsp
(4)

REC 109 100-442529-2013

9 NOV 2 1966

51 NOV 10 1966

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BUFFALO	NEW YORK	10/31/66	10/20 - 24/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
KENNETH P. GLENNON	:dkz

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 7/29/66, at Buffalo.

- P* -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as Office of Origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau Routing Slip dated 10/9/64.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)
1 - New York (INFO)(RM)
1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

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R209 DEC 30 1970

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2014

[redacted]

16 NOV 2 1966

REC 32

EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency		ACSI, ONI, OSI, [redacted]
Request Recd.		[redacted], CSD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	11/8/66
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	R/S
	BY:	DMW/ci

Notations

INVESTIGATION

62 NOV 9 1966 rept 9/24 gd

BU 100-18520

LEADS (Continued)

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit quarterly report to reach the Bureau by 2/1/67.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location	
BU T-1	[redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because information therein attributed to BU T-1 might reasonably lead to the identity of a source of information of continuing value and jeopardize his future usefulness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, New York (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. GLENNON Office: Buffalo, New York
Date: 10/31/66

Field Office File #: 100-18520 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No reported Communist Party (CP) plans or activity in connection with Communist influence in racial matters. Leader of Buffalo Branch Workers World Party (BBWWP) states BBWWP believes in "self-defense" tactics rather than "pacifist-type" tactics in the Civil Rights Movement.

- P* -

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On July 15, 1966, BU T-1 advised that on July 8, 1966, a meeting of the Buffalo Branch Workers World Party (BBWWP) was held at the home of EDWARD MERRILL, [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] At this meeting MERRILL gave a special report on the Civil Rights Movement in the South. He discussed factions extant in the movement without naming them, saying that one group emphasizes self-defense tactics while the other believes in pacifist-type tactics. MERRILL said the BBWWP believes in self-defense but emphasized he did not mean the BBWWP advocates use of force and violence in the Civil Rights situation.

EDWARD MERRILL was known to BU T-1 as Organizer of the BBWWP as of July 8, 1966.

Characterizations of the BBWWP and the National WWP are shown in the appendix to this report.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery - individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 2, 1966, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

BUFFALO BRANCH
WORKERS WORLD PARTY

A source advised in May, 1966, that the currently active Buffalo Branch of the Workers World Party established during May, 1959, is a part of the National Workers World Party which maintains headquarters in New York City, and that the Buffalo Branch follows the aims and principles of the National organization.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-18520

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished information on 10/19/66.

Sources used to characterize WACHTEL are Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C," and NY 1190-S*.

Informant furnished a Xerox copy of [redacted] referred to in the enclosed LHM. Xerox copy is being maintained in the 1A section of Atlanta file 100-5718.

As the Bureau and New York are aware, on several previous occasions informant has furnished similar information regarding [redacted]. In each of these prior instances, [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1- 100-148289)(HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta
(1- 100-6670)
([redacted])
(1- 100-5718) (SCLC)

REC-60 100-442529-2015

OCT 31 1966

AGS:cb
(9)

C. C. WICK

INT. SEC.

AGENCY: ~~ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.~~; ~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 11/1/66

HOW FORW: RS

BY: [redacted]

62NOV 91966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

b7D

[redacted]

It is being left to the discretion of New York as to what inquiry, if any, should be made of [redacted]

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1966

b7D

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the latter part of October, 1966, a confidential source advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted].

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
EXCLUDED FROM
~~AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING~~
~~AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-3015

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/1/66

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RAM)
1-New York (Info) (RAM)
1-Honolulu (100-6356)
LSB:sbt
(4)

REC-35 100-442529-2016

EX 109

NOV 8 1966

56 NOV 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	10/31/66	7/1/66 - 10/19/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY EKM

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Reference

Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/29/66 at Philadelphia.

- P -

Leads

NEW YORK (INFORMATION):

A copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-441521-2017

REC 11

NOV 2 1966

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

51 NOV 18 1966

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [redacted]; ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.	DATE FORW:	11/10/66		
By	HOW FORW:	RIS		
	BY:			

Notations

ILL Rqst 92940

Administrative Data

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

SA JOHN R. WINEBERG observed the CORE demonstration at the U. S. Post Office and also the demonstration at the IACP Convention on 10/5/66.

b3
b7D
b7E

Informants

PH T-1: [redacted]

[redacted]

Characterizations of SANDY PATRINOS, ARLENE TYNER, JARVIS TYNER, DEBORAH AMIS, NUREL DEEN STOREY, DAVE BELL, JAMES QUINN

PH T-2: [redacted]

[redacted]

PH T-3: [redacted]

100-47373-1379

100-47672-313

Characterization of FANNY CRAWFORD

PH T-4: [redacted]

100-31643-1B-1(21)

PH T-5: [redacted]

[redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - INTC, Philadelphia (RM)

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Date: October 31, 1966

Field Office File #: 100-47672 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 7/1/66 TO 9/30/66. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, stated the attacks on Negroes can be compared to attacks upon the Jews in Germany. He defined "Black Power" as freedom from social and economic oppression. JARVIS TYNER, leader of DCA and member of National Committee, CPUSA, reported on summer projects of DCA. Negro Commission re-established on district level, CPEPD, for purpose of handling civil rights matters. North Philadelphia CP Club formed in predominantly Negro area. CP members participated in CORE demonstration in July. MARTIN LUTHER KING appeared in Philadelphia in September 1966.

- P -

Details: COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.
(CPUSA)

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On October 6, 1966, PH T-1 advised that HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, appeared at an "open meeting" sponsored by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) held on September 30, 1966, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The topic of his speech was entitled, "A Communist View of Power, Black and White."

WINSTON stated communists approach the question of power, black and white, in relation to current events such as those incidents in San Francisco, St. Louis, the senseless killing of a handcuffed Negro in Atlanta, Ga., and the election of segregationalists throughout the country. The attack upon the Negroes in the United States can be compared with the attacks upon the Jews in Hitler's Germany. These attacks could also lead to a Third World War.

According to WINSTON, the press has used the slogan "Black Power" as a divisive method. He pointed out that uprisings which have taken place have been started by Negro youth and this is easily understood because they are the forefront of the unemployment situation that exists today and are the victims of economic oppression. One of the problems existing today is the building of black and white unity. The Communist Party (CP) has always supported this and the Negroes need the white man just as the white man needs the Negroes. The CP is dedicated to building unity and will fight for unity within the Negro peoples' movement. He defined "Black Power" as meaning freedom from social and economic oppression which could also mean political power.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK AND FILE MEMBERS

On July 12, 1966, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, held on July 10, 1966, JARVIS TYNER, leader, Philadelphia Branch of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA), gave a report on the summer project sponsored by the DCA.

On July 5, 1966, PH T-1 advised JARVIS TYNER was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

According to TYNER the DCA planned to concentrate in North Central Philadelphia, the area north of Girard Avenue and west of Broad Street. They planned to contact the industries in Philadelphia in an effort to seek jobs for young Negro and Puerto Rican youth with the hope of recruiting them into the DCA and eventually into the CP.

A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

On September 20, 1966, PH T-1 advised that JARVIS TYNER and SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS had both quit their respective jobs for the summer months and both had worked full time on the summer project of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA. This project concentrated on unemployment problems of the Negro youth in the vicinity of the DCA Clubhouse, 1633 Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. Neighborhood response to efforts of the DCA in connection with the summer project was slight and no real progress was made. JARVIS TYNER did manage to get a few jobs for unemployed Negro youth at his previous place of employment. Leaders of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA had expected that the summer project would entice many new members into the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA and that the name of the DCA would be recognized as a leader in community affairs in the North Philadelphia area.

The overall results of the summer project were disappointing to the leaders of the DCA and there has been no appreciable increase in the membership. TYNER was expected to return to his summer job and PATRINOS was expected to seek new employment.

On September 27, 1966, PH T-3 advised that SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS was District Organization Secretary, CPEPD.

On July 27, 1966, PH T-1 advised that SANDY PATRINOS at a meeting of the Youth Club, CPEPD, held on July 11, 1966, proposed that the youth as well as the adults support the picketing of the U. S. Post Office, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on July 14, 1966, which was sponsored by

the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) in protest of alleged discrimination in the upgrading of Negroes. LOUIS KALB, District Organizer, CPEPD, stated he felt the Party should support peaceful demonstrations but should not participate in demonstrations involving civil disobedience. However, the youth have agreed to support CORE's fight with the Post Office but will leave the picket line immediately in the event there is any indication of civil disobedience.

On August 26, 1966, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, held on August 23, 1966, it was proposed and accepted that the District re-establish the Negro Commission for the purpose of handling matters involving civil rights.

On August 26, 1966, PH T-1 advised that SANDY PATRINOS stated the Philadelphia Police Department had arrested several members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) for possessing dynamite and having this dynamite at their headquarters. According to PATRINOS this was definitely a "frame up" and believed the dynamite was planted in the SNCC office by an individual friendly with the Philadelphia Police Department.

PATRINOS further remarked that she and JARVIS TYNER had met with WILLIAM MATHIS, Chairman of CORE in Philadelphia, and as a result of this arrest CORE plans no immediate action and expressed a desire not to take any joint action with SNCC in the future. PATRINOS and TYNER have also made efforts to discredit CECIL MOORE, President of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in the eyes of other civil rights organizations in the Philadelphia area. They claim he is on the police payroll and is the most disunifying force in the civil rights movement.

On September 12, 1966, PH T-1 stated that at a meeting of the leading officials of the CPEPD held on September 6, 1966, it was proposed that at the first meeting of the Negro Commission of the CPEPD which was recently established, the agenda should include a general discussion of a civil rights movement in this country with emphasis on the local situation.

On September 15, 1966, PH T-1 advised the first meeting of the North Philadelphia Club of the CPEPD was held on September 8, 1966. This Club is made up of members of the former Unity Club plus those CP members who reside in that general area. This Club is composed mostly of Negroes because of the geographical division. Because the Negro peoples' movement is at its most revolutionary peak, the well functioning Party Club with ties in this area is considered a top priority by the district leaders.

C. PLANS, ETC., AS REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA MEDIA SUCH AS WRITTEN DIRECTIVES, PRESS RELEASES AND ALIKE

On August 3, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-4 made available a copy of the "Statement of the CP of Eastern Pennsylvania on the War in Vietnam." This statement was published by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, Shubert Building, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This statement further reflects that the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania believes the bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong marks a dangerous new stage in the creeping escalation of the Vietnam War and a further step toward war with China. It encourages the United States to get out of Vietnam. It further states the Negro people are being asked to wait once again while the oppression of ghetto life is intensifying. Negroes are being drafted far out of proportion to their numbers in the population. Negro casualties are proportionately greater than their numbers in the Army. This has led the "Philadelphia Independent," a Philadelphia Negro oriented newspaper, to initiate the demand that JOHNSON appoint a fact-finding commission to investigate these charges.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION BY CORE AT U. S. POST OFFICE 30TH AND MARKET STREETS, JULY 1966

On July 16, 1966, Inspector MILLARD T. MEERS (NA), Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised

there were approximately 30 demonstrators sponsored by CORE that began demonstrating at the U. S. Post Office, 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. This demonstration was in protest over alleged discrimination in the upgrading and hiring of Negro employees. CORE began demonstrating on July 7, 1966, and continued through July 15, 1966.

On July 13, 1966, demonstrators representing CORE commenced picketing at the U. S. Post Office at 30th and Market Streets. Later these pickets attempted to block traffic at the intersection of 29th and Market Streets and after sufficient warning by the Philadelphia Police Department, nine individuals were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

The following individuals were observed participating in the demonstration:

ARLENE TYNER

JARVIS TYNER

SONDRA PATRINOS

DEBORAH AMIS

NUREL DEEN STOREY

On September 27, 1966, PH T-1 advised that JARVIS TYNER and NUREL DEEN STOREY are members of the National Committee, CPUSA, and that ARLENE TYNER and DEBBIE AMIS are active members of the CPEPD and SONDRA PATRINOS is District Organization Secretary, CPEPD.

B. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING IN PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1966

On September 26, 1966, Captain ROBERT WOLFINGER, Police Intelligence Squad, Philadelphia Police Department, advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) accompanied by RALPH T. ABERNATHY, Vice-President and Treasurer, and BERNARD LEE, special aide to

the president, SCLC, arrived in Philadelphia to attend the "Freedom Show" held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. KING stated that confusion over the meaning of "Black Power" has been a factor in the decreasing contributions to the civil rights movement; however, at the "Freedom Show" his organization was presented with a check for $10,000 which was presented to the Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice-President and Treasurer of the SCLC. The $10,000 was part of the profits from the show sponsored by GEORGIE WOODS, a local disk jockey, at which more than 9,000 people attended.

On September 27, 1966, Confidential Informant PH T-5 advised that before the "Freedom Show" began JAMES DOLSEN and SANDY PATRINOS, current members of the CPEPD, were observed on the sidewalk in front of Convention Hall passing out throwaways announcing the open meeting of the CPEPD to be held September 30, 1966, featuring HENRY WINSTON as the main speaker.

C. DEMONSTRATION AGAINST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP) BANQUET OCTOBER 5, 1966

On October 5, 1966, Captain MICHAEL ROTMAN, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia, Pa., Police Department, advised that a group of young Philadelphia civil rights adherents would demonstrate in front of the Benjamin Franklin Hotel at 7 p.m. on October 5, 1966. This demonstration was in protest of police brutality in general as the IACP represents police departments throughout the world. Captain ROTMAN stated that it was expected that members of the Young Militants, SNCC and DCA would take part.

The demonstration began at 7:10 p.m., October 5, 1966, with a total of 10 pickets. The demonstration was orderly and ended at 8:30 p.m. All signs were shown to be part of Operation Alert. Operation Alert is described as follows:

> On August 17, 1966, PH T-3 advised that a leaflet currently being distributed in Philadelphia, Pa., concerning Operation Alert contains the following pertinent information:

"Operation Alert is a program to help stop police brutality. It is set up and run by Philadelphia Civil Rights and community organizations. We will be patrolling your community to spot incidents of police brutality."

PH T-3 advised the leaflet listed a phone number for Operation Alert which is listed to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 2229 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PH T-3 advised that it was believed Operation Alert originated at a meeting of members of CORE, SNCC and DCA on August 2, 1966, at the headquarters of the DCA in Philadelphia, 1633 Fairmount Avenue. At this meeting plans were discussed to patrol racially mixed neighborhoods and attempt to locate instances of police brutality. Plans were also discussed to monitor police radio calls in an effort to become immediately aware of trouble spots and potential arrest cases involving Negroes and to thereafter immediately proceed to the area and be witness to any act of police brutality.

On October 4, 1966, PH T-3 advised he was unaware of any police brutality cases coming to the attention of Operation Alert since the plan first went into effect. Although Operation Alert has patrolled in Negro neighborhoods during the evening hours, police radio calls have not been monitored. At the present time the evening patrol has been limited to weekends.

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the demonstration and identified the following individuals in the picket line:

JARVIS TYNER, member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA.

DAVE BELL X

ARLENE TYNER

SANDY PATRINOS

FANNIE CRAWFORD

PH T-1 on July 5, 1966, advised JARVIS TYNER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention, CPUSA, held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

PH T-1 on July 5, 1966, advised DAVE BELL, ARLENE TYNER and SANDY PATRINOS are members of the Youth Club, CPEPD.

On October 4, 1966, PH T-3 advised FANNIE CRAWFORD was a member of the Philadelphia Branch of the DCA.

COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 20, 1966, PH T-2 advised a meeting of SNCC was held on Sunday, July 17, 1966, at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, National Chairman of SNCC, was the featured speaker. Among those in attendance at this meeting was JAMES QUINN, SANDY PATRINOS and DEBORAH AMIS.

On September 23, 1966, PH T-1 advised JAMES QUINN was a current member of the CPEPD.

On August 23, 1966, PH T-1 reported that DEBORAH AMIS was a member of SNCC and that SANDY PATRINOS and JARVIS TYNER have been cooperating and working closely with the leaders of SNCC in connection with the activities of "Operation Alert" previously described.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

b6
b7C

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b6
b7C
b7D

OO: New York

Re Norfolk report of SA [redacted] dated 8/3/66.

There has been no information developed in any category (I through IV) for the period from 7/1/66 through 10/1/66; therefore no report is being submitted.

During the period [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, is aware of the Bureau's interest in this matter. He has furnished no pertinent information bearing on this matter during the period. Last contact 10/28/66.

[redacted] Norfolk Division, Virginia State College (VSC), [redacted] Negro College, has been contacted during the period in connection with this and another matter. He has been alerted to Bureau's interest in captioned matter. [redacted] has furnished no information indicating the Communist Party has been successful or has actually made overt attempts to penetrate campus groups at VSC.

The Bureau and interested offices will be kept advised of any developments.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Norfolk
LWK:jav
(5)

REC-69 100-442529-2018

EX-110

16 NOV 2 1966

INV. SEC.

6 NOV 8 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/66

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated August 11, 1966.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information to report at this time concerning communist influence in racial matters in this Division.

Established sources and security informants who have been contacted and who are knowledgeable in the racial matter field of this Division have indicated that there has been no change in the over-all situation, so far as communist influence in racial matters is concerned.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:jsm
(5)

REC-42

100-442529-2019

EX-110

1 NOV 8 1966

56 NOV 9 19

INV. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/29/66

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 7/26/66.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Two well-informed Negro informants confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

EX 101

REC 13

100-442529-2020

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Portland
LEF/no
(4)

11 NOV 3 1966

5 NOV 10 1966

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-1-66

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 7-28-66.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

REC 17

100-442529-2021

4 NOV 3 1966

62 NOV 8 1966

INDEXED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-26? (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CINCINNATI	NEW YORK	10/31/66	10/24-25/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD	jr

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE

Cincinnati letter to Bureau, dated 7/15/66.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND (INFO)

One copy furnished Cleveland because that office is office of origin in the investigation of CP, USA, Ohio District.

NEW YORK (INFO)

One copy furnished for information of New York, per Bureau instructions.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
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1 - OSI, WPAFB, Ohio (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
1 - Cleveland (100-127056) (Info)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info)
2 - Cincinnati (100-14539)

100-442529 202 DEC 4

EX 101

4 NOV 3 1966

COPIES DESTROYED 1970 R209 DEC 30

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, CIA, OSI, NISO, G-2, ONI, MAD		
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:		11/15/66	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:		RS Dnw/ci	
By	BY:			

INVESTIGATION

ICE rept 924 94D

CI 100-14539

CINCINNATI

1. Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cincinnati Division area as they pertain to racial matters.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location	
CI T-1 is [redacted] (Established Source), Dayton, Ohio	100-14539-114	b6 b7C b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

Details of the racial disturbance at Dayton, Ohio, appearing in details of this report were reported by airtel and LHM captioned, "RACIAL DISTURBANCE, DAYTON, OHIO, September 1, 1966," dated 9/12/66, at Cincinnati . This report contains a summary of the disturbance as a background for showing the participation of W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR., identified as a former member of the Communist Party.

Agents of the FBI who observed racial disturbance beginning September 1, 1966, at Dayton, Ohio, were all those Agents assigned the Dayton RA. Names are set forth in CI 157-1201.

FBI 204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, c/o Commanding Officer, 109th MI Group, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD Office: CINCINNATI
Date: 10/31/66

Field Office File #: CI 100-14539 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: FOR THE PERIOD JULY 16, 1966, THROUGH OCTOBER 15, 1966

No information developed concerning communist strategy in racial matters in Cincinnati Division territory. Racial disturbance, including rioting and looting occurred at Dayton, Ohio, between 9/1/66 and 9/7/66. W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. identified as a former member of the Communist Party at Dayton, shown to have injected himself into the situation.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed in the Cincinnati Division territory concerning communist strategy in racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

RACIAL DISTURBANCE
DAYTON, OHIO
SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

From approximately 3:30 AM on September 1, 1966, to September 7, 1966, a racial disturbance occurred at Dayton, Ohio.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The following information was obtained from observation by Special Agents of the FBI, close liaison with Dayton police officials and officer personnel, Dayton city officials and the Command Post at the Dayton Police Department.

The disturbance began at about 3:30 AM, on September 1, 1966, after the shooting of LESTER J. MITCHELL, male Negro, age 39, while he was standing on the sidewalk near the entrance to his residence of 1020 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio. Allegedly, MITCHELL was talking with several other Negroes when he was hit by shotgun fire from a passing red automobile containing two or more white men. MITCHELL died in a Dayton, Ohio, hospital at 7:50 PM, September 1, 1966.

After uniformed police officers arrived to investigate the shooting, a crowd of Negroes at the scene grew in size and became abusive. Officers called for assistance as rocks were thrown and nearby windows broken.

After MITCHELL's body was removed from the area, groups of younger Negroes of varying numbers roamed about West Fifth Street and West Third Street throwing rocks and other objects which caused some property damage to windows and automobiles in that area.

Between 9:30 and 10:00 AM, September 1, 1966, shop and store windows were broken in at the 1100 and 1200 blocks of West Third Street and looting began.

Shortly after 10:00 AM the Mayor of Dayton personally read the Riot Act and proclaimed a state of emergency beyond the power of local authorities. At about 11:45 AM, the Governor of the State of Ohio, authorized the dispatch of National Guard Units to Dayton. During the afternoon of September 1, 1966, the first of approximately 1,000 National Guard Troops under the command of Colonel JAMES CLEM began arriving in Dayton in support of local law enforcement.

On September 3, 1966, the Mayor of Dayton issued a statement reporting the preceding 24-hour period as reasonably normal in police and fire operations. The Mayor reported that the National Guard force in Dayton was being reduced. On September 7, 1966, the last National Guardsmen departed from Dayton, Ohio. Activities of the local police departments as of the time of the guard's departure had returned to nearly normal.

During the period noon, September 1, 1966, to 10:00 AM, on September 3, 1966, approximately 170 arrests were made in Dayton, many of which were related to a) looting, b) inciting to riot, c) carrying concealed weapons, and d) disorderly conduct.

The "Dayton Daily News," in its final edition of September 2, 1966, carried a news item captioned "Casualities in Unrest Treated at Hospitals." This item went on to identify 31 individuals treated for injuries, largely minor in nature, at local hospitals in Dayton, as a result of the disturbance and rioting. One of these individuals was identified as a police officer.

Police officers and local news media identified W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. as attempting to inject himself into the disturbance.

W. SUMPTER ~~MC~~ INTOSH, JR. Ohio

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the Communist Party [redacted] b6 b7C b7D [redacted] and who voluntarily cooperated with the FBI [redacted], advised during 1949 that W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. was a member of the Communist Party at Dayton, Ohio, from 1946 until 1948. [redacted] said that MC INTOSH was not very active, but did attend a number of meetings of the Communist Party. [redacted] stated that to his knowledge, MC INTOSH was not a member of the Communist Party during the year 1949.

It was reported by Dayton city officials and through the news media that on September 1, 1966, MC INTOSH demanded that the Mayor of Dayton release three persons who had been arrested, saying that they had nothing to do with the disturbance. At a later time, MC INTOSH demanded to meet with City Commissioners and other officials and threatened a full scale riot later if no such meeting was permitted. MC INTOSH indicated publicly he was holding the Chief of Police and the City of Dayton responsible for the existing situation for refusing to come down and "meet with us." MC INTOSH also called for a public meeting to be held at his office at 1135 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio.

During the afternoon and evening of September 1, 1966, Police Officials reported no ring leaders of the disturbance were identified. Police officials believed that W. SUMPTER MC INTOSH, JR. appeared to be behind an apparent attempted organization of the rioters, however, he had been unable to gain any real support. Police reported seeing MC INTOSH talking with various groups assembled on street corners and noted that later some of these people had been arrested as looters.

On September 2, 1966, CI T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that MC INTOSH, with little or no support, was formulating demands to present to the Dayton City Administration regarding its police department. His demands would include transfer of personnel assigned to the Vice Squad, integrating police cruisers in the West side area of Dayton and additional appointments of Negroes to the police force. Source further reported that there was no indication that MC INTOSH was instrumental in leading or organizing rioters, who as a matter of fact, had no leadership. This source reported that MC INTOSH is largely regarded by the west side community as ineffectual, was in effect shouting from the shadows since he had no support or following to speak of.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed concerning communist penetration and influence in racial and other organizations in the Cincinnati Division area.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cincinnati, Ohio
October 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-14539

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/66

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau 8/1/66.

Communist Party activity in Virginia continues at a very low ebb. No information under this category has been obtained during this quarter period by the Richmond Office.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Richmond
RET:wsk
(4)

EX-110

REC-5 100-442529-2023

18 NOV. 4 1966

56 NOV 9

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	NEW YORK	11/1/66	9/21-10/27/66

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: W. JAMES WOOD — TYPED BY: jlp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64.
Dallas report of SA W. JAMES WOOD dated 7/27/66.

-P*-

LEAD:

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning communist influence in racial matters in the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since data reported from DL T-1 could reasonably result in his identity becoming known and thus be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - ONI, New Orleans (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-11053)

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100-442529-2024 REC-16 EX-110

5 NOV 4 1966

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.		
REQUEST RECD.	DEPT:	ISD, CRD, RAO		
DATE FWD. 2 NOV	DATE FORW:	11/2/66		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	HAND		
BY	BY:	[illegible]		

NOTATIONS

DAT MAC

ICC 922 94D

DL 100-11053

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DL T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 3 - INTC, Dallas, Texas (RM)
1 - ONI, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Tinker AFB, Oklahoma (RM)

Report of: W. JAMES WOOD Office: Dallas, Texas
Date: 11/1/66

Field Office File No. 100-11053 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOE LANDIN, Communist Party (CP) member, continues to be only known CP or former CP member who is also member of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Dallas, Texas, but he holds no position and exercises no influence.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DL T-1 (October 21, 1966)

The NAACP is the only regularly constituted organization active in the Dallas area in the promotion of racial integration and equality. JOE LANDIN, a member of the CP, is also a current member of the NAACP in Dallas. There is no other known CP or former CP member in the NAACP in the Dallas area. LANDIN holds no position in the NAACP and exercises no influence.

Informant knows of no stated policy concerning membership in the NAACP of CP or former CP members.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 1, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD dated November 1, 1966, at Dallas, Texas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-16-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	10-31-66	10/19-31/66

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: LELAND G. RICHIE — TYPED BY: meb

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT L. NOEL dated 8/18/66 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ ~~REASON - FCIM II~~ ~~DATE OF REVIEW~~

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been prepared by the following agents:

SA DARWIN E. THORNTON - I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY
SA LELAND G. RICHIE - II. COMMUNIST TECHNIQUES
SA AVERY DACUS - III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
SA DARWIN E. THORNTON - IV. MISCELLANEOUS

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100- 442529-2025

1 NOV 4 1966

REC-47

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1 - Region I, 113th INTC Group Evanston (RM)
1 - ONI, Chicago (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
4 - Chicago (100-41324)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency			ONI, OSI, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			11/2/66
How Fwd.			REC
By			

Notations

INV. SPEC.

Classification 12/1980

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

67 NOV 28 1966

CG 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from confidential informants CG T-1 (U) through CG T- 8 (S) the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Individuals mentioned in instant report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through indices of the Chicago Division, and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1	

b3
b7D
b7E

(U)

100-36644-1A

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7D
b7E

CG 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source	Location
CG T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] -to be serialized -to be serialized Characterization of ANN PROSTEN
CG T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-7 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of HOWARD PACKER
CG T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-9 Security Section, Bureau of Inspectional Services, Chicago Police Department	100-41324-1895 -1894 -1397 Characterization of JOFFRE STEWART

(U)

(U)

- C -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-41324

b7D

(U)

Source

CG T-10

CG T-11

Location

Characterization of ARPAD BALLA

Characterization of JUNE FINER

- D* -

COVER PAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-OSI, Chicago (RM)
1-Region I, 113th INTC Group, Evanston (RM)
1-ONI, Chicago (RM)

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE
Office: CHICAGO

Date: 10-31-66

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS,
CHICAGO DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Character:
INTERNAL SECURITY- C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement Chicago area. Organizations in which CP of Illinois members active are the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago Branch (NAACP), Negro American Labor Council (NALC), and West Side Organization (WSO). CP of Illinois currently stressing utilization of CP caucus within NALC in attempt to strengthen Negro-labor alliance within civil rights movement. Current program of CP calls for NALC to cooperate with the Industrial Union Department (IUD), AFL-CIO, in organizing the unorganized Negro workers Chicago area with particular emphasis on the organizing of hospital workers. CP's efforts in industrial area will stress the necessity for the extension of the Negro-labor alliance and is strengthened by the fact of a factional dispute which has developed within the ranks of the CCCO. The dispute in CCCO between conservative organizations such as Chicago Urban League and the more militant grass-roots community organizations as to direction the civil rights movement should take and methods to be utilized to accomplish objectives. CP of Illinois at CP of Illinois State Board meetings has decided to make itself available to bring about unification of civil rights forces and to define objectives for the movement. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT has been criticized by other CP leaders for not providing proper leadership to CP forces involved in Negro freedom

Classification 12/9/80

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ 12/6/80
~~REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW~~ 10/31/86

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
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struggle. LIGHTFOOT during recent civil rights actions absented himself from CP activity to write a book on "Black Power" concept. LIGHTFOOT has also delayed entering 11/8/66 fall elections as CP candidate for state office on a civil rights program due to preparation of book. Chicago Branch Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) inactive in civil rights movement but has projected plans to hold future forums on civil rights issue. Identity of CP of Illinois members active in civil rights organizations set forth where pertinent. Identity of CP and SWP members active in civil rights marches, meetings and demonstrations also noted where pertinent. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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(U)

(U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following organizations mentioned in this report have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

Industrial Workers of the World

Socialist Workers Party

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have been not designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

Friday Night Socialist Forum

Socialist Workers Party, Chicago Branch

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of Chicago

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

(U)

1. Plans, strategy, party line and the like made at CP of Illinois meetings, including expressions by CP of Illinois leaders and rank and file members

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

a. General

The CP of Illinois influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago freedom movement; however, this influence can best be characterized by the statement that within the CP of Illinois program relative to the civil rights movement there are a lot of chiefs but no Indians. In reality, the CP of Illinois exerts little if any influence in the freedom movement in the Chicago area.

The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP);
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE);
West Side Organization (WSO);
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC);
Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC);
Chicago Urban League (CUL);
Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO);
Negro-American Labor Council (NALC).

It is understood that the CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, a CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Relative to CORE, GENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP of Illinois, is also a member of CORE. How much influence TOURNOUR exerts in CORE is not known. (C) (U)

CHUCK HARRIS, a CP of Illinois member, maintains a form of relationship with the WSO, but HARRIS seems to have lost his close ties with the CP and, therefore, it is not known how much influence he currently exercises relative to the WSO. (C)

Relative to the SCLC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in this organization.

Relative to SNCC, and the Chicago Urban League, there are at the current time no known CP of Illinois members active in these two groups.

Concerning the CCCO, it is to be noted that GENE TOURNOUR is a salaried staff member of the CCCO and is considered to be one of AL RABY's right-hand men. TOURNOUR is specifically assigned by the CCCO to the job of organizing hospital workers in the Chicago, Illinois area. HERB WRIGHT, also a CP member, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO. It is believed that TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little if any influence in the CCCO.

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has three individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective at this time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area, with a particular emphasis of organizing Negro hospital workers. This NALC program is to be carried on with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. (C) (U)

Recently at a joint meeting, representatives of the IUD and the NALC, various methods of approach for organizing these hospital workers were explored, and during the meeting, the CP of Illinois recommendations were injected into the meeting with the view that these recommendations would be adopted. (C) (U)

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However, these recommendations were turned down by the IUD.

TIM BLACK is currently the President of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and although not a CP of Illinois member, BLACK will work with individuals he knows to be members of the CP and will utilize these individuals or any Communist organization to achieve his goals or objectives. Recently, BLACK directed a letter to EDWIN BERRY, Director of the Chicago Urban League, attacking BERRY and AL RABY for being under the influence of white liberals in the CCCO. BLACK accused BERRY and RABY of selling the Chicago freedom movement for a "mess of potage." BLACK by his actions, is creating confusion in the Chicago freedom movement, because he is apparently going along with the concept of the "Black Power" group in Chicago, which is being led by ROBERT LUCAS. (U)

As a result of BLACK's actions, a factional group has developed within the CCCO and the Chicago Freedom Movement which is creating extensive confusion among the leaders of the civil rights movement in Chicago. This has reached such a point that AL RABY is absenting himself from CCCO meetings over his disgust with the situation.

Further, confusion exists within the CCCO and the civil rights movement in Chicago because of a split which has developed on the question of whether the conservative group led by AL RABY and EDWIN BERRY within the CCCO are allowing the white liberal element within the CCCO to "call the shots," insofar as the direction the civil rights movement should take in its future program. (U)

(CG T- 1, 10/19/66)

The CP of Illinois has exerted little or no influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement in the Chicago area.

Two members of the CP of Illinois are still assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, for purposes of exercising and implementing CP of Illinois decisions on current racial issues within the NAACP; however, neither of these individuals hold any influence within the NAACP. One of these individuals, who

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has held office in the Chicago Branch of the NAACP does not contemplate running again for office in the organization and the other individual is not currently meeting with the CP of Illinois. (U)

An individual, a member of the CORE, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, remains a member of CORE; however, has been unable to exercise any major influence in CORE. (U)

Another CP of Illinois member has a working and personal relationship with CHESTER ROBINSON in the WSO; however, this individual's influence in the WSO is on the basis of his being a member of the Negro race and is not based on his membership in the CP of Illinois. (U)

Relative to the SCLC, the CP of Illinois formerly had two CP members active in the SCLC but both of these individuals have left the Chicago area. At the present time, CP of Illinois has no one active in that organization. (U)

Relative to the CCCO, the CP of Illinois has two individuals who have connections with the CCCO but are in no position to influence the policies and activities of the CCCO.

Concerning the NALC, there are three CP of Illinois members who are in a position in the NALC to actively implement CP decisions on racial matters within the NALC. These three CP members are currently attempting to establish a stronger CP of Illinois influence within the NALC. (U)

At the present time the CP of Illinois continues to emphasize the Negro-Labor Alliance and has selected the NALC as the organization through which the CP will attempt to strengthen and extend the Negro-Labor Alliance within the Chicago Freedom Movement. Relative to the integration of schools in the Chicago area, the CP of Illinois is conducting a policy of wait-and-see concerning any program they desire to implement because of the appointment of the new Chicago School Superintendent JAMES REDMOND, who was selected to replace former School Superintendent BENJAMIN C. WILLIS. (U)

(CG T- 2, 10/17/66)

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b. CP of Illinois State Board Meetings

On July 26, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Among those present for this meeting were LOU DISKIN, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, HERB WRIGHT, EARL DURHAM, JAMES WEST and TED PEARSON. (U)

The main item listed on the agenda for discussion at this meeting was a report by HERB WRIGHT on the NALC and the relationship of this organization to a trade union movement. (U)

During his report WRIGHT stated the primary purpose of his report was to apprise the Board of work and efforts of the NALC in organizing the unorganized and working with Chicago's employed poor. (U)

WRIGHT mentioned that he had met with CHARLES CHAIKLUS, co-ordinator of the IUD, AFL-CIO, and that he had enlisted CHAIKLUS' cooperation and willingness to work with the NALC in its organizational campaign. (U)

WRIGHT advised that the IUD had advanced the proposal to establish five labor-civil rights centers in the Chicago area. WRIGHT stated that the NALC has had two membership meetings since the NALC National Convention and that many of the individuals currently involved in NALC work are new to the NALC and have a base among the employed poor. (U)

WRIGHT stated that these individuals are primarily from Locals 738 and 743 of the National Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT), and some of these individuals are also members of Local 335 of the Textile Workers Union. (U)

WRIGHT stated that these individuals have many problems of poor pay, poor working conditions, etc., and that they are ripe for development since no one seems to be helping this type of person except NALC and the CP. (U)

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WRIGHT then commented on a CCCO meeting which he had attended on July 23, 1966, and which was attended by Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING. (U)

Relative to the CCCO meeting, WRIGHT advised the Board that the whole CCCO Steering Committee had been abolished and a new committee established. He stated that the new committee is now called the CCCO Chicago Freedom Committee. WRIGHT stated that this new committee includes in its membership such people as Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, AL RABY, EDWIN BERRY, CHESTER ROBINSON, REV. ARTHUR ~~FRAZIER~~, JOHN MC DERMOTT, CHARLES HAYES and JAMES WRIGHT. (U)

WRIGHT stated that no one from the NALC or CORE was named to this committee. (U)

WRIGHT stated that because of the actions that had occurred at the July 23, 1966, meeting, considerable resentment had developed among the representatives to the meeting from various civil rights organizations and that as a consequence of this resentment, a caucus of the dissatisfied element was called to meet on July 29, 1966, at 3201 South Parkway, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

Following WRIGHT's report, it was suggested by several of the CP of Illinois State Board members that HERB WRIGHT be designated to contact either AL RABY or Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING and inquire as to why the NALC was omitted from membership on the newly formed CCCO Chicago Freedom Committee. (U)

It was the consensus of the CP of Illinois State Board that Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY of Chicago was trying to get Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING out of Chicago and that the formation of the new freedom committee by the CCCO was, in fact, a political move by the DALEY forces within the CCCO and that this action would bring about the failure of the Chicago Freedom Movement. (U)

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During the Discussion, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, a member of the CP, USA, National Negro Commission, inquired as to whether or not the drive for organizing the unorganized among the Negro workers in Chicago was actually making any real progress. (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that in his opinion, the primary function of the CP of Illinois relative to the Negro-Labor Alliance was for the Party to build the NALC and through this organization work in the industrial area. He also recommended that the CP emphasize the benefits of the organization of the unorganized in its contacts with the Negro business community. He said that the CP should also utilize its contacts among the doctors in the various hospitals in Chicago in an effort to find workers in the Chicago hospitals who are susceptible to organization at this time. (C) (U)

JAMES WEST also recommended to HERB WRIGHT that he emphasize to the IUD that since the IUD has 59 labor union locals, the IUD should call these locals together with their full membership in order to muster the full support of these locals in organizing the hospital workers. WEST also stated that the NALC should develop support for the publication of a small newspaper which could be used to inform the people in the Negro communities as to the developments in the labor front. WEST also noted that in the near future the AFL-CIO State Convention will be held and that resolutions should be prepared to present to this state convention which would emphasize the development of the Negro-Labor Alliance, the organization of the unorganized, the peace issue, etc. (C) (U)

WEST also noted that the CP, USA will shortly attempt to revise the CP, USA Steel Commission and that he and others would be going to Cleveland, Ohio and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they will be contacting CP members in this effort to re-establish the Steel Commission. (C) (U)

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WEST also noted that the merger of the steel unions and the [illegible] Union is almost completed and will be announced at the coming national convention of the Steel Workers Union. He said that this merger will give the CP the opportunity to rebuild the CP clubs in steel. In this connection WEST noted it was the expectation of the CP of Illinois to re-establish the CP of Illinois Steel Club around NATE SHARPE, a CP of Illinois industrial club member. (C) (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT again commented and noted that in February, 1967, the CP, USA, along with other prominent national Negro groups were working to establish a Negro Civil Rights Conference and that it was expected this conference would have from 2,000 to 3,000 delegates. LIGHTFOOT stated that this conference or meeting was tentatively scheduled to take place in the Harlem Section of New York City and that he and other CP national leaders are already working on this conference. (C) (U)

((CG T-1 , 8/1/66)) (C) (U)

A CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held on October 18, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. (C) (U)

Among those present for this meeting were the following: (C) (U)

JACK KLING,
JAMES WEST,
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT (C) (U)
LOL D[illegible]SKIN,
BLAINA WISHART
EARL DURHAM.

Also attending this meeting as an invited guest was GENE TOURNOUR. (C) (U)

The main item for discussion at this meeting was the Chicago civil rights movement and the main report on this question was delivered by EARL DURHAM. (C) (U)

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DURHAM opened his remarks by stating that he would not give facts and figures on the status of the Chicago Civil Rights Movement but instead would concentrate on the political problems facing the movement. (U)

DURHAM stated that the Chicago Civil Rights Movement was in some form of a crisis. This crisis was exemplified by a clash which had developed between the elements in the civil rights movements who feel that more power should be given to the grass roots organizations and individuals, and those who feel that the movement should be controlled through established, respectable agencies and organizations. (U)

DURHAM stated that this crisis confronting the Chicago Civil Rights Movement is reflected across the country and that it actually began approximately two years ago when the National Council of Churches withdrew its support of the organizations working in Mississippi, and the National Council at that time attempted to isolate the SNCC. DURHAM reported that since that time there had been a blow up at the Democratic National Convention when the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party was threatened with the loss of funds by WALTER REUTHER, head of the United Automobile Workers Union of America and others. (U)

DURHAM noted that these events had the effect of reducing the unity of the civil rights movement and creating confusion in the minds of many individuals. He also noted that such events created the idea that unless more of the peoples organizations become involved in policy decisions, the freedom movement would fail. (U)

DURHAM noted that the respectable agencies and organizations in Chicago have become the pivotal organizations in the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. He stated that such agencies as the Chicago Urban League, the City Missionary Society and elements of the Church Federation of America, along with the leadership of the IUD of the AFL-CIO, had for all practical purposes been the main link between Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, the SCLC and the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. (U)

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DURHAM stated that the smaller, less known but as professionally adept community organizations have had little or no voice in determining the direction and policy of the civil rights movement. (U)

DURHAM stated, therefore, that the time had arrived when a decision has to be made as to how to maintain all the elements of the civil rights coalition, as the CP is undertaking its program to strengthen a base among the poor and the low paid workers. (U)

DURHAM noted because of the present crisis and the existing frustrations among many of the rank and file civil rights workers, they have begun to question the wisdom of the present structure and leadership of the CCCO and because of this attitude, many splits have taken place within the CCCO and among the other civil rights organizations who make up its membership. (U)

DURHAM stated that at the present time, there is a faction within the CCCO whose only claim to leadership is that the present leadership of the CCCO has not produced any satisfactory results. DURHAM stated that this faction is led by TIM BLACK of the NALC and BOB LUCAS of CORE. This faction according to DURHAM, through its activities reflects the dissatisfaction that prevails in the lower ranks of the Chicago Civil Rights Movement. DURHAM noted that there are attempts underway at the present time to unify the dissatisfied elements within the CCCO and to bring some form of clarity to its program and direction. DURHAM noted that at the present time the CP of Illinois does not have substantial influence within the CCCO but the situation still prevails where the CP's opinions are sought and respected. DURHAM stated that because of this, the CP still has the possibility of sustaining a degree of unity within the civil rights movements on the issues being supported by the CP. He stated that the current role of the CP has been to give ideological direction but the Party should now be in a position to offer material help as well as man power and also to present a consistent line. (U)

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Following DURHAM's report, GENE TOURNOUR commented and noted that none of the existing organizations in the CCCO could be termed grass roots organizations. He noted that there is a degree of willingness on the part of the CCCO leadership to do community work but there just are not the resources within the organization to implement this willingness. TOURNOUR also noted that the faction which has developed within the CCCO also does not have a plan of work to build in the community. (U)

JAMES WEST then commented and noted that because of this development the CP has to make a more careful assessment of the coalition that does exist. WEST stated that such a coalition does not exist anywhere else in the country. He noted that the coalition as it does exist represents about 40 organizations, the IUD and the SCLC. He stated that the big question for the Party is to understand this coalition, what it really represents and how the coalition can be built and strengthened. (U)

WEST stated that in his opinion the Party's problem is that it has not resolved its role in the Negro movement and the CP must fight for a policy and for non-exclusion. WEST stated that this has not been done yet by the Party. (U)

WEST further stated that he believes the Party should emphasize a formation of a "left group" within the Chicago Civil Rights Movement and if possible, the CP should issue position papers on the various issues confronting the civil rights movement. Lastly, WEST proposed that a group of "left people," namely CP members, be called together for a day-long meeting to clarify positions and direction and to create a program for civil rights. (U)

TED PEARSON next commented and indicated that it was his opinion that many of the elements within the factional group in the CCCO had attempted to make the trade union leadership in this country the main enemy and that because of this attitude, the leadership position of the coalition had been weakened. (U)

PEARSON also recommended that the CP should discuss how to get the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America reorganized and back into a role in the civil rights movement. (U)

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then commented and indicated that the discussion to date at this meeting had indicated to him that there was very little difference between the civil rights movement in Chicago and the civil rights movement across the nation. He indicated that the problems of Chicago are also the problems of the nationwide movement. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP, USA is facing a new stage in the struggle for civil rights and that the civil rights movement requires even a higher degree of unity than it did in the past. He stated that there has been a hardening of the resistance to the civil rights movement and although the CP had been responsible for the passage of some civil rights bills by Congress, these initial efforts had not been sufficiently implemented. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that there is evidence of a disorganization in the Negro Civil Liberties Movement and among its liberal allies. He said that because of this development there is a need for the CP to redefine its civil rights program and its relationships. LIGHTFOOT noted that the Party could not resolve all of the problems of the civil rights program but it can help in some way. (U)

LIGHTFOOT noted that during the 1960s there were very few trade union leaders who spoke out for civil rights. He noted that this situation has somewhat improved of late but those union leaders who do speak out use their offices and money to act as Monday morning quarterbacks to the civil rights movement and this has led to breaks and disputes between the civil rights movement leadership and these trade union leaders. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP's role must be to conduct and identify the struggle and the arguments for the civil rights movement, but to do so as though the CP were arguing within its own family with the objective of not to break it but to consolidate it. In this connection LIGHTFOOT noted that the main task of the CP of Illinois was to help define the proper scope of the CCCO--what it is, what it can do, and what it cannot do, and explain that the CCCO should not be considered a form of organization that can conduct struggles of a mass character on every issue that confronts the civil rights movement in the City of Chicago. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CCCO should be identified as only a mobilizing force in the civil rights movement and that the CCCO can be used by the civil rights movement to help clarify issues and present a unified approach to Mayor DALEY's administration. (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the CCCO cannot reflect the grass roots organizations inthe ghetto. He stated other forms of organizations should be found to serve this purpose. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP should concentrate on helping strengthen the tenants unions the operation of the bread basket movement and the other economic ties in the community. LIGHTFOOT cautioned, however, that the CP of Illinois should not get involved with the factional disputes that do exist. (U)

The remaining State Board members who commented relative to the civil rights movement in Chicago noted that the main emphasis of the Party should be for the necessity of unity within the civil rights movement and further that the CP of Illinois should fight for non-exclusion from this movement. It was also noted that the CP of Illinois should not be critical of what the movement does but should be ready to offer alternatives. It was also mentioned that the CP of Illinois needs to pay attention to the building of the CP in the Negro community. In this connection it was noted that there was no viable CP organization in the ghetto and few if any CP members were involved in any of the policy making positions in the existing grass roots Negro organizations. (U)

This meeting was closed with a comment by JAMES WEST to the effect that he had prepared a Party document on the results or effect on the so called white backlash in the coming fall elections in Chicago. (U)

WEST noted that the document was rather lengthy and because of this, there would be no time to discuss its contents; however, he briefly stated that the document tried to cover an analysis of the reactionary vote that may take place in the Chicago area as a result of anti-civil rights sentiment that had developed in the Chicago area during this last summer. He also noted that the document would attempt to show that the trade union movement was becoming more active in civil rights. He stated he also tried to handle some of the questions as to whether a victory by CHARLES PERCY for the U.S. Senate would reflect a backlash vote. (U)

((CG T-2, 10/21/66))

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c. CP of Illinois Staff

On August 1, 1966, the CP of Illinois Staff held a meeting at 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (C)

During the course of this meeting JAMES WEST reported on the results of his travels to Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to organize the CP leadership toward the view of reorganizing the CP, USA National Steel Commission. (C) (U)

During WEST's comments he digressed from the steel commission question to other CP matters and never did state whether the CP was successful in reorganizing the commission. (C) (U)

WEST did say, however, during his remarks, that a program of apprenticeship training has been instituted in Cleveland, Ohio, through the efforts of the Urban League in that city and the NAACP and WEST recommended that such a program be instituted in Chicago through the NALC. (C) (U)

The next item discussed during this meeting was a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, and the activities of this organization in the Negro ghetto on the west side of Chicago. LIGHTFOOT stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs located on the west side had adopted the CP of Illinois State Board's recommendation to create a program for obtaining jobs for young Negro youth but had done little to implement the program. LIGHTFOOT noted that had the program been implemented the Du Bois Clubs would now have sufficient troops of their own to carry on the program. LIGHTFOOT explained that the reason for lack of action was that CHUCK HARRIS had been taken in by the SCLC and was losing his identity as the Du Bois Clubs leader on the west side. (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT stated that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs should be a part of the civil rights movement and not just a "me too part." LIGHTFOOT stated that the Du Bois Clubs should inject its own issues into the freedom movement by carrying on its own program for obtaining jobs for Negro youth and by organizing the unorganized workers. LIGHTFOOT pointed out that such a campaign regarding the

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unorganized workers could be instituted by the Du Bois Clubs relative to the Sears, Roebuck and Company on the west side where many of the workers are still unorganized. LIGHTFOOT also proposed that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs undertake a petition campaign, said petition to be circulated among school dropouts, Negro youth gangs and the unemployed, demanding substantial Negro employment at Sears and Roebuck inasmuch as the company is located in an all Negro area and thousands of Negroes do business with the company. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT also noted that members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs are not clear in their thinking as to who the main enemy is of the working class. LIGHTFOOT noted that the Du Bois Clubs members should be educated to the fact that the main enemy of the working class is actually monopoly capitalism and that Sears, Roebuck and Company is one of the giants of monopoly capitalism. (S) (U)

The next item discussed was the NALC and its current drive to organize the unorganized. (S)

(U) (CG T- 1, 8/1/66) (S) (U)

On August 31, 1966, a CP of Illinois Staff meeting was held at a private residence, 204 West North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. (S) (U)

The meeting concerned itself with a discussion relative to the Chicago Civil Rights Movement and the program of organizing Negro hospital workers by the IUD and the NALC. During this discussion, the question arose as to whether or not this drive to organize the hospital workers should be carried on by the IUD or some other specific trade union. It was pointed out that the IUD has had the responsibility of attempting to kick off this drive but that the IUD was not in a position to carry on. As a result of this discussion, it was suggested that the assignment be undertaken by the City, County and Municipal Workers of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Clerks Union. Following this discussion, it was decided that a CP of Illinois committee be set up to carry on this organizing work relative to the hospital workers and this committee was to consist of the following CP members: (S)

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FRANK CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
HERB WRIGHT
JAMES WEST.

(U)

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(CG T- 1 , 8/31/66)

On October 20, 1966, a CP of Illinois Staff meeting was held at 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, led a discussion concerning the aldermanic campaigns in Chicago and the possibility of increasing Negro representation on the City Council of Chicago. In this connection LIGHTFOOT recommended that the CP of Illinois offer its resources and support to GUS SAVAGE who was running as an alderman from his ward. LIGHTFOOT felt that SAVAGE, a Negro, although not controlable by the CP, would advance the CP's interests if he were elected an alderman because SAVAGE is still in a position where the CP of Illinois through LIGHTFOOT can sit down with SAVAGE and argue with him from a CP point of view. LIGHTFOOT closed his remarks by indicating he was recommending that the CP of Illinois concentrate on the SAVAGE campaign. (U)

JIM WEST then spoke and indicated that SAVAGE's campaign may have merit but that the CP should discuss the entire context of its election policy because it was projected that the Party would itself enter a candidate in the aldermanic campaign and that LIGHTFOOT's proposal indicated that he was reversing the CP's policy. WEST suggested instead of supporting SAVAGE that the SAVAGE campaign committee make open overtures to the entire "progressive movement" and ask this movement for support. WEST stated that more could be achieved in this manner rather than have the CP exclusively support SAVAGE. (U)

WEST's comments angered LIGHTFOOT and he stated that he felt WEST was lecturing him on how a political campaign should be conducted and he indicated he needed no such lecture from WEST. WEST interrupted LIGHTFOOT and stated LIGHTFOOT had asked for opinions and he had given his opinion. (U)

LIGHTFOOT challenged WEST's statement and said WEST had not given an opinion but had undertaken an attitude against LIGHTFOOT's leadership of the Party. (U)

WEST answered by noting that if this was LIGHTFOOT's position, he would give no more opinions. (U)

The meeting then resolved itself into a heated argument among those present and LIGHTFOOT finally demanded that a special meeting be called at which time the question of his Party leadership be discussed. (U)

LOU DISKIN then broke in and stated that the CP of Illinois should have the meeting recommended by LIGHTFOOT but that the meeting should be held in a framework of discussion of the entire leadership problem of the CP of Illinois. (U)

LIGHTFOOT retorted that he did not care what framework was adopted. He did wish to discuss the problems of white chauvinism directed at his leadership. LIGHTFOOT stated that he wanted at this meeting to discuss some of the actions that JAMES WEST was guilty of. (U)

WEST injected the comment at this point that what LIGHTFOOT really wanted was to discuss JIM WEST. LIGHTFOOT's retort was that WEST could take his remark any way he desired but LIGHTFOOT still wanted the meeting to be held. (U)

At this point the opinion of EARL DURHAM was solicited as to the LIGHTFOOT recommendation for Party support of the SAVAGE campaign and DURHAM remarked that he did not think the time was proper for such a discussion. He noted, however, that he is not sure why SAVAGE needed the CP of Illinois for his campaign and that he, DURHAM, still had his reservations as to whether the CP should go all out in the campaign. (U)

DURHAM noted that it would be an advancement for the CP of Illinois if SAVAGE were elected and, therefore, he was not arguing against CP participation in the campaign. He stated, however, that in his opinion two things must be done: first, the CP would have to influence the program that SAVAGE would run on,

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and secondly, this program must be reflected in SAVAGE's campaign literature and in the local community newspapers. (U)

(CG T- 2 , 10/21/66) (U)

d. CP of Illinois Youth Commission

On August 12, 1966, the CP of Illinois Youth Commission held a forum at the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel, Michigan and Balboa Streets, Chicago, Illinois. The main speaker for this forum was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who spoke on the concept of "Black Power."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in his remarks stated that the term, "Black Power" was being interpreted to mean whatever the particular individual who was discussing the concept wanted it to mean. LIGHTFOOT noted that the U.S. Government was utilizing the "Black Power" concept to attack the civil rights movement along with the help of certain newspapers, television stations and radio stations.

LIGHTFOOT stated that the government was first, trying to scare the people of the United States with the idea that SNCC, CORE and other Negro civil rights organizations were so violent they were out to kill the white man and should be disbanded; secondly, the government was trying to split the civil rights movement and pit one civil rights organization against the other around the black power concept; thirdly, the government was trying to pit the white man against the black man.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that the term, "Black Power" was used over 50 years ago by W.E.B. DU BOIS, but had never gotten off the ground. He noted it was used many times since but had never gained any particular meaning as an idea until the United States Government started to use it against the civil rights movement.

LIGHTFOOT stated that by definition, "Black Power" means the Negroes' economic, voting, political and labor power. LIGHTFOOT noted that this power by this definition is also used by the whites. LIGHTFOOT noted that the worse thing that could happen to the Negro civil rights movement at this time is to have the Negro and white split over this concept . LIGHTFOOT stated that the white man must realize that the Negro has the ability to lead and the

white man must recognize this. LIGHTFOOT said that an example of the ability of the Negro to lead the white man in certain areas was what has taken place in the trade union movement where there are many Negro union leaders doing an excellent job of leadership for both the white and Negro worker. (U)

(CG T- 3, 8/26/66)

e. CP of Illinois Clubs

On August 17, 1966, the CP of Illinois South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, also known as the South Side Section of the CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago. (U)

During the course of this meeting VERSTA MILLER criticized the manner in which ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the South Side Section of the CP of Illinois was running a fund raising program for a civil rights project of the club. MILLER stated that the manner in which FLORY was approaching the problem ostracized the CP of Illinois white membership. According to MILLER, FLORY was pushing the concept of Black Power and that because of this the white CP members were not contributing. MILLER noted that he wanted this type of action stopped because he did not want the white members of the CP of Illinois to believe that the South Side Section is pushing the Black Power concept. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY, who was in attendance, responded to MILLER's criticism by noting that he had been told by the CP to see to it that every member of this club bought a copy of the following books which would give them an understanding of the meaning of Black Power. FLORY stated that from MILLER's comment it was apparent that MILLER did not understand this comment and he recommended that MILLER buy these books and read them. The books and pamphlets recommended by FLORY to the club were as follows: (U)

1. "Political Affairs," Vol. XLIV #8, August, 1966.
2. "The State" by V. I. LENIN.
3. "Journal of Human Relations" first quarter, 1966.

(U)

(CG T-4, 9/1/66)

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

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On August 31, 1966, the Southside Section, CP of Illinois, held a meeting at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago. (U)

Among those members present were the following: (U)

VERSTA MILLER
RANDY HOWARD
ISHMAEL FLORY
LEONA JORDAN

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During the course of this meeting, ISHMAEL FLORY spoke concerning a CP fund drive that was then underway and FLORY stated that the white membership of the CP of Illinois was lagging in their work relative to the civil rights movement. FLORY stated that the white members of the CP are letting the Negro bourgeoisie and the white chauvinists take over the civil rights movement. (U)

FLORY stated that in his opinion CP members should be out in the streets busting heads and calling the shots instead of permitting the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING to make all kinds of concessions and compromises. FLORY stated that the civil rights and freedom organizations by their actions are drawing the world's attention from the Viet Nam war by marching in the streets and causing a little trouble here and there. (U)

FLORY continued and stated that the CP, USA and the CP, Soviet Union are currently not following LENIN's policy as they were taught in the old days and this is why Red China is angry with Russia. FLORY stated that Red China is the only Communist country that is currently following the true Marxist - Leninist teachings. (U)

(CG T- 5, 9/1/66) (U)

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f. CP of Illinois Members Active in The CCCO

In early August, 1966, a meeting occurred between GENE TOURNOUR and representatives of the CP, USA National Youth leadership. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss EUGENE TOURNOUR's relationship to the CP, USA and his relationship to the civil rights movement in Chicago. (C) (U)

During the discussion at this meeting, TOURNOUR pointed out that at the time he came to Chicago to work in the civil rights movement, it had been agreed by the CP of Illinois leadership that he would not function openly as a member of the CP but would maintain regular communication with the CP through EARL DURHAM, head of the CP Negro Commission. TOURNOUR noted that he was dissatisfied with this arrangement, and he now wishes to participate in regular discussion with the CP of Illinois leadership on an organized basis, particularly with Communists who are active in trade union activity. (C) (U)

TOURNOUR noted that the reason for his desire to change was that he has found there are serious problems in his ability to communicate with the CP leadership on the problem of Communist infiltration into the civil rights and labor movements. He noted that there have been several immediate opportunities for the CP in the civil rights movement and due to the difficulty of communicating, these opportunities passed by before he, TOURNOUR, could discuss them with the CP leadership. (C) (U)

As an example of what he was referring to, TOURNOUR cited the fact that the position of secretary to AL RABY of the CCCO had become available and could have been filled by a CP member if immediate action had been taken. TOURNOUR noted that because of this, he desires to participate in a regular CP of Illinois collective which can discuss primarily the current drive of the CP and the civil rights movement to organize the hospital workers in Chicago. (C) (U)

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As a result of TOURNOUR's complaint regarding his status it was proposed that an arrangement be made for TOURNOUR to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and other leaders of the CP of Illinois in order to work out his problem. (U)

(CG T- 6 , 8/15/66) (U)

On September 23, 1966, a meeting of the CP members active in the civil rights movement in Chicago and the CP Illinois leadership was held at CP headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

During this meeting it was indicated that a meeting of those CP members active in a CP collective within the CCCO and the civil rights movement was to be held some time the following week. It was proposed that LOU DISKIN, a member of the CP of Illinois State Board, appear before this group and discuss the CP of Illinois's program relative to the CCCO. During the meeting it was stated that DISKIN would be unable to meet with this CCCO CP caucus because of other commitments. (U)

Also during the meeting the CP collective working within the CCCO was identified as consisting of the following individuals: (U)

FRANK CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
HERB WRIGHT
JAMES WEST

(CG T- 1 , 9/23/66) (U)

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g. CP Members Active In The NALC

As of August, 1966, the CP of Illinois State Board decided to select several CP Negro youths to assist HERB WRIGHT in his work within the NALC. (U)

One of the individuals considered for this assignment was BERTRAND PHILLIPS; however, it was determined that PHILLIPS worked from 4:30 p.m. to midnight and because of his schedule, it was decided that PHILLIPS would not be in a position to assist WRIGHT. (U)

(CG T- 1 , 8/18/66) (U)

During late August, 1966, RODNEY STEPHENS, a Negro youth, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, was one of several CP Negro youths, who were selected and assigned to work with HERB WRIGHT, CP of Illinois State Board member within the NALC. (U)

The only objection that STEPHENS voiced relative to this assignement was that he lived in a far Western suburb of Chicago and would not be available for this work every evening. (U)

(CG T- 1, 8/18/66) (U)

h. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's Role In the Civil Rights Struggle in Chicago

In late August, 1966, CP members active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois held a discussion with LOU DISKIN, CP of Illinois State Board member at CP of Illinois headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago. (U)

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During this discussion, LOU DISKIN stated that there was a lack of activity and work being performed in the Illinois CP District because CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the CP of Illinois, who should be at the District Office conducting Party work and activities was off somewhere writing a book. DISKIN also noted that LIGHTFOOT, who is Chairman of the CP, USA National Negro Commission, resided right in the middle of the civil rights struggle being conducted in Chicago and with all this activity going on in his backyard, LIGHTFOOT was still unavailable and at home writing the book. (U)

DISKIN in his comments implied that LIGHTFOOT was no longer performing the function of leader of the District and additionally, indicated that other Negro CP members such as EARL DURHAM were not doing much more. (U)

DISKIN indicated that the only CP of Illinois Negro leader who was accomplishing anything was HERB WRIGHT. DISKIN indicated that all the members of the CP of Illinois State Board recognize HERB WRIGHT's ability to organize and at the present time HERB WRIGHT was the only Negro CP leader who has a "hot" thing going. (U)

During this meeting the efforts of HERB WRIGHT to bring CP Negro youth into the civil rights movement was discussed and it was stated that VERSTA MILLER of the Southside Section, CP of Illinois was assisting HERB WRIGHT in obtaining the services of some CP Negro youth for this purpose. (U)

(CG T- 1 , 8/25/66)

On August 26, 1966, a discussion was held among CP members present at the CP of Illinois headquarters, 36 West Randolph Street, Chicago. During the course of this discussion, it was stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was currently staying at his residence and was busy writing a book on the concept of "Black Power" in a white man's world. It was stated that many (U)

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of the CP of Illinois officers do not agree with some of the things that CLAUDE LIGHFOOT is saying in his book. It was stated that the book will be finished and published some time at the end of 1966. (C) (U)

((CG T- 4, 9/1/66))

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In late September, 1966, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was still at his residence, 9600 South Genoa, Chicago, writing his book which would carry the title something like "Black Power versus White Power". As of late September, 1966, LIGHTFOOT was indicating that he had approximately 2 or 3 more weeks of work on his book before he completed it for publication. (C) (U)

JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, a member of the CP of Illinois and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's wife, is helping CLAUDE write the book and during its preparation CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JOYCE LIGHTFOOT are continually arguing over their respective interpretations of the meaning of the civil rights movement in the United States. JOYCE LIGHTFOOT, although a CP member, tends to support the Black Nationalists in the civil rights movement whereas CLAUDE attacks the Black Nationalists and defends the CP, USA's position. As a result of their arguments, JOYCE LIGHTFOOT is called a Black Nationalist by her husband. She, in turn, calls CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT a Black Capitalist. (C) (U)

When LIGHTFOOT completes his book, he plans to enter the November 8 Fall elections and campaign on a civil rights program. LIGHTFOOT does not have any broad plans for the campaign strategy other than to appear on television and to speak over the radio and to have some pamphlet distribution. (C) (U)

From discussions with LIGHTFOOT, it appears that he is so completely engrossed in writing his book that he has little time for anything else and that his proposed campaign in the Fall

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elections is strictly a secondary problem to him. Also it would appear that CLAUDE's book is being prepared by him for whatever monetary value he can personally gain from the publication of this book. (U)

(CG T-1, 9/15/66) (U)

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP)

On September 2, 1966, the Executive Committee, CB SWP held a meeting in Chicago, Illinois.

During the course of this meeting the proposed Cicero march by civil rights organizations in Chicago was discussed. It was stated that the SWP would not sell literature or participate in the march. It was noted, however, that two SWP members DICK MC BRIDE and HERMAN PORTER, had been designated by the CB SWP to observe the march and to report back to the Executive Committee.

Also during the meeting the program for holding SWP forums on various issues of the day was discussed and in this connection it was stated that one of the projected forums being held in the future was on the subject of civil rights and that an effort would be made to have Father JAMES GROPPI of Milwaukee come to Chicago and address one of these forums. SWP member ED HEISLER was designated to contact Father JAMES GROPPI, who is a priest active in civil rights work in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. HEISLER was to report back to the Executive Committee the results of his contacts with the priest and with recommendations as to the possibility of a forum to be addressed by Father GROPPI. It was also stated that the CB SWP Executive Committee would correspond with the Milwaukee Branch SWP concerning the possibility of Father GROPPI accepting such a speaking assignment.

(CG T- 7, 9/6/66) (U)

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meeting of Labor Committee of the CCCO, July 12, 1966, Chicago, Illinois

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On July 12, 1966, a meeting of the Labor Committee of the CCCO was held at 459 East 63rd Street, Chicago. The following CP members were observed at this meeting: NATE SHARPE, RALPH TURNER and CHARLES WILSON. (U)

Most of the meeting dealt with the recent primary elections. After some discussion on the political issue, NATE SHARPE stated that he thought the purpose of this organization was to end discrimination in hiring Negroes and he could not see why so much time was being given to the recent elections. It was stated that at the next meeting plans will be made to fight discrimination against Negroes in hiring. (U)

(CG T-8, 8/3/66) (U)

B. Civil Rights Marches Sponsored by the SCLC and the CCCO at Chicago, Illinois, During Period July 31 - August 24, 1966

The SCLC and CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on July 31, 1966, from the New Friendship Baptist Church, 844 West 71st Street, Chicago, to the Gage Park-Marquette Park area in Chicago and then marched back to the New Friendship Baptist Church. The purpose of the march was to call for open housing in the Gage Park-Marquette Park area, and approximately 350 persons participated in the march including the following: ARPAD BALLA and HOWARD PACKER.

(CG T-9, 9/10/66) (U)

ARPAD BALLA

As of May, 1966, ARPAD BALLA was a current member of the CP of Illinois. (U)

(CG T-10, 7/1/66) (U)

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HOWARD PACKER

As of June, 1966, HOWARD PACKER was a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party. (U)

((CG T- 7 , 6/29/66)

The SCLC and the CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on August 21, 1966, at Chicago in the area of the Schultz Realty Company, 10511 South Ewing, Chicago, and the Bloom Real Estate Company, 10400 South Ewing, Chicago. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and approximately 500 persons participated in this march which was for the purpose of protesting the segregation policies of the above real estate companies. The following persons participated in this march: Dr. JUNE FINER and ANN PROSTEN.

((CG T- 9 , 8/25/66) (U)

JUNE FINER

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights held a meeting on March 18, 1962, at a residence in Evanston, Illinois, and JUNE FINER was in attendance at this meeting. (U)

((CG T-11, 3/23/62) (U)

ANN PROSTEN

ANN PROSTEN is one of the individuals who had been previously active in the CP and is currently active in the civil rights movement. PROSTEN has not met with the CP in years but the CP considers her friendly, however, not always cooperative. (U)

((CG T- 2, 1/4/66) (U)

The SCLC and the CCCO sponsored a civil rights march on August 24,1966, through the 59th Street and Pulaski Road area in Chicago protesting housing segregation against Negroes in this area. JOFFRE STEWART was observed passing out the newspaper captioned "Industrial Worker," which is the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World.

((CG T- 9 , 8/31/66)) (U)

JOFFRE STEWART

JOFFRE STEWART attended a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum on February 18, 1966, in Chicago.

((CG T- 9 ,2/24/66)) (U)

The "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, March 19, 1966, carried an article entitled "Spits On, Rips American Flag." This article revealed that on March 18, 1966, STEWART, who has renounced his citizenship, shocked people by his action of desecrating the American flag at a meeting of the Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, Students for a Democratic Society Chapter. He did this to represent his view of being against all kinds of nationalism.

C. Meeting at Committee Union Center, AFL-CIO, August 11, 1966, Chicago, Illinois

On August 11, 1966, a meeting was held at the Committee Union Center, 4002 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, which center has been established by the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. HERBERT WRIGHT and GENE TOURNOUR were among those in attendance at this meeting. This group met for the purpose of discussing a program of organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area. It was agreed that this group would hold another meeting during the latter part of August, 1966, and the full staff from IUD, NALC and other civil rights groups would be invited. (U)

((CG T- 1 , 8/18/66)) (U)

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D. Rally Sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of the SNCC and ACT, September 15, 1966, Chicago, Illinois

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On September 16, 1966, Officer THOMAS SHANNON, Third District, Chicago Police Department, advised that on September 15, 1966, a rally sponsored by the Chicago Chapter of SNCC and ACT, a civil rights organization in Chicago, was held at the Essex Community Church, 7400 South Blackstone, Chicago. Approximately 80 persons attended this rally, and the purpose of the rally was to raise bail and legal defense funds for STOKELY CARMICHAEL and other SNCC members arrested in Atlanta, Georgia, during recent demonstrations there. GUS SAVAGE was one of the speakers at this rally.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

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A. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

GENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, is a salaried staff member of the CCCO and is one of AL RABY's right-hand men. TOURNOUR has been assigned by the CCCO to work on the drive to organize hospital workers in the Chicago area. HERB WRIGHT, a CP member, also attends activities of the CCCO as an alternate representative from the Negro American Labor Council. However, in the opinion of source, TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little, if any, influence on the CCCO. (U)

(CG T- 1 , 10/19/66)
Corroborating source: CG T- 2 , 10/17/66 (U)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

GENE TOURNOUR as a CP member has also been assigned to work within CORE and he is a member of CORE. However, he exercises very little, if any, influence in CORE. (U)

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)
Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66 (U)

C. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

LESTER DAVIS and BRENETTA HOWELL, both of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP to work within the NAACP. However, neither DAVIS nor HOWELL exercise any influence in the NAACP and HOWELL recently has ceased attending meetings of the CP. (U)

(CG T- 1 , 10/19/66)
Corroborating source: CG T- 2 , 10/17/66 (U)

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D. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

On August 15, 1966, HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE and CHARLIE WILSON, who are members of the CP, were present at a NALC meeting held at the Washington Park Fieldhouse, Chicago. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss ways to rebuild the Chicago chapter of the NALC, and in all only about 22 persons were present. WRIGHT chaired the meeting and informed those present that unless they were truly interested in rebuilding the Chicago NALC chapter they should not take membership blanks. (U)

(CG T- 8, 8/24/66)

HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLIE WILSON and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work within the NALC. Their main objective at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hopsital workers in the Chicago area with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. However, the above individuals have had very little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP. (U)

[(U) (CG T- 1, 10/19/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 2, 10/17/66) (U)

E. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

MARY SMITH and CAROLYN BLACK, CP members who were formerly assigned by the CP to work within the SCLC, have left the Chicago area. The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC. (U)

[(CG T- 2, 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1, 10/19/66) (U)

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F. Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(U)

(CG T- 2 , 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1 , 10/19/66

G. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(U)

(CG T- 2, 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1, 10/19/66

H. West Side Organization

CHUCK HARRIS, a CP member, at one time as an individual maintained contact with leaders of the West Side Organization. However, HARRIS at the present time maintains no contact with the leaders of the West Side Organization and exercises no influence in this organization on behalf of the CP

(U)

(CG T- 2, 10/17/66)

Corroborating source: CG T- 1, 10/19/66

(U)

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

member of NFORO-American Negro Labor Council

As of early September, 1966, a split had developed within the CCCO between the so-called militants and conservatives as to the manner in which the civil rights movement in Chicago should be conducted. As an example of this split, it is to be noted that TIMUEL D. BLACK, head of the Chicago Chapter NALC, wrote a letter dated September 7, 1966, entitled "An Open Letter" and directed this letter to EDWIN C. BERRY, Executive Director, Chicago Urban League, 4500 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. BLACK in this letter criticized BERRY's manner of working in the civil rights movement as well as other leaders of the civil rights movement in Chicago, whom BLACK considered as part of BERRY's conservative group. This letter is set out in full as follows: (U)

Edwin Berry
Bill Berry

"Timuel D. Black
[redacted]
September 7, 1966

b6
b7C

(U)

AN OPEN LETTER

"Mr. Edwin C. Berry,
Executive Director,
Chicago Urban League
4500 S. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

"Dear Bill:

"As you may have guessed, I am writing to you a long overdue letter that perhaps should have been written to you in April of this year. Since that night and the astounding days following, I have had a lot of time to think and ponder over the personalities, the roles and the problems of "so-called" leaders in the Civil Rights Movement. Another vexatious problem to which I have given considerable thought has been what form should the movement take and what vehicles it should use, what tactics it should employ and in whose hands should be entrusted the responsibility for bringing the "Freedom Ship" in - safely and victoriously???? (U)

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"It is my opinion, shared by numbers of other people involved and interested in civil rights, that the above questions are basic, crucial and really need immediate attention lest the movement be betrayed for a "mess of pottage". Bill, do you remember the story of how Jesus Christ was betrayed by one of his own for a few pieces of silver? Some of us believe that Dr. Martin Luther King is now historically related to this same problem. We believe that we have ample evidence, based upon past experiences, to support our fears. (U)

"As I indicated earlier, this letter to you is long overdue, but I am rather glad I have waited because it has given me more time to reflect, to observe and to watch current events unfold. (U)

"As you may remember, Bill, I have known you for about ten years, though you have not known me as long. You have been more prominent in the news than I and so I have had the advantage of seeing you through both the public and private sectors of your life. I have had the additional opportunity of being yourson's teacher and so I have been able to observe the "father of the man" rather intimately. (U)

"Let me say at this point that you are one the shrewdest, coldest, most brilliant and most calculating operators I have ever had contact with and I have been around a little while. You are a Machiavellian pragmatist in the most complete sense. Because of this, I am very frightened for the welfare of Dr. King, S.C.L.C., C.C.C.O. and the whole civil rights movement in this city. You may note that I did not say that I was worried about the Chicago Urban League. I need not be because it is about the Urban League that you are so pragmatic. To borrow a phrase from the late Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, "What's good for the Urban League is good for civil rights". And woebegone unto anyone who steps into the path of this view. (U)

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"So far, I have been generalizing - sort of setting the climate for more specific things to look into. I'll just deal with a few. You know, Bill, we sort of became co-partners, organizationally, in May of 1963 - through C.C.C.O. and the school issue. Mrs. Wendell Green was to be the principal speaker at Dunbar Vocational School and you acted as a co-conspirator with about twenty other people and organizations to embarrass her. The venture was successful. You had a personal vendetta against her and Dr. Ben C. Willis and that event was, for you, a successful undertaking, though your role was in the background of it. (C) (U)

"During this same period, the Chicago Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council, C.O.R.E. and S.N.C.C. planned some demonstrations against obvious, flagrant segregation and discrimination in employment by the Motorola Corporation. Do you remember, Bill, how you and your deputy administrator, Al Prejean, tried to frighten us off of this project and, failing to do so, continued to confuse us on the issues. In fact, at the behest of you and Arthur Brazier, a special meeting was called of C.C.C.O. at which we were called, of all things, "Johnny-come-latelies" because we had issued a statement under our own name condemning the practices of the Motorola Corporation. We agreed in writing at that meeting - for the sake of harmony - that no member of C. C. C. O. would make a major civil rights statement or take any major action without the approval and support of the majority of the constituent members. (C) (U)

(An important aside: It is interesting to note that when, finally, we entered into negotiations with the officers of the Motorola Corporation, we learned that the Chicago Urban League had been attempting negotiations with them for two years. Though I had asked you persistently and consistently during the period of preparation for direct confrontation, Bill, you have given NO indication that this was so. However, one of your representatives was one of the most ever-present in attendance - once the doors were opened.) (C) (U)

"For an interesting description of a conception of your role in civil rights and employment, see Professor Robert Mc Kersies' account through a symposium dealing with "Minorities and Employment", printed in a national, professional journal named Industrial Relations and published by the University of California at Berkeley in May, 1964. (U)

(Another aside: The summer of 1963 saw the beginning of Rev. Brazier's observed frequent visits to Mayor Daley's office ALONE! Your single visits to his honor's were to be noted later - in early 1966 - just before the Mayor's Bond Issue Drive and just before the Black-Newhouse state senatorial SELL - OUT.) (U)

"You know, Bill, a city-reared boy like me should have been putting some of these pieces together in '63 and noting what the real Edwin Berry was like but I just didn't. I remember, vividly, now your affection and open support of "Chuck" Davis, Secretary of local N.A.A.C.P., when he was obviously making unauthorized deals with President of the Board of Education, Clair Roddewig, and other members of the Board of Education. As the convenor of C.C.C.O., he far overstepped his bounds and was reprimanded, severely and almost unanimously, for such unauthorized and undesired behavior. As composed as you usually are, you were livid with anger as you demanded an apology and an expression of appreciation for him as he angrily resigned. You recall that your requests were granted magnanimously and humorously BUT "Chuck" Davis's summary resignation was accepted spontaneously. (U)

"Frankly, Bill, I was a bit surprised at your steadfast defense of "Chuck" Davis because you were in Chicago and, certainly, knew about the role that he played as one of the architects and engineers of Mayor Daley's take-over of the local chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. in December, 1957. That take-over signalled the demise-of-leadership of one of the

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most gifted and devoted civil rights workers Chicago has ever seen -- in the person of Willoughby Abner. This is what "Boss" Daley wanted and willed. Yet you fervently supported such a "turncoat" as "Chuck" Davis. Events later were to indicate that you were only acting in your true role. (U)

"Another factor was your strong opposition against the admission to C.C.C.O. of such organizations as The Independent Voters of Illinois (IVI), Protest At The Polls and Voters For Peace, on the grounds that they were political and that the Urban League, by charter, could not engage or be in consort or affiliate with any political organization. You were very vocal and firm to this position and thinly-veiled allusions about withdrawal of the Urban League from C.C.C.O. seasoned your remarks. You were supported in this "neutralist" position by The Woodlawn Organization, Catholic Interracial Council and the N.A.A.C.P. Because of the power and influence of these organizations, the applications of the above-named applicants were returned with refusal for admission. (U)

(An Aside: It is interesting to note that, in recent Bond Issue, of all things -- that precisely the three organizations that stood firmly against admitting politically-oriented groups are the same three organizations that took separate positions from C.C.C.O. in support of the Bond Issue????) (U)

"Another fact that everyone knows by now is the very political role you and Albert Raby played in the recent candidates' selection for State Senatorship. If those acts were not political, man, I have not seen any politics. (U)

"By the way, Bill, the fact that you and Al lied and bludgeoned the I. V. I. into supporting Richard Newhouse -- against their wishes and judgment, with your rascists threats to discredit them among Negroes - insured the defeat of a proved and true liberal fighter for racial causes in the

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person of Abner J. Mikva. You gave support to the bigots of South Chicago who indicated that Abner should be more like you. They called Abner Mikva - Martin Luther Mikva. In Spite of your lies and vilifications of me to the I.V.I. Board, I am still a member of that Board and was recently returned as one of the four Chicago representatives to the National Board of the Americans For Democratic Action (A.D.A.), where Negroes are sorely needed to help shape domestic and foreign policy for presentation to various governmental bodies. (U)

"There are so many incidents I could allude to in order to spell out your role in civil rights. Your crowning achievement, for me, was the role you played in getting me to come to the "bargaining table" with Dick Newhouse. I had no idea about the various ways in which you two were connected. I am more aware now of those relationships, both politically and organizationally, as subtle as they may seem to be. I was not aware that, prior to our first meeting on that Sunday at your office, that you were seen entering the mayor's office on no less than four occasions, ALONE! Now, Bill, ordinarily, political independents and "real" civil rights leaders DO NOT enter the headquarters of the enemy ALONE. (U)

"Two main issues were at stake, politically, at that juncture. The over-riding one was the Bond Issue which had been conceived at some North Shore suburban conclave and had to be sold to the electorate. The other was the Mikva-O'Hara campaign which national prominence as a struggle between real independent politics, and machine politics. From the White House down to City Hall and to the Korshak - Holman dynasties in the 2nd Congressional District, the word was out: MIKVA MUST BE DEFEATED. To win, Mikva needed a strong, well-known, independent Negro Candidate who could not only win but could raise the amount of participation in the Negro

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communities along independent lines. To have Mikva lose, the regular Democratic Organization needed a Negro candidate (officially and unofficially) who would get Mikva's support but would bring nothing substantial to enhance Mikva's chances in the Negro communities against the machine. When I entered the race it was quite obvious to almost everyone, including Newhouse's closest active supporters, that he had very little going for him. Newhouse did not have sufficient petitions even though he had been working at it for two months prior. Within less than a week, I had not only the necessary strong signatures for my petitions and had filed them in Springfield, but had generated enthusiasm and support (financially and numerically) that was wonderful to behold. Bill, you know, and everyone familiar with political climate and activity was aware that Black and Mikva were going to win! Fred Hubbard, running to the west but also having the 24th Senatorial District as part of the 1st Congressional District, was going to be greatly helped. The pint of view of the regular Democratic Organization was that something had to be done--that combination had to be weakened. (U)

"Well, Bill, history has recorded that you and Al Raby and the committee that I, in my blind trust, agreed upon - DID IT. You saved face for the regular democratic machine in the two areas under discussion. You knew Richard Newhouse was not interested in civil rights except as an obstructionist and as an opportunist. He wanted "in" for Newhouse. You knew O'Hara's lack of leadership on civil rights issues in the Congress. You knew of his position on Vietnam and of his position as Chairman of the Sub-committee on African Affairs, particularly as it relates to American economic interests in South Africa. You knew all of this; yet, you made the decision to assure the election of these two men. (U)

"You dumped the opportunity to get two men into office whose public records on the issues of civil rights and human justice and economic equality were always in the interest of the underdog and the downtrodden. Such was so in my case -- without pay (such as you receive) and very often at personal sacrifice and danger to my professional career as a teacher.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"With all of the above - and more - as evidence of the past and with more evidence piling up in the present, it is my conclusion that you are neither Pro-Negro nor Pro-Civil Rights. My opinion is shared by many others. I could have brought up many other "behind - the - scenes" deals that could have been executed under the capable leadership and/or instigation of yourself. I could, but this would no longer be considered a letter. It would become a book. (U)

"Let's come to your current role. Al Raby is, fundamentally, a fine "guy" and has all of the ingredients to become a great local leader. Quick fame and success have, temporarily, made him a bit power "happy". I think - and hope - he will recover. One thing may retard the recovery and progress. It may be that he has become influenced and enamoured with your style of living and your urbane sophistication. This trend has caused him to become sidetracked from real and dynamic grassroots leadership. I hope that he will come through without a severe hangover from the "Bill" Berry Intoxication. (U)

"C.C.C.O. has had no delegates' meetings for more than six weeks, though many important decisions have been made and are still being made in the name of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations. Al Raby is speaking very little for himself these days. There are spokesmen speaking in his name and, without authority, in the name of C.C.C.O. Interesting, though, how often "Bill" Berry's name appears in the news media as the Chicago Civil rights authority. Interesting, also, how many meetings on C.C.C.O. and the Chicago Freedom Movement affairs are held in the Urban League offices--without any community or grassroots leadership present. These decisions, which will affect the lives of all of the depressed and deprived communities, have no members or elected representatives present to approve or disapprove of them. I have a feeling, Bill, that you are responsible for much of this. Basically, you do not trust people. You do not trust the honesty and innate integrity of people to make decisions about their own destinies. (U)

"To this extent, I think you are dangerous to the civil rights movement in this city and to the welfare of Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. (U)

"I shudder when I think of how close you are, as an advisor and confidante, to Dr. King. I dread to think of what will happen when the decisions might be made in civil rights based upon, "What's good for the Urban League and Bill Berry is good for civil rights". I hope that Dr. King, S.C.L.C., Al Raby and C.C.C.O. will become wary of your motives and tactics and will remove themselves from the danger-zone. To fail to do so, just might prove to be disastrous and perhaps even fatal. (U)

"I write this overdue letter to you, Bill, in all honesty and candor and as a result of long reflections on one of the most crucial problems of our time, i.e., "Negro leadership in a civil rights crisis". Say hello to Joe for me. The Army has been good for him. He needed a change of environment. Unfortunately, the majority of the Negroes in this city do not have any such avenues of escape." (U)

"Respectfully yours,

"Timuel D. Black, President
Chicago Area Chapter,
Negro American Labor Council (U)

"P.S. I was shocked at the uproar that you, Al Raby and Newhouse made when I asked the simple question (after I had signed the agreement to abide by this committee's decision on who would become the candidate for State Senator in the 24th District), 'Will you let us know what were the criteria and evidence on which the committee would have made its decision?' I asked Al Raby and Rev. Lynward Stevenson (one of those on the committee) the same question after the decision had been reached. NO REPLY. I know, now, why everyone was so upset when I posted the first question. I know, now, why the SILENCE when I asked again." (U)

(CG T-1, 10/19/66) (U)

1

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COMMITTEE TO DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights (CCDBR) maintains headquarters in Rooms 801-803, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

A source advised in July, 1960, that RICHARD CRILEY, then a member of the Civil Liberties Commission of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, met with key leaders of the CP and was authorized by the CP to form a new organization with broad mass support so long as the new organization would protect the Party interests.

This source advised in October, 1960, that on October 28, 1960, CRILEY reported to the CP leadership that the CCDBR had been organized. He outlined its aims and purposes as being to obtain mass support to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to defend Smith Act and Taft-Hartley victims. He said there would be no formal affiliation with any other national organization having the same purposes. The CP leadership agreed with the general direction of the CCDBR as outlined by CRILEY.

A second source advised on October 31, 1960, that the CCDBR was formally organized on October 26, 1960, with RICHARD CRILEY as Executive Secretary after he motivated organizing the meeting of October 26, 1960.

A third source advised on May 11, 1966, that the original stated purposes for the CCDBR continue to be adhered to, with CRILEY continuing as the motivating force behind the Committee. The Board of Directors, however, now includes many individuals in the religious, educational and labor fields who are not known as CP members.

1 APPENDIX

FRIDAY NIGHT SOCIALIST FORUM,
Also known as Militant Labor Forum

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that the Forum is a paper organization set up by the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party(CBSWP), Chicago, Illinois, for Socialist Workers Party (SWP) members and sympathizers. Open meetings held under the auspices of this Forum are geared to the activities that the SWP is pursuing at a particular time, e.g., unemployment, election campaign, Cuba, segregation, etc.

SUZANNE BUCH, a CBSWP member, is in charge of the Forum and schedules meetings under the name of the Forum in order to conceal the SWP sponsorship of same. The meetings of the Forum generally are held at Chicago SWP headquarters although the Forum, in the past, has sponsored other affairs, such as meetings, socials and picnics held at other locations.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY,
CHICAGO BRANCH

On May 2, 1966, a source advised that it was his understanding that the currently active Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was one of the founding branches of the SWP at a 1938 Chicago Trotskyist Convention, and it follows the aims and principles of the SWP which maintains national headquarters in New York City.

Members of the Chicago Branch serve on the SWP National Committee, and per capita membership dues and a sustaining fund quota are sent by this branch on a monthly basis to SWP National Headquarters.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

10-31-66

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past. (U)

[CG T-9 is an agency which collects security information in the Chicago area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusion of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(54)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-439190)~~

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-63822)

RE: STOKELY CARMICHAEL
SM-SNCC

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE
IS-SNCC

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM), one copy for Bureau file 100-442527 (CIRM).

Copies are being furnished Region II, 115th INTC, U. S. Army, Pasadena, OSI, Norton Air Force Base, FIO, U. S. Navy, San Diego, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Two copies of LHM are being furnished to the Atlanta Office.

4 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(3-100-439190) (SNCC)
(1-100-442527) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (1-100- (SNCC) (Encls.2) (RM)
(1-100- (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
5 - Los Angeles (1-100-63822) (SNCC)
(1-100-68783) (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
(1-100-68853) (COMMITTEE TO DEFEND JOHN HARRIS)
(1-100-67907) (JOHN HARRIS
(1-100-65078) (CIRM)
FGK/ajs
(11)

100-442527-

NOT RECORDED
202 OCT 21 1966

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

62 DEC 11 1967

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LA 100-63822

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of confidential informants and sources of continuing value.

The sources described in the attached LHM are:

1st source [redacted] orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL 10/7/66.

2nd source [redacted] orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL, 10/12/66

3rd source [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Close contact is being maintained with the above sources and the Bureau and Atlanta will be advised of pertinent developments.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California

OCT 13 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL
SECURITY MATTER-SNCC

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)
INTERNAL SECURITY-SNCC

The following sources have furnished reliable information in the past:

A source reported on October 7, 1966, that JOHN HARRIS, recently indicted by a Los Angeles County Grand Jury on a charge of Criminal Syndicalism, had telephonically contacted STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) on October 6, 1966, concerning his possible public appearance in Los Angeles to speak for the recently formed Committee to Defend John Harris (CDJH).

On October 12, 1966, a second source advised that at a meeting of the CDJH held at 1169 Mullen Avenue, on October 11, 1966, it was mentioned that CARMICHAEL is coming to Los Angeles in the near future to make speeches in the Watts area of Los Angeles. CARMICHAEL's expenses are to be paid by the CDJH and in addition to his own appearance, he is also to make speeches for the CDJH to help raise funds for the CDJH and SNCC. The funds raised are to be split equally between the two organizations. The CDJH is currently awaiting written confirmation from CARMICHAEL before advancing him travel expenses.

A third source advised on July 27, 1966, that JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, JR. was a member of the Los Angeles Club, Progressive Labor Party (see appendix).

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles as well as appropriate local military agencies. Local law enforcement agencies have been advised.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-[redacted]-29

CONFIDENTIAL

1

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY, LOS ANGELES CLUB

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the Los Angeles Club of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is affiliated with the Bay Area Progressive Labor Party (BAPLP) with headquarters in San Francisco, California. The aims and purposes of the Los Angeles Club and the BAPLP are identical to those of the National PLP, with headquarters in New York City. The PLP is pro-Chinese Communist oriented.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

3*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 20
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Page 56 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 105 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 144 ~ Duplicate;
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4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

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Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:32 AM URGENT 11-23-66 BCE

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735) b7D

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM ATLANTA 231550

CIRM.

REATTEL TO BUREAU NOVEMBER 21 LAST, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

ON NOVEMBER 22 LAST, [redacted] FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. [redacted]

[redacted]

100-442529-2047

REC 22

RELAYED TO NY

5 DEC 1 1966

5-MK

File F493

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DEC 6 1966

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
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Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ATLANTA 231550

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

[redacted]. PERTINENT LHM FOLLOW.

AM REGISTERED MAIL COPY SENT CHICAGO.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

RECEIVED: 1:01PM MCS

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/16/66

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office by any source reporting any Communist influence in racial matters as set forth in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64.

Any information of a pertinent nature received in the future will be reported.

1cc 9/29/66

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (CIRM) (RM)
1 - Memphis (100-4070) (Info) (RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/pae
(5)

REC-51 100-442529-2048

EX-104 9 DEC 19 1966

56 DEC 21 1966

INDEXED

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: DEC 28 1966

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058)(P*)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

O
CIRM

TRAINER

Re Miami airtel and LHM dated 12/14/66, captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, ORGANIZATION, IS - C," containing information on 12/3-7/66 CPUSA National Committee Meeting.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies, for New York 10 copies, and as designated for other recipient offices, of an LHM containing information from [redacted] about the 12/8/66 Negro Commission meeting. b7D

The LHM is being shown as emanating from the New York Office in order to more adequately protect the identity of [redacted] an informant of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The names of individuals attending were received by [redacted] on 12/22/66 and are as follows:

(3) - Bureau (Enc-9) (RM) ENCLOSURE

REC 53 100-442529-2046

EX 101

DEC 29 1966

3 - Miami
(1 - 100-15058)
(1 - 100-15181)
([redacted])

b3
b7D
b7E

RLO:sll
(34)

(Copies cont'd page 2)

Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [illegible] IID, CRD, RAO

12/30/66
RLS

61 JAN 12 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

dmw/ai
(cc AT & LHM 924 940)

Copies (cont'd)

10 - New York (Enc-10)(RM)
(1 - 100-153735)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641)(CPUSA Organization)
(1 - 100-86624)(CPUSA International Relations)
(1 - 100-)(CPUSA Political Activities)
(1 - 100-84275)(WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-16785)(JAMES JACKSON)
([redacted])
(1 - 100-9669)(TED BASSETT)
([redacted])

2 - Albuquerque (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
([redacted])

2 - Baltimore (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
([redacted])

5 - Chicago (Enc-5)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
([redacted])
([redacted])
(1 - 61-867)(CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
([redacted])

b6
b7C

2 - Cleveland (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-)(PHIL BART)

2 - Los Angeles (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
(1 - 100-)(WILLIAM TAYLOR)

3 - Philadelphia (Enc-3)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
([redacted])

2 - Washington Field (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-)(CIRM)
([redacted])

WILLIAM PATTERSON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
DEBBIE AMIS
WILLIAM TAYLOR
JAKE GREEN
JOE from New Mexico
ISHMAEL FLORY
JAMES JACKSON
PAT TOOHEY
JACK KLING.
BILL CRAWFORD from Philadelphia
PHIL BART
AL SIMON
R. STOREY
TED BASSETT
CLARA COLON
JIM WEST
BILL from Washington, D. C.

Informant advised there were two or three additional persons present, names not recalled.

ISHMAEL FLORY has already beey quietly working on arrangements for the Afro-American Conference.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-153735

New York, New York
DEC 28 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 12, 1966, NY T-1 advised that a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CPUSA) Negro Commission, was held on December 8, 1966, at the Wellington Hotel, New York, New York. The Chairman of the meeting was WILLIAM PATTERSON, the Reporter, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, and the Secretary, DEBBIE AMIS.

The meeting lasted nearly five hours. However, much of the time was taken up by speakers relating civil rights activity and problems in their local areas. As a result, the meeting wandered from one topic to another in the civil rights field without any objective thought being given to the subject matter of Party policy. The meeting did agree on the following areas of activity:

1. The CPUSA should develop support for the 185 billion dollar "Freedom Budget" proposed by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, prominent civil rights leader, to eliminate poverty and slum areas during the next ten years. USA

2. The CPUSA will wholeheartedly support Representative ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, New York City Congressman, in his fight to retain his seat in Congress and chairmanship of the House Labor and Education Committee. The Party feels that POWELL is a roadblock in the path of anti-labor and anti-Negro legislation. The Party will portray Congressmen and individuals who are against POWELL as white supremists and as anti-union. The Party will state that the attempt to oust POWELL is a direct attack on the Negro people and must be defeated. BC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
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downgrading and
declassification

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R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE
100-442579-2049

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

3. A large Afro-American Conference, national in scope, is planned for the Spring of 1967 in New York, New York. The purpose of the conference will be to aid the emerging nations of Africa and a protest against the imperialistic policies of the United States. The conference ostensibly will be sponsored by a large number of well-known civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders.

The Party has already begun working quietly on this project.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-153735

DEC 28 1966

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York, New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)(P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to the Director dated 12/20/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

Investigation of the Brooks Foundation in Santa Barbara, set out under Section II, was conducted by SA GORDON B. PLAYMAN.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM) URE
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

100-442529 -
NOT RECORDED
165 JAN 16 1967

157-6-26-1149

LDJ/jae
(5)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
Date Forw. JAN 11 1967
How Forw. RS
By C.A.P./ll

23 JAN 7 1967

F393
80 JAN 19 1967

C. E. WICK
RACIAL UNIT CONTROL
SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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Source	Identity
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This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources 1, 3, and 6 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof.

In the two-week period from 12/18/66 - 1/1/67 nine potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
January 5, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

POSSIBIE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

On October 25, 1966, source 1, a highly placed official in the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), advised that on October 24, 1966, LAPD officers, in response to an anonymous telephone call observed two male Caucasians and two male Negroes in an alley at 95th Street and Central Avenue, Los Angeles. The men advised they were making a "research and training" film for the Teen Posts in the area. The men were using an automobile bearing the word "Police" on the front doors, and uniforms resembling those worn by LAPD officers were observed in the car. The two male Caucasians interviewed were Stephen Grumette and Albert Lambrosa. Grumette stated he represented the Brooks Foundation of Santa Barbara, California.

> Source 1 advised on October 25, 1966, that the name of Steve Grumette was maintained on the mailing list of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP)(see appendix) on September 23, 1966.

On December 8, 1966, Mr. Russell Furse, Executive Director, Brooks Foundation, 2020 Alameda Padre Serra, Santa Barbara, advised the Foundation was engaged in research and development of instructional communications. He stated the motion picture referred to above was a legitimate project of the Foundation and they had notified the LAPD six weeks in advance that they would do location shooting at 110th and Wilmington Streets, Los Angeles. He stated they had also advised the LAPD on the day they had done the film. Furse stated they were making a study of anti-social persons in the Negro community and the project was intended to help some of the Negroes in the Watts area to "work out their frustrations in a community project." He stated it was not the intention of the Foundation to encourage any riot or

unlawful action. He stated the story line of the film was in the hands of a Baptist church Teen Post in the Watts area, headed by Bill Marshall, and Furse had suggested they delete the portion of the film concerning police brutality. Mr. Furse stated Steve Grumette was hired as a temporary cameraman for the film and stated Albert Lambrosa, of the Brooks Foundation, based in New York City, was project director. Budd Shulberg was initially responsible for interesting the Foundation in the film project.

There is no information in the files of the Los Angeles Office identifiable with Albert Lambrosa or the Brooks Foundation.

Budd Schulberg (Seymour Wilson Schulberg)

On June 19, 1952, Schulberg, a Hollywood writer, admitted to a Special Agent of the FBI that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Hollywood, California, from approximately 1937 to 1940. He identified 16 other individuals as members of the Communist Party during this same period. He also names communist-dominated organizations with which he had been associated up to 1949.

On October 24, 1960, source 2 advised that in October, 1960, Schulberg appeared to be "very far left of center" but appeared to be "bitterly anti-communist."

On December 8, 1966, source 3 advised the Brooks Foundation appeared to be a legitimate organization and neither it nor anyone connected withit had ever been connected with any subversive organizations in the Santa Barbara, California, area.

In the "Daily Variety," magazine of the Hollywood movie industry, issue of November 11, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting the Watts Film Festival, set up to show new movies to

residents of the depressed area for 25 cents a ticket, had an immediate obligation of $3,000 which had to be met within six weeks. The article pointed out weekly expenses for the Festival were $110; however, a maximum of $150 per week was taken in in admissions. Bruce Corwin, Co-director of the Festival, indicated the possibility of aid from some government agency to help the Festival continue in operation.

In the "Open Forum," publication of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) of Southern California, issue of December, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting that four Police Malpractice Complaint Centers sponsored by the ACLU had received 79 allegations of police misconduct since opening their first office in Watts in July, 1966. In 43 of the allegations, staff members of the centers recommended formal complaints be filed with approrpiate reviewing authorities. Among the allegations were 15 cases of false arrest, 17 of brutality and 11 complaints ranging from homicide to verbal abuse.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of December 10, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Edward Lee King had been convicted of arson in connection with the Watts riot of August, 1965. He was convicted largely on the basis of an anonymous confession on television, and on "voiceprint" testimony identifying his voice as that of the individual who appeared on television. He is due to be sentenced on January 17, 1967.

In the "Pasadena Star News," newspaper of Pasadena, California, December 16, 1966, I-6, was an article reporting that Paul Jacobs, a staff member of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, had been present as a speaker at a two-day conference at the University of Southern California (USC) on December 15 and 16, 1966. The conference analyzed the McCone report on the Watts riot of August, 1965. Jacobs stated Los Angeles police had "the image of a combat

organization for South Los Angeles residents." Jacobs criticized the McCone report for the "attitudes of its authors." He stated the McCone Commission intended to defend the LAPD before they began their investigation.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of December 22, 1966, Page 1, was an article reporting the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had agreed to forward a request to Washington, D.C., for funds to finance two thirds of $270,000, the cost of building a new "Watts Happening" coffee house in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 22, 1966, Page 8A, was an article reporting the Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) had already trained and placed more than 200 people in various jobs in the Los Angeles area and the outlook for jobs in 1967 was very favorable. The OIC had been financed for the first nine months by a Ford Foundation grant, and is now attempting to raise $100,000 in a fund drive to continue operations.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 22, 1966, Page 10B, was an article reporting many job openings were available through the offices of the Los Angeles Urban League. There is no charge for this service either to applicant or employers.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 22, 1966, Page 2A, was an article reporting that the Community Conservation Corps (CCC), an adjunct of the Watts Labor Community Action Committee (WLCAC), had received confirmation from the Department of Labor that they would receive a total of $325,725 to further their program through June, 1967. The CCC project serves 1,400 to 1,800 children and young adults in the Watts area of Los Angeles. The Corps manages recreational, educational and social activities in the area.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 29, 1966, Page A3, was an article reporting the Community Skill Center was in operation at 150th and Figueroa Streets in Los Angeles. The Center is funded by a 3.5 million dollar Federal grant to train people in the poverty area for jobs.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of December 23, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting the Apartment Association of Los Angeles County had taken sharp exception to a suit by the California Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) which resulted in a Reseda, California, property owner being ordered to reserve one apartment for possible use by a Negro. The Association issued a statement that the property owner had been "deprived without trial or chance to defend himself in the use of his property for at least 15 days and possibly several months." The Association stated the property owner was forced to hire an attorney while the plaintiff was furnished free counsel. The statement concluded that the Rumford Act under which the suit was brought denied apartment owners "the right...in American jurisprudence that no man is guilty until so proved."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of December 30, 1966, I-3, was an article reporting that Paul Bullock, University of California at Los Angeles economist, stated that as long as the poor in Watts take the cynical view that a job is only a source of money and not a step toward a career, the war on poverty would not succeed. He stated nothing in the background of the youth in the ghetto suggests any certainty of reward as a result of self-sacrifice. He stated it may not make good sense to a Negro poor person to "give up hustling 'pot' in order to concentrate on a car wash job." He speculated that "white collar" crimes of income tax cheating, price fixing and usury "rob society a great deal more than do the dramatic crimes of the urban ghetto."

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE

Los Angeles, California

On December 20, 1966, source 4, a Negro who is closely associated with the Negro community in Los Angeles, advised he believed the situation in the Watts area of Los Angeles had improved, but whether the improvement would continue would depend on the direction of the poverty program. He stated if funds are cut or the program is curtailed, tensions will increase and gains made will be lost.

On December 20, 1966, source 5, a Negro closely associated with the Negro community in the Los Angeles area, advised he did not believe there had been any real lessening of tensions in the Watts area and stated another riot could develop if circumstances similar to those in August, 1965, arose. He stated the only way to improve the racial situation was for Negroes to help themselves.

On January 3, 1967, source 1 advised the racial situation in the Los Angeles area was relatively calm and there had been no recent incidents of a racial nature which might give way to violence. Source stated, however, that a routine arrest or street fight could trigger violence at almost any time.

Pacoima - Shadow Hills area

Shadow Hills is a part of the City of Los Angeles on the edge of Sunland, California, which is also part of the City of Los Angeles. The area is northwest of downtown Los Angeles and immediately east of Pacoima, California.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 3, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting increasing racial tension in the Shadow

Hills area. The Los Angeles City Board of Education ruled in 1964 that Shadow Hills children should attend Maclay Junior High School in Pacoima instead of overcrowded Mt. Gleason Junior High School in Sunland. In July, 1965, the School Board made such attendance mandatory. Maclay school has a student body which is one-third "Anglo," one-third Mexican-American and one-third Negro. Many people in the area insist the problem involves racial prejudice, and neighbors, churches and youth groups have been "splintered" by bitterness of the problem. Those opposing the transfer of children to Maclay Junior High claim the School Board is engaged in "forced integration."

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under Section II above have been involved in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

The ACLU, through four Police Malpractice Complaint Centers.

The Urban League continues to find jobs for workers in the poverty areas of Los Angeles.

The OIC continues to train workers in the poverty areas of Los Angeles.

The WLCAC still administers the CCC, helping youth in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

The Community Skill Center is teaching job skills to persons in the poverty areas of Los Angeles.

Under Section VII below, the Westminster Neighborhood Association, Incorporated, (WNAI), continues to be involved in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

Ted Watkins is chairman of the WLCAC, which continues to administer the CCC in the Watts area of Los Angeles.

Under Section VI below, Archie W. Hardwick, Executive Director of the WNAI, writes a regular column in the "Los Angeles Sentinel" newspaper.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 22, 1966, Page B-9, was an article reporting that the trial of John Wesley Harris, Jr., had been set for March 6, 1967, in the Superior Court of Los Angeles. Harris faces a possible prison term of one to 14 years if convicted of criminal syndicalism for distributing inflammatory leaflets during a period of racial tension in Los Angeles in March, 1966.

John Wesley Harris, Jr.

On July 27, 1966, source 6 advised that as of July, 1966, John Wesley Harris, Jr., was a member of the Los Angeles Club, PLP.

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

No change.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 29, 1966, Page 6A, was a column written by Archie W. Hardwick, Executive Director of the WNAI. Hardwick referred to the two-day seminar at the USC on December 15 and 16, 1966, discussing the McCone report on the Watts riot. He stated it was time to stop the various "studies" and start implementing the proposals and conclusions of these studies. He stated the result of all the studies was a "great big, fat, round ZERO." He reported that only after eight weeks of study had the McCone "committee" invited 20 agency leaders involved in such problems to the proceedings, as "an after thought." He stated the "committee" had already reached its own preconceived conclusions and disregarded the proposals of those really qualified to understand the problems.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of December 22, 1966, Page A3, was an article reporting that Mayor Yorty, in a speech in New York City to an audience of police officers had stated Los Angeles would not have a police review board as long as he was mayor. He stated political officials "must back their police chiefs and police force." The article also reported Yorty had called on Governor Ronald Reagan to create a department of Urban Affairs to work with cities on problems which are of concern to the state.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, Los Angeles; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles, and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Legat, Tokyo 12/28/66

RA

Director, FBI (100-106670)

1 - Mr. Wells

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

When Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan inspected your office recently, he met and talked with United States Ambassador to Japan, U. Alexis Johnson. It was quite apparent that Ambassador Johnson was unaware of the communist influence being exerted on Martin Luther King, Jr., and his group, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Legal Attache, Tokyo, is, therefore, authorized to deliver in person to Ambassador Johnson the enclosed document entitled, "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis." Upon delivery, the classification of this document should be pointed out to the Ambassador and a request made that he handle it accordingly.

Enclosure °C.I.R.M.

1 - 100-442529
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

DMW:scr
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NOTE: Sullivan to DeLoach memorandum dated 12/19/66 received authority from the Director to disseminate this document to Ambassador Johnson.

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DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] 12/21/66

SAC, NEW YORK (100-[redacted]) (P)

BLACKMAN'S VOLUNTEER ARMY
OF LIBERATION
IS - MISCELLANEOUS
(OO:NYO)

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Re Bureau approval dated 12/6/66, to interview ALBERT ROY [redacted]. This was in relation to two sales representatives of the Xerox Corporation, Washington, D. C., advising that Colonel HASAN, who is also known as ALBERT ROY [redacted], recently told them that the Communist Party had offered him $10,000 in cash if he would lean toward CP doctrines in organizing his organization. HASAN told the sales representatives that he refused this offer. They said HASAN indicated this offer took place in Los Angeles, California, where HASAN (OSBORNE) operated a rig shop, possibly in 1963 - 1964.

ALBERT ROY [redacted] was interviewed on 12/20/66, by SA'S PAUL E. [redacted] and C. EDWIN [redacted] at the Blackman's Development Center, 910 Kennedy Street, N.W.; this is the headquarters of the captioned organization. [redacted] advised at this time that he now calls himself Colonel HASAN JEHU-ALLAH, although he has not had his name changed legally. He described the organization as being a combination of a "Back to Africa" movement and a separation of the races as advocated by the Nation of Islam, especially MALCOLM X. It would have American Negroes return to Africa to establish their own nation, completely void of any white people. [redacted] stated he wanted to get his people away from racial violence and especially from the International Zionist Communist Movement, which movement he said was the greatest menace to the United States. He could not offer any specific

2) Bureau
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (RM)
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (BLACKMAN MOVE)
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (ALBERT ROY [redacted])
1) New York (RM)
(100-[redacted]) (RM)
2 - NYO
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (ALBERT [redacted])

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about this movement, however, and said he knew about it through experience and observation.

[redacted] advised that he was in Los Angeles, California, from 1933 to January, 1936, when he returned to Washington, D. C. While in Los Angeles, he was Chairman of the Self-Determination Committee. It came to his attention that perhaps this committee had been infiltrated by the CP and he was determined to find out about this. [redacted] said that in either late 1934 or early 1935, he went to the Progressive Book Store on 5th Avenue, Los Angeles, and left a message those that he wanted to see a representative of the CP.

[redacted] was contacted very soon after that by a man named [redacted] and arrangements were made that they would hold a clandestine meeting at 11 p.m. at Western and Adams Boulevard. The two men then proceeded to 2010 Crenshaw Boulevard where [redacted] operated a wig shop. [redacted] identified himself as holding some official position with the CP in Los Angeles. Upon inquiry, [redacted] indicated that the Self-Determination Committee had not been infiltrated by the CP.

The conversation of the two men then changed to a discussion concerning freedom of the Negro. [redacted] told [redacted] about his plans for the organizing of Negroes to return to Africa and be free of any white rule. At this point, [redacted] indicated that he might possibly give [redacted] "some financial support," but only under the condition that [redacted] limit his organization to within the continental limits of the United States. [redacted] stated that he refused to do this, and since there could be no agreement on this point, the meeting was terminated. [redacted] advised that this was his one and only contact with [redacted] or any other CP official in this matter. He described [redacted] as follows:

Age:	About 60 -65
Race:	White
Complexion:	Ruddy

WFO 100-[illegible]

Hair: Red, turning
Height: Medium
Build: Stocky
Complexion: Very clear

[illegible] said that Dunn did not offer him any specified amount of money, and only indicated that financial support might be available if he changed his plea.

[redacted] on 4/2/53 identified [illegible] Dunn as Executive Secretary of the Southern California CP District.

b7D

During the course of the interview on 12/23/53, [illegible] was a very calm and reticent subject, and gave the impression of being a cool man. Although he did not finish high school, [illegible] apparently has read quite a bit and speaks with apparent intensity on a number of subjects. In view of the impression of being somewhat cautious and inclined to exaggerate, other sources contacted relative this case considered.

[illegible] served from 8/23/44 to 8/23/53 for [illegible] at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He was also committed for mental observation at Washington, D. C., from 1/27/53 - 2/11/53.

In view of the unfavorable impression gained during the course of the interview with [illegible], additional contacts with [illegible] at this time are not contemplated.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

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FBI

Date: December 14, 1966

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to New York dated 8/17/66, regarding Forthcoming Communist Party (CP) National Committee Meetings; and Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 12/10/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled, "CP, USA, National Committee Meetings, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, 12/3-7/66. CP National Negro Commission Meeting, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, 12/8/66."

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being forwarded to the New York Office with this airtel. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being retained by Baltimore.

The source used in this letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

b7D

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (100-442529 CIRM) (Enc. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - New York (100-80541) (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Baltimore
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9 - ENCLOSURE

100-442529

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 DEC 23 1966

The letterhead is being shown as emanated from Washington, D.C., in order to protect the identity of the informant.

The letterhead memorandum is being classified "~~confidential~~" because the source furnishing the information is a continuing source of great value and disclosure of the information might damage the source.

In view of the great number of persons involved and the number of Bureau Offices concerned and in order to avoid duplication of information, the Bureau and New York are the only offices being furnished copies of this letterhead memorandum. Informant reports regarding the National Committee Meetings are being sent separately to all offices concerned.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

December 13, 1966

Re: Communist Party, USA, National Committee Meetings, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, December 3-7, 1966. Communist Party Negro Commission Meeting, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, December 8, 1966

A confidential source furnished the following information December 9 - 12, 1966, concerning Communist Party (CP) National Committee Hearings held at the Hotel Wellington, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York, December 3 - 7, 1966. The source also furnished information concerning a CP National Negro Commission Meeting held December 8, 1966 at the same location.

On December 3, 1966, at the outset of the CP National Committee Meetings, Herbert Aptheker, Theoretician for the Party, announced that his daughter, Bettina was returning to Berkeley, California because of the student unrest on the campus. Herbert Aptheker stated that both students and faculty in large numbers were expressing their opposition to the war in Vietnam. Aptheker requested those present to sent funds to help the students who were opposed to the Vietnam War. Aptheker then indicated that approximately 80% of the students at the University of California stayed away from the classes the previous day and a number of departments of the school were closed. Aptheker advised that some 400 faculty members were in full support of a student strike. Aptheker stated that the students were aroused because military recruiting stands had been set up on the campus.

The first session of the National Committee Meetings was begun at about 9:30 a.m., on December 3, 1966. Elsie Dickerson, CP National Committee member, acted as Chairman. Some 60 to 70 persons were in attendance during the course of the day.

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ENCLOSURE

Re: Communist Party, USA

The principal speaker for the day was Gus Hall, CP General Secretary, who talked at length about the November, 1966 elections in the United States. In substance, he urged CP members everywhere to oppose the ultra-right groups and to exert every effort to end the war in Vietnam. Hall said that the desire for peace in Vietnam was the strongest factor in the November, 1966 elections. He stated that efforts should be begun immediately towards influencing the 1968 elections. He suggested that independent political activity and work through established political parties should be gotten underway at once. Hall said that in the recent elections in most cases the voters were given little choice in the selection of candidates, but that they took every opportunity to express dissatisfaction with the war-like Johnson administration.

Hall told those present that the Vietnam War was causing inflation, high cost of living and cutbacks in the welfare program at home. He said that the war was isolating the United States from not only Socialists, but Capitalist countries.

Hall said that the Vietnam War was harmful because it served as a cover for the ultra-right groups in the country. He urged the need of independent political action everywhere possible to attack the ultra-right groups and assist in the break-up of the two major political parties. He then added that he was not advocating the formation of a new party at the present time since it was still too early for such a step. He then added that this should not stop them from thinking about an independent candidate for President in 1968.

Hall said that one of the valuable signs in the recent elections was the election to office of over 100 Negroes throughout the country. He urged those present to continue this growing force of Negro office holders.

He told the group that the fight for Civil Rights should be assisted by the labor and peace forces and felt that progress was being made in that direction.

He stated that the fight against the draft should be pressed not by the youth alone, but by the entire community since it was part of the fight against the Vietnam War.

During the morning of December 4, 1966, no National Committee Meeting was held. Instead, National Committee members and Party sympathizers went to the Kensico Cemetery, White Plains, New York, to unveil a headstone for Benjamin Davis, deceased CP National Leader. About 100 persons gathered at the Unity Funeral Home, 126th Street and 8th Avenue, New York, New York, at about 10:00 a.m. Two buses took the group to the cemetery.

At about 11:30 a.m., the ceremony got underway with CP National Leaders Arnold Johnson, Tom Dennis and William Patterson, acting as a guard of honor. A number of addresses were made at the grave side. CP National Leaders Gil Green and Henry Winston were among the speakers.

During the afternoon of December 4, 1966, the CP National Committee Meetings were resumed.

The only activity was discussion on Gus Hall's report of the previous day. This afternoon session had as its Chairman John Stanford, CP National Committee Member from Texas.

On December 5, 1966, the National Committee Meetings were resumed. Some 50-55 persons were in attendance. The meeting was chaired by a Ralph (Last Name Unknown) from Oregon. Carl Winter, Editor of "The Worker" made a report on the condition of the newspaper.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist Newspaper.

Winter stated that during September, 1966, "The Worker" building had been damaged by a bomb. Winter stated that a $100,000 campaign fund was being undertaken which was to last through June, 1967. The purpose of the fund was to restore

the building. Winter also stated that in connection with the fund campaign, there was to be a drive for 2,000 new subscriptions to "The Worker."

Winter then went into a long talk on the history of the newspaper, emphasizing that it was the only publication in the United States which gave the truth to the American people as to the growing power of Socialism.

On December 6, 1966, the National Committee Meeting was chaired by a white male from Chicago, who operated the CP Bookshop in that city. The principal speaker was Henry Winston, National Chairman of the CP, USA. His topic was the Negro struggle in the United States. He outlined the Civil Rights Movement. He pointed out that "black power" arose naturally out of the Civil Rights movement and was part of the struggle. He stressed that the CP, USA, must support the struggle of the Negro everywhere or the party could not endorse such aspects of the struggle as "black power" since it was devisive in nature. Winston stated that although the past year had shown a great gain in the number of elected offices held by Negro American, the Negroes in the United States had a long way to go before they could hold an important amount of political power.

Winston stated that the CP, USA, had to help the American Negro organize, vote and use all the political avenues to establish themselves in power. He emphasized that the period from the 1950's through the mid 1960's was the time for protest and demonstration and that in the future the Negro people in the United States had to begin to exercise political effectiveness.

Winston said further that the Negro people, although still clinging to the Democratic Party, were

beginning to look for new forms of independence. He predicted that this would increase as the cost of the Vietnam War began to cut into living standards and hurting the Negro American who received the lowest pay.

On December 7, 1966, the National Committee Meetings were resumed. Helen Winter, CP National Committee member, acted as Chairman. A spokesman for youth stated that the Youth Commission had met and was fully opposed to the war in Vietnam and the draft. He urged mobilization of students on college campuses so that they could voice their opposition to the war.

The youth spokesman pointed out that the youth in America were facing a number of problems that were growing in strength and complexity. He pointed out that there was an ever increasing draft; that funds for education were being cut while tuition costs were rising. He said that the war in Vietnam was causing inflation and that less students were being deferred. He also mentioned that non-students were also affected by the war, especially the Negroes.

He emphasized the need for increased political action on campus through the United States and urged a student strike on behalf of the peace movement.

Also on December 7, 1966, Gus Hall, CP General Secretary, told the group about his recent world-wide trip through Socialist and non-Socialist countries.

He described his enthusiastic reception in the USSR and his meeting with the Central Committee of that country.

He said that Khrushchev had been removed from office because he had no long-range perspective.

Hall stated that the United States had gotten into the Vietnam War through a miscalculation which is leading to its isolation from the rest of the world. Hall said that the United States was entering into a period of inflation because of the war and that the American people would soon be hit with shortages and high taxation.

Hall stated that in visiting in Socialist countries it was obvious to him that Socialism had overcome the handicap of industrial backwardness that it had inherited from past societies. Hall said that in the future, Socialism would be able to compete with Capitalism from a broad, modern, industrial base. Hall said that in the world of Communism, Red China stood alone. He said that errors had been made in the past because of a lack of an industrial base and that at the present time the activities of the Red Guards were preventing the working class elements from producing a true Communist society.

After his talk, Gus Hall stated that the CP National Board had met on the evening of December 5, 1966 and had proposed a new National Board. Hall then said that he was going to furnish the list of names, but before he gave the list he wanted visitors who were not members of the National Committee to leave the hall. About two or three persons then left.

Gus Hall then stated that the persons who were selected either had personal contact with or were in the trade union movement. He then furnished the following list of names:

Claude Lightfoot
William Patterson
James Jackson
Jack Kling
Gus Hall
Henry Winston
Irving Potash
Jim West
Gil Green
Dorothy Healey
Arnold Johnson
Mickey Lima
Hyman Lumer
George Meyers
Danny Rubin
Carl Winter
Ralph (Last Name Unknown) from Oregon
Helen Winter
Betty Gannett

Elsie Dickerson
Mike Stein
Edward Teixera
Tom Dennis
Roscoe Proctor
Jim Tormey
Mike Zagarell

Hall then told the group that the National Committee consisted of 82 persons.

The source said that he was able to identify the following individuals as members of the National Committee:

Dorothy Healey
Jim West
Arnold Johnson
Claude Lightfoot
Gus Hall
James Jackson
Phil Bart
William Weinstone
Herbert Aptheker
Hyman Lumer
Joe North
Carl Winter
Helen Winter
Al Richmond
George Meyers
Jacob Green
Ben Dobbs
Irving Potash
Sam Kushner
Mickey Lima
Clara Colon
Betty Gannett
James Allen

Re: Communist Party, USA

Burt Nelson
Anton Krchmarek
Erik Bert
Danny Rubin
Mildred Mc Adorey
James Tormey
Pat Toohey
Tom Dennis
William Patterson
Henry Winston
Si Gerson
Charlene Alexander
George Morris
Roscoe Proctor
Mrs. Roscoe Proctor
Elsie Dickerson
Mike Stein
Gil Green
Jack Kling
Betty Smith
Bill Taylor
Bettina Aptheker
Joseph Brandt
Mike Davidow
Alexander Trachtenberg
Edward Teixera
John Stanford
Sidney Taylor
Jarvis Tyner
Alva Buxenbaum
Rasheed Storey
Tim Wheeler
Herbert L. Wright
Mike Zagarell
Jose Ristorucci
Burt Nelson
Paul Novick

Re: Communist Party, USA

The following unknown individuals were also considered by the source to be members of the National Committee:

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Age:	23 - 24 Years
Height:	5' 6"
Build:	Heavy
Hair:	Black

This individual was the wife or girl friend of [redacted].

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	25 Years
Build:	Slender
Weight:	125 Pounds
Hair:	Black
Characteristics:	Wearing black rimmed glasses

Race:	White	b6
Sex:	Male	b7C
Age:	25 - 27 Years	
Height:	5' 7"	
Weight:	135 - 140 Pounds	
Build:	Slender	
Hair:	Black	

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	Mexican - American
Age:	30 Years
Height:	5' 5"
Build:	Stocky

An associate of [redacted].

Re: Communist Party, USA

Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Nationality:	Mexican - American from Colorado
Age:	Early 30's
Height:	5' 5"
Weight:	130 Pounds

Race:	White
Sex:	Female from mid-west United States
Age:	Early 40's
Height:	5' 5"
Build:	Medium
Hair:	Brown, graying
Characteristics:	Wears glasses

Race:	White
Sex:	Male from Washington State
Age:	Early 50's
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 Pounds
Hair:	Bald
Characteristics:	Wears glasses

Name:	Jose Last Name Unknown
Race:	White
Sex:	Male from Puerto Rico
Age:	25 Years
Height:	5' 5"
Hair:	Black

On December 8, 1966, a CP National Negro Commission meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel from 10:15 a.m., to about 2:00 p.m. The following were in attendance:

Claude Lightfoot
William Patterson
Roscoe Proctor
Debbie Amis
Carl Nelson
Clara Colon

James Jackson
Jacob Green
Ishmael Florey
Bill Taylor
Bill Crawford
Ted Bassett
Jack Kling
Pat Toohey
Al Simon
Rasheed Storey
Phil Bart
Herbert L. Wright

Roscoe Proctor acted as Chairman with Debbie Amis as the Secretary. After discussing the Civil Rights movement in all its aspects, they expressed agreement on the following courses of action:

1. Full support of A. Philip Randolph's Freedom Budget.

2. To fully examine the 1966 elections in order to determine the size of the negro vote.

3. Set up Negro Commissions in the Far West, Mid West, East, South and North, and to have Eastern and Western Regional Sections.

4. Elect 20 more Negro Congressmen in 1968 and push Negro representation in all jobs, organizations, trade unions and government.

5. Bring CP literature to Negro communities and organizations.

6. Try to bring more Negro women into the CP.

7. Hold National Negro Commission meetings in cities outside New York.

8. Get Negro youth into the CP.

9. Fight white chauvinism both in and out of the CP.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C.
December 14, 1966

Title — Communist Party, USA, National Committee Meetings, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, 12/3-7/66. Communist Party National Negro Commission Meeting, Hotel Wellington, New York, New York 12/8/66

Character — IS - C

Reference — Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 12/12/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

1-16-89 Classified by 3042 Part 18
Declassify on: OADR
82-Dell Garrow King Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 (DRC EEP/ke)
CN80,513 Appeal 82-061 (11-1-90)
11-21-91 12-11-91 CN# 063
9803 RDD/DMH/KW 7-10-92 6076
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION
12-17-86
1-1981

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
831719
SM - C
Bureau file 100-106670
Atlanta file 100-5586

CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 11/28/66, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

In connection with [redacted] source said he felt [redacted]

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-106670) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586)
(1 - 100-6670)

[redacted] CARBON COPY

ASSIST. DIR.
6 DEC 27 1966
(AD)

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
100 DEC 21 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-2801

AT 100-5586
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]. (U) b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 12, 1966

~~SECRET~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 8, 1966, a confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Classified by 3042 PWT/SK~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~82-0611 Arrow/King/Davison 83-4719~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6922 EEP/SK
CN80,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4/20/90)
11-21-91 & 12-11-91 9803 KDD/DRC vote
83-4719 1-10-92
CN87,063

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

1-19-81 SP4J12mlc 2
CLASSIFIED AND [illegible] CONTAINED
EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM C 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-12-86

100-442529
60/76
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 12, 1966

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/1/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CIA, IS

Date Forw. DEC 6 1966

How Forw. R/S

By ABK/BJR none destroyed

1 - RACIAL UNIT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO

SUBJECT: DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO
FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) -
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM (157-1261)

b6
b7C
b7D

EDWARD CLIFFORD HOLMGREN, aka
Edward Lee Holmgren
SM - C [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. An extra copy has been designated to the Bureau for their CIRM file.

One copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, United States Secret Service, both Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

100-442529

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] NOT [redacted] confidentially advised on 11/30/66, the following information:

ENCLOSURE

157-469 + Enc.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2 - Baltimore (100-22942) (Enc. 2)
4 - Chicago
1 - 157-1261
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-32607
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)

DEC 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

C.C. Wick

FHA/cah
(10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 157-1261

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

On 8/17/66, a summit meeting was held in Chicago regarding the current racial situation. As a result of this meeting, a number of agreements were formulated and currently these agreements are to be implemented through a new organization known as the Metropolitan Chicago Leadership Council (MCLC). This organization will concern itself with the racial situation not only in Chicago but in the suburban communities surrounding the city. The MCLC has the strong support of Mayor RICHARD J. DALEY and BENJAMIN HEINEMAN, Chicago-Northwest Railroad Company. The chairman of this organization is JOSEPH COOK, President of Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

During recent weeks, forty individuals have been interviewed for the position of executive director of the MCLC. Of this number EDWARD LEE HOLMGREN was chosen to fill this position. [redacted] stated that HOLMGREN currently serves as executive director of Baltimore Neighborhood, Incorporated. He is married to MARTHA BLANKENSHIP HOLMGREN. (It is noted that report of SA ROBER A. VILLEMURE dated 4/4/63 at Chicago captioned EDWARD CLIFFORD HOLMGREN, aka, states that HOLMGREN was divorced in Chicago, 6/6/58 from MARTHA BLANKENSHIP HOLMGREN. This report also indicates that a marriage license was issued to EDWARD LEE HOLMGREN and MARY TEMPLE HOLMGREN, 6/19/58, and they were married 6/21/58, Evanston, Illinois.)

According to [redacted], HOLMGREN was an active member of the Hyde Park Communist Party (CP) in 1946 and was a member of the American Youth for Democracy at the University of Chicago in 1946 and 1947. He was a contributor with his wife to the Clinton Jencks Defense Committee in 1954. In 1942 he reportedly belonged to a Marxist CP Club with a residence address of 10 East Cedar Street, Chicago. He allegedly made a report in 1947 to MOLLIE WEST of the CP of Illinois regarding housing matters in Chicago. In 1960, he was affiliated in some capacity with the Chicago Urban League.

[redacted] advised that JOSEPH COOK and PAUL M. LUND, Senior Commercial Manager, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, are both generally aware of the above information.

[redacted]

The first confidential source in the LHM is Anonymous. The second confidential source is the Security Unit, Chicago Police Department. The third confidential source is [redacted]. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. Inasmuch as HOLMGREN is moving to Chicago, Baltimore is requested to furnish all current information in their files concerning HOLMGREN to the Chicago Division. Baltimore should especially furnish Chicago any information in their files regarding HOLMGREN's present wife.

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will follow this situation closely and keep the Bureau advised of all pertinent information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
December 1, 1966

DEMONSTRATIONS, CHICAGO FREEDOM MOVEMENT (CFM) - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC), CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTERS

EDWARD CLIFFORD HOLMGREN
ALSO KNOWN AS, EDWARD LEE HOLMGREN
SECURITY MATTER - C

An article appeared in the November 30, 1966, issue of the "Chicago Sun-Times", a Chicago daily newspaper which contained the following information:

A former Chicago housing specialist was named executive director Tuesday of the council set up to enforce this summer's open housing agreement in Chicago, Illinois. He is Edward L. Holmgren, a native Chicagoan and now executive director of the Baltimore Neighborhoods, Incorporated, a private non-profit agency specializing in stabilizing racially mixed neighborhoods.

Holmgren attended the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago where he majored in political science. From 1949 until 1959 Holmgren was in charge of tenant selection for the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA). After leaving the CHA Holmgren worked for some three years as a housing specialist for the Chicago Urban League.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

This article continued stating that Albert A. Raby Convener of the Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) hailed Holmgren's appointment. The article pointed out that Raby and Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. were co-chairmen of the Chicago Freedom Movement (CFM) and they led the summer open housing marches which led to the agreement in Chicago on August 27, 1966, regarding open housing.

An article appearing in the November 30, 1966, issue of another Chicago daily newspaper, "The Chicago Daily News", stated that Holmgren would be chairman of the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Chicago Open Housing Communities which is a group formed following the August 26, 1966, agreement on open housing in Chicago, Illinois. This group is also known as the Metropolitan Chicago Leadership Council for Open Housing.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 26, 1946, that Edward Lee Holmgren, 1541 East 61st Street, Chicago, Illinois, a student, had applied for membership in the Communist Party, USA, in 1946.

A second confidential source, an agency which collects intelligence-type information in the Chicago area, advised on May 9, 1955, that Edward Lee Holmgren was a member of the Hyde Park Club of the Communist Party in 1946 and was active in attending meetings.

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Edward Holmgren was a member of the Nate Schilling Communist Party Club in 1946 and 1947.

A copy of this communication is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, and United States Secret Service, both Chicago, Illinois, and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

12/10/66

PLAINTEXT

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b3
b7D
b7E

Re Bureau letter to New York, dated 8/17/66, re forthcoming CP National Committee meetings.

[redacted] attended CP National Committee meetings, New York, New York, from 12/3 - 7/66, and attended a CP National Negro Commission meeting, New York, New York, on 12/8/66. Upon his return to Baltimore, [redacted] was interviewed concerning the above meetings. These interviews which took place on 12/9/66, and 12/10/66, were limited because [redacted]. A summarization of information obtained from informant is being set out in airtel form for the benefit of the Bureau and New York. A detailed letterhead memorandum will be prepared immediately following interviews with informant, 12/11/66, and 12/12/66.

The CP National Committee meetings took place 12/3 - 7/66, at the Wellington Hotel, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York. The meetings ran from about 9:30 A.M., to 5:30 P.M., each day, except Sunday, 12/4/66, when there was no morning session.

4-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1-100-442529 CIRM)
2-New York (100-80541) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Baltimore
[redacted]

RCH:mcd
(8)

100-442529-2

NOT RECORDED
202 DEC 13 1966

7 DEC 27 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-2

On 12/3/66, at the outset of the meetings, HERBERT APTHEKER, Theoretician for the CP, USA, announced that his daughter, BETTINA, was returning to Berkeley, California, because of student unrest on the campus where both students and faculty in large numbers were stating their opposition to the war in Vietnam. APTHEKER requested those present to send funds to help the students in opposition to the war.

During the 12/3/66, session, which was chaired by ELSIE DICKERSON, GUS HALL, CP General Secretary, talked on the November, 1966, elections in the United States. In substance, he urged CP members everywhere to oppose the ultra-right and exert every effort to end the war in Vietnam. Discussion on this topic lasted the rest of the day and continued through the 12/4/66, session, which was chaired by JOHN STANFORD of Texas.

On 12/5/66, the meeting was chaired by a RALPH (LNU) from Oregon. CARL WINTER made a report on The Worker. He said $100,000.00 was needed to rebuild the plant which had been damaged by a bomb in September, 1966. A fund raising campaign which was to last through June, 1967, was to be undertaken to raise the $100,000.00. WINTER requested $2,000.00 new subscriptions to The Worker.

On 12/6/66, the session was chaired by a white, male, from Chicago, who operated the CP book shop in that city. HENRY WINSTON, CP, USA, Chairman, talked about the Negro struggle. He described the Civil Rights movement. He pointed out that "black power" arose naturally out of the Civil Rights movement and was part of the struggle. He stressed that the CP must support the struggle of the Negro everywhere though the Party could not endorse such aspects of the struggle as "black power" since it was divisive in nature.

On 12/7/66, HELEN WINTER acted as Chairman. A spokesman for youth who is a member of the National Committee said that the Youth Commission had met and was fully opposed to the war in Vietnam and the draft. He urged mobilization of students on college campuses so that they could voice their opposition to the war. GUS HALL then talked about his recent world wide trip. He emphasized communist solidarity though pointing out

that the Red Chinese were not in full accord with the rest of the communist world and that a world conference was needed to settle the dispute.

GUS HALL then stated that the National Board had met on the evening of 12/5/66, and had proposed the following individuals for membership on the new National Board:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
WILLIAM PATTERSON
JAMES JACKSON
JACK KLING
GUS HALL
HENRY WINSTON
IRVING POTASH
JIM WEST
GIL GREEN
DOROTHY HEALEY
ARNOLD JOHNSON
MICKEY LIMA
HYMAN LUMER
GEORGE MEYERS
DANNY RUBIN
CARL WINTER
RALPH (LNU) from Oregon
HELEN WINTER
BETTY GANNETT
ELSIE DICKERSON
MIKE STEIN
EDWARD TEIXERA
TOM DENNIS
ROSCOE PROCTOR
JIM TORMEY
MIKE ZAGARELL

GUS HALL then said thatthe National Committee consisted of 82 members. [redacted] was able to identify the following as National Committee members: b7D

BA 100-12464

DOROTHY HEALEY
JIM WEST
ARNOLD JOHNSON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GUS HALL
JAMES JACKSON
PHIL BART
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
HERBERT APTHEKER
HYMAN LUMER
JOE NORTH
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
AL RICHMOND
GEORGE MEYERS
JACOB GREEN
BEN DOBBS
IRVING POTASH
SAM KUSHNER
MICKEY LIMA
CLARA COLON
BETTY GANNETT
JAMES ALLEN
BURT NELSON
ANTON KRCHMAREK
ERIK BERT
DANNY RUBIN
MILDRED MC ADOREY
JAMES TORMEY
PAT TOOHEY
TOM DENNIS
WILLIAM PATTERSON
HENRY WINSTON
SI GERSON
CHARLENE ALEXANDER
GEORGE MORRIS
ROSCOE PROCTOR
Mrs. ROSCOE PROCTOR
ELSIE DICKERSON
MIKE STEIN
GIL GREEN
JACK KLING

BETTY SMITH
BILL TAYLOR
BETTINA APTHEKER
JOSEPH BRANDT
MIKE DAVIDOW
ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG
EDWARD TEIXERA
JOHN STANFORD
SIDNEY TAYLOR
JARVIS TYNER
ALVA BUXENBAUM
RASHEED STOREY
TIM WHEELER

On December 8, 1966, a CP National Negro Commission meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel from 10:15 A.M. to about 2:00 P.M. The following were in attendance:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
WILLIAM PATTERSON
ROSCOE PROCTOR
DEBBIE AMIS
CARL (LNU) from Northern California
CLARA COLON
JAMES JACKSON
JACOB GREEN
ISHMAEL FLOREY
BILL TAYLOR
BILL CRAWFORD
TED BASSETT
JACK KLING
PAT TOOHEY
AL SIMON
RASHEED STOREY
PHIL BART
UNSUB: white, male, from Chicago

ROSCOE PROCTOR acted as Chairman with DEBBIE AMIS as the Secretary. After discussing the Civil Rights movement in all its aspects, they expressed agreement on the following courses of action:

1. Full support of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH's Freedom Budget.

2. To fully examine the 1966 elections in order to determine the size of the Negro vote.

3. Set up Negro Commissions in the Far West, Mid West, East, South, and North, and to have Eastern and Western Regional Sections.

4. Elect 20 more Negro Congressmen in 1968 and push Negro representation in all jobs, organizations, trade unions, and government.

5. Bring CP literature to Negro communities and organizations.

6. Try to bring more Negro women into the CP.

7. Hold National Negro Commission meetings in cities outside New York.

8. Get Negro youth into the CP.

9. Fight white chauvinism both in and out of the CP.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

D-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ X

FBI

Date: 12/16/66

~~SECRET~~

1704

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85~~ 1678 REPLACE 11-9-83 RODTOMASTONE 83-1269-2102 CW87,863

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE:~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bureau file 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
Bureau file 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

7-19-84 Classified by 8973 DK/MH Declassify on: OADR Carrow/Scuc/Levison 83-1269 7/14-80

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY S 84 J.R.Mid 2
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-16-86
S4 688
73 518
805 4

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 9/30/66, captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for Chicago and New York 3 copies each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is [redacted] (U)

NY 694-S* [redacted] (S) (U)

Re airtel and LHM refers to [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-442529-

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-438794) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1) -100-442529)
3 - Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)

NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 22 1966

CARBON COPY

[redacted] (U) [redacted] (U)

AGS:cmp
(14)

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

In addition to the information set forth in the enclosed LHM, [redacted] furnished the following: (U)

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (S) (U) because it contains information furnished by (NY 694-S*). It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1966

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPLY
1-31-91 & 10 Yrs CN 84063
9803 Rpt/Dmg/Law
83-179
7-1984
Classified by 8972 RDS/CAH
Declassify on: OADR
GArrow/sch/c/Levison
83-179

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 15, 1966, a confidential source advised [redacted] b7D

[redacted] (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

7-24-86
SBH/JRM/LK
2
100-442529
12-6-86
80514 94684 73518

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1966

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted].

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

b3
b7D
b7E

Source advised [redacted] referred to in the enclosed LHM was [redacted].

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted].

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289 (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

ST-100
REC-28 100-442529-2059

AGS:cmp
(9)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted]; ISD, CRD, RAO; IRS by Courier
DATE FORW: 1/10/67
HOW FORW: AS
BY: DM W/Ci
TCC ATTACHMENT 924940

JAN 9 1967

CC - Wick

Approved: 53 JAN 12 1967 Sent 384 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 29, 1966, a confidential source advised

[redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

100-442529-2058

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/6/67

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bureau file 100-442529

MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI
RM
Atlanta file 157-1964

Classified by SAC Bufile
Declassify on: OADR
Cmp 80, 5/3

1 copies made 6 cov. pp. 1, 2; enc. pp. 1-3
3-10-78 JTA/jlh
cc: #3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for Jackson and New York 2 copies each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted].

Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C." Source utilized to characterize WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S*. Sources utilized to characterize O'DELL are NY 694-S* and NY 4171-S*. (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

Source advised [redacted] in the enclosed LHM were [redacted].

4 - Bureau (3 - 100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, GRENADA, MISS.)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-1964)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)

REC-2
100-442529-2051

JAN 9 1967

AGS:cmp
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 17 1967

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-

AT 100-6670
AT 157-1964

~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted].

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS
GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI
RACIAL MATTERS

b7D

On December 29, 1966 a confidential source advised

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (C) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by SP6 Bjaxnyde
Declassify on: OADR 10/26/84
Cmp #80,513

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT~~
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

100-442529-2051
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, GRENADA, MISSISSIPPI
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

FBI

Date: 1/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Priority)

~~Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS 9/26/80~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
Coarsed (LEVISON) 83-1719

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/RCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 11-26-87

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE 11-21-91 & 12-11-91~~ 7803 RDD/DMS 7-30-92
83-1719 7-10-92

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 12/28/66, captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize to LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] ~~(X)(S)~~ (U).

Referenced airtel and LHM referred to [redacted] (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (U)

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

REC- 16 100-442529-2052

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature (U)

2 JAN 9 1967

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM) ENCLOSURE
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INT. SEC.

AGS:emp
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) DATED 1-26-67

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 1-26-83

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 21, 1966, a confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-16-87
7-30-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Classified by 6972 EEP/tms
Declassify on: OADR 9/26/90
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification
Carson Lewis
83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 & 12-11-91 9803 RMD/DMJ/OLW
93-1719 7-10-92 CN87,013

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 30 1970

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-2052

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 6, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

The following is submitted for information for the Bureau and New York.

On 1/5/67 [redacted] advised [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

[redacted]

REC-3 100-442529-20153
EX-104

3 - Bureau (RM)
3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

JAN 10 1967

ACS:cmp
(9)

C. C. Wick

[INT./SEC.]

80 JAN 16 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AT 100-6670

Informant said [redacted]

[redacted] b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FORECOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted].

5-113 (1-[illegible]-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 1/14/67

Stanley Levison, Martin Luther-King's principal advisor and long-time secret communist, previously prepared King's statement supporting Congressman Powell unequivocally. King is President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Attached information sets forth change in position of Negro leadership not to condone Powell's misconduct and arrogance but to seat him in Congress.

This information is being furnished to the White House and Acting Attorney General.

DMW:deh

TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 14 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK -2-

400 PM URGENT 1-14-67 GME

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM

BUREAU FILE 100-442529, ATLANTA FILE 100-6670,

ON THIS DATE NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT A DISCUSSION INITIATED BY MARTIN LUTHER KING TOOK PLACE THIS DATE WITH A PHILIP RANDOLPH, BAYARD RUSTIN, STANLEY LEVISON, ANDY YOUNG, AND RALPH ABERNATHY. SALIENT POINTS OF DISCUSSION CONCERNED PROPOSED MEETING TO BE HELD MONDAY, JANUARY ONE SIX, NEXT, NOON, AT RANDOLPH,S OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY. PURPOSE OF MEETING WILL BE TO ISSUE STATEMENT BY NEGRO LEADERSHIP SHOWING IT DOES NOT CONDONE CONGRESSMAN POWELL,S MISCONDUCT AND ARROGANCE, BUT THAT HE SHOULD BE SEATED IN CONGRESS BECAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS. MEETING WILL ALSO REVEAL THAT NEGRO LEADERSHIP WILL BACK A RULES CHANGE IN CONGRESS REGARDING THE ETHICAL CONDUCT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, BUT THAT RULE SHOLD BE EMPLOYED IMPARTIALLY TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

END PAGE ONE

100-442529-2054

FX-103

REC-57

b6
b7C

SA [redacted]

REVISED 7 FM 1/14/67

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO 12 JAN 18 1967

COPIES DESTROYED
R302 DEC 30 1970

10 JAN 26 1967

PAGE TWO

THE NEED FOR PROPOSED MEETING REPORTEDLY STEMMED FROM DISTORTION OF STATEMENTS MADE ON POWELL BY VARIOUS NEGRO LEADERS AND UNFAVORABLE PUBLIC REACTION TO DISTORTED STATEMENTS. NEWS MEDIA AND POWELL,S REPRESENTATIVES HAVE GENERALLY OMITTED FACT THAT POWELL,S MISCONDUCT IS NOT CONDONED AND HAVE SEIZED ON MATERIAL INDICATING SOLID UNITY BEHIND POWELL BY NEGRO LEADERSHIP AND OR LACK OF A SENSE OF CIVIC RIGHTEOUSNESS BY THAT LEADERSHIP.

PROPOSED MEETING WILL BE CONFINED TO RANDOLPH, RUSTIN, AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM ROY WILKINS, WHITNEY YOUNG, AND MARTIN LUTHER KING WHO IS LEAVING UNITED STATES THIS DATE FOR UNNAMED DESTINATION, TO WRITE.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS

END

~~HOLD FOR CORR~~

~~CORR PLS LINE THIRTEEN, PAGE ONE, REST OF LINE SHOULD READ BUT THAT RULE SHOULD BE EMPLOYED IMPARTIALLY TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.~~

~~EFH R RELAY~~

~~FBI WASH DC~~

CC MR. SULLIVAN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 10, 1967

Bureau 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 3-14-90 6972 ER/Sc CN80,513, Appeal 82-0611 (4/10/90)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JPM/MN
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-10-87

1-9-89 Classified by 3042 pwt/sk
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Harrow King Levison 13-1719

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

On January 5, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information had come to his attention which disclosed that Stanley Levison, Martin Luther King and Bernard Lee (assistant to King) were in contact on that date. The source said he learned that they discussed the following matters:

Levison related to King that Carey McWilliams, the Editor of "The Nation" magazine, had contacted him to see if King would be willing to participate in a conference on February 25, 1966, in California, which is being held by "The Nation". In describing the affair, Levison said it would be for the purpose of examining United States foreign policy as it concerns the Pacific, and in particular, as it concerns Vietnam. Among the participants will be Senators Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota and George McGovern of South Dakota.

King's presence on the panel, according to Levison, would be to talk on what he testified to during his presence before the Congressional Committee of Senator Abraham Ribicoff on December 15, 1966. In particular, Levison was of the opinion that King should say that the war in Vietnam is getting in the way of the civil rights movement in this country.

King mentioned that he would have to check on his schedule before giving Levison a reply. He was pleased to hear that he would receive a $1,000.00 honorium to appear.

Classified by 6080 Sad/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
~~SECRET~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~
11/29/11

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Another matter taken up by Levison and King was a request from Harry Wachtel that King meet with a group in New York City on Tuesday, January 10, 1967. It was Levison's opinion that the group, composed of Norman Thomas (leading National Socialist), William Coffin (Yale University Chaplin) and others, want to talk to King about the possibility of getting him to run for President of the United States in 1968.

King, after hearing this, said this (his candidacy) would admittedly be not with the idea of winning, confirming that it would be to give an alternative. King opined that such a meeting would be for the purpose of discussing politics, adding that he thought running would be an interesting idea.

Levison was of the opinion that in view of the way things are going, with the prospect that 1968 could be one of those frustrating situations for people, he thought some sober thought had to be given to King's candidacy.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

The April 13, 1964 issue of "The New York Times", page 23, contained an advertisement of the Emergency Committee for Civil Liberties (ECLC) which lists Carey McWilliams of New York as a member of the ECLC Executive Committee.

A characterization of the ECLC is set forth in the appendix page.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, prepared and released a pamphlet dated November 8, 1957, entitled "Operation Abolition... The Campaign Against the House Committee on Un-American Activities, The Federal Bureau of Investigation, The Government Security Program by the ECLS and its Affiliates". Pages eight and nine of this pamphlet contain information about Carey McWilliams which included U the following:

Chairman, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; member of council, American Peace Crusade; member of National Council, American Peace Mobilization; vice-chairman, National Federation of Constitutional Liberties; sponsor of the Civil Rights Congress; sponsor of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade; U and sponsor of the American-Slav Congress.

The above-mentioned organizations have all been designated pursuant to Executive U Order 10450.

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, N.Y. This is a fund raising adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which Martin Luther King is President. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild(NLG). U

The NLG is characterized in the Appendix.

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 5, 1944, that Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Lenora, the same source advised on March 5, 1944, that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 1/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3-14-96 6-23-96 12-18-96
CN 80,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4-10-90)
11-21-91 & 12-11-91 9883 DOJ/OIPR CN 87,063

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 Nippin
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-10-87
6076

1-9-89
Classified by 3042 pwt/sb
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Barrow/King Difund
Levison 83-7179

Re New York teletype of 1/5/67, reporting information that KING is being encouraged to run for President of the United States in 1968. U

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM reporting information referenced above and elaborating on the conversation between KING and LEVISON. The source of the information was NY 3810-S*, a source close to LEVISON. U Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) was the source of the information used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. S U

This LHM is classified "SECRET" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. S U It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (S) (U) NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG" used to document WACHT. S U

100-442529

4 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-88442) (EDMUND CAREY HC WILLIAMS)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM) (43)

NOT RECORDED
180 JAN 12 1967
16

1 ENCLOSURE

17 JAN 11 1967

JHK:pam
(11)

ENCLOSURE
Classified by 6080 SP4/OIPR
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Sent 11-30-11 Per

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

61 JAN 27 1967

2 cc's AT 4 cc's HM 9-4-90

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 1-11-67
HOW FORW: Dmw/ci
BY: _____

~~SECRET~~

INV. SEC.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified Mail DATE 1-11-67

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-1686)

CHANGED (1) RACIAL MATTERS
COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Title is changed to delete Congressman from the title.

Re Chicago teletype to Director, dated 1/8/67, captioned "COMMITTEE TO SAVE CONGRESSMAN POWELL - RM."

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above; one copy is for their file 100-332067 and one for CIRM, 100-442529; ~~two (2) copies of an FD-376~~, and one (1) photo of MEEK.

One copy of the LHM is also being furnished to U.S. Secret Service and the USA's Office, Chicago, Illinois, and to Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source referred to is [redacted]. The second source is [redacted] (PROB). The third source is [redacted]. The fourth source is [redacted]

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b7C
b7D

100-442529

It is noted that RUSSELL CHARLES MEEK was referred to subject of Bureau file 100-332067 and according to source [redacted] admission, was active in the Communist Political Association (CPA) in 1944 and 1945, being expelled from Communist Party (CP) in 1952.

(4) Bureau (RM) (ENCLOSURE 14)
(1 - 100-332067) (1 - 100-442529)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-873)
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 100-41524)

REC-9 157-6-9-3982

ST-105

11 JAN 11 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD,

FHA:mew
(8)

DATE FORW: 1/11/67
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JAN 25 1967

/ENCLOSURE

SUBJECT CONTROL

157-6-9-3982

Chicago sources familiar with various phases of the CP, CP front groups, the W.E.B. De Bois Club, and the Nation of Islam, were contacted during 8/66, and could provide no information indicating MEEK to be active in these organizations.

Chicago sources, familiar with MEEK and various militant Negro activities in the Chicago area, were contacted on 1/8 and 1/9/67 and were assigned to develop any information indicating a possible demonstration by this committee.

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Willfollow this matter closely and will keep the Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 9, 1967

CG 157-1686

COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

The January 8, 1967 edition of the "Chicago Sun-Times" contained an article reporting that a press conference was held by Russell Meek, as the Press Coordinator of the captioned committee. This press conference was held at the Sherman House Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on January 7, 1967. Meek was quoted as soliciting support from all Black Power advocates in the campaign to save Representative Adam Clayton Powell's seat in the Congress of the United States. Meek urged Negroes to save Powell's seat by "all means necessary."

An article appearing in the "Chicago Defender," a local Chicago, daily Negro newspaper, on January 8, 1967, stated that Meek is a radio personality with station WXFM and is Public Relations Representative for the Chicago Unit of the Congress on Racial Equality, (CORE).

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 22, 1966, that Russell Meek attended a meeting of the Coordinating Council for Black Power (CCBP) in Chicago, Illinois, on December 21, 1966. The main discussion at this meeting concerned the desirability of Negroes possessing guns to defend themselves.

This source advised that following this CCBP meeting on December 21, 1966, several of those in attendance, including Meek, visited a home where a Negro family had recently moved into a white community. It was the purpose of this CCBP group to provide protection for this Negro family and several of the CCBP members had guns in their possession.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

The source advised that Meek did not have a gun in his possession, however, a female Negro, accompanying Meek, had a .32 caliber automatic in her purse, which allegedly was for Meek's use if necessary.

The source advised that the CCBP is a loose amalgamation of various organizations, including CORE, ACT and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The source advised that CCBP affairs held to date have been attended by representatives of these organizations at which the concept of Black Power has been discussed, however, no actual functioning CCBP organization has yet evolved from these meetings.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 9, 1966, that Russell Meek, residing at 3333 West Washington, maintains a carbine rifle with a scope and an automatic shotgun at his residence for the purpose of defending himself and advocates other Negroes possess firearms for the purpose of self protection.

This source advised on January 9, 1967, that Meek continues to reside at 3333 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois.

A third source, who has furnished insufficient information on which to determine reliability, advised from records on April 14, 1966, that Russell Charles Meek, date of birth, September 9, 1923, at Springfield, Illinois, has resided at 3333 West Washington, Apartment 902, Chicago, Illinois, since March 30, 1964. The source described Meek as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	Negro
Height:	5' 11"
Weight:	160 lbs.
Birthmark:	On left temple
Characteristic:	Walks with a limp
Employment:	Self employed - promoting various entertainers and is a radio announcer

COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 2, 1952, that Russell Charles Meek had been expelled from the Communist Party, USA, a short time previously. This source advised Meek was expelled mainly because he was suspected of embezzling funds and also because he was a trouble maker and had been engaged in illicit love affairs.

RUSSELL CHARLES MEEK HAS BEEN REPORTED ADVOCATING NEGROES ARM TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AND IS REPORTED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF FIREARMS. MEEK SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS.

Pertinent portions of the above information were furnished to the following people on January 8, 1967:

[redacted]
Region I, 113th MI Group
Evanston, Illinois

[redacted]
United States Secret Service
Chicago, Illinois

b6
b7C

[redacted]
United States Attorney's Office
Chicago, Illinois

A copy of this communication is being furnished to the above agencies.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/18/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and eight copies of an LHM concerning BAYARD T. RUSTIN's appearance in Downingtown, Pa., on 1/4/67. Two copies are being furnished New York for information.

The sources utilized in the attached LHM are [NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S*.]

The attached LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as data reported by the above sources, if disclosed, could reasonably result in their identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 1/26/67
HOW FORW: RS
BY: [redacted]
ICC Ref + LHM 924 940

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
1 - 100- (BAYARD T. RUSTIN)
1 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

CJW/JBK
(5)

~~MAIL~~

REC-82 100-442529-2055

ST-114

XEROX JAN 26 1967

4 JAN 19 1967

61 FEB 1 1967

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

January 18, 1967

[redacted]

BAYARD T. RUSTIN

On page 11, of the January 5, 1967, issue of "The Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., there appeared an article entitled "Rustin Denounces Negroes Who Refuse Help of Whites." According to this article BAYARD T. RUSTIN attended a testimonial dinner for the Reverend E. MARSHALL BEVINS at the Downingtown Motor Inn, Downingtown, Chester County, Pa. Father BEVINS, age 46, resigned last month from his post as Vicar of two small Episcopal churches in Chester County because he split with his congregation on civil rights. RUSTIN told the more than 200 persons who attended this dinner that Father BEVINS is one of those white men whom Negroes need. It is not the radical group of the right, such as the John Birch Society, that hurt the drive of Negroes for equality. It is rather the apathy of the good people who know what is the right thing to do but don't do it. RUSTIN also denounced as "idiots and fools" those Negroes who want to exclude whites from the civil rights movement. He noted the attempts of several civil rights leaders to drive whites out of the movement as reverse racism. White men who have the courage and nobility to stand up for equality for all men are needed by the Negroes and "we want them in the movement."

In the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-44255 29-2055

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

[redacted] declassification
DATE 3-14-77 GD/kr

Declassify on: OADR
#253760

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080
ON 2-22-77 GD/kr

BAYARD T. RUSTIN

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, PH T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly." (U)

On February 19 and 20, 1964, PH T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/13/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, three for New York and two for Jackson, of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted].

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C".

[redacted] made available [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

referred to in the enclosed LHM.

Source also furnished [redacted]

ENCLOSURE REC-25 100-442529-2056

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3- New York (Enc. 3) (100-153735) (RM) (1-100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
2- Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
5- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
6 (1 - 100-[redacted]) (SCLC)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-1964) (MARCHES AND DEMONSTRATIONS, GRENADA, MISS.)

EX-103

16 JAN 16 1967

AGS:bjh
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AT 100-6670

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] are being maintained in the exhibit section of Atlanta file 100-5718.

Informant observed [redacted]

For security reasons, the aforementioned details have not been included in the enclosed LHM.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Atlanta, Georgia
January 13, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On January 11, 1967, a confidential source advised

[redacted]

b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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R20 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-2056
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 13, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed)below whoses identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

b6
b7C

Date: 1/17/67

Transmit the following in CN87,063 (Type in plaintext or code) Secret

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

T-2-91 8-2-11-91 9803 RDD/JON/HLW 83-1-119 7-10-92

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 3-14-90 697 ECF/TS

CN 90,515 Appeal 82-0611 (Gerrow)

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRI
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JMM
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-17-87

1.20.81 83/10

6076

Classified by SP4JMM
Declassify on: OADR

3042 PWT 1-9-89 82-0611 Gerrow/King DRI Fusca/Levison 83-119

Re New York teletype of 1/14/67, concerning conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING and some of his advisers, which took place on that date.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum incorporating the information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. One copy is also enclosed for the information of UFO.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information set forth in the LHM.

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

b7D NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S* were used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN. [redacted] was the source who documented BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.

ENCLOSURE

REC 11 100-442529-205

ST-105

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-Washington Field (100-) (Encl. 1)
5-New York
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (43)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL, SCLC) (43)

JAN 18 1967

not disseminated. Facts sent to WFO in lt dated 1/18/67. BMW

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 2/15/67 DATE 3/28/67 Initials

JJB:pam (5)

JAN 26 1967

ICC 924 9AD

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

UNT. SEC.

SECRET

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

Classified by 6080 LeV/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/30/77

DECLASSIFIED BY 60322 UC/STP ON 06-06-2018

Secret

This LHM is classified "~~SECRET~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and the Communist influence thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
January 17, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ Classified by 4/25/86 SP4 JMcE
Declassify on: OADR
NJ 53160 3042 PWS/sh 1-9-89
82-0611 Harrison/King Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMcE
REASON FOR EXTENSION CIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-17-87
60116

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

C.P. member

On January 14, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had learned that a conference between Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Bayard Rustin, Stanley Levison, A. Philip Randolph (President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters), Andrew Young (Executive Director of the SCLC) and Ralph Abernathy (Secretary-Treasurer of the SCLC) took place on that date. It was further learned by the source that their conference was in regard to the controversy over Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and in particular, the refusal of Congress to seat Powell. According to the information received by the source, the following was, in substance, what transpired during their discussion: b7D

First of all, Randolph announced that on Monday, January 16, 1967, he would hold a meeting at his office in New York City to discuss with civil rights leaders and other leaders in various walks of life, Congressman Powell's arrogance and misconduct and then issue a statement pointing out that the Negro leadership does not condone his conduct. b7D

King announced that he would not be able to attend the meeting at Randolph's because he was going on vacation to Jamaica. However, he was glad to hear that some action was being planned since his organization needs a sense of direction on the matter. b7D

Classified by 6050 Ld/MAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/30/21

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) Classification DATE 3/20/78 JBB/cmfy

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 CN 87,003 69 72 EEP/sh
CN 87,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4-26-90)
~~SECRET~~ 11-21-91 12-11-91
~~GROUP 1~~ 9803 RDP/DMS/HW 83-1719
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ 1-10-92

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100-412529-2057

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R209 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

The question arose as to what kind of organization Randolph has organized to handle those matters pertinent to Powell's difficulty with Congress. It was learned from Randolph that he had organized a committee called Justice and Congress which will be made up of civil rights leaders and some church leaders. This committee, according to Randolph, will be an Ad Hoc Committee until a meeting of rights leaders takes place in Washington in two weeks, at which time the committee will go out of existence. XU

It was Rustin's opinion that some decision must be reached on Monday to control Powell. He mentioned that Powell had been running around the country telling everyone that he had Randolph and that "stupid King" in his pocket. It was Rustin's conclusion that unless Powell is stopped, he will ruin the entire civil rights movement. Rustin, the source mentioned, has very little sympathy for Powell. XU

King pointed out that he had received numerous letters from people who were outraged because he supported Powell. Those people, King mentioned, were disillusioned and felt that Negro leaders had been very dishonest in supporting Powell without pointing out that he was responsibile for the treatment he is receiving. It was King's conclusion that in supporting Powell, it looked as if they (Negro leaders) were condoning immorality in terms of conduct when it comes to the money questions and all of the other things that finally came out concerning Powell. King admitted that he would not mind facing the criticism and loss of money that he would surely suffer as long as Powell appreciated it, but was of the opinion that he (Powell) did not appreciate the support. XU

Randolph agreed that many white people who have a very fine record on civil rights, feel that when the Negro leadership came out in support of Powell, that it had displayed a lack of civic righteousness. In order to offset this attitude, Randolph felt that it must be made clear that the Negro leadership has a Constitutional obligation to support Powell. XU

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

It was Rustin's feeling that what they (the Negro leadership) should say in any press release is that with regard to the tragic situation with Powell as with others, what we (the Negro leadership) now call for is the abolishment of the Rules Committee as it is now set up, and that an ethical standard be established on which all people could be judged. X U

It was Levison's position that no longer could the Negro leadership "pussyfoot" on the issue. He maintained that the Negro leadership was already in an unbalanced situation, in that the country believes that the Negro leadership had backed Powell on everything he had done. Levison enumerated two points which he said had to be gotten across to the public: one, the Constitutional and Congressional issues that are involved in the hope that they can understand; and the other, what the Negro leadership feels about Powell. In explaining what he meant, Levison was of the opinion that if Negro leaders could call Powell arrogant in private, they should also say the same in public. X U

Levison expressed confidence that if the most prominent Negro leaders were to make a statement that Powell's misconduct was misconduct, it would get a press play that would be big enough to wash out any preliminary or temporary confusion that he may have created. X U

The conference concluded on a note of agreement that on Monday, January 16, 1967, following the meeting at Randolph's office, a statement would be issued pointing out that the Negro leadership concludes that what is involved in this case are principles that are bigger than ordinary Congressional rules. But these rules, whatever they may be, have to be applied to everyone, the statement will include. The statement will also urge that Congress respect the Congressional District which elected Powell. X U

Rustin announced that Monday's noon meeting will be attended by Randolph, Rustin, representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Whitney Young, Director of the Urban League, and representatives from the SCLC. X U

N.Y

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. 84

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/67

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Miami airtel 12/28/66.

On Page 3 of referenced communication, there is listed "JOE from New Mexico" who reportedly attended the CP Negro Commission meeting held on 12/8/66, in New York City.

A review of available information reflects that Albuquerque has no one in its division believed to be identical with this individual.

A review of other informant reports concerning the CP National Committee meeting held in New York City during December, 1966, reflects that the individual in question is probably JOSE CASTILLO of San Antonio, Texas.

It is suggested that San Antonio furnish the Bureau and interested offices their comments upon this identification.

EX-108
REC 17

100-442529- 2058

3 JAN 20 1967

2 - Bureau (RAM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)(CIRM)(RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(RAM)
2 - San Antonio (RAM)
(1 - CIRM)
(1 - JOSE CASTILLO)
2 - Albuquerque
(9)

1 JAN 30 1967

1cc 94A
94D

1 - SEC.

sa

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
January 18, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

Classified by 4272 EOM/SP4 LCG
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 17, 1966, that information had come to his attention, which disclosed that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington, D.C.) and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date. The source advised that his information indicated that their contact was in regard to a meeting which took place on January 16, 1967, in the New York Office of A. Philip Randolph, the President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and which was attended by representatives of several civil rights organizations. The meeting, which was for the purpose of arriving at some decision as to what course of action should be taken in the controvery over Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, was held at noon time on that date.

According to the source, Rustin, in reporting to Levison on what transpired during the meeting, said he attended along with other civil rights leaders, but whose names he did not disclose. Rustin was angry over the fact that no one from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) attended.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 1/21/97 CW87063

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON=FOIA II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-18-87
7-30-82

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 1-26-83

9-22-87 Classified by SP4 LCG
Declassify on: OADR
#253760

4272 EOM/SP4 LCG-90
Barbara Levison 831719

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R209 DEC 30 1970

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100-442529-2059
ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

With regard to individuals who attended the meeting, the same source advised on January 14, 1967, that Rustin planned on the following to be present: A. Philip Randolph, Whitney Young, Director of the Urban League; representatives from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); representatives from the SCLC, and Rustin.

It was decided during the meeting referred to, that a statement which Rustin prepared, should be issued on behalf of the Negro leadership. In essence, the statement, when issued, will point out that differences exist within the civil rights movement as to the accomplishments of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. But without condoning the actions of Powell, the civil rights movement has two things to say: it strongly objects to the unseating of Powell; that he has been denied due process, but his constitutents have been unduly deprived of representation in Congress. The statement will also point out that this is not an issue among Negroes alone, but concerns all Americans who believe in the democratic process. It will further state that the position of the Negro leadership is supported by New York Senators Javits and Kennedy.

In conclusion, the statement will urge a uniform standard of conduct for all Congressmen, a standard of conduct which should be enforced among all members. The statement will point out that the Negro leadership does not want a double standard of conduct, and that they do not shut their eyes to the shortcomings of Powell or anyone else, but that Powell is the only one who has been judged. When everyone is judged, not Powell alone, the Negro leadership will not demand immunity for anyone.

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

It was Levison's opinion that the last sentence in the statement should be deleted because it was defensive and sounded as though the Negro leadership was asking for immunity for Powell. Rustin acceded to Levison's objection and agreed to delete the objectionable part.

According to the source, Rustin mentioned that the statement would not be released until Martin Luther King gave his approval and agreed to sign it.

It was Levison's opinion that the statement mildly castigates Powell and less than heatedly condemns what was done.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11- 18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party", He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters

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SECRET

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/18/67

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~DIRECTOR~~
(Priority)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/BCE
REASON FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-18-87
7-30-82

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO:NY)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 1-26-83

Classified by 4253 DADR
Declassify on: 2/07/88

ReNYairtel and LHM dated 1/17/66 and NY telephone call to Bureau of same date concerning meeting of Negro leadership at A. Philip Randolph's office on 1/16/66.

Enclosed are nine copies of an LHM incorporating information frunished to Bureau in referenced telephone call. Two copies are furnished the AT office since that office is origin in the COMINFIL SCLC and MARTIN LUTHER KING cases.

NY 3810-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S* (Former) were the sources mentioned in the characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN. [redacted] was the source who furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. b7D

ENCLOSURE EX 101

REC-56 100-442529-2058

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Enc. 2) (RM) (CIRM)
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (43)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
1 - New York

18 JAN 19 1967

Classified by SP4CLW/CMW
Declassify on: OADR
#2-22-87

JMK:smv
(10)

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11-21-91 9803 7-10-92 83-1715

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive information about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified in this manner since the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/20/67

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 11/1/66.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

EJC:jab
(3)

REC- 39 100-442529-2068

EX-104 12 JAN 23 1967

F-475

JAN 20 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/21/67

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Savannah letter to Bureau, 10/27/66.

In the absence of any information within the Savannah Division regarding captioned matter, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
1- Savannah

WPF:ehr
(5)

EX-103

100-442529-2061

REC-6

10 JAN 24 1967

F-475

61 JAN 20 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Classified by: ~~OADR~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~

Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/26/90
Caveon/LEVISON
83-1719

Atlanta, Georgia
January 20, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On January 19, 1967, a confidential source advised that the New York City Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) recently commenced preparation of a new mail appeal for the purpose of soliciting financial contributions to SCLC. (S) U

This activity is under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON. (S) U

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE:~~

CN87063
~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 11-21-91~~ 9-26-90 9823 DD/DMS/lw
83-1719 7-10-92

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~~GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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209 DEC 30 1970

100-442529-2062
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 20, 1967

SECRET

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta dated and captioned as above.

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ Date: 1/20/67

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 B15 BCE
REASON-FCIM II 1-3.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-20-87
11-30-82

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CIRM

Enclosed for Bureau are original and seven copies, and for New York three, of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (S) (U)

Source used to characterize LEVISON is [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) (U)

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was obtained by informant on 1/19/67 [redacted] (S) (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (S) (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) it is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature (S) (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 1-27-87 BY SP8 B15/BCE
CL87 043
83-1719 2-10-92
Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/24/90
CARROW/LEVISON 83-1719

EX-108

100-442529-2062

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180 (STANLEY LEVISON)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
[redacted] (S) (U)

ENCLOSURE

REC 20

1 JAN 23 1967

AGS:bjh
(9)

~~SECRET~~

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SECRET~~
T: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 1/24/67
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY:

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED VIA TELETYPE SLIP(S) OF ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

Declassified 1-26-83

F393

62 JAN 27 1967

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/20/67

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 10/19/66.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at this time.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

REC- 72

ST-114 / 100-442529-2063

15 JAN 24 1967

INT. SEC.

70 JAN 31 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY-1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/23/67

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Boston letter dated 10/28/66.

During the period from 10/28/66 to 1/23/67 the Boston Division has received no information concerning captioned matter. No report is being submitted.

LEAD:

BOSTON

At Boston, Massachusetts

Will follow the activities of Communist influence in Racial Matters.

Will, if sufficient information is developed, submit a quarterly report by 5/1/67.

2-Bureau (100-442529)
1-Boston (100-35427)
JFN:mm
(3)

EX-103

REC-3 100-442529-2064

12 JAN 26 1967

70 JAN 31 1967

INDEXED

5010-106

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 1/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943)(P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) to Bureau dated 1/5/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

Source	Identity
[redacted]	100-442529 - NOT RECORDED 98 FEB 2 1967

b7D

1 ENCLOSURE

157-6726

3 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

CRM, SS, IS, CRS, OEO JAN 26 1967

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

1-ENCLOSURE
JJ/jae
(5)

Date Forw. JAN 27 1967

How Forw. RS

By CHP/HB

SUBV. CONTROL
RACIAL UNIT

FEB 9 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-6726-1160

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Source	Location	
3	[redacted]	- PSI
4		

b6
b7C
b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by source 1 through 4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of a continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two week period from 1/1 through 1/15/67 ten potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 23, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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III.	CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL	8 - 10
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBIE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Dispatch," a Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of January 5, 1967, page 1, was an article reporting that Ben Peery, President of the Watts Coordinating Council, had objected to National Broadcasting Company filming of a television epic entitled, "Losers Weepers," on the basis it gave a bad or false image of Watts, California. The play was written by Harry Dolan, a newcomer to Watts. Peery stated the film was an "insult to every decent Negro woman in America and ...a slur on the attitude of motherhood in our community."

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that five of the original seven persons given temporary appointments to "represent the poor" on the Los Angeles County anti-poverty board could not qualify for the positions today, because they make over the $4,000 a year minimum required for the position. Three of the five persons now work for the anti-povery program.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting that Los Angeles had instituted a two million dollar Community Analysis Program to chart the "physical, economic and social profiles" of the city. The study is to take three years and will furnish data for planners and administrators. Other cities call the same program the Community Renewal Program. The study will be financed two-thirds by the Federal Government and one third by Los Angeles. Critics feel the study will produce no tangible results.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel," Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of January 12, 1967, page A-1, was an article

reporting the United States Department of Urban Development had funded approximately $350,000 to survey and plan for a redevelopment of the Watts area of Los Angeles. Congressman Augustus Hawkins and Mayor Samuel Yorty expressed pleasure over the funding, which is hoped to solve many problems in the area.

A similar article in the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-1, reported that after the above survey, more than six million dollars would be available for the actual reconstruction of the area, which should take several years.

On January 12, 1967, source 1, a highly placed official in the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD), advised that Father Luce of the Episcopal Church Teen Post in East Los Angeles, had stated the Happy Valley Community Alert Patrol had been disbanded as there was no longer a need for it. He stated, however, that his assistant, Father Woods, was still on the steering committee of the Police Malpractice Complaint Center at 2222 East First Street, Los Angeles. Father Woods is a member of the State Bar of California and a graduate of Stanford Law School.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 17, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that two million dollars was voted by the Los Angeles Board of Education to establish a new Southwest Los Angeles Junior College in the Watts area of Los Angeles. The site is considered controversial, and Stephen Reichardt of the Los Angeles College Teachers Association stated the new school would be an all-Negro school, extending 12 years of segregated education to 14 years.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Monrovia - Duarte area

Monrovia and Duarte are cities in the San Gabriel Valley, approximately 15 and 20 miles respectively east of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-9, was an article reporting the installation of new officers for the Monrovia - Duarte Human Relations Council (HRC). Mrs. Richard Ray of Monrovia heads the group. She announced open housing was the most important concern of the organization and stated the HRC would maintain a listing service to help citizens find housing outside of traditional areas.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-9, was an article announcing that 210 teachers and administrators of the Duarte Unified School District were to attend two programs on human relations at Duarte High School, to aid the district in awareness and planning regarding minority groups in the area.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-2, was an article reporting that Duarte city councilman Kurt Hahn stated he vigorously opposed a plan to merge the LAPD and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office (LASO), being studied by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Councilman Hahn stated he "wanted no part of central Los Angeles racial or poverty programs which would become an overriding consideration in a merged metropolitan police agency." The LASO presently polices the city of Duarte.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 16, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting a citizens school committee had been established in Monrovia to study "obvious racial imbalance" in the school system.

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On January 17, 1967, source 1 advised the general racial situation in the Los Angeles area appeared calm, with no particular incidents of racial tension at the present. Source stated, however, that Negro leaders have indicated concern over cut backs in the poverty program and over possible further cut backs by the new Reagan administration. Source could predict no racial violence in the foreseeable future.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-6, was an article by Archie W. Hardwick, Executive Director of the Westminster Neighborhood Association, analyzing the riots during the summer of 1966. He stated the basic reasons for the riots were "bitterness and frustration fostered by overcrowded slums...unemployment...and ineffective cooperation between the races." He stated until Americans realized this and did something about conditions the riots would continue. He pointed out that Americans apparently do not realize this because of the so-called "back lash" to the riots, and the blaming of them on "outside agitators... and Communists." He stated most of the riots would not have occurred had the conditions which caused them been changed in advance.

Venice, California

Venice is an area of Los Angeles immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California, policed by the LAPD.

On December 21, 1966, John Fleming, Director of "Project Action," a Negro self-help organization in Venice, stated his group was conducting training programs for youths from poor and broken

homes in the area. He stated in his opinion the reported incidents during the summer and fall of 1966 in Venice by the police and residents were minor in nature and were exaggerated by the newspapers. He stated he was at the scene of each incident and they were grossly exaggerated. He stated he anticipated no racial trouble in the Venice and Santa Monica areas in the near future.

On January 12, 1967, California Health and Welfare Administrator Spencer Williams announced the closing of eight out of 13 Service Centers throughout California. The centers had been instituted to provide varied services to residents of poverty areas after the Watts riot of August, 1965. Among the centers closed was the center at 324 Lincoln Boulevard, Venice.

On January 13, 1967, source 1 advised there had been a meeting in Venice on the night of January 12, 1967, where a protest over the closing of the Venice Service Center (VSC) was planned. Speakers at the meeting stated if they did not get what they wanted they would "burn" outside of Venice. Source considered the remarks a baseless threat with no location for such "burning" being mentioned. Pickets marched in front of the VSC on January 13 and on January 16 to 18, 1967, and picketed the Los Angeles residence of Governor Reagan on January 13, 1967.

Source 1 advised the organizations sponsoring the demonstrations were "Project Action" and the Venice Community Improvement Union, described by source as a non-existant union headed by Robert Casteel, male Negro who participated in the demonstrations. Source further advised John Haag had been active in planning the demonstrations.

Source 2 advised on November 3, 1966, that John Haag was area chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club (see appendix) in Los Angeles until he resigned in early 1966 to assume a position with a new political group.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

The office of the Watch Commander, Venice Division, LAPD, advised on January 16, 1967, that the situation in the Venice area was normal, other than for the above demonstrations. Source 1 advised on January 16, 1967, there did not appear to be an increase in tension in the southeastern and Watts areas of Los Angeles as a result of the demonstrations.

Source 3 advised on January 18, 1967, there had been a meeting of the City-wide Central Committee of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club in Los Angeles on January 17, 1967, at which plans were announced for a demonstration at the VSC on January 19, 1967, which might be "unpleasant" if Governor Reagan's office did not meet demands of those at the VSC.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 19, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting a confused state of affairs regarding the VSC. Center Director Phillip Carter announced the center would remain open because of promised Los Angeles city and county participation. Mayor Samuel Yorty announced the city council would appropriate $50,000 to keep the center going, however, Carter stated operating costs were $25,000 per month. A statement from the office of Governor Reagan made it plain the governor expected the city and county to provide any services.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

On January 17, 1967, source 1 advised there is a Social Action Training Center at 1423 East Florence Avenue, in the southeastern Los Angeles area. John McKee Pratt, Executive Director of the Commission on Church and Race of the Southern California Council of Churches, stated the center is financed partially by the above commission and partially by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The purpose of the center is to instruct young Negroes and Mexican-Americans in history and sociology. The program is designed to identify those who are leaders of their groups and to try to influence them toward constructive social action. One of the supervisors of this center is Woodrow Coleman, an active member of the Los Angeles chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality and a member of the Non-Violent Action Committee. The center is directed by Mr. Walter Bremond.

On March 25, 1966, source 4 advised Woodrow Coleman was a speaker at a meeting of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (see appendix) on March 4, 1966, at 1702 East Fourth Street, Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-8, was an article reporting that Congressman Augustus Hawkins has saluted the Community Alert Patrol (CAP) for the excellent services it had rendered citizens in his district. He praised Al Bailey and Jimmy Brown for leading the CAP.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-6, was an editorial by columnist Leon H. Washington, Jr., reporting that data gathered in "Upward Bound" projects reflected that youths from poor backgrounds who now go to college at the rate of eight per cent could be motivated by continuation of the program to go at the rate of more than 50 per cent. The editorial urged expanded support for the program by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals have been involved in the local racial situation:

John Fleming, head of "Project Action," is active in the racial situation in the Venice area (see Section III).

Walter Bremond, director of the Social Action Training Center, 1423 East Florence Avenue, Los Angeles. Woodrow Coleman is one of the supervisors at this center (see Section IV).

Al Bailey and Jimmy Brown head the Citizens Alert Patrol in the Los Angeles area (see Section IV).

Benjamin Peery, President of the Watts Coordinating Council, remains active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area (see Section VI).

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 5, 1967, page A-1, was an article reporting that Thomas L. Galloway, whose arrest triggered a night of rioting in Watts in March, 1966, was sentenced to a term of one to ten years on three counts of battery of a police officer and one count of felony rock throwing. He was convicted on these charges in June, 1966, but sentencing had been delayed to permit a psychiatric examination of Galloway.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 17, 1967, II-2, was an article reporting that Edward Lee King, convicted of arson during the Watts riots of August, 1965, on the basis of "voice print" testimony had been sentenced to a term of one to ten years in Superior Court, Los Angeles.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 18, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that a citizens advisory council in the 77th Division area of the LAPD had hailed the LAPD for opening up communications with the community in the past months since Chief of Police Thad Brown has been in charge of the LAPD. Reverend Joe B. Hardwick, pastor of a Baptist church in the area, stated the council meets with the LAPD Division every month. He said allegations of mistreatment have been presented to the LAPD with "satisfactory results." Benjamin Peery, President of the Watts Coordinating Council stated "the old tenseness is gone" and "you no longer encounter the feeling of hostility" toward police.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Times" of January 11, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting a major integration move is being planned by the Los Angeles City School District. Called the Mid-City Secondary Education Project, it is to cost 1.4 million dollars. The plan emphasizes an exchange of as many as 750 students by bus among five high schools in a modification of the national concept of "educational parks." Different schools will specialize in laboratories in different subjects, with students traveling to another school for these special subjects. The project is voluntary and has been approved by the State Department of Education and the United States Office of Education.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-6, was an article by Wesley R. Brazier of the Urban League, congratulating the Los Angeles City Board of Education for approving the above project. He considered the plan "psychologically significant" and stated it was a significant application of community action.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of January 12, 1967, page A-6, was an article reporting that President Johnson and Poverty Director Sargent Shriver were being urged to save some of the anti-poverty programs in Los Angeles. Mayor Samuel Yorty announced the pleas were made by his office in recent letters. Yorty stated that the ten million dollar cutback could be serious, "undoing much of the good that has been accomplished."

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigations, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 12, 1966, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/24/67

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Remylet to Bureau, 10/24/66.

No evidence or information has been developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter, and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

FD205-LV- 1/26/67
Comm w/R Bur 2/10
217

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Las Vegas

DMH:alf
(4)

EX-110

REC 31 100-442529-2065

JAN 26 1967

INT. SEC.

57 FEB 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 15
Page 23 ~ Duplicate;
Page 24 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 50 ~ Duplicate;
Page 58 ~ Duplicate;
Page 161 ~ Duplicate;
Page 163 ~ Duplicate;
Page 164 ~ Duplicate;
Page 165 ~ Duplicate;
Page 166 ~ Duplicate;
Page 262 ~ Duplicate;
Page 264 ~ Duplicate;
Page 265 ~ Duplicate;
Page 266 ~ Duplicate;
Page 267 ~ Duplicate;

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2 84 March 15, 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/67

FROM: SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 10/17/66.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced KClet. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:B
(5)

EX 101

REC- 3 100-442529-2066

18 JAN 26 1967

INT. SEC.

175

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/25/67

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Pittsburgh letter to the Bureau dated 10/26/66.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh

DFW/djk
(5)

EX 101

REC 5 100-442529-2067

18 JAN 26 1967

INT. SEC.

55 FEB 2 1967
133

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/26/67

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau, 10/26/66.

No information has been received during the period October 1, 1966, through December 31, 1966, of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
1-Birmingham
RSM:ela
(4)

100-442529-2068

REC- 57

JAN 27 1967

ST-123

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	1/25/67	11/3/66-1/23/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY ds

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] 10/26/66, at Little Rock.
Pittsburgh letter to Atlanta, 11/17/66, and Little Rock letter to Atlanta, 12/7/66, both captioned "VIVIAN LUCILLE CAMPBELL; SM-C."

b6
b7C

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in identification of sources of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness and have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest of the country.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6488) (Info.) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
1 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)
2 - MI, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
2 - Little Rock (1 - 100-3564)
(1 - 100-3506)

100-442529 2069 REC-73

10 JAN 27 1967

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, CNI, OSI; SEC. SER.;	
Request Recd.		CRD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	COPIES DESTROYED	2/6/67	
How Fwd.	1980 DEC 20	RS	
By	BY:	DMW/ai	

Notations

FEB 10 1967

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LR T-2 is [redacted]	Characterizations of LOUIS BORTZ, EDWARD BORTZ, ELIZABETH EDELMAN and ARTHUR EDELMAN
LR T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] PG 100-15419
LR T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LR T-5 is [redacted]	LR 100-3657-10
LR T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LR T-7 is [redacted]	ME 100-4046
LR T-8 is [redacted]	ME 100-4046

b3
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LEADS:

ATLANTA: (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this report is being designated for the Atlanta Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC); INTERNAL SECURITY -C."

LR 100-3564

LITTLE ROCK:

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS:

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by May 1, 1967.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
2 - MI, Little Rock, Ark. (RM)
Copy to: 2 - NISO-NO, New Orleans, La. (RM)

Report of: [redacted] **Office:** LITTLE ROCK

b6
b7C

Date: 1/25/67

Field Office File #: 100-3564 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
VIVIAN LUCILLE CAMPBELL arrested by Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pa., in marijuana raid on 10/29/66. CAMPBELL active in Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam and W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA. CAMPBELL had four members of District Committee of Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania in her home in Pittsburgh, Pa., in April 1966. At time of arrest, CAMPBELL had in her possession names of MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN and VINCE O'CONNOR, two former SNCC workers in Ark., both of whom have participated in anti-Viet Nam activities.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Declassification DATE NOV 11 1977

DECLASSIFIED BY 2650 ON NOV 11 1977

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LR 100-3564

An article appearing in the final edition of "The Pittsburgh Press," dated October 29, 1966, captioned "Juvenile Court Aide Nabbed in Dope Raid," and an article appearing in the final edition of "The Post Gazette," dated October 31, 1966, and captioned "4 Students, Court Worker Held in Raid," both of which are daily newspapers published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, disclosed that at 12:30 AM, October 29, 1966, the Pittsburgh Police Department arrested RICHARD K. DOVE, aged [redacted] DONNA C. MC COY, aged [redacted] VIVIAN L. CAMPBELL, aged [redacted] CURTIS N. PORTER, aged [redacted] and STANLEY W. BROWN, aged [redacted] Pennsylvania, where the police confiscated 16 plastic bags containing 20 pounds of marijuana having an estimated market value of $20,000. These persons were released on bond for appearance in City Court on November 3, 1966. The articles set out that CAMPBELL claimed to be a student at the University of Pittsburgh.

b6
b7C

A dinner and social was held at the home of VIVIAN CAMPBELL, [redacted] Pennsylvania, for the participants in the rally and demonstration held in accordance with the International Days of Protest, and among those in attendance were LOU and ED BORTZ and BETH EDELMAN.

LR T-1, 4/4/66

As of March 11, 1966, LOUIS BORTZ and EDWARD BORTZ were members of the District Committee of the Communist Party in Western Pennsylvania.

LR T-2, 3/11/66

As of March 11, 1966, ELIZABETH EDELMAN, also known as BETH EDELMAN, and her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN, were leading members of the District Committee of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania.

LR T-2, 3/11/66

On April 24, 1966, ED BORTZ and several other persons mailed announcements for a W.E.B. DuBois Club meeting to be held on Friday, April 29, 1966, and one of these announcements was sent to VIVIAN CAMPBELL.

LR T-3, 4/25/66

The W.E.B. DuBois Club is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

On May 8, 1966, ED BORTZ sent out announcements for the W.E.B. DuBois Club meeting scheduled for Friday, May 13, 1966, and one of these announcements was mailed to VIVIAN CAMPBELL, [redacted] Pennsylvania. b6 b7C

LR T-3, 5/9/66

On Sunday, May 22, 1966, the Pittsburgh Committee to end the war in Viet Nam, assisted by members of W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, and others, conducted a demonstration against the war in Viet Nam and United States involvement, and among the 175 or more people present was VIVIAN CAMPBELL, who stated that she had just returned from a stay in Chicago and would be considering returning to Chicago when the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America convention is held there.

LR T-3, 5/26/66

The W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

VIVIAN CAMPBELL is now residing in and employed at Atlanta, Georgia, address not determined, where she is active in the Southern Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam. Source described CAMPBELL as a white female, aged [redacted] 5'4", 105 to 120 b6 b7C

pounds, long black hair, a sloppy dresser and wears horn-rimmed glasses.

LR T-3, 8/2/66

On July 7, 1966, THOMAS A. MC QUAIDE, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised IC [redacted] that his records disclosed no information identifiable with CARL CAMPBELL, and no arrests regarding VIVIAN LUCILLE CAMPBELL. MC QUAIDE advised that on March 16, 1966, VIVIAN LUCILLE CAMPBELL, described as white female, born [redacted] b6
[redacted] 5'2", 110 pounds, residing at [redacted] b7C
[redacted] Pennsylvania, was issued Solicitors Permit [redacted] but instant permit did not indicate its nature.

On November 4, 1966, THOMAS A. MC QUAIDE, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised IC [redacted] that his arrest number [redacted] disclosed that VIVIAN LUCILLE CAMPBELL, described b6
as a white female, born [redacted] b7C
Pennsylvania, 5'2½", 108 pounds, medium build, black hair, brown eyes, occupation - student, pierced ears, wears glasses, was arrested at [redacted]
[redacted] Pennsylvania, October 29, 1966, with four others and was charged with VDD and CA. On November 3, 1966, she was afforded a hearing and held for a grand jury.

On November 3, 1966, Lieutenant THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Pittsburgh Police Department, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, advised that VIVIAN CAMPBELL and the other named persons appeared in City Court on November 3, 1966, and were bound over for grand jury. Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM furnished Xerox copies of the contents of a notebook confiscated from CAMPBELL at the time of her arrest. Included in the items furnished were the following:

"FR 5-9081; [redacted] b6
b7C

"MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN Arkansas for Peace Little Rock, Box 4204, FR 5-9081, [redacted]

"Pine Bluff, VINCE O'CONNER, [redacted]
[redacted]

Concerning the above-mentioned telephone numbers and individuals, the following is set forth:

FR 5-9081

The 1966 Little Rock City Telephone Directory reveals that FR 5-9081 is the telephone number of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 700 West 9th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN AND ARKANSANS FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM

The "Arkansas Gazette," a Little Rock daily newspaper, carried an article in the February 14, 1966, edition captioned "LRU Speakers Differ on Who's Aggressor In the Vietnam War." This article reported the result of a "teach-in" held at Little Rock University on February 12, 1966. The article states that the anti-Vietnam war standpoint was presented by CHRIS HOBSON, a graduate student at the University of Chicago and a writer for the Students for a Democratic Society, and MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN, a Princeton University graduate student on leave to serve as Research Director of the SNCC. ZIMMERMAN is quoted in this article as follows:

"ZIMMERMAN said the United States should withdraw from Vietnam. 'We are fighting what is recognized as being a tragic, costly war,' he said. He said the South Vietnamese regime had violated the Geneva Accord by refusing to have popular elections in 1956 because it knew that HO CHI MINH, president of North Vietnam, would win. ZIMMERMAN said the Geneva Conference divided Vietnam into north and south zones with popular elections scheduled in 1956.

"ZIMMERMAN said the future of Southeast Asia does not depend on whether South Vietnam falls or is saved from communism. 'It depends on internal situations in the other nations,' he said. ZIMMERMAN said the leaders of other Southeast Asian countries must meet responsibilities to the people."

LR 100-3564

Some of the individuals who organized and participated in the February 12, 1966, demonstration against the war in Viet Nam at McArthur Park in Little Rock, Arkansas, sponsored by the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, held an organizational meeting about two weeks after this demonstration at the Wesley Foundation at 3204 South Taylor, a Methodist Church-sponsored student center located near Little Rock University. Among those present was MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN, a SNCC field worker.

The purpose of this meeting was to establish an organization and to decide what direction future activities of the organization would take. Considerable discussion was had concerning the possibility of additional marches and demonstrations, but it was eventually decided that there would be no more marches or demonstrations at this time. It was decided that initial efforts would be directed to prepare an advertisement to place in the Little Rock newspaper protesting the war in Viet Nam. Those present were advised that a proposed ad would be prepared and everyone would be notified of the time of the next meeting. It was decided that the organization would call themselves "Arkansans for Peace in Vietnam."

Those who attended the above meeting received in the mail on June 4, 1966, a form letter advising that a meeting would be held on June 5, 1966, at the Wesley Foundation. Enclosed with the announcement were three pages of a mimeographed form setting forth the proposed ad to be placed in the "Arkansas Gazette."

LR T-4, 6/4/66

A characterization of the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam is contained in the appendix attached hereto. N.J.

A meeting of the Arkansans for Peace in Viet Nam was held at the Wesley Foundation on June 5, 1966. One of those attending the meeting was MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN, a SNCC field worker who appeared to be in charge of the meeting. ZIMMERMAN stated he was not the spokesman and wanted someone else to take the lead at the next meeting. ZIMMERMAN stated during the meeting that he wants to have seminars for education studies Ark.

for members and friends who agree with their position on the war in Viet Nam.

LR T-4, 6/6/66

On October 17, 1966, HOWARD ~~K~~ HIMMELBAUM, Field Secretary for SNCC, advised that MITCHELL ZIMMERMAN had returned to Princeton University where he will be engaged in writing a thesis for his doctor's degree. DRK.

The Arkansans for Peace in Vietnam have not held any meetings for the past several months and this is no longer considered an organization. The individuals involved continue to maintain their associations; however, it is not believed that the organization will function again as an organization. The organization was not successful in obtaining sufficient funds to run the proposed advertisement in the "Arkansas Gazette" protesting the Viet Nam war.

LR T-5, 9/15/66

VINCENT O'CONNOR

The National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Viet Nam (NCCEWV) held a conference at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, from June 10 to 16, 1966. The purpose of the conference was to hold training sessions for the summer organizing projects of the NCCEWV. Among those listed as being in attendance at a conference held on June 11, 1966, in this connection is VINCENT O'CONNER, SNCC, Arkansas.

LR T-6, 6/16/66

The United States Attorney, San Francisco, California, by letter dated August 9, 1966, requested investigation concerning O'CONNOR who failed to report for civilian work as ordered by his Local Draft Board.

On August 12, 1966, MARY SLIFER, Clerk, Local Board 40, San Francisco, California, advised that O'CONNOR, in correspondence with the Local Board, has indicated he is a "non cooperator" in regard to the "UMTS Act." He also states in his correspondence to the Local Board that he has commitments to the SNCC in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, "which he doesn't see himself terminating as far into the future as he is able to plan."

LR 100-3564

VINCENT JOSEPH O'CONNOR was interviewed by SA [redacted] on September 2, 1966, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, at which time he advised he had received the orders from the Draft Board. He stated he did not report because he is not cooperative with the Selective Service Act. He stated he does not feel he is obliged to serve in the Armed Forces and does not feel he is obliged to serve otherwise. He stated he does not feel that Local Board 40, San Francisco, has a right to say where he would serve. He stated he felt that what he was presently doing was in the long range of the best interest to the country, and he did not feel that the Local Board had a right to say where he was to serve or to instruct him as to what was to the best interest of the country. O'CONNOR advised he is no longer a field representative or employed in any way or affiliated with the SNCC. He stated he is doing the same type work as he has been doing for the last fourteen months in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, but is not an employee of any particular organization. He advised he is doing work such as getting people registered to vote, getting people to run for school board offices, and dealing with different community problems.

b6
b7C

VINCENT O'CONNOR

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) held a conference at Memphis, Tennessee, on November 25, 26 and 27, 1966. One of the individuals present at the Saturday, November 26, 1966, session was VINCENT O'CONNOR of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a white male, about 6' tall, medium build, with thick glasses. He was an intellectual beatnik, wore old clothes and work boots. He said he used to be a conscientious objector but is now willing to go into the army. He was soft-spoken and apparently religiously motivated, but was radical in his approach.

VINCENT O'CONNOR of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was one of the key leaders in the workshop held on November 25, 1966, on the draft and opposition to Universal Military Training. O'CONNOR, who inferred he had previously studied for the priesthood, upheld religious arguments in opposing military service.

LR T-7, 11/28/66

LR 100-3564

A characterization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

At the above-mentioned SSOC conference held on November 25-27, 1966, at Memphis, Tennessee, one of those in attendance was a white male of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, aged 25, 6'3", 180 pounds, blond hair, glasses, who said he had been kicked out of the SNCC and is mad at the SNCC.

LR T-8, 11/29/66

LR 100-3564

A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE TO END THE WAR IN VIETNAM (NCCEWV)

A source stated on August 20, 1966, that the National Coordinating Committee to End the War in Vietnam (NCCEWV) had its origin in August 1965, when some participants in the March on Washington of August 7, 1965, decided to establish a center to co-ordinate all anti-Vietnam war activities in the United States. A Steering Committee was formed and at a National Convention, held in Washington, D. C., November 24-28, 1965, the NCCEWV was formally organized and a constitution approved. The Steering Committee included delegates from the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) and the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

✓ Characterizations of the YSA and DCA are attached.

A second source stated on January 14, 1966, that at the first meeting of the Steering Committee of the NCCEWV, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 8 and 9, 1966, the committee included several members of both the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Communist Party.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The first source further stated that a struggle for influence over the NCCEWV at its founding had taken place between the DCA and the YSA, with the DCA and its supporters winning out to become one of the major forces in the NCCEWV.

The NCCEWV has, since its formation, been headed by FRANK EMSPAK and located, since January 1966, at 420 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.

Records of the Registrar's Office, University of Wisconsin (UW), Madison, Wisconsin, in April 1964, showed that FRANK EMSPAK, born [redacted] at New York City, whose father was JULIUS EMSPAK, entered that university September 11, 1961. b6 b7C

A P P E N D I X

The April 27, 1962, issue of "The Milwaukee Journal," a Milwaukee, Wisconsin, daily newspaper, reports that JULIUS EMSPAK, aged 57, nationally prominent labor figure, who was once identified as a communist, died on April 26, 1962.

During the Fall of 1964, Special Agents of the FBI observed FRANK EMSPAK in attendance at meetings of the Madison chapter of the DCA.

"The Milwaukee Journal" in its edition of July 1, 1965, characterized FRANK EMSPAK as President of the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC).

A characterization of the WSC is attached.

The NCCEWV issues a newsletter, "Peace and Freedom News," distributes material attacking U. S. policy in Vietnam and coordinates demonstrations and protests against the Vietnam war in the United States and abroad.

A P P E N D I X

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be, in effect, the white counterpart of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and it has agreed to and has worked with similar interested groups, SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), and it has become a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South.

SSOC publishes a monthly publication, "New South Student," which, according to source, has increasingly defended and espoused the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Viet Nam.

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) is described as follows:

Phillip Abbott Luce, self-admitted national leader of the "new left" until his split with it in 1965, in his book "The New Left," copyright 1966, published by David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, comments about the SDS as follows:

Luce describes SDS as the student arm of the League for Industrial Democracy, formed in 1960, and says it was originally opposed to the totalitarianism of Communism and the programs of the Communist Party, USA, (CP, USA). Luce said that the "old left newspaper," the "National Guardian," in its issue of January 9, 1965, described the SDS as "the

A P P E N D I X

largest student organization on the left." Luce adds: "SDS has become more and more radical and has espoused the united-front policy of joining with the myriad of young Communist groups in demonstrations.... SDS has carried its program of the united-front to such an extent that it now feels it must involve itself directly with the young Communists in a variety of activities to oppose the war in Viet Nam. . . . SDS shelved its Communist exclusion clause in its constitution and threw open its membership to young Communists." He concludes: "The young Communists are, of course, elated at the ultra-left swing of the SDS and are vying to attempt to bring it under their individual control."

A P P E N D I X

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST CLUB

On December 10, 1957, source one described the Wisconsin Socialist Club (WSC) as then a duly registered and authorized student campus organization at the University of Wisconsin (UW), with a charter membership of 21, including MATTHEW CHAPPERON and RONALD RADOSH, who prior to the dissolution of the Labor Youth League (LYL) were publicly known as officers of the UW chapter of the LYL. On November 30, 1960, source two identified MATTHEW CHAPPERON as then a member of the State Committee of the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW).

On June 23, 1958, source three described the WSC as an organization founded primarily on principles closely allied with those of English socialists, with many of its members genuine socialists, but source observed there existed a pro-Marxist element in the club, including CHAPPERON and RADOSH, which element had taken the lead in policy-making functions of the WSC. On September 20, 1960, this source reported that RADOSH and CHAPPERON had been elected president and secretary respectively of the WSC for the 1960-1961 school year.

The November 16, 1963, issue of "The Daily Cardinal," student organ at the UW, identified JAMES DOUGLAS MOORE as the then chairman of the WSC. MOORE, according to source four, also during 1964 became the Midwest coordinator of a movement to form a national Marxist youth organization. During April 1964, source four reported that MOORE had recently been recruited into the CP. This source also identified WALTER ELLIOT GROSS as collaborating with MOORE in the founding of a new Marxist yough organization, and in February 1964, source five identified GROSS as corresponding secretary of the WSC.

FRANK EMSPAK and CHRIS HORTON were president and vice president for the first semester of the 1964-1965 school year, and, when EMSPAK graduated February 1, 1965, HORTON held both positions for the remainder of the second semester. EMSPAK and HORTON were observed by Special Agents of the FBI in attendance at meetings of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) during 1964, an organization publicly described as communist dominated by FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER.

A P P E N D I X

EMSPAK is the son of JULIUS EMSPAK, now deceased but once nationally prominently known as a Communist labor leader. HORTON was identified by source six as recruited into the CP on his 19th birthday.

Issues of "The Daily Cardinal" during the 1964-1965 school year reflected that the WSC continued to function as a student organization at the UW, periodically sponsoring off-campus speakers, including HENRY WINSTON and FRED BLAIR, who have been identified by source seven as vice chairman of the CP, USA and chairman of the CPW respectively.

The LYL is an organization which has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 9, 1965, source eight advised that the WSC did not register as a student organization at the UW, Madison, during the Fall of 1965, and, as of October 15, 1965, was considered as being inactive at the UW.

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LR 100-3564

A P P E N D I X

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nation-wide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
January 25, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] b6 b7C
dated January 25, 1967, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Contact with LR T-4 has not been sufficient to judge his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 05-04-2018

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	1/27/67	1/20 - 25/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. HILGENDORF — TYPED BY: jtc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 10/28/66 at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

0 - 7 to SL 2/6/67 for appropriate action. On Page B* it is noted that T-3 + T-5 are same. It is noted that T-3 + T-5 correct if info. advise if this is expedite - if so, give reason for delay. Leads will be held in abeyance. DMW/ci

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 5/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1 through SL T-5.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

100-442529-2070

REC-3

(RM) JAN 30 1967

ST-109

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FEB 23 1967 ICR #92990

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
SL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
~~SL T-5 is~~ [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
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Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: January 27, 1967

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CP members participated in picketing St. Louis PD after killing of Negro prisoner. Also participated in picketing Supreme Management Corp. for alleged discrimination against Negro family. CP Draft Program emphasizes mass work in CORE, NAACP and ACTION. CP Chairman asserted emphasis should be placed on CORE because it has the leadership and political outlook "to meet the demands of the future". CP participated in unsuccessful effort to elect a "progressive slate", St. Louis Branch NAACP, 12/66.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of the State Committee CP, October 15, 1966, the members agreed that a proposed Draft Program for

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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action by the CP should emphasize mass work in the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and ACTION. The latter organization consists of a dissident group which has split off from the St. Louis Chapter of CORE because they do not believe it sufficiently militant.

(SL T-1 October 20, 1966)

The proposed Draft Program was made available to CP groups for discussion. One CP group meeting in early November, 1966, approved a section of the Draft which calls for "an end of segregation and Jim Crow".

(SL T-2 November 14, 1966)

At a meeting of State officers, Missouri District CP, in early December, 1966, there was a discussion of various civil rights organizations. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, was critical of the NAACP. He said it is "not in the swing of things" largely due to its National officers; furthermore, not much change can be anticipated. He said that any local branch which would try to alter national policies would be expelled. WALKER went on to say that CORE appears to be an organization with the kind of leadership and political outlook which will "meet the demands of the future". WALKER observed that the National CP leaders feel the same way about CORE. He asserted that he believes the CP locally can work with the leadership of the St. Louis Chapter.

WALKER stated a forum was planned in connection with Negro History Week and it was hoped it would be sponsored by CORE, ACTION, and the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee (SLFPC). He said the program would include a debate on "Black Power". WALKER assigned a CP member to join CORE and become active in an effort to influence this organization. He said any CP member, who desired to join CORE, could do so.

(SL T-1 December 15, 1966)

SLFPC is characterized in the attached appendix.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party

On September 24, 1966, RUSSELL HAYES, a Negro, was shot and killed by an officer of the St. Louis Police Department while handcuffed. Demonstrations in the form of picketing were begun shortly thereafter under the primary sponsorship of the St. Louis Chapter of CORE. However, members of ACTION also participated. HERSHEL J. WALKER advised a local CP leader he had been participating in the picketing and was worried the situation might get out of hand because the Negro community is very disturbed. WALKER said persons in charge of the picketing proved themselves either inexperienced or unaware of the dire consequences of unruly action. He further said that youths participating in the picketing are either school dropouts or trouble makers, who are specifically attempting to foment incidents. WALKER said he planned to get responsible people to take part in the picketing and urged the other CP leader to do likewise.

(SL T-1 October 13, 1966)

WALKER stated he and another CP member were helping to picket the Supreme Management Corporation, 6221 Delmar Avenue, in protest over its alleged discrimination against a Negro family whose application for an apartment in Berkeley was rejected. The corporation was accused of discriminating against Negroes in the rental of property. The picket line was sponsored by The Greater St. Louis Committee for Freedom of Residence.

(SL T-3 October 3, 1966)

During early October, 1966, HERSHEL J. WALKER commented he had been spending all of his spare time in the picketing of the Supreme Management Corporation.

(SL T-4 October 12, 1966)

In mid-October, 1966, WALKER boasted that the job of running the picket line at the Supreme Management Corporation had been "unofficially" left up to him. He said there was some

danger of the picket line being discontinued but he had called friends and recruited them. He further said that he discussed the matter with RUTH PORTER, head of The Greater St. Louis Committee for Freedom of Residence, and it was decided not to continue the picket line daily but rather operate it only on weekends. He said it was further decided to picket the home of the President of Supreme Management Corporation and this had been done on one occasion.

(SL T-4 October 26, 1966)

WALKER continued to participate in picketing Supreme Management Corporation in November, 1966. In addition to the company offices and residence of the owner, picketing was also conducted of a restaurant belonging to the owner of Supreme Management Corporation.

(SL T-4 November 30, 1966)

Members of the CP actively participated in promoting a so-called "progressive slate" which ran in the December 5, 1966 election of the St. Louis Chapter NAACP. A veteran CP member was one of the candidates on this slate and CP members were encouraged to attend the meeting at which the election was held and cast their votes. The effort was unsuccessful and no one on the slate won.

(SL T-3 December 12, 1966)

SLFPC sponsored a panel forum discussion at the residence of a member on December 18, 1966. Subject of the forum was "not Black Power, not White Power but Peoples Power". PERCY GREEN, Chairman of ACTION, was scheduled to attend and be one of the participants but he did not appear. HERSHEL J. WALKER discussed "Black Power" saying this is only a slogan and should be viewed in this light. He acknowledged it had caused considerable concern among white people. LORETTA WAXMAN, veteran CP member, discussed "White Power" saying it is concentrated in the hands of a few; that these individuals control the political arena and means of production. WILLIAM E. DAVIS, Chairman of the CP Industrial Area and Educational

Director of the Missouri District CP, discussed "Peoples Power" and concluded that for it to be effective there must be a consolidation of Negroes, whites and labor.

(SL T-2 December 20, 1966)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ORVIL T. LEACH, a veteran CP member, was assigned to work in ACTION by the CP. He has served as Chairman of the so-called Community Relations Committee of this organization for some time. Its function is to probe alleged cases of police brutality. LEACH has complained that victims in such cases frequently refuse to discuss the matter with him and he believes it is because he is white. LEACH also has complained to CP leaders that he is spending a good deal of time in this endeavor and it has not been productive.

(SL T-1 October 4, 1966)

The CP has no appreciable influence in the St. Louis Chapter of CORE or the St. Louis Chapter of the NAACP.

(SL T-1 November 25, 1966)

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

ST. LOUIS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On October 29, 1951, a source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee was organized in St. Louis in the fall of 1951 for the purpose of increasing the circulation of "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker".

On March 8, 1954, Reverend OBADIAH JONES, who was a witness for the Government in the St. Louis Smith Act trial in March, 1954, advised that the principal activities of the Communist Party in the St. Louis area at that time were concentrated in various front organizations of which the Freedom of the Press Committee was one.

In May, 1966, a second source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee is one of the front organizations in the St. Louis area in which the activity of the Communist Party is concentrated; that the Committee's purpose continues to be distribution of "The Worker"; and that the organization has been continuously under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party in the St. Louis, Missouri area since he became acquainted with it in 1955.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
St. Louis, Missouri

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 27, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, dated January 27, 1967, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 2/9/67

To:
☒ Director (RM)
Att.: _____

FILE # BU 100-442529
SL 100-19352

☐ SAC _____
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☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

Title ~~Communist Influence~~ in Racial Matters

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials _____
to _____
☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Type

INCOMING TRANSMISSION
NO ACTION MADE
CORRECTION

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Re report SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, 1/27/67, and Bureau routing slip, 2/6/67.

SL T-5 on Page B* is identical with SL T-3. Please correct Bureau copies. Also, make appropriate correction on Page 4 of re report. St. Louis copies corrected.

SAC THOMAS J. GEARTY

RM

_____ See reverse side

Office ST. LOUIS

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO - NEW YORK

Rerep of SA W. JAMES WOOD, Dallas, 11/1/66; also Manual of Instructions, III, 87C, pages 12a-12c.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, the only Communist Party (CP) member who has held membership in or has been active in the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), at Dallas since August, 1964 (when CIRM program was instituted), has been JOE LANDIN. That information was reported in reports each quarter, along with information that he exercised no influence in NAACP or CORE activities. [redacted] b7D

The CORE Chapter at Dallas is now inactive. There has been no change in regard to the NAACP or this informant's status since submission of rerep.

Hereafter the Dallas Office does not contemplate submitting reports for dissemination under instant caption where the sole information to report is activity of a Bureau informant who is not exercising any communist influence in racial matters.

Reports will be submitted in the future if and when any positive information, however limited, is received indicating any racial matters are being influenced by communists (including any type of subversive influence).

100-442529-207

REC 18

JAN 27 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Dallas
EDK:jeg
(6)

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	1/26/67	1/13/67 - 1/20/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: jsj

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCES

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 10/21/66, at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati office since portions of the Ohio District Communist

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: CWB/e — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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9 -- Bureau (100-442529)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2072 REC-44

ST-105

18 JAN 30 1967

INDEXED

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency: AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.; [redacted] IRD, CRD, PAO	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.: DATE: FEB 9 1967 12/6/67	
How Fwd.: RLS	
By: 4 mm w/cc	

1cc rept 92-4950

CV 100-27056

COPIES:

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1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source		Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]		[redacted]
CV T-2 is [redacted]	Used to identify ERIC REINTHALER, JOHN CLOUD	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted] (by request)		100-27056
CV T-4 is [redacted] By request		100-26449-227
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Used to identify PHILIP BART	[redacted]
CV T-6 is [redacted]	Used to identify HENRY CRAWFORD	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

CV 100-27056

Identity of Source		Location in File
CV T-7 is [redacted]	Used to identify MORRIS JAFFA	b7D
CV T-8 is [redacted]	Used to identify BRIAN SCANLAN	

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified confidential since it contains information from CV T-1, CV T-2, etc., which could result in their identification. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - G-2, Headquarters, 2nd U.S. Army, Ft. George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
Copy to: 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 1/26/67

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (100-27056)

Bureau File #: (100-442529)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 16, 1966 THROUGH JANUARY 15, 1967

CP wants its Negro members to contact CORE and NAACP in effort to establish February as a Negro History Month. Party states CP members must work into Negro organizations. Two SWP members are active in Cleveland CORE, but were instructed by SWP not to accept any official position in CORE. MORRIS JAFFA is a member of Cleveland NAACP Executive Committee. Although PHILIP BART has expressed an interest in DONALD BEAN, Head of Cleveland CORE, BEAN states he has no interest in BART unless CP wants to give some financial support to CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP I~~ (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY USA

1. Local Communist Party (CP) Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on October 31, 1966, that PHILIP BART suggested on October 27, 1966, that instead of there being a Negro History Week during February, 1967, an effort should be made to get the entire month of February to be known as Negro History Month. BART wants a number of Negro CP members in Cleveland to contact the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and other organizations, both Negro and white, to see if they cannot get something started along this line. S.I.

PHILIP BART

CV T-5 advised on November 17, 1966, that BART is the new secretary of the Ohio CP, as announced at an Ohio State CP Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 13, 1966.

CV T-1 advised on October 31, 1966, that during discussions with HENRY CRAWFORD on October 27, 1966, CRAWFORD pointed out that it has always been hard to recruit Negroes into the CP, but that "since black power came along it is even harder to recruit the Negroes". CRAWFORD said that CP members will have to work into Negro organizations and into Labor Unions, but this will have to be accomplished without being identified as a Communist for as soon "as you are identified as being a Communist or connected with the CP, they will find a way to get rid of you". CRAWFORD said the CP is really trying to do all it can to help the Negro in the Civil Rights Movement. S.I.

HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that HENRY CRAWFORD attended the Ohio State CP Convention held

in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966, and during this Convention he was elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee and also an alternate delegate to the CPUSA National Convention to be held in New York City in June, 1966.

CV T-1 advised on November 14, 1966, that during a discussion with PHILIP BART on November 9, 1966, concerning ways and means to best further Communism in the United States, BART stated that CP members should make a special effort to work within the Negro struggles since the Negroes are the most depressed people.

HEAD of CLEVELAND BRANCH - CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-1 advised on December 2, 1966, that on November 30, 1966, PHILIP BART advised that he recently had several long talks with DONALD BEAN, who now heads CORE in Cleveland and that BART considers BEAN to be a good man. BART wants the CP to become active in organizations like CORE and he asked one of the Negro CP members to contact BEAN with this in mind. BART advised this member that at the time of contacting BEAN, he should tell BEAN that he, BART, had recommended this contact. BART said that BEAN knows, "who I am and what I am".

OHIO

(See section 3 where it is reported that BEAN has no interest in seeing BART unless BART wants to give financial help to CORE.)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order #10450.

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-2 advised on November 28, 1966, that ERIC REINTHALER and JOHN CLOUD have received permission from the SWP in Cleveland to attend CORE meetings, but have been instructed not to accept any office or official position in CORE. CV T-2 stated that several years ago several SWP

members were active in CORE, and both REINTHALER and CLOUD held offices in CORE at the same time. However, the persons then in charge of CORE in Cleveland made it clear that they did not want SWP help or support, and carried out a successful program to defeat SWP supported candidates in an election. CV T-2 stated that as a result, SWP members dropped out of CORE and that REINTHALER and CLOUD have just recently again started attending CORE meetings. CV T-2 stated that the present CORE group does not object to these SWP members taking a part in the CORE meeting, even though they are fully aware of REINTHALER's position in the SWP. They are willing to accept REINTHALER's help because he is a tireless worker, an excellent fund raiser and a good promoter of activities.

ERIC REINTHALER

CV T-2 advised on November 28, 1966, that REINTHALER is currently organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-2 advised on November 28, 1966, that JOHN CLOUD is currently an active member of the SWP in Cleveland.

II. NO PERTINENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. NAACP

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer", a local newspaper of general circulation, issue of December 27, 1966, contained an article stating that new officers for the Cleveland NAACP had been elected to serve for the period January 3, 1967 through

December 31, 1968. Among those listed as being elected to office were the presiding officers and the members of the Executive Committee, both totaling 55 persons. Among these 55 persons was MORRIS JAFFA, elected a member of the National Executive Committee. The article stated that the total members in the Cleveland NAACP for the year 1966 was reported to be 14,000 and an effort is being made to increase the membership.

WILLIAM J. SLADE, Administrative Assistant, Cleveland NAACP Chapter advised on January 17, 1967, that only approximately 12,000 members have paid their dues in the Cleveland NAACP for the next year. OHIO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

MORRIS JAFFA

ISADORE BAKST, a self-admitted former member of the Ohio CP, advised on December 12, 1949, that MORRIS JAFFA was a member of the CP prior to 1945.

OHIO

CV T-7 advised on March 9, 1964, that JAFFA was at that time a subscriber to "The Worker".

1964

"THE WORKER"

MEMBER-NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-CLEVELAND CHAPTER-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

B. CORE

CV T-3 noted on September 23, 1966, that in the election of the Cleveland CORE officers on September 20, 1966, only 32 persons participated in the election; further that about 15 to 20 persons generally attend CORE meetings in Cleveland.

As set forth in Section I "B", of this report, under the heading "SWP", CV T-2 advised on November 28, 1966, that ERIC REINTHALER and JOHN CLOUD are currently active in CORE, and the present CORE group does not object to these SWP members taking a part in CORE meetings, even though they are fully aware of REINTHALER's position in the SWP. They are willing to accept REINTHALER's help because he is a tireless worker, an excellent fund raiser and a good promoter of activities.

CV T-2 further advised on November 28, 1966, that DONALD BEAN recently stated that PHILIP BART, who is known to BEAN to be an officer in the Ohio CP, has been making efforts recently to get in touch with BEAN and that BEAN is quite annoyed at this. BEAN has stated that he does not know what BART wants and that he has no interest in what BART might want to say to him unless BART is planning to give CORE some financial support.

C. THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AT WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

OFFICER On December 9, 1966, CV T-4 identified the current officers of the friends of SNCC at Western Reserve University (WRU), one of these officers being BRIAN SCANLAN.

BRIAN SCANLAN

CV T-8 advised on January 9, 1967, that a meeting of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on January 7, 1967, with BRIAN SCANLAN being present.

ATTENDED

OHIO

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on October 27, 1966, that on October 9, 1966, a SWP meeting was held at the SWP Headquarters in Cleveland with a NANCY CASE being present. She was identified as a spokesman for SNCC and told the audience that SNCC will include white people in its program and that SNCC is helping Negroes win equality, win jobs, obtain better housing, obtain decent living conditions and to attend good schools.

OHIO

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The "Cleveland Press", a newspaper of general circulation in Cleveland, Ohio, issue of October 19, 1966, identified NANCY CASE as being a student at WRU.

ATTENDED MEETING - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

January 26, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/67

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
~~IS-C~~
(OO:NY)

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 1/31/67.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Tampa
HKR:db
(4)

REC-34 100-442529-2073

EX-115

JAN 30 1967

LEAD/SEC

57 FEB 3 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-4

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/27/67

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to the Bureau 11/4/66.

Periodic contact and regular liaison association with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in captioned matter in the past, has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

ICC 92497D

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Omaha
RCM:cjw
(3)

REC. 66 100-442529-2074

9 JAN 30 1967

~~SOVIET SECTION~~ INT. SEC.

FEB 7 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/23/67

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 10/18/66.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-108

REC- 23 100-442529-2075

JAN 30 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/26/67

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau dated 11/3/66.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

EX-108

REC- 39 100-442529-2076

12 JAN 30 1967

INT. SEC.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC/val
(5)

57 FEB 3 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	1/26/67	1/13,16-20/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted]

TYPED BY se

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 10/28/66 at San Francisco. b6 b7C

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York, Office of Origin, and to other offices because of their interest in CP activities within the San Francisco Division as they relate to similar activity within their respective areas.

Pursuant to Bureau instruction, copies have been furnished to local intelligence agencies.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from SF T-1 through SF T-16 if disclosed could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

COPIES COVER PAGE B
O-17 to SF
Copy to
Date 2/3/67
By DMW/ca
Remarks Synopsis, both line the word Strategy s/b Strategy. Bur. cc's corrected.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442503-2077

REC-28

17 JAN 31 1967

EX-115

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[illegible]	ACSI, OSI, SE[illegible]
Request Recd.	[redacted]	
Date Fwd.	[illegible]	2/3/67 RLS
How Fwd.	[illegible]	dmw/ca

61 FEB 10 1967

Notations

INT. SEC.

ICC not 92498

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sea

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in racial matters and submit report on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

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1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sea

Identity of Source	File Where Located	
SF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
SF T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-8 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-10 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-11 is [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
SF T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-13 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-14 is [redacted] (By Request)	100-53902-455	
SF T-15 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
SF T-16 is [redacted]	[redacted]	

C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Grp (RM)
1 - NISO-12ND (RM)
1 - OSI-19D (RM)

Report of: [redacted] b6 b7C
Date: 1/26/67

Office: San Francisco, California

Field Office File #: 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The East Bay CP Industrial Club, Sonoma County CP Club, Northern California District Negro Commission, Fillmore CP Club of SF, San Jose CP Club, Northern California District CP all during the last three months of 1966 held meetings discussing the Negro situation and problems, plans and strategy, "Black Power." ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of National Committee, CP,USA, conducted several of these meetings. Press release issued by ALBERT J. LIMA, Chairman of the Northern California CP District, set out showing CP position on 9/66 racial disturbances in Hunters Point and Fillmore District. Need for a Negro discussion bulletin for a "Black Power" conference of the District CP discussed by CP leadership. Text of "Discussion Bulletin, Northern California District Communist Party," used at "Black Power" Conference in SF 12/16-17/66 on Negro matters set out. Need for a new Negro resolution of the Negro Commission, Northern California CP District urged by CP leaders. Research notes and conclusions on the "Black Power" slogan and concepts dated 12/66 set out in full. YSA in East Bay held meetings to hear tapes by MALCOLM X on "Black Power and Permanent Revolution." Alleged that members of DCA, Oakland Chapter, stimulated riot conditions in Oakland, California. NCCAHUAC opposed HUAC investigation in Negro uprisings. NCCPFB offered services for defense of rioters in Hunters Point and Fillmore areas of SF. San Mateo CP Club about 9/66 SF racial disturbances and views set forth. Also Miscellaneous Industrial CP Club of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded (U) from automatic downgrading and declassification

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SF held similar discussions. CP clubs in Sonoma and Marin Counties held discussions of infiltrating New Politics Committee. CP members have infiltrated CORE in San Jose, California, and CP members in SF working with CORE. JAMES FORSYTHE, CP member, is chairman of SACORE. Summary of remarks by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL at San Jose, California, 11/19/66 set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries

No information received under this category.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members

The East Bay CP Industrial Club held a meeting at 6547 Tremont Street, Oakland, California, on September 26, 1966. At this meeting an educational was given by CP member BOB KAUFMAN in which he told those present that he would discuss briefly with them the political structures of the civil rights movement of the Negro people. He asserted the powerful Negro people's movement as the most dominant domestic force in the nation and these developments create new opportunities and responsibilities for the CP. He stated the CP must be the vanguard to lead the Negro people away from oppression, such as police brutality, and assist them in gaining first-class citizenship and full employment. He said the Negro ghettos must be eliminated entirely from the scene and that Negroes must have the right to live in white neighborhoods and also to be respected by all the peoples, regardless of race, white or black. He said it was necessary for the Negro people to have progressive white people to cooperate with them fully so that the CP can lead the Negro people away from this capitalistic oppression.

SF T-1, 9/27/66

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sea

A meeting of the Sonoma County CP Club was held at 420 West Railroad Avenue, Cotati, California, on October 19, 1966. The meeting was called to order by club chairman MORRIS RAPPOPORT and he gave a report of a previous meeting of the District Committee of the Northern California District CP (NCDCP). He said that the Committee discussed "black power" and decided that a committee would be set up to draw up a resolution on "black power" for the District Committee. ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee, CP,USA, was the guest speaker for the District Committee meeting. PROCTOR spoke on an article in "Political Affairs" magazine on "Black Power" written by JAMES JACKSON of the National Committee CP,USA. PROCTOR told those present that JACKSON did not go far enough in his article. PROCTOR stated that the CP had to take a deep look at "black power" in the U. S. and that a clear definition of "black power" must be determined since different people have different definitions for the term "black power." Member of the club PLATT WILLIAMS said he knew what "black power" meant to the Negro people and his definition was that they want 20 per cent of the political power in the U. S. ROSCOE PROCTOR said the District Committee would take up "black power" at a conference in December, 1966. ROSCOE PROCTOR was the speaker at the Sonoma County CP Club meeting as well as at the District meeting.

SF T-2, 10/20/66
SF T-3, 10/19/66

A meeting of the Negro Commission of the NCDCP was held in Oakland, California, at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR on November 9, 1966. The meeting was called to order by ROSCOE PROCTOR and he told those present that the District Committee of the CP wanted the Negro Commission to discuss "black power" and bring in a resolution to the District Committee meeting to be held in December, 1966. PROCTOR pointed out the guidelines for the resolution. He said the resolution should consider the Negroes' fight for freedom in the U. S. and this relationship with the war in Vietnam together with the inaction of the two major political parties in the U. S. as the basis for the resolution. MORRIS RAPPOPORT, who attended the meeting, said the Negro working class is working for political life in jobs and is putting pressure on unions for jobs. He said this is the reason STOKELY CARMICHAEL had to come out with his "black power" program.

PROCTOR stated that Negro CP members have got to start working with young people, church groups, and Negro labor workers, the unemployed, and welfare people. PROCTOR stated he would prepare an outline of what had been discussed at this meeting and send it to all members of the Negro Commission for their consideration in drawing up a Negro resolution.

SF T-3, 11/9/66

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Fillmore CP Club of San Francisco was held on November 29, 1966. The principal subject discussed at this meeting was the hiring situation of Negroes in the major hotels in San Francisco in light of recent developments when an arbitrator decided a dispute between the hotel operators and various unions in favor of the unions' complaint that the hiring agreement pertaining to minority races violated the bargaining agreement with the labor unions involved. It was decided that club members JUANITA WHEELER and ALYTHIBODEAUX would talk to ALBERT J. LIMA, chairman of the NCDCP, and ARCHIE BROWN, former San Francisco County CP chairman, to find out what CP members should say to people in the community when talking on the above subject.

SF T-4, 11/30/66

A meeting of the San Jose, California, Club of the CP was held on December 6, 1966, at 5 Laumer Avenue, San Jose. An announcement was made at this meeting that the NCDCP would hold a conference on December 16-17, 1966, in San Francisco to discuss the topic "Black Power and White Chauvinism." The educational at this meeting concerned a recent speech made in San Jose by STOKELY CARMICHAEL on "Black Power." It was the consensus of the members of the club that they did not agree with CARMICHAEL'S statements to any great degree. CARMICHAEL, according to those in the discussion, condemns the left but then makes socialistic statements and for this reason the club members did not agree with CARMICHAEL.

SF T-5, 12/12/66

A conference of the NCDCP was held on December 16-17, 1966, at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco. The subject of the conference was "Black Power and White Chauvinism." Representatives from the CP youth clubs in the Bay Area were present and there were CP members present from Los Angeles, California, and a group from Seattle, Washington. It was reported that approximately 100 persons attended this conference.

ROSCOE PROCTOR read a Negro Commission report and he told those present that he had been working with others on the Commission for three years on the problems of Negro rights and the subject had been discussed at the National Convention. PROCTOR read from a discussion bulletin on the subject of the Negro problem for approximately one hour. The discussion bulletin referred to is set out subsequently in this report. During the discussion, trade unions in general were vigorously condemned for not giving the Negroes chances they should have to join unions and secure employment.

One of the speakers at the meeting was BILL TAYLOR, a Negro CP functionary from Los Angeles, who spoke on "Black Power." He said the middle class Negro belongs to the "bribery class." He charged that the Negro can be bribed to do anything anyone wants. He charged that even after the riots in Watts and San Francisco promises were made to the Negro people, but he charged there is more unemployment among Negroes than before. TAYLOR stated the revolution in Russia was beaten down in 1905 but won out in 1917 because of the poverty issue.

SF T-5, 12/19/66
SF T-6, 12/20/66

3. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media, such as written directives, press releases, and the like

A meeting of club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP (SFCCP) was held at 241 Frederick Street, San Francisco, on October 10, 1966. At this meeting a press release of October 3, 1966, on the recent rioting in the latter part of September, 1966, in the Hunters Point and Fillmore areas of San Francisco was given out. At the time

the press release was issued, club member JOE FIGUEIREDO 52 pointed out that the CP had no program in this area which would enable them to control the rioting in any way. He pointed out that all the programs which the CP had referred back to the Party program in the 1930's and 1940's and stated the CP had no up-to-date program for the Negro people. He pointed out that a program must be drawn up so that if such a situation as the San Francisco rioting came up in the future the CP could take control. FIGUEIREDO stated that the rioting was caused by police brutality and that the CP could not do anything on the subject because of lack of money and Negro organizational program. The press release handed out is as follows:

> "A 16-year-old boy was murdered for the crime of running away from a cop. The car he had run away from was reported stolen hours later. To the policeman, trained to put property rights above human rights, suspicion was justification for killing. Thus, his trigger finger set-off this outbreak of desperate protest.
>
> "Now, as a result, our city has been painfully jolted into a new awareness of the living conditions which create 'riots' when triggered by police violence. This outbreak can be seen for what it really was: an upheaval against wanton murder and brutality, against poverty, joblessness, slum housing. It was a form of protest against the frustrations of apparent hopelessness, especially strong among the youth who are hardest hit - against the whole way of life this society has forced on the Negro people and other minorities.
>
> "The local Power Structure - Business, City Hall, and the Police - bears the major responsibility for these 'riots'. In spite of repeated warnings of the pressure building up, they failed to act decisively. Instead they made feeble gestures, threw out a few crumbs, allowed cuts in the paltry 'War on Poverty' funds. Their application of 'footfield field' tactics, of mass

police and troop violence against the communities where the outbreaks occured only emphasized their previous failure. It is to the credit of the Negro people that their communities did not respond to such provocation with greater violence.

"In exposing the conditions which created them, these outbreaks should show to all that none of these conditions need to be. Our country could correct these conditions overnight if it truly dedicated itself to do so. If the money, poured by the billions into the unjust war in Viet Nam ($2,000,000 a month), were used to abolish poverty and segregation in the United States, the conditions causing such 'riots' could be speedily corrected. Slums and slum living could be abolished for all, enough new jobs created to greatly increase employment where it is most needed. Schools, hospitals and recreation facilities could be improved, and the social atmosphere cleansed of the present air of violence.

"Instead our country has been following an opposite path which has made brutality part of national policy and behavior. The war against the people of Viet Nam is tied directly to the battle-grounds of San Francisco. Even the pitifully inadequate federal funds which were allocated for use in the 'War Against Poverty' and other social measures, have been slashed as a result of the war. As the war is continued and further 'escalated', still fewer funds will be available for a meaningful local social program.

"The lesson is clear. The war against the Vietnamese people must be ended. The funds released by ending the war must be used to wage a genuine 'War on Poverty' and liberate the people of our country from the intolerable conditions these upheavals have exposed.

"In the meantime the local Power Structure must be continually pressured forward on the path indicated toward an end of all racist policies and abolition of all forms of segregation

and discrimination. The ghetto conditions in Hunters Point, the Fillmore and Mission Districts, must be ended. The police department must be cleansed of racism, brutality and disregard for human life. The youth of our city must be given job opportunities and on-the-job training to meet their needs. Throughout the city the people should organize, demonstrate and protest to insure the carrying out of these demands.

"Communist Party of San Francisco
Albert J. Lima
942 Market Street
San Francisco, California"

SF T-7, 10/11/66 SI

A meeting was held between JAMES FOREST of the SFCCP Committee and AL THIBODEAUX, CP member, on October 27, 1966, for the purpose of discussing CP activities on the Negro question. JAMES FOREST stated when the first sessions of the District Convention were held, a Negro resolution was felt to be insufficient as proposed. He stated later at the National CP Convention, it was concluded the Negro resolution was not satisfactory and the CP was afraid "it was missing the ball on this problem." Therefore, it is necessary for the CP to start all over again on the Negro problem and what to do about it. He stated the CP needs to prepare a Negro resolution which is in tune with the times. FOREST said to that end he was going to set up a meeting with members of the Negro Commission to discuss this matter and turn out a new resolution. He stated this is the most urgent question confronting the Party.

SF T-4, 10/31/66

A pre-convention conference on civil rights was held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on December 16-17, 1966, to discuss "Black Power." At this conference ROSCOE PROCTOR passed out and discussed a discussion bulletin issued by the NCDCP, Issue 1, December, 1966, on Negro problems. The discussions bulletin is as follows:

SF T-7, 12/19/66

DISCUSSION BULLETIN

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

COMMUNIST PARTY

Number one

December 1966

The articles in this first issue of the Bulletin express the views of individual members and friends. They are presented in an attempt to vitalize and enrich the discussion around ideological concepts of our day.

The size, the content, and the success of the Bulletin depends entirely on you and your willingness to contribute your ideas and experiences.

Panel on Education

Northern California District

Communist Party

All contributions can be sent to the Education Panel, 1919 Oregon, Berkeley, California. This will be published on a monthly basis.

12/13/66

It is quite clear to the most casual observer that the Negro Freedom struggle in the United States today has found it necessary to look inward--to re-evaluate some of its earlier premises and concepts--to weigh its progress; how far it has gone, how far it has yet to go, and how it proposes to get there. It is viewing its current needs in relation to its long range goals.

In short the movement is now at its crossroads.

It has been said and often repeated that it was the "Black Power" slogan and the varying interpretations of that concept which has given rise to this deep and fundamental re-examination.

For Marxists to really understand the essense of what is happening within the movement we must look beyong the mere slogan and examine the material and ideological conditions which make the slogan spread with such rapidity today.

Some of the questions which the Negro Commission suggest for study as a basis for discussion at our forthcoming conference on "Black Power" and white chauvinism are as follows:

1) What has been the extent of Negro migration in the past half century.

2) Are Negroes as a people progressing--economically, politically and socially--in America today?

3) Does the American melting pot theory apply to Negroes as it does to all other ethnic groups?

it does to all other ethnic groups?

4) Is there a growth in national consciousness among Negroes today.

5) Is there a difference between the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution? If so, what are they?

6) What are the major issues around which differences exist within the movement today? Why?

7) Based upon your recent reading on the subject, how would you define the major components of the "Black Power" concept as projected by its leading advocates--is it proper that Marxists should support such concepts? (all of them? Some of them? Which ones?)

8) Is the 1959 Party position on Negro nationhood valid for today?

9) What should be the Negro peoples approach to coalition politics. The Labor movement--the poor--the peace movement.

10) What is the relationship between quality education and Negro freedom? How is quality education to be achieved?

11) How can the party program more effectively reflect the needs of the Negro people?

(a) What special steps can be taken to bring class understanding to the Negro movement.

(The following article was distributed by the Campus Chapter of the Communist Party on the campus of the University of California during the "Black Power Conference" troubles.)

It has become increasingly apparent during the past few weeks that there is a major problem of relations between white and black on this campus which deserves serious and immediate attention. Attitudes on the part of some surrounding the planning and promotion of the upcoming "Black Power Conference" have brought this university to a major crisis. This crisis is more important and more serious than any other political problem faced by activist students on the campus. This is, in fact, the most important question which faces this country today--the question of white supremacy.

We feel the time has come for all of us on this campus to take a critical approach to what we have been doing. The tragedy of the situation is that it took an abrupt and angry reaction from the few Negro students amongst us to bring the process of self-examination.

The starting point is the total society.

American society is racist. All our institutions economic political and social are permeated by deep-seated racism and attitudes of white supremacy.

It will, of course, be denied by some but those attitudes of white superiority are directly reflected in this university community.

community.

Look around. The scarcity of Negro students on this campus testifies to the truth of the above statement. Raising student expenses compound the many difficulties that a white supremacist society has put in the way of Negroes getting an education. The lack of Negro students here is a reflection of the dismal state of American education in general and the criminal state of education offered Negroes in the public schools.

This university demonstrates that in education, as in everything else, a Negro child is born into this world with an externally-imposed handicap and that very little is being done about it.

The removal, by Administration-directed police of 600 Oakland Negro children last week is only another shameless example of our common failure.

The attitudes of white supremacy in this society are reflected on this campus and infects everyone of us. We who choose to call ourselves radicals are no exception.

We have heard the expression of many attitudes during the week which clearly give indication of what the problem is. Try these:

- "We don't need local Negroes, we've got Stokely Carmichael."
- One radical to another--"It's too bad we're not black; we could really shake this state up."
- At one point it was suggested that if the Administration refused to allow the event on campus it would be held in the West Oakland Negro community. "They're more afraid of our having it in West Oakland than on the campus.

After all, Oakland hasn't had its riot yet." Further it was suggested that we threaten to hold the rally in the ghetto in order to scare the Administration into granting campus facilities.

When Negro children were turned away from the use of university facilities last week, one radical suggested to another that the students be led to a confrontation with the police in front of Wheeler Auditorium.

The essence of the notion 'Black Power,' is the necessity, ability and right of black people to decide and direct the affairs of their struggle for freedom. It is perhaps difficult to imagine white supremacy being reflected in the planning and execution of an event inspired by the slogan "Black Power," but that is precisely what has happened.

Students on this campus have contributed greatly to the civil rights movement in the Bay Area but such laurels as they are, are far from strong enough to rest upon.

One might call the present stiuation a crisis of confidence--the deterioration of what tenuous confidence existed in the Negro community toward political activists on this campus.

Some of us in the radical community seem to think that, like the white power structure, we can decide which Negroes are worthy to participate in public life. Some of us feel no hesitation at deciding who "really" leads the Negro community; who are its legitimate spokesmen. Some of us take for granted that we know what it is that is important that whites know about the black community. Some of us insist upon treating the Negro community as a pawn, using the slogan "Black Power" to gain our own political ends.

ends.

Some of us refuse to believe that Negroes active in this area know enough, are smart enough, are radical enough to tell us anything of value about the black community; only celebrities are worth listening to.

We are not directing these remarks equally at all those politically active on this campus, nor at any one sector, nor do we wholly exempt ourselves from criticism. Many of the people involved in the preparation of this event were motivated by a sincere desire to have a forum through which they could learn the meaning of the most important national movement of this century.

But, the most important problem on this campus is not the fact that people here do not understand the tactics and slogans of the Negro peoples' movement. Rather, the problem is the challenge of racism. That is the major question in this country, in this state, and in our community, and that's what we ought to be talking about.

We suggest that the organizers of the up-coming conference change the subject of the gathering and retitle it: "Racism and its Challenges" and begin approaching the question through the front door. We expect that Stokely Carmichael and the other speakers would have something to say on the subject. The events this week prove that a lot needs to be said.

Campus Chapter, Communist Party.

Classical theoretical position and formulation of the Negro Question presented for your consideration.

The Party emphasizes that it is the special duty of whites to come forward as leaders in the fight against chauvinism. The white workers as part of the oppressing nation bear a special responsibility in the struggle against national oppression by its bourgeoisie; and the white Communists must be in the very forefront of this truggle as the vanguard of the working class...

The struggle against chauvinism is an absolute pre-condition to rebuilding the labor Negro alliance on a new basis, and this in turn is a pre-condition for a successful struggle against fascism, against imperialism, and for eventual socialism. The working class and progressive movements must learn to regard any act of chauvinism with the same loathing as any act of scabbing or informing--that is, as treachery to the working class, which, in fact, it is.

The wiping out of chauvinism is an indispensable part of the struggle of the working class to free itself from expoitation. This is stated by Karl Marx in a letter written on April 9, 1870. The letter stresses particularly the fact that the struggle against chauvinism is no act of humanitariaNism, but a condition for the workers of the oppressing nation. A part of this letter follows:

> "Every industrial and commercial center in England now possesses a working-class population divided into two hostile camps, English proletarians and Irish proletarians. The ordinary English worker hates the Irish worker as a competitor who lowers his standard of life. In relation to the Irish worker he(the English worker) feels himself a member of the ruling nation and so turns himself into a tool of the aristocrats and capitalists against Ireland, thus strengthening their domination over himself. He cherishes religious, social, and national prejudices against the Irish worker...

the Irish worker...

"This antagonism is artificially kept alive and intensified by the press, the pulpit, the comic papers, inshort by all the means at the disposal of the ruling classes. It is the secret of the impotence of the English working class, despite their organization. It is the secret by which the capitalist class maintains its power...

"Hence the task of the 'International' is everywhere to put the conflict between England and Ireland in the foreground, and everywhere to side openly with Ireland. The special task on the Central Council in London is to awaken a consciousness in the English workers that for them the national emancipation of Ireland is no question of abstract justice or humanitarian sentiment, but the first condition of their own emancipation."

(Selected Correspondence, pp. 289-290)

From "The Struggle Against White Chauvinism"- National Education Department CPUSA September 1949

When I was twenty, I worked with more than half Negro fellow workers, and briefly had the experience of not knowing what color a person's skin was unless I stopped and thought about it.

Sometimes even then it took me a little time and effort to know. The fact that it had been otherwise before and became so again was undoubtedly the result of segregation.

Before that job, I could count on the fingers of one hand the number of Negroes I had any kind of acquaintance with. I had learned about slavery, emancipation, the Klan, life and lynchings in the South, and discrimination and segregation in the North. I shared my mother's indignation about the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon.

But the only kinds of discrimination and prejudice that had personal meaning to me were male superiority and the paternalism of adults toward children and youth.

I was aware of, and rejected, the prejudice of many in the intellectual community in which I had grown up against the uneducated. Most intellectuals who feel this are less capable of original thinking than people who never finished elementary school, and in fact their creative intellectual process has been choked off precisely by bourgeois class education.

I have had to fight in myself anti-Irish and anti-catholic prejudice. This grew first because of lack of association, second because of the domination of corrupt Irish politicians and reactionary Catholic ideology in many areas of my hometown life.

When I analyze my feelings today--and I am almost 45--I find that again I am often unaware of the color of people's skins unless I stop and think about it. This is undoubtedly because I live in an integrated neighborhood, my children go to integrated schools, and there are a good many adult Negroes among the people I see and work with.

work with.

I am glad of this because I think it shows that I have not been seriously damaged by prejudice. Occasionally I find it inconvenient because I forget at the same time the special conditioning that Negroes in the United States have had, which equips them to understand some of the things we talk about more readily than whites and others less, and which may encourage them to misinterpret some things I may say.

I have reactions of suppressed prejudice--uneasiness and distrust --with people who use foul language, also with girls whose hair is ratted and boys whose hair is long or otherwise unconventional. I had to sit down and think this out because I have this reaction to young Negro men whose hair styles are unfamiliar--but it is their hair, not the color of their skin, that I react to.

I have gotten to the age where it takes longer to become accustomed to changes of this sort.

I can also understand some of the fears of whites when they think about the riots. I can understand them because my children have white skins, they are influenced by their experiences, their friends, both Negro and white, their teachers, their friends' parents--including children in the schools and the neighborhood who use "Whitey" as a curse word.

We discuss Negro history with them, but I do not think it is possible for them fully to grasp the influences at work in the

minds of the Negro people, and especially the Negro children and youth, today. It is difficult for the Negro people themselves to analyze completely.

I share the concern of Negro mothers--I, too, do not want to see my children scarred, emotionally or physically, by the wanton hand of prejudice.

True, those who started this business of race prejudice were greedy whites, those who perpetuate it are greedy whites. But our common cause, in terms of every normal human need and aspiration, is with the oppressed of our land, black and white, yellow and brown.

We have nothing more in common with those who promote and profit from white supremacy than do the Negro people. I hope very deeply that my children will grow up to be fighters for full human rights for all human beings, regardless of color, sex or national origin; fighters for peace and socialism.

I hope they will not be accidentally hurt along the way by those who will someday be their comrades in arms.

About eight years ago an incident happened which was the reverse of white chauvinism--an uncalled for breach of comradely relations.

One of my children, who was then four, said to the white partner in a mixed mariage, "You are married to a black lady. You're not supposed to be." Or wordsto that effect.

If I had heard about this when it happened--and I was right in the same house when it happened--I could have found out the problem that was bothering my child and helped her to understand the world we live in then and there.

But the comrades whom my child had spoken to in this way didn't have enough confidence in my husband or myself to tell us the incident.

I heard about it months later, maybe even a year later, from someone else through party channels. I tried to bring it up with this child after I heard about it, but she had forgotten the incident and what brought it on.

Since she was inclined to be timid, subjective, and jealous of her brother and sister, I had the feeling that she would be hurt, ashamed and unable to see the objective matters involved, so I didn't force it.

I, too, was quite subjective then, so that in the long run my feelings were hurt by the serious lack of confidence these comrades had shown in me particularly, and also my husband.

If the same thing happened today I think I would raise a stink through Party channels.

The only conclusion I could draw was that these comrades must have had no political confidence in us whatsoever. Since I have very rarely been aware of any prejudiced reactions in myself, and have probed my mind deliberately to find them, and to the best of my knowledge had at that time been guilty only of being very shy and afraid of not being accepted by other people regardless of the color of their skins, I do not think I had done anything to offend these comrades or give them any false impressions, unless they misinterpreted my shyness which seems unlikely since I had been acquainted with them for years.

Whatever it was that brought that situation about, I want to make one point to all our Negro comrades. Please, comrades, with all the prejudice, all the innuendoes that are in the air we breathe, we white comrades need your help, and particularly where our children are involved.

If an adult makes a racist slander, that's one thing. If a small child makes a racist remark, please tell the child's parents when it happens! My child, who was ordinarily unusually considerate of other people's feelings, made that crack because someone outside the family had hurt her feelings. I could have helped her if I had been told about that when it happened.

My impression also is that the comrades involved must have brooded over this thing for months before they finally talked about it. They had the choice of thinking that my husband and I were white chauvinists or that some incident that we didn't know about had influenced our child. In either case it should have been brought

out immediately and openly--for the sake of the Party or for the sake of our child.

I ask all Negro and other minority comrades, please speak up. Give your white comrades the benefit of the doubt. If they don't deserve it, they should be exposed so that they can be handled politically. If they do deserve it, you'll be glad you did and they'll be especially glad you did!

ARTICLE #3

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BLACK POWER

In 1960 on the campus of Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a movement developed. The young Negro students began to mobilize and move in such mass that it alerted the Negro citizens of that state. The students moved in a direction of alleviating the segregated policies which existed.

Their voices were so loud in what they advocated that it struck fear into the president of the university. He closed down the school and kicked out the students.

What were these young people doing? They were organizing sit-in demonstrations in Baton Rouge proper against the Woolworth stores. They were carrying on activities against police brutality and trying to point out to the Negro people that there were ways to fight the power structure.

Out of this struggle grew the leaders for the movement, particularly at this time in Louisiana. The leaders came primarily from the city of New Orleans, and after being expelled from Southern University, they returned to their respective homes in New Orleans and mapped out the plans for a CORE chapter.

This specific chapter became a symbol for the Negro citizenry of New Orleans. An extensive program was written and realized in the form of sit-ins in public accommodations.

At this time the chapter's membership was black. They educated the Negro community to what was happening in one sit-in movement.

It wasn't until 1961 when CORE instituted the Freedom Rides into Mississippi, that the Negro chapter in New Orleans became integrated. With the integration, co-existence between white and black became more difficult.

Distrust developed and people in the movement realized many problems had been introduced into the organization. Inspite of the realities of working together for a common struggle, the background and experiences were so different that it was hard to communicate

At the same time, plans evolved to register the Negro population.

ARTICLE #4

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BLACK POWER

I. HISTORY

A. Early Beginnings
1. Southern University - Baton Rouge
a. Implications - Free speech
2. CORE - New Orleans
a. Implications-Public Accommodations
3. CORE -Louisiana
a. Voter Registration
b. Freedom Rides
4. CORE - Mississippi
a. white people
5. SNCC - Mississippi
a. Voter registration
b. Northerners
6. Existing groups: NAACP, SCLC, Church, school (colleges and universities), Urban League, Black Nationalists

B. Current Groups in the Movement
1. SNCC, SCLC, CORE, Deacons, Muslims, Freedom Democratic Party, Urban League, Afro-American Society, plus independent local groups.

II. Struggle

A. Psychologically--self concept, image

B. Materially--jobs, unions wages, boycotts

C. Socially.
1. Conflict
2. Change
3. Result

A. The problems that deal with chauvinism come about because of a lack of adequate definition.

B. Lack of educatinnals describing what is meant.

C. Unnatural stiuations involving unaccustomed cultural groups

A. Patronizing is another word for chauvinism. However it is something which whites do daily, either consciously or unconsciously. Failure to criticize Negro comrades when one believes them to be wrong is patronizing.

B. Very few people are aware of chauvinistic acts unless actually discriminating or prejudicial. Since unconscious or ignorant acts or statements are as chauvinistic, and are just as offensive or aggravating to amicable relationship in the Communist Party, then they must be continually pointed out in regular educationals. Examples: Statements like "don't let them Jew you down" or "work like a Nigger" as well as not opening a car door for a Negro woman, are detrimental even though unconscious or habitually practiced.

Unless there is a conscious effort on all people to consider what is likely to be a chauvinistic act or statement, then there will be little change in minority members.

C. The setting in which these faux pas might be prevelant could be political but they are much more likely to take place in a relaxed, social atmosphere. For this reason the Party should maintain the political and minimize the social aspect of the different cultural groups until a better understanding is developed of each participating culture. Example: The idea of Black Power will not be acceptable to caucasians due to the chauvinistic unacceptance of the Negro dignity and black worth. Once this is understood, they will want for their minority brothers what they want for themselves; enough to fight for it. Seeing this alliance, the minority group can join and work for Communist Party goals, since these goals will coincide.

POSITION PAPER IN PREPARATION FOR CONFERENCE ON

WHITE CHAUVINISM AND BLACK POWER

THE TRADE UNIONS AND DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING

A major task before the Party is to fully enter the struggle against discrimination in the hiring of Negro and other minority workers. This problem is basic to further progress in the struggle for Negro-white unity and of the building of the Negro-Labor alliance.

The struggle for Negro-white unity is the key towards making fundamental progress in this country. This question has been with us for years and our participation in working for a solution has been less than outstanding. But now developments in the burgeoning Negro freedom movement impels the labor movement to tackle this problem in a new and qualitatively different manner.

In recent months events have taken place that have jarred the establishment and the labor bureaucracy, and we must move into qualitatively increased action. Watts, Hunters Point, and the Oakland events (to say nothing of a dozen other cities in other states) means that there is something new.

The Negro people and particularly the Negro youth are on the move. Will this activity result in a "white backlash," with the racists being elected to office, etc. or will it result in a better understanding among white workers as to who is the real enemy? Will it result in a firmer Negro-white unity and a qualitatively different Negro-Labor alliance with labor entering the fight for jobs for Negroes and other minorities?

There are potentials for both of these developments with even both going on at the same time. Which trend will become and remain dominate depends to a large extent upon the Left and its adherents.

adherents.

HOW TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM.

The resolution on Labor and Trade Union Problems (18th National Convention) contains all of the basic points upon which to base our discussion. The section dealing with Negro-white unity is particularly appropriate to our discussion. Therefore this section of the resolution needs to be read and studied. That section is as follows: (From the Labor resolution which starts on the next page)

(The following three paragraphs should be inserted at the top of page 4.)

The Trade Union Commission had a discussion on a specific development which followed in the aftermath of the San Francisco outbreaks of the Negro community against police violence.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed an anti-bias hiring ordinance. This ordinance gave a city commission the authority to investigate any discrimination in hiring on city jobs and contracts, and certain powers to cancel contracts where such discrimination existed and persisted.

The only major group against this ordinance was the labor movement, with all segments acting collectively to defeat it. Although the ordinance was months in the making, the voting on it took place right after the Hunters Point event. The employers were in the happy position of putting the onus on labor and even Mayor Shelley made a speech in which he said that some unions had to give up old ways of thinking and open their unions to minorities

12/17/66

Negro-white Unity

"Divide and conquer" remains a fundamental precept of Big Business in its dealings with the working class. Every conceivable method is used to pit workers against each other. Men against women, young against older, white-collar against blue-collar, skilled against less skilled, those working against those out of work. Even religion is brought into play, pitting Protestant against Catholic. Many workers have gotten a bitter dose of anti-Semitic poison from company spokesmen seeking to divert them in their struggles, by trying to place the blame for the evils of capitalism on the back of a religious minority.

The corporations have always used discrimination in hiring against Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and other minorities as a potent instrument to divide the working class. U.S. capitalism is responsible for saturating our entire society with racism to its great profit, for discrimination means lower wages and living standards.

Racist gangs such as the Klan and National States Rights Party concentrate their organizing activities among white workers in the more industrialized areas of the South, paper mill towns such as Bugaloosa, La.; the steel areas of Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala.; the textile centers in the Carolinas; Lockheed Aircraft at Atlanta, Ga.; Alcoa Aluminum at Marysville, Tenn.

In industrial border cities like Baltimore, and others further north, like Cleveland, hate groups have full-time organizers in the white working-class communities. In all areas, North and South, they play on the fear of economic insecurity among white workers. "The Negroes are after your jobs," is their common rallying cry.

The unity of Negro and white workers in the labor movement and a firm alliance between Labor and the Negro Freedom Movement are the keys to progress in our country. This is equally true in both the North and South. Without this unity, Labor can make no substantial gains organizationally, economically or politically. Without such unity, the Negro Freedom Movement is fatally handicapped in the fight to put a spermanent end to the system of jim-crow.

But the deadly poison of white supremacy continues within the ranks of organized labor, affecting many white union officers and members alike. Some otherwise advanced white union leaders seriously lack an understanding of the Negro question.

Negro trade unionists find great difficulty in advancing to positions of leadership beyond the level of the local union even in unions where they are a significant section of the membership.

The efforts that so far have been made to open union rolls to skilled Negro workers, and apprenticeship training programs to Negro youths have produced pitifully poor results.

Some skilled building trades unions, North and South, are among the most quilty of either barring Negroes from membership altogether, or shunting them off into jim-crow locals, but they are not alone in the commission of this crime.

(Labor resolution continued)

White supremacy is a dangerous weapon in the hands of Big Business and its ultra-Right supporters. The Wallace campaign in the North gave evidence of this. Unchallenged, it is a time bomb in the ranks of the trade unions. Along with red-baiting, it is a cornerstone of every anti-union edifice.

In its own self-interest, the labor movement must ruthlessly root this malignancy out of the leadership, and take the fight against it into the local union halls and white working-class communities. Greater use must be made of the trade union press, particularly the regional journals and local papers, in the fight for Negro-white unity. Negro organizers must be given equal status with white, and every level of trade union leadership must reflect the growing number of Negro members in the ranks and among those to be organized.

The mutual self-interest of the Negro people and the working class, Negro and white, is strikingly exemplified in the many-sided struggles for full employment at decent wages. These are the basic ingredients of the real war on poverty. First and foremost is the fight for the 30-hour week with no reduction in pay. The AFL-CIO, which up to now has not given serious attention to this demand, must lead and coordinate a mighty economic and political drive to bring it about. With the support of the Negro Freedom movement, a victory can be won which will open up a whole new field of job opportunities, counter unemployment induced by automation, and remove a potential source of conflict among the working class.

conflict among the working class.

But the trade unions cannot expect the Negro people to join a struggle for jobs that are going to be filled on a discriminatory basis. As a part of the fight for jobs for all, the unions must vigorously campaign for an end to discrimination in hiring and promotion. They must initiate a demand for a fester rate of hiring and promotion of Negro workers on new jobs as well as replacements for openings created by the normal process of labor turnover--retirement, transfers, etc., as a necessary step to correct the imbalance brought on by generations of discrimination against Negro workers.

As the labor movement has taken up the fight to end the Southern differential, it must take up the fight to eliminate the differential between white workers and Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican and other minorities.

The increased identification of the labor movement with the indigenous movements that are growing in various parts of the country, particularly in the field of civil rights, voter registration and poverty, is a healthy development. From these can grow political action alliances mutually beneficial to the organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed alike.

Negro-white working-class unity and a firm Negro-Labor alliance is an absolute prerequisite for ending the role of the South as a base of reaction, and bringing it into the 20th century.

A coordinated organizing drive, with the support of the Freedom movement, can bring hundreds of thousands of new workers into the labor movement, put an end to the Southern differential in wages, and remove the threat to the standards of workers in the rest of the country.

LABOR' POSITION

The statement made at the time of the Board hearing by Labor can be boiled down to the following: The Unions have always supported a fair employment program and "such a program should include specific plans for the development of additional jobs." Just the same Labor demands complete respect for its contracts and the rights of its members to employment under those contracts. Further that no public agency has the right to mediate or arbitrate such an agreement. That the Labor movement would consider any picketing and demonstrating activity which would try to effect the employment under contracts as anti-union. Nevertheless organized Labor stands for the fundamental goals of equal opportunity in employment. To the surprise of all, Harry Bridges, representing the I.L.W.U., spoke for this position.

A subsequent statement issued by George Johns, Secy. of the San Francisco Labor Council was much improved. This later statement reflected the pressure coming from within and outside of the unions. In this statement Johns said that the unions had always "been in favor of such legislation." (The ordinance.) He said there was a lot of talk and promises but so far no jobs. Further that Labor does not create jobs. (A point he and Bridges made at the time of the hearing.) Regulations and control over working people (as proposed in the Ordinance)"will not solve the problems of a shrinking job market..." He blamed the Redevelopment Agency for chasing small "blue collar job" firms out of the city with its fancy redevlopment. He called for (as a started) a project of slum clearance and industrial activization in a certain blighted area. He stated further that the job conditions and security of minority workers could only be protected by union contracts.

[illegible] and security of minority workers could only be protected by union contracts.

Some Analysis--Our v[illegible]

In the above statements and actions around the ordinance we have before us all the problems posed at the beginning.

We start with the fact that we are concerned with the interests of the entire working class, organized and unorganized, youth and adults, men and women, Negro, Mexican-American, all minorities, as well as white. We know that unless there is the greatest unity of all sections, that labor will suffer. We know the key to moving the entire Labor movement forward is the breakthrough on jobs for minorities.

We look upon the organized section of the Labor movement as the strongest component of Labor. We want to do everything possible to strengthen that section and to counteract the attack being made upon it from a number of sources. It's weaknesses are plenty and must be corrected. But we must begin with the existing Labor movement. We recognize its weaknesses and drawbacks, not in order to become frustrated and paralyzed, but to help make changes. Here we are addressing ourselves primarily to make a change in the discriminatory hiring practices and helping to eradicate white chauvinism.

We must grasp the truth that the Labor movement does not create jobs. These can only come from the employers and their government. Therefore the major responsibility rests with the capitalist class. Further that discrimination in jobs is mainly the fault of the employers. If the employers wanted to, they could quickly change the situation.

The number of jobs are finally decided by the employers. This is true since not more than 25% of the workers in this country are organized. (some 36% in California.) All of the anti-poverty

money and related progr[redacted]s have resulted in pitiful few jobs, so the government also share[redacted] the blame for the lack of [redacted]bs.

Just the same in this particular situation some unions are guilty of rank discrimination. These unions hide behind the "sanctity" of union contracts, reminiscent of the excuse they use to cross each other's picket lines. The jobs created by the Bay Area Rapid Transit project shows just where the unions are to be held responsible.

The Negro Peoples organizations in the East Bay proposed some months ago that a number of Negro and other minority workers should be trained for such jobs. The Alameda Central Labor Council approved and a Skills Training Center was set up.

However, the Alameda Building Trades Council refused to participate, saying they had enough people to fill the jobs and did not want the crafts flooded. Therefore, as the jobs open up they are filled through the union (overwhelmingly white) and the Negro workers can't even qualify since they are not trained for the skill.

It so happens that for the past several months, work in the building trades has been the slowest for years. Halls are filled with unemployed men anxiously waiting for the BART jobs. Now we have a classical situation. Negro workers are incensed that they can't get a job even on a government project and white workers are led to believe that the Negroes and other minorities are out after their jobs. Negro-white unity suffers; antagonism against unions develops among the Negro people and an attentive ear is given by white workers to every racist slander.

to every racist slander.

The employers strategy is obvious: First raise the chauvinism of the whites--promote the "backlash." Then in good time put forth another proposition 18; this time it will be indeed difficult to convince the Negro and other minority peoples to vote against any anti-labor measure.

It is not without good cause that the Labor movement fears interference by the capitalist government. The Taft-Hartly and Landrum Griffin laws, the court injunctions and Presidential intercession are examples enough. Any weakening of their job security is indeed a danger.

To a large extent the I.L.W.U. was prompted to take the position it did because of their experience with being sued under the law. Had the case been decided against the Union it would have meant a drastic revision in the hiring hall practices and as every one knows the I.L.W.U. is integrated.

What the unions don't realize is that they are only laying the groundwork for more governmental interference by refusing to face up to and fight discrimination and white chauvinism in their own ranks. They have not absorbed the lessons of the South where wages and conditions are the worst in the country and in some places in the South it is worth an organizer's life if he tries to organize.

The unions don't face up to the fact that unemployment is three times the rate among Negro workers than among the white. The "great boom and prosperity" has by-passed the Negro and other minority workers.

The situation in summary: The capitalist class is primarily responsible for discrimination, poverty and unemployment. The unions are legitimately concerned about their hiring halls, job security and the danger of anti-labor governmental bodies. The Negro and other minority people are justified in their critical attitude toward the unions insofar that the unions practice discrimination and are riddled with white chavinism.

Specifically the unions are guilty when they refuse to participate in training minority workers for skills and refuse to do anything about leveling off the disporportionate unemployment among minority workers.

It is well worthwhile at this point to recite certain facts. One: the Labor movement is not one solid racist group. There are splits about how to handle union discrimination, and there are a number of white unionists who work for integration. Two: historically the unions have played a leading progressive role in helping to establish the public school system and the breakthrough on organizing the unorganized, including million of minority workers, particularly in the 30's and 40's. They also fought for the unemployed at that time.

Proposals

These are certainly not final, complete or listed in order of importance.

1. Wherever possible local unions, District Councils, and leading individuals in the unions should differentiate themselves from the official position taken at the Board of Supervisors. Even Johns later statement should be criticized for failing to tackle those unions that discriminate and refuse to take in minority workers even on such tax paid jobs as BART.

2. A many sided and imaginative educational program has to be urged upon the labor movement, directed toward combating white chauvinism and the danger of a right-wing being built within the Labor movement. The Left need to conduct its own educational campaign. Not least important is education within its own ranks on such questions as, how do you combat racism and chauvinism with your fellow workers and in the unions.

The Party should issue material for mailing and distribution, and the People's World should be urged to carry a series of articles with organized distribution to union members.

3. Groups, Alliances, Caususes. There were a variety of proposals under this heading made in the panel and board.

One proposal was to help revive and strengthen Negro Caususes in the unions on the basis they would fight from within against chauvinism, job discrimination.

For the most part the discussion called for finding in each situation a common ground that would advance the interests of both Negro and white workers. Example: the struggle against discrimination of older workers. The struggle for democracy within the unions would be strengthened with a fight against discrimination. There is generally a movement going on throughout the the Labor movement against the old guard, against the suppression of rank and file participants.

This is engendered by the effects of mechanization and automation. The Convention Trade Union Resolution discussed the question of rank and file groups and our approach toward them.

4. Fight for jobs: A massive program for jobs for all is the key demand. The unions would join in and could be persuaded to agree to no discrimination.

In this connection we should take a critical, but positive attitude toward the "Freedom Budget" recently launched by the A. Phillip Randolph Foundation. On the positive side it calls for billions of dollars for many public projects (Note: we should get the details).

Such a program is the kind needed to even begin to tackle the problem.

The weakness is that the foundation says the "Freedom Budget" can be financed even with the war going on in Vietnam. That means higher taxes on the people, and would result only in increasing the "white backlash" with the propaganda that the whites have to pay for "them."

We must fight for the rich being taxed for such a program, with the taxes coming from corporation and rich individual's profits. We must also expose the lie that "we can do both--guns and butter." It is very important that the Labor movement takes a lead in this fight.

5. Support to independent struggles of Negro people for jobs: We should help influence the direction of their blows against the ruling class and its government. In specific instances where there is discrimination by unions we should not hesitate to support the demand and pressure of Negro organizatinns upon the unions.

It is entirely possiblw that certain union headquarters and job sites will be picketed. We should be prepared for this eventuality, but at all times work for understanding and unity.

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The Negro Commission of the NCDCP in December, 1966, prepared a document entitled "Research Notes and Some Conclusions on the Black Power Slogan and Concepts". It was reported that this document was the basis of a discussion also at the "Black Power" Conference held December 16-17, 1966. This document is as follows:

SF T-5, 12/19/66
SF T-8, 12/19/66

December 1966

NEGRO COMMISSION

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

OF

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Research notes and some conclusions on the

"Black Power" slogan and concepts

The specific and historical conditions feeding the growth of black nationalism and cohesion among the Negro people are; the national liberation movements on a world scale which has had tremendous effects on the mood and psychology of the Negro people here at home; the tremendous population shifts which have taken place among the Negro masses; the failure of the nation to absorb them into the society as a whole--the breakdown of the melting pot theory when applied to the Negro people; the growing resistance of the trade unions to take Negro workers into the unions--include them into the various apprenticeship training programs; to combat inner union job discrimination around hiring procedures, and to elevate those already in the unions to positions of trade union leadership; the worsening conditions of the Negro masses (the policies and practices of the police and state apparatus toward the Negro masses; the breakdwon of the old liberal-democratic-civil rights coalition.

When these developments are coupled with the beginning experiences in independent political action and new independent political forms through which this independent political action is beginning to express itself, we see that conditions are favorable for the further development of nationalism on the part of the American Negro people.

Here when we speak of nationalism we have in mind the growing national consciousness and cohesion on the part of the American Negro people and not the narrow, separatist nationalism of the black Muslim variety.

Historical oscillations between integration and separation

Throughout the history of the Negro people in the U.S. they have oscillated between the tendency toward the status of separate nationhood and of integration into the institutions of the United States.

They have been particularly influenced in this respect by the rise and fall of democratic waves of development in the United States and the world.

The extreme oppression under which the great body of slaves in the Americas lived and the fact that they came originally from many different tribal backgrounds and localities and spoke widely varying languages held back their ideological national bevelopment for many decades.

The United States Revolution of 1776 awakened moving desires of winning their freedom which they undoubtedly connected with being integrated citizens of the new republic.

Instead of setting them free, the revolution fastened the shackles of slavery even more firmly in the south. Then one of the oscillations which has been characteristic of American Negro national development took place.

The first generation or so after the revolution the Negro people experienced strong nationalist tendencies. Freedmen built many Negro institutions that had distinct nationalistic [illegible] the Negro church, Negro press, and the Negro fraternal and insurance movements are examples. These institutions did not have marked integrationist tendencies.

From about 1830 on, the intensity of the pre-civil war struggles against slavery sharpened. The Negro people played a key part in the momentous struggle and the approaching war re-generated integrationist concepts.

These integrationist tendencies came to a head not only in the several constitutinnal amendments of the post-war time (especially the Negro vote), but particularly in the reconstruction governments that were organized in the South right after the war. These governments were organized on the basis of integration of the Negroes with Americans generally on the principal of political equality--the concept of social equality being but poorly developed.

In 1876 this experience with integration came to a sudden end with the Hayes-Tilden campaign. The forces of monopoly capital, convinced that they had a workable control over the plantation owners, cold-bloodedly sold out the Negro people. For the next half-century, the Negro people were subjected to the most barbarious and brutal jim-crow oppression of all time. It was the period of wide-spread lynchings and of all the most terrible features of the jim-crow system. With few exceptions the Negro people had to fight along. Hundreds of thousands fled to the North.

It was during this half-century that the Negro people, deeply persecuted, developed their sharpest tendencies of independen Negro nationalism.

Although many Negro leaders continued to be integrationists, the most definite national expression was the movement led by Marcus Garvey.

Marcus Garvey.

For several years following 1916 the Universal Negro Improvement association had a profound grip on the Negro masses in the United States. It's plan for the Negro people was to migrate back to Africa. Garvey claimed two million members.

Even Booker T. Washington, who has been deeply critizised for his toting attitude toward the white rulers, had much nationalism in his ideological make-up. He was the founder of the National Negro Business League with its program of building the Negro Bourgeousie and Negro industry.

In the late 1920's the Communist Party adopted the theory that the Negro people in the South were a nation.

The New deal of 1930, the unionization of some two million Negro workers, the monumental interantional struggle against facism which culminated in the winning of World War II, and the tremendous growth of Socialist countries in Eastern Europe and Asia in the post-war period were vast democratic movements that had a profound effect upon the Negro people. Following the second World War the Negro people again developed a strong trend toward integration with the dominant institutions of the United States.

This did not mean, however, that they were finished with nationalism, or that they would develop only those tendencies which would be moving in the direction of integration.

The strong affinity of the Negro people for the colonial people of the world, the need to stress the Negro problem in

every field (including trade-union leadership). The right of the Negro people to decent housing, to end discrimination in hiring present problems which would have to be dealt with within the context of the special national oppression of the Negro people.

The American Negro's identification with black people throughout the world

The Negro liberation movement in the United States has drawn great strength, pride and confidence from the national liberation movements throughout the world.

In half a century, the political face of our planet has changed fundamentally. This is the century of revolutionary upheaval and liberation of the working people--colonial emancipation is coming into its own.

In Asia the colonial system began to disintegrate immediately after the second world war.

"Africa Enflamed," "Liberation Hurricane Sweeps Africa," "Africa Smashes the Chains of Colonialism" were the newspaper headlines in the 1950's. These were the years of unprecedented upsurge in the national liberation movement. In the five years ending 1960 twenty-two independent African states had come into existence. Two more--Sierra Lenoe and Tanganyika acquired political independence in 1961; Algeria, Uranda, Ruanda, and Uganda by the end of 1962; and Kenya and Zanzibar by the end of 1963.

The struggles of these colored people has had a profound effect upon the struggles and the experiences of the Negro oppressed in the United States. A great deal of pride has been drawn from the fact that these new nations of color have gained their independence and are now participating in the world organization--the United Nations.

American Negroes take pride and dignity from the fact that colored people are governing themselves and are representatives of states. Almost all of the major civil rights leaders have had an opportunity to visit and to talk with leading spokesmen for the colored people throughout the world. Where they meet each other as brothers, as colored people of the world who have a great deal in common as formerly and currently oppressed people, they speak in terms of the common oppression and the common identity of black people throughout the world. There exists among them close feelings of kinship.

Negro Migration

Negro migration from the south started before the end of the 19th century and took on vast proportions during the war decades. There was a decline in the rate of flow during the 1930's but even the heavy unemployment rate of that period failed to check the Northward movement.

Prior to the first world war, Negroes in the U.S. were overwhelmingly a southern peasantry. As late as 1910, the census figures showed that some 80 per cent of the total Negro population was in the South--ninety per cent lived in rural areas.

The push was provided by an increase in productivity in agriculture owing to mechanization, more intensive methods of cultivation.

As a consequence, demand for farm labor l[illegible]ged behind increasin agricultu[illegible] output. It had reached [illegible]s peak in 1910.

Faced with declining demand for farm labor, farm laborers naturally looked cityward for the opportunity to earn a livlihood. Most of the immigrants from the South settled in Northern cities, but within the South itself there has been steady migration from country to city.

Negroes now form a substantial section of the urban working class. The three to one rural-urban ratio of 1910 has almost been exactly reversed. Today three out of four Negroes live in cities--approximately one out of two live in Northern cities. Eleven metropolitan areas have Negro populations between 200,000 and one million.

Population experts predict that by 1980, Afro Americans will constitute the majority in fifty of the nation's largest cities. In washington D.C. and Newark, New Jersey, Afro-Americans are already a majority. In Detroit, Baltimare, Cleveland, and St. Louis, they are one third or more of the population. In a number of others such as Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Oakland they constitute well over one-fourth of the population. There are more Afro-Americans in New York City than in the entire state of Mississippi.

Even where Negroes are not yet a majority as in Detroit and Oakland, their children now are well over fifty per cent of the school population. It is in the urban ghetto that Negro history will be made in the foreseeable future.

Melting Pot theory breaks down

Earlier immigrant groups coming from Europe to the United States and settling in the cities were able to start their climb up the economic ladder through the labor unions, public schools and control of political organizations.

Expansion in the total economy made room for them above and others were ready to take their place at the botton.

Few Negroes have been able to follow in the footsteps of earlier European immigrant groups. They have been forced to remain at the bottom of the economic ladder; there is neither room above nor anyone ready to take their place below. The civil rights revolution and its resulting reforms did help a few individuals, but did not advance the group.

The only rise in living standards for the mass of Negroes came as a result of the migration from the bottom of the Southern agricultural ladder to the bottom of the urban industrial ladder. Circumstances of the Negro workers relative to the white workers has grown worse. The Negro has borne the brunt of the deterioration of the services and facilities of the city--employment housing, transportation, health, education, police protection.

Employment

Roughly 15 years ago the number of unskilled jobs were stable and Negroes were able to hold their own in the total employment picture by replacing white workers who were moving up [illegible] ladder. As unskilled jobs and semi-skilled jobs are eliminated by mechanization, automation, and cybernation,

Negro workers are being disproportionately hard hit.

Unskilled labor declined from 36% of the working force in 1910 to 20% in 1950, then dropped suddenly to 5% in 1960. This trend affects Negroes more than any other group, and since many authorities think that this technological revolution is in its early stages, the job situation among Negroes is likely to go on deteriorating.

The only jobs which will increase, and in which Negroes now dominate, are jobs such as servants, waitresses, cooks--the traditional service jobs which have added to the Negroes sense of inferiority.

As requirements for skilled jobs grows stiffer and as semi-skilled jobs decline, Negroes will face competition from whites to hold even these marginal jobs.

The median income of the Negro family is only 50 per cent of the white, and in the last ten years the Negro position relative to the white has declined--Negro masses today are in worse economic shape; live in worse slums and attend more highly segregated schools than in 1954.

More Negroes are unemployed today than in 1954. The gap between the wages of the Negro worker and the white worker is wider. While unemployment among white youth is decreasing, the rate among Negro youth has increased to 32%. Among young men--18 to 24--the national rate is five times as high for Negroes as for whites; and among Negro girls the rise is even more startling.

as for whites, and among Negro girls the rise is even more startling.

The restless, brooding young men without jobs who cluster in the bars in the winter and on the stoops and corners in the summer are the stuff out of which riots are made. The solution to riots lies in finding jobs for the unemployed and in raising the social and economic status of the entire Negro community.

In the South, which has for years been dependent on cheap black labor, the trend has been most vicious. Negro tenant and sharecroppers have been displaced by machinery and are now seasonal workers or migrants. Since 1957 the demand for agricultural labor in the south has dropped by 48%.

In the future the need for agricultural labor will continue to decline, and while this paper does not attempt to propose any solutions to the problems of the nadless farmers in the South it is certainly a question which we have to address ourselves in the near future.

Housing

Another important aspect of the social and economic problems facing the Northern urban ghettos is the fact that all are crowded and poor.

Harlem houses 232,000 people within 3 and 1/2 square miles. There are more than 100 people per acre. Ninety per cent of the 87,000 residential building are more than 33 years old--nearly half were built before 1900.

[illegible] were sponsored [illegible]

the condition of the new buildings is classified as poor. Eleven per cent are classified as dilapidated by the 1960 census--they

need more repair than would be

do not provide safe and adequate shelter. Thirty-three per cent are classified as deteriorated--they need more repair than would be provided in the course of normal maintenance. There are more people in fewer rooms than elsewhere in the city and the rent per room is often higher in Harlem than for better equipped buildings downtown.

The effects of overcrowded, unsafe, and deteriorating housing upon physical health are well documented.

On Schools

Sixty-five per cent of all first grade Negro students in this country attend schools which are from 90 to 100 per cent black. As estimated 88 to 90 per cent of the Negro pupils in the Southern states are still in totally segregated schools.

Negro children in ghetto schools tend to lose ground in I.Q. as they proceed through the schools and to fall further and further behind the standards for their grade level in academic performance. Today about 55% of Negro youth between 18 to 25 years of age are school drop-outs.

Schools in the ghettos have lost faith in the ability of their students to learn--and the ghetto has lost faith in the schools to lead and to teach.

A three year study recently concluded by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency decided that "in most cases (the)study showed that various aspects of the school system itself, rather than any qualities inherent in the students, were the chief factors causing students to leave high school."

factors causing students to leave high school."

The report also showed that "the American high school tends to be a white, middle class institution loaded against the Negro working-class pupil."

The study focused on Ann Arbor high school and four other unidentified Michigan schools "because they are exemplary of the national norm, rather than exceptions to the rule."

Immediate and total integration of the schools is not possible in cities with large and growing Negro population. As middle class whites desert the cities and the public schools, the quality of the schools does decline. Not because Negroes are inferior, but because the school system behaves as though they are.

White middle-class parents will not endure reversed bussing- that is, the transport of their children into the ghetto schools which Negroes themselves have said for years are inferior.

Desegregation of urban ghetto public schools will occur only if all of the schools in a district are raised to the highest standards so that the quality of education does not vary as to the income or social status of the neighborhood.

And so Negroes are pushed even further down in the social structure and locked into the ghettos.

It has often been said that in the urban ghettos policemen are regarded as occupation soldiers of an unsympathetic colonial government. For anyone who has ever had an opportunity to observe the behavior of cops operating in the black ghettos and to see young Negro militants (both male and female) in their fearless, defiant attitudes will agree that this is a fairly accurate discription of the relations.

In each case where uprisings have taken place in the black ghettos the pattern has been the same: An incident involving police harassment, brutality or shooting--street fighting between Negroes and white policemen; bottles, bricks, and Molotov cocktails--smashing of plate glass windows and looting--more cops and finally the National Guard to put down the uprising.

The brutality and the troops feeds the growth of black nationalism and is a factor in uniting the black people in the United States. The failure of state and federal governments to protect the Negro citizens in the exercise of their civil and constitutional rights and the United States racist policies in involving Negro youth in the military services and in foreign aggression again adds fuel to the fire of black nationalism.

Relative improvement in conditions of Negro middle-class and effects of tokenism.

The deterioration in the living conditions among the Negro people is only true of the Negro masses. The Negro middle class on the whole is doing very well. This group has, if anything a preferred position in the job market. U.S. imperialism has rather sharply raised the demand for this group. As I.F. Stone put it, one would be hard put to describe a person with better job opportunities than a newly minted Negro Ph.D.

tunities than a newly minted Negro Ph.D.

Business and industry, in the face of the civil rights revolution, have been reassessing their employment policies and hiring Negroes for offices and other salaried positions that they rarely held before. The same thing has been happening in government. Negroes are increasingly being placed in high-paying jobs that are near the cabinet level in government--Federal judgeships and the like.

The growth of the black bourgeoisie has been marked since the second world war. Between 1950 and 1960 the proportion of non-white families with income over $10,000 increased from 1% to 4.7%--a rate of growth close to three times that of whites.

The success of the civil rights movement and tokenism has deepened the gap between the Negro middle- and upper-classes and the Negro masses. As middle class Negroes are brought into the economic and political power structure they also become more acceptable in the middle- and upper-class suburbs.

This difference in class background and economic opportunities could very well account for some of the stresses and strains which now exist within the civil rights movement.

The black bourgeoisie has a material stake in the existing social order, but its loyalty is still doubtful because of the special disabilities imposed solely because of color.

If this loyalty can be secured the potential revolutionizing of the Negro protest movement can be forestalled through the placing of loyal Negroes in prominent positions.

The fact that the great mass of Negroes derives no benefit from tokenism does not mean that they are unaffected by it. One of the purposes of tokenism, and, to the extent that it succeeds, one of its consequences is to detach the ablest young men and women from their own people and thus to deprive the liberation movement of its best leadership material.

Even those who have no stake in the system and no hope of acquiring, may become reconciled to it if they come to believe there is a chance that their children or even their children's children may be able to rise out of their own degraded conditions.

Sigma Pi Phi, founded in Philadelphia in 1904, reflects most clearly the class distinction among the Negro people. E. Franklin Frazier in Black Bourgeoisie said, "It has become one of main expressions of social snobbishness on the part of the black bourgeoisie."

The fraternity provides no program of action, but it does provide a sense of belonging for its members. An important aspect of the organization's value is said to be that Negroes could enjoy friendship with persons of similar status without needing to be reminded continually of the every day problems of being a Negro.

From the time of the Abolitionist Movement to World War II, civil rights remained the cause of a small, predominently white reformist group whose influence was more a matter of persuasion than political power.

What changed civil rights almost overnight from a peripheral moral issue to a major domestic movement was the emergence of the Negroes themselves as a nationwide bloc.

Since World War II our domestic policies have been dominated by two political forces--the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution.

Often these two movements have been so entwined as to be almost indistinguishable. They are often lumped together under the term "civil rights movement" when they are, in fact, distinct movements with different histories, constituencies, and goals.

The civil rights movement has been essentially concerned with the structure of law and social justice. Its goal has been to bring the legal and formal institutional structure of American society into closer conformity with constitutional principles. The civil rights coalition believes that what is good for democracy is good for the Negro and the Negro revolution believes that what is good for the Negro is good for democracy.

The supporters of the Negro movement and the supporters of the civil rights movement were not consistently divided along color lines. The foremost advocates of the strategy which bases the Negro future largely on the fulfillment of constitutional principles has been the Negro civil rights agencies. In recent [illegible] furnished much of the political muscle

of the civil rights movement, but this had not radically changed the character of the civil rights movement. It was an alliance of the forces of la[redacted], humanism, religious rad[redacted]alism, and political liberalism and was dominated by a liberal political philosophy.

The civil rights movement caught the imagination of the politically starved youth of the late 1950's and early 1960's. It offered excitement, a break with the past, and a practical outlet for social idealism. To fair-minded adults it promised a long overdue correction of chronic injustice. For the indifferent, the opportunists, and the hostile it commanded political respect.

The civil rights coalition can point to some radical changes in the formal structure of American society--the reconstruction of the legal basis of civil rights; the fixing of federal responsibility to intervene where possible to enforce civil rights; and the establishment of equality before the law as the public policy of the nation.

Conflicts between the white liberals and the Negroes began when the militant direct action tactics (mass demonstrations, sit-ins, boycotts) were exported to the North.

Such tactics seemed suitable to conditions in the South but black militancy in general was a new experience for the white man. Some white liberal groups, the unions and the churches for example, had their own traditions of militancy and could understand what the Negro was doing; but the issue of aggressive tactics more and more distinguished whites from blacks within the civil rights coalition and militant Negro leadership.

coalition and militant Negro leadership.

The Negro's demand for special consideration was another source of tension, while the white coalition thought it was correcting an injustice by repairing the New Deal's failure to take in the Negro, the Negro himself found that the problem of unemployment had grown so serious that it could no longer be dealt with by the normal process of non-discrimination. The Negro demand for compensatory hiring and preferential treatment that was formulated to meet this situation turned out to be totally unacceptable to the liberals for it conflicted with the traditional liberal idea of equal opportunity and equal treatment of people according to their individual merits.

Secretary of Labor Wirtz announced that the government, in a complete reversal of its earlier practice was requiring information as to race on all its job applications.

Negro group pressure for jobs had countermanded one of the earlier achievements of the liberal coalition that had eliminated all reference to race and religion from the formal hiring procedure --an achievement which was once counted as a great victory for the forces of non-discrimination.

The Negro militant tends to see the present civil rights gains as the political patronage doled out to upper-class Negroes mortgaged to the Johnson administration.

The old coalition's program seems to have been achieved. Virtually everything that was seen by the liberals as legal civil rights has either been granted or has been accepted in principle, [illegible] civil rights coalition is [illegible] place is being taken by a new force in American life--the Negro movement.

The liberal berates the Negro militant whose aggressiveness he blames for the weakening of the coalition when, in fact, that coalition is dying from having performed his function.

Equality of opportunity has had little effect upon the seqregated lives of the vast majority of Negroes who are still forced to live in the ghetto. The great majority of ghetto dwellers are daily witnesses to the capacity of the ghetto to replenish itself at its core more rapidly than it can be skimmed off at the periphery by those few Negroes who fight their way to its outer edge.

No strategy can be regarded as realistic unless it recognizes that whatever additional gains the Negro can hope to achieve through the civil rights movement are not likely to help his economic predicament or radically reduce the overwhelming effect of the ghetto upon his life.

Until recently the liberal philosophy of the civil rights agencies provided the sole strategy for the Negro cause. Today the disillusionment with the liberal ideal of a color-blind society is strengthening the forces that are for a color conscious Negro movement.

This dilemma cannot be escaped by blaming Negro militants for alienating white supporters through their anti-white rhetoric. Even if every Negro in America daily professed his great love for whites the coalition would still be breaking up because it has fulfilled so much of the civil rights program which brought it together and because it has no program by which it can deal with the economic plight of the Negro masses. The answer lies in a new coalition program, organized around the cities, as that of the old coalition was organized around the Federal government.

old coalition was organized around the Federal government.

The liberals played a strategic role in uniting diverse groups in the New Deal coalitions which initiated the reforms of the last thirty-five years. At present the liberals are failing to perform a similar role in uniting the groups that comprise the cities.

For a more detailed treatment of the conflict of aims, goals, and interest, etc. of the civil rights coalition and Negro revolution see the last chapter of L. Bennett, Jr.'s book, Confrontation, Black and White.

He details the changing demands and goals which emerged within the movement with the advent of the sit-ins.

- How dissatisfied liberals became (both black and white) as the black masses began to participate.
- How strings were pulled and funds were manipulated to tone the movement down and to maintain liberals in leadership and control.
- Even how legitimate civil rights actions were turned into shams solely in order to placate the Negro masses.

A combination of all of these factors have in the recent past and will continue to feed the growth of national consciousness and identity among the oppressed Negro people. Likewise the early black nationalist groups, the best known of which is the so-called Black Muslims, and figures like the late Malcolm X have also influenced the Negroes perceptibly. The black nationalist tells the Negro he is somebody and that his salvation depends upon the proud acceptance of his own blackness.

During the last years and months before his untimely assination, Malcolm X had a tremendous influence on the black community especially the younger people. Malcolm X expressed the need for militancy and unity in the community; he directed attention to the poorest and most oppressed section of the black community. He was the first since the late Dr. DuBois to establish direct links with the new nations and movements in Africa. I believe a new analysis of his role and impact on the community is in order.

BLACK POWER

The following concepts defining the meaning of Black Power represent trends which have been developing over a period of years. They are the products of experiences in deeply racist areas. The increasingly close identification of SNCC and CORE with the poor and disinherited of the entire country began when SNCC moved from the campus to community organizing in 1961, and began to work with people who were very poor and very hungry.

Black Power--its approach to integration

Integration, color-blindness, is ultimately valid but we have to come to realize that we must live here and now. Integration is a subterfuge for white supremacy. No American social institution is truly color-blind. To be color-blind in a society where race is relevant is not to be free, but to be insensitive.

The cult of color-blindness is not only irrelevant, but seriously flawed. America couldn't simply be color-blind, it would have to become color-blind, and it would only become color-blind when we gave up our color. The white man, who presumably has no color would only have to give up his prejudices, we would have to give up our identity.

Thus we would usher in the great day with an act of complete self-denial and self-abasement. We would achieve equality by conceding racism's charge that our skin is an affliction; that our history is one long humiliation; that we are empty of distinctive traditions and any legitimate source of pride. We would cease to use the word "we" for we would concede that there is no "we" which can meaningfully refer to Negroes.

All this we were asked to do, and asked ourselves to do, at the very moment the movement was teaching us to love ourselves and making the name Negro a name to conjure with.

In the movement for equal rights we discovered a history--had not the slaves rebelled tirelessly against their former slave masters as we now rebelled? Suddenly we found heroes from our own past--Gabriel Prosser, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, Charles L. Redman, Sojourner Truth, Samuel E. Carnis, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. DuBois.

Integration as presently defined heightens the sense of inferiority of black people. Integration speaks not at all to the problems of poverty, only to the problem of blackness. Integration today means that the black man who makes it leaves his black brother behind in the ghetto as fast as his new sports car will take him.

The integration which would end in assimilation has never been the prime goal of the masses. Historically it has been the small [illegible] class which has [illegible] integration. The Negro masses could not care less about integration and could not afford it even if they did care.

Integration, moreover, speaks to the problem of blackness in a despicable w[illegible]. As a goal it has been [illegible]ed on the complete acceptance of the fact that in order to have a decent house or education blacks must move into a white neighborhood and send their children to a white school. This reinforces among both black and white the idea that white is automatically better and black is by definition inferior. Black people must have power to control their own school boards. In this case then, Negroes become equal in a way that means something and integration ceases to become a one-way street.

Only when the Negro community can muster enough political, economic, and professional strength to compete on somewhat equal terms will Negroes believe in the possibility of true cooperation and whites accept its necessity.

For integration, the Negro community needs to develop greater independence--a chance to run its own affairs and not to cave in whenever "the man" barks. If the black community succeeds in winning these rights it will respect and trust itself. But it cannot win the rights to human dignity without the ability to respect and cherish its own humanity.

Black Power--its approach to political action, community development, and pride in blackness

"Black Power" sometimes used interchangeably with "Black Consciousness" is a slogan; a political and a psychological technique for reaching and drawing together the most powerless group in America--the Negro poor.

Black Power is an attack upon the civil rights agencies whose solution to the race problem pre-supposes the disappearance of the ghetto but prescribes for this herculean task nothing more than equality of opportunity, and the one-by-one absorption of deserving Negroes into white society.

Black Consciousness places less stress on moving into white neighborhoods and putting more creative energy into changing the black ghettos from citadels of despair into monuments of hope. It means that all of the Harlems of the United States should be in the hands of the Harlemites--to create black politicians answerable to black constituencies and not to the white power structure downtown. Black Power is a black declaration of independence.

In such areas as Lowdnes where black men have a majority they will attempt to use it to exercise control. Where Negroes lack a majority, Black Power means proper representation and the sharing of control.

In Alabama, for example, Black Power will mean that if a Negro is elected sheriff he can end police brutality. If a black man is elected tax assessor he can collect and channel funds for the building of better roads and schools serving black people, thus advancing the move from political power into the economic arena.

Politically Black Power means what it has always meant--the coming together of black people to elect representatives and to force those representatives to speak to their needs. It does not mean merely putting black faces into office.

Black power is the means for black poor to get together, define their needs in the interest of the total black community

Party, the Negro middle class, or the individuals designated to represent the black community.

Black people should be represented in places of power by people from the slums and cottonfields as well as members of the Negro middle-class. What is proposed is a new social field in which the black community would be the focus of black power, and which all individuals claiming to represent that community would have to seek their mandate from and recognize their dependence on the power bloc inside that community.

Today the political control of every ghetto is outside the ghetto. Black Power invites the black people to assume autonomy in the black community.

It means the creation of a power base from which black people can change statewide or nationwide patterns of oppression from pressure through strength instead of weakness. Carmichael says that one of the tragedies in the struggle against racism is that up to now there have been no national organizations that could speak to the growing militance of young, black people in the urban ghettos.

In some places such as Alabama, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey independent organizing under the Black Panther symbol is in progress. The creation of a national Black Panther Party and the idea of independent political parties is sure to spread--both through the black belt areas of the South and the ghettos of the North.

Black Power means organizing black people so that they can have power communsurate with their numbers in their communities, states, and will wield power in the national government similar to what other groups have done and are presently doing.

what other groups have done and are presently doing.

Black Leadership

The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community. Only black people can convey the revolutionary idea that black people are able to do things themselves. Only they can help create in the community an aroused and continuting black consciousness that will provide the basis for political strength. Black people must do things themselves. They must get poverty money that they will control and spend themselves. They must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black people. This is one reason why Africa has such importance. The reality of black men who are leaders in their own nations give blacks everywhere a sense of possibility of power which they do not now have.

As long as white people are there doing the work, the idea is perpetuated that only white people can do things.

Negroes now are insisting on being their own spokesmen to white people in the movement. Black Power is saying that instead of giving their time and energy and maybe their lives in the Negro community, it is now time and long overdue that whites turn to the essential task of working in the white community. It is there, SNCC points out, that the basic problem in race relations in America exists because the basic problem is white racism. It is [illegible] people who care, to attack that racism in its home ground, combating it and organizing white people in their community, labor unions, churches, etc.

Young Negroes learning to run their own show with white men supporting rather than dominating the various organizations should be interpreted as a sign of maturity.

Black Power is an attempt to instill pride in black American One of the main tasks of Black Consciousness is to affirm the beauty of blackness. It sees beauty in black skin, and thick lips and broad nostrils, and kinky hair. It rids our vocabulary of "good hair", "high yellow", and our medicine cabinets of bleaching cream.

SNCC is saying to Negroes that they must eliminate from their thinking and feeling the patterns put there by a society that is essentially built on the concept of the superior origin of the white man. It is saying that Negroes need to reject the unconscious idea that what is white is better and because they do live in a society that holds that idea they will only begin to think and feel differently when they realize their own history. It calls upon black folk culturally.

Black Power and self defense concepts

Most people in SNCC have rejected the idea of non-violence as a philosophy and in most cases are becoming critical of it as a tactic. They are saying--We black folk have a deep need to defend ourselves. Indeed we have an obligation. Black Consciousness carries with it the right of self-defense.

clousness carries with it the right of self-defense.

Frederick Douglass understood this more than a century ago. Reflecting on the time he turned on Covey, the cruel slave-breaker, and soundly thrashed him, Douglass writes, "This battle with Mr. Covey was the turning point in my career. I was a changed being after that fight. I was nothing before. I was a man now. I now resolved that however long I might remain a slave in form, the day had passed when I could be a slave in fact."

SNCC has not turned to advocating violence. Those who think this should realize that SNCC's emphasis on serious political organization is the opposite of advocacy of violence.

Effective independent political organization may be the last, best, and only hope of avoiding violence as a means of attacking the racial situation in America.

Black Power and the system

The foremost advocates of the Black Power concept maintain that for racism to die, a totally different system must be born.

Carmichael says that the society we seek to build among black people is not a capitalistic one. It is a society in which the spirit of the community and humanistic love prevail. We won't fight to save the existing society, in Viet Nam, or anywhere else. Our struggle for liberation is part of the great revolution sweeping the entire world--a revolution against all of the great white fathers in every nook and corner of this earth.

The colonies of the United States, and this includes the black ghettos within its borders--both North and South--must be liberated. The main highway to black liberation is through a [illegible] and galvinization [illegible] throughout the nation. Nothing short of this will achieve victory. We are just going to work in the way we see fit and on goals we define--not for civil rights, but for all our human rights.

Black Power and the building of new coalitions

Negroes as a minority will continue to need allies. A Negro movement based primarily on self-interest is a necessity but a Negro movement based exclusively on self-interest is doomed to failure.

As Carmichael says, "Until recently the struggle had to focus on the simple right to vote and organize. Now we are to the point where we can think about what to do with the vote."

It is rather obvious that in a country where Negroes represent only eleven per cent of the population and even in the South where Negroes constitute a majority in a limited number of counties only, that there must someday be coalitions with someone.

The question SNCC is asking at this point is coalition where, when, and with whom. It is saying that for a meaningful coalition to take place at least two conditions must exist. The people who have been powerless must create a power of their own or else there will be no coalition but only a situation in which they will be absorbed and controlled by those who have all the power. There must also be groups with kindred interests with whom to make a coalition.

We hope to see eventually a coalition between poor blacks and poor whites. This is the only coalition which seems acceptable to us. And we see such a coalition as the major internal instrument of change in a society.

Especially SNCC says white people must get to the task of organizing poor white people of the South who are also oppressed but who have been by-passed by the civil rights movement and thus left prey to their fears and to white racist groups and their propaganda.

propaganda.

Black Power advocates call for more than "pure and simple" participation in politics and black voting. It demands many things of black people--that they stop being ashamed of being black; that they move into a position where they can define what freedom is--what a white liberal is--what black nationalism is--what imperialism is--what power is. That they move to build a power base around the question of blackness, and that they move to build independent political, social, economic institutions that they can control and use as instruments of change.

The Negro lacks a network of unifying social traditions and this is why he must depend upon political action through color consciousness as the main instrument of solidarity. This solidarity entails a certain degree of separatism, but the separatism of a strengthened and enriched Negro community need be no more absolute than that, say, of a Jewish community. There is no reason, after all, why the Negro should not be able to live as most Americans do, in two worlds at once. One of them largely integrated and the other primarily separated.

SPLITS WITHIN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

It has been said and often repeated that it was the "Black Power slogan" which caused the split within the civil rights movement. However it should be clear by now that the cleavage within the movement goes much deeper than the mere use of a slogan and that it is the result of conflicting attitudes and concepts which existed long before the slogan "Black Power" was projected on the Mississippi march last July.

The major reasons for the split in the movement are the existing differences around whether Negroes should remain a part of the old civil rights coalition and within the Democratic Party structure or whether the Negro masses should be called upon to develop more meaningful coalitions and move toward independent political action.

Whether Negroes should support or remain quiet about United States imperialism and the Viet Nam war or whether they should be called upon to resist the draft and help to bring the war to a halt.

Whether change should take place within the formal constitutional bounds of the racist capitalist system or whether change should be sought in the system itself.

Whether Negroes should pursue only passive non-violence in principle and tactics or whether non-violence should be supplemented with self-defense.

Whether Negroes should pursue solely an integrationist, assimilationist goal as an immediate aim or whether or not the drive for total integration should be coupled with the building of black pride, consciousness, and unity buttressed by independent political and economic strength.

Differences in attitudes regarding leadership for the black people's movement and what role is to be played by the Negro masses and the methods and tactics to be used in the struggle has also contributed towards the split.

Generally the leadership of the Urban League and the NAACP have aligned themselves with the civil rights coalition and the leadership of CORE and SNCC have become the spokesmen for the Negro revolution. Although differing on the role of non-violence, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, under Rev. Martin Luther King, joins CORE and SNCC in orienting toward the Negro masses rejecting imperialism and raising basic questions about the system. But, the alignment has not completely hardened. The last convention of the NAACP saw a major battle in which delegates successfully prevented the leadership from condemning the notion of Black Power and the movement's spokesmen.

All five of these groups are heavily influenced by their different constituencies and sources of support.

WEAKNESSES OF THE BLACK POWER CONCEPTS AS PROJECTED BY ITS LEADING ADVOCATES UP TO THIS POINT

One weakness is the lack of a commonly accepted definition of the meaning of the Black Power slogan (or concept). At present this slogan means different things to different people--it all depends on who is interpreting it.

The lack of a program for the movement is another. This includes the tendency to rely upon self-help programs within the Negro community as the sole solution to the economic problems of the Negro masses. A program is the major factor around which Black Power can be realized in practice. It is through the relationship between the concrete, day-to-day needs and the long term goals that the masses will come to understand the need to

the economic and cultural fronts.

At present few Black Power advocates are able to make concrete suggestions when asked, "What should I do?" by activists in the various ghettos.

In spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Negro people are of the working class, and the foremost advocates of the Black Power concept are orienting in the direction of the masses there are already strong indications that the Negro movement may take the path of petit bourgeois Negro nationalism.

In fact, programmatical approaches, thus far, are basically petit bourgeois with the one exception of community cooperatives of which Carmichael says, "When we urge that black money go into black pockets, we mean the communal pocket. We want to see money go back into the community and used to benefit it. We want to see the cooperative concept applied in business and banking. We want to see black ghetto residents demand that an exploiting landlord or storekeeper sell them, at minimal cost, a building or a shop that they will own and improve cooperatively; they can back their demand with a rent strike, or a boycott, and a community so united behind them that no one else will move into the building or buy at the store."

None of the recent speeches, articles, or books dealing with Black Power and the problems of Afro-Americans within the United States has had a clear recognition, to my knowledge, of the existence of social classes within the United States or the need to develop a class viewpoint and consciousness among the American working people--Negro or white.

Kenneth Clark, in Dark Ghetto, says that the American Labor movement is basically a vehicle by which the working man seeks to realize his aspirations to be a boss. That is a refutation of the Marxian premise of categorical cleavages between economic classes. Carmichael states that Negroes are poor only because they are black.

To successfully combat the potential danger of the black movement developing along petit bourgeois lines it is necessary that the class viewpoint and interest of the working masses at all times remain decisive. To inject such consciousness into the Negro movement it will be necessary that its leading cadres be armed with an understanding of the national question from a working class point of view.

Such a class understanding is also necessary to the Negro movement as a guideline for determining which class of white America has interests which are basically opposed to theirs, and to determine which classes can be looked upon as potential allies in a joint struggle based upon their own self-interest, even though they will still be infected with notions of white supremacy which are common to all white people in America regardless of their social class.

THE ROLE OF THE PARTY IN RELATION TO THIS WING OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

Marxism must view nationalism within the gi ven historical setting, and decides what attitudes we should take toward it.

Nationalism in itself is not necessarily a negative development. It can be very positive depending upon who raises it, in what period, and what class interest it serves.

This growth of Negro nationalism is a reflection of Negro political maturity and it poses many new questions of theoretical and practical concern for the Negro freedom movement and for our Party. It poses a need for re-examining and up-dating our theoretical position on the Negro Question in the United States.

The national liberation struggles of today can no longer be appraised from the viewpoint of the bourgeois revolutions of the old world before World War I and the Russian October Revolution. Prior to that time the National question constituted a part of the world bourgeois democratic revolution; since then the national question has become a part of the world working class socialist revolution.

Therefore, national liberation movements must now exercise an independent role which objectively favors peace and the struggle against imperialism and the capitalist monopolies.

The struggle for political independence must enhance the struggle for economic and social well-being. Therefore, the national liberation movements must pay close attention to economic questions and their solution. They must elaborate both long term and short term economic programs and national liberation movements must combat imperialist and capitalist ideology among the masses; challenge red-baiting, and popularize scientific socialism.

Need for a class approach toward the oppressed Negro people

For many years the socialist party held that the Negro question was solely a class issue, and it did not especially concern itself with such national outrages against the Negro people as lynchings, and other manifestations of jim-crow. On the other hand, we in the Party, tended to go to the opposite extreme. For a period of time, in theory in not in practice, we tended to think only in terms of a Negro nation and to underplay the class aspects of the Negro question.

The class composition of the Negro people is of decisive importance in determining their ideology and actions and must therefore constantly be borne in mind. The Party cannot work at maximum efficiency in the Negro field unless, together with questions of race and nation, it has a clear line and a full understanding of the importance of the class question to the Negro people.

As the Negro people reach greater political maturity they progressively differentiate themselves along class lines. It is now high time, therefore, that the Party overcome its traditional and harmful one-sidedness in its work and build a balanced Negro program. One in which the questions of race, class, and nation [illegible] proper roles.

Along wi[redacted] the recent growth of blac[redacted] consciousness, there has also been i[redacted] the past few years a growing consciousness of the existence of the poor within the United States and you might say a "poor people's consciousness" among the poor, and they have moved to start organizing.

The need is to further develop this consciousness and to link them up with class consciousness and to show both, why people are poor in the first place (especially in the richest country in the world). And also why a more-equitable social system (Socialism) is needed in order to eliminate unemployment and poverty within the United States.

National liberation movements and oppressed people all over the world historically have put forth their own political slogans and demands. Black power is the slogan of the most politically advanced leaders of the oppressed Negro people. It is around this slogan that they seek to express both their political independence of monopoly capitalism and the organization of the Negro masses against their oppression.

The various substitute and counter slogans, i.e. "people's power," "human power," "black and white unity," etc. which have arisen in response to the "black power" slogan are no substitute for the black people's own slogans and should not be posed against their slogan.

People's power, human power and other such slogans have legitimacy only within the framework of a prior recognition of the right of the oppressed Negro people to further their own independent organizations and development and the need for coalition relationships among all groupings whose common interest is served through joint struggle against monopoly capital and imperialism.

In the interest of international working class unity and solidarity it is the responsibility and obligation of the working class and progressive forces of the oppressor nation to support such slogans and demands. It is the primary responsibility of the working class and progressive forces within oppressed Negro people's movement to put forth the slogans and the demands for unity with the working class of the oppressor nations.

In this regard the lack of emphasis now placed upon integration by the black power advocates, should be interpreted only as applying to national and community development of the Negro masses and not to the American society as such. Economically speaking the Negro people are not only reliant upon, but are bound to the American economy as a whole. The struggle for Negro inclusion into the trade unions, the various shops the schools of higher learning, the political life of the country, etc. constitute the very basis upon which the struggle for unity between the oppressed Negro people and the broader American working class and progressive movements can be realized in practice.

The fact that the Negro people are primarily of the poor and of the working class means that the struggle for Negro liberation therefore, should not be directed against the white working class and the white poor who are also exploited but against the ruling class which exploits the poor Negro and white workers in common.

Within this framework, however, the Negro worker and the unemployed have every right to expect that no racist or discriminatory bars be placed in their path as they seek full employment. Wherever any such anti-working class restrictions exist the Negro people have every right to organize their strength to level such bars. In doing so, they will be acting in the interests of the working class unity and in the best interest of the working class as a whole.

Against this background the question of building coalition relations and alliances should be approached as an on-going development, flowing from day-to-day struggles rather than through years of completely isolated separate struggles which will be followed by the sudden coalescing (on a certain date) of all the progressive, exploited and oppressed. Coalitions are built in struggle.

Marxism-Leninism should help to put more flesh and bone on the black power slogan, put more political and theoretical life into it, help to give it a Marxist-Leninist interpretation.

It should help to develop programs around which black power can be realized in practice--broaden and deepen its positive but too general concepts--offering a guideline around which the black masses can be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life.

It should help to impart to the movement not only class consciousness and class pride, but it should also work to bring trade-unionists from the ghetto and the farm workers into leadership of the movement. (There is a need for this especially in dealing with union discrimination rather than leaving this leadership to the petit bourgeois elements in the black community.)

Organizationally

The Party should have a thorough examination of its forces and finances and release cadre (especially Negro cadres) to work more closely with the black movement in the heart of the ghettos.

A well thought out political and economic program should be developed and such a program should be buttressed with basic educational and ideological programs designed to reach and influence the ghettos' leading activists.

Discussion groups and classes should be started right in the heart of the black community.

Discussion guides should be prepared and teachers trained. Special attention should be given to training persons coming out of and well acquainted with the language, moods, and tones, of the black masses.

We should plan toward establishing book stores in the heart of the ghettos and publish our own short pamphlets dealing with both current issues and theoretical questions facing this wing of the Negro movement.

We should aim to make it possible (financially) for some of our Negro comrades to be on the scene carrying out this program on a day-to-day basis.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO RIGHTS AND AGAINST WHITE CHAUVINISM WILL DISCUSS THESE QUESTIONS:

1. The Civil War was a democratic revolution, led by the capitalists. With the defeat of slavery, reconstruction brought an upsurge of revolutionary democracy to the South. This upsurge was beheaded and smashed by the former slave owners and the Northern capitalists who betrayed the revolutionary gains of the Civil War. This betrayal by the northern capitalists coincided with the emergence of the United States as an imperialist nation. Since that time the Dixiecrat system has been a Major pillar of U.S. monopoly capitalism and imperialism, giving it a substantial economic, political and ideological base for control of the nation. Would you agree or disagree with this estimation?

2. The 17th National Convention defined the Negro people in the following way: "Though a specially oppressed part of the American nation, the Negroes in the United States are not constituted as a separate nation. They have the characteristics of a racially distinctive people or nationality. They are a component part of the whole American nation which is itself a historically derived national formation, an amalgam of more or less well differentiated nationalities." If we would agree that the Negro question is not one of an oppressed nation fighting for national-state sovereignity does this diminish the revolutionary import of the Negro people's struggle in the United States?

3. The slogan of the Negro-Labor Alliance is quite often used. Is this a correct slogan? Does such an alliance exist? Can it be developed if it does not exist? How would you characterize or sloganize the basic coalition necessary to win Negro freedom as the essential path toward Socialism by the United States working class?

class?

4. The report will stress and give major emphasis to the struggle for Negro rights as the main effort in the struggle against white chauvinism. Is this a correct approach?

5. It is said that we do not have chauvinists in the Party, but that we do have people who are influenced by chauvinist ideas. Is this correct?

6. Can white workers be won to a struggle for Negro rights while they still retain their chauvinist ideas?

7. What are your ideas about the situation in San Francisco where the Labor movement opposed the fair hiring ordinance and supported the effort to nullify the contracts won by Ad Hoc Committee in the Palace sit-in struggles?

8. The program of action will center on the following issues:

1. The fight for jobs both against the discriminatory practices of unions and employers as well as for the creation of new jobs.

2. The fight for Negro representation in the Municipal elections in 1967, and for at least one new Negro congressman from this area by 1968.

3. Poverty and related issues:
--Welfare
--Education
--Housing

Do you feel that these are the key issues for mass struggle?

9. The Alameda County election results pose a seeming contradiction:

In 1964 the county-wide vote on proposition 14, for the repeal of the Rumford Fair Housing law was 60% for repeal and 40% against repeal.

In the 1966 elections, in the midst of a so-called white "backlash", Rumford received 50% of the votes in the same area. The report from the vote recount showed that in his main base, the 17th district, that in each precinct from 30 to 40 voters did not vote for the office of state senator. This would indicate that for the entire county Rumford received a very strong vote from white workers. How would you explain this contradiction of the failure to vote in the 17th of such a large number of people and the relative high vote in the white areas for the author of the Rumford law?

10. In Congress an all-out effort is being made to destroy Adam Clayton Powell politically, and in San Francisco the national War on Poverty office is attempting to seriously discredit the local council of the War on Poverty. This council is the only one in any major city which is controlled in its majority by the poverty area people, the director is Negro. Those making the attacks claim that their only concern is corruption in office. What really is involved in these attackes?

11. What is the relationship of racism to the present foreign policy of the Johnson Administration and the ultra-right?

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions of leaders and other functionaries

SI

Mrs. JEAN KRAMER, Executive Director of the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (NCCPFB), [redacted] had offered the services of this Committee to California Negro Assemblyman WILLIE BROWN to help persons who were arrested during the rioting in San Francisco in the Hunters Point and Fillmore areas during September, 1966. b6 b7C

SI

SF T-9, 11/1/66

✓ See appendix for characterization of the NCCPFB.

The Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in the East Bay held an educational at 2005 Milvia Street, Berkeley, California, for the purpose of hearing taped recordings of MALCOLM X on the subject of "Black Power and Permanent Revolution". A series of three educational classes was scheduled to be held by the YSA. NAT WEINSTEIN, chairman of the Berkeley YSA, spoke about MALCOLM X and the progress of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) on the Negro question. The first sesssion was held October 7, 1966.

SI

SF T-10, 10/11/66

✓ See appendix for characterization of the YSA.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the U. S. pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The second session of educational forums sponsored by the YSA was held at 127 Dwinelle Hall on the University of California at Berkeley (UCB) campus on November 11, 1966. Those present listened to a tape-recorded speech by MALCOLM X entitled "Message to the Grass Roots".

The third session of educational classes sponsored by the YSA was held at 127 Dwinelle Hall, UCB, on November 18, 1966, to hear a taped speech by MALCOLM X entitled "The Ballot or the Bullet".

A fourth educational class sponsored by the YSA was held at 127 Dwinelle Hall, UCB, on December 2, 1966, to hear taped recordings by MALCOLM X on the subject "Prospects for Freedom for the Negro in 1967".

SF T-10, 12/4/66

A meeting of members of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 28, 1966. The members holding this discussion were reported as TED PEARSON, FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, and JAMES PEAKE. During this discussion ALEXANDER said that in the San Francisco Bay Area the only DuBois club which is functioning actively is a Negro youth club operating in Oakland, California. He identified organizers of this club as JOEY HARRIS, CAROLYN BLACK and CASSANDRA WEAVER. ALEXANDER stated these three persons, together with a group called "The Sons of SOUL" from Merritt Junior College, Oakland, California, operated a freedom school during a recent boycott of Oakland schools. According to ALEXANDER, these persons were involved in stimulating riot activity recently in Oakland, California, along with MARGARET LIMA, daughter of NCDCP organizer MICKEY LIMA, and friends of hers.

SF T-11, 11/2/66

See appendix for characterization of the DCA.

The National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) distributed in the San Francisco Bay Area a letter announcing the intention of the HUAC to investigate uprisings of Negroes in Negro ghettos of the north. The letter charged that a preliminary investigation had already been under way. It was charged that any investigation by the HUAC could only "muddy" the understanding of these problems and dangerously feed discriminatory practices with its prejudgment of "red agitation" as the cause of the uprisings. It asked the recipients of the letter to join the NCAHUAC and to make contributions to the organization.

A leaflet enclosed with the letter stated, "We don't want HUAC in Hunters Point or Oakland and call upon Congressmen and public officials to stop the HUAC announced investigation of uprisings in northern ghettos." The leaflet charged that the Committee was led by white southern racists conducting an inquisition in black ghettos which would be farcical on its face if it were not so explosive. The statement is quoted as follows:

> "HUAC's history -- as a bulwark of segregation providing libel-free accusations against such civil rights leaders as the Rev. Martin Luther King, as the conductor of the ill-fated KKK 'investigation' that failed to deal seriously with the problems of Southern violence -- suggests that its investigation can only be a rigged investigation whose purpose is to feed the white backlash. Serious analyses of the social discontent that has caused the uprisings is needed by our society, not the superficial labelling that attributes them as the product of 'subversive' ideas. Any HUAC hearings will only muddy American understanding of our problems and explosively fan the flames of revolt in the urban ghettoes.
>
> "Although we may have disagreements among us over the tactics and strategy of the fight for racial justice in America, we are united in our belief that no governmental body such as HUAC should meddle with the civil rights movement's right of self-determination."
>
> SF T-12, 11/11/66

See appendix for characterization of the NCAHUAC.

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sea

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. San Francisco Riots, September, 1966

The San Mateo CP Club held a meeting on October 7, 1966, at 352 Bancroft Way, Pacifica, California. At this meeting there was a discussion among the club members of the rioting in San Francisco and the part the CP had in the rioting. It was indicated that there were very few CP people actually engaged in the Hunters Point rioting but were on the fringes of the rioting. Club member ANNIE EDWARDS said it was regretable that the police shot an unarmed youth. However, club member BILL CULLEN stated he believed the parents should raise their children to respect and observe the law and this should have been done. Other club members, however, disagreed with this viewpoint. EDWARDS stated she had gone to the funeral of the boy who was killed and stated there was a Negro man at the funeral who had told others he had given several Negro youths wine and whiskey so they would start racial incidents and he could take advantage of the rioting by looting stores and then selling the loot.

SF T-7, 10/10/66

A meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Club of the CP of San Francisco was held at 1298 Haight Street, San Francisco, on October 11, 1966. During this meeting the chairman of the club, WALTER STACK, said he would like to hear comments from members regarding what they thought about the recent racial riots in September, 1966, at Hunters Point. STACK told those present he thought Mayor JOHN F. SHELLEY had done a good job and it took a lot of "guts" for the mayor to make the speech on television regarding the riots. STACK said through his contacts with CP leaders it had been decided the Party would not go out into the riot area and become involved. He stated the County Committee would draft a statement regarding the riot situation. STACK made the remark that it takes something such as the riots in Los Angeles and San Francisco before officials will really try to do something for underprivileged people. There was a general discussion concerning STACK'S remarks and many of the club members agreed with what he had to say.

SF T-13, 10/27/66

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A meeting of the CP Political Committees of Sonoma and Marin Counties was held at 1700 Chapman Lane, Petaluma, California, on October 13, 1966. ROSCOE PROCTOR was chairman of this meeting and he advised those present that there was a new organization known as the Committee for New Politics (CNP) being set up in San Francisco. He remarked that he thought this organization made a big mistake by not having Negro and labor support. There was a discussion concerning support for former Governor EDMUND G. BROWN and PROCTOR told those present he tried to get the CNP not to support an anti-BROWN resolution because the Negro and labor groups would be supporting Governor BROWN in his election and the CNP needs these two groups to have political power in California. MORRIS RAPPOPORT stated the CNP should organize with Negroes and labor and not wait until they were organized and then ask Negroes and labor to come in and join them.

SF T-3, 10/13/66

There is a Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) chapter at San Jose, California. The leadership of this CORE chapter has changed considerably. The chapter has a large membership list, however most of the people on this list have not been active with CORE since they signed on as members. The effective membership numbers approximately 25 persons and most of the members are Negroes. There are CP members in the CORE chapter but they do not figure in the leadership of the group. They are present only to capitalize on the successes of the organization but do not wish to be responsible for tactical failures in the group. There are six CP members in the San Jose area that belong to the San Jose Chapter of CORE.

SF T-14, 11/19-21/66

It was reported that ALBERT J. LIMA, ROSCOE PROCTOR and MORRIS RAPPOPORT were scheduled to meet at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Oakland, California, to discuss Negro matters, and particularly the subject of "black power" and the part the Negro community can play in the CP peace program and what

relationship the CP should have with the new organization called Committee for New Politics concerning Negro and peace matters.

SF T-3, 11/7/66

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP of San Francisco held November 30, 1966, it was announced that Fillmore Club members JUANITA WHEELER and AL THIBODEAUX had been involved in civil rights work, working with the San Francisco Chapter of CORE and the Freedom House in the Fillmore District.

SF T-15, 12/1/66

There is a chapter of the Southern Alameda County CORE (SACORE) in Alameda, California. JAMES FORSYTHE, a CP member in Alameda County, is chairman of this organization and he was promoting "Negro History Week" in the Hayward, California area.

SF T-3, 12/16/66

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the advocate of "black power", appeared at Roosevelt High School, San Jose, California, on November 19, 1966. SOAPY MENDOZA, a San Jose minority group leader, read a prepared speech praising CHARMICHAEL'S cause. CHRMICHAEL'S speech was short, lasting about 20 minutes, but it was reported he spoke concisely and directly. His most dynamic comment was one in which he referred to his attitude toward his Selective Service Board. He commented he would welcome some time in prison during which he could read and prepare for his future role in the cause he now pursues. A question and answer period followed CARMICHAEL'S speech but the questions put forward by what appeared to be people sympathetic to CARMIACHEL'S ideas were answered by CARMICHAEL in a bragging manner. The audience was quite well balanced racially and there did not appear to be an overwhelming majority of either Negroes or whites. Many members of the San Jose State College Students for a Democratic Society were present.

SF T-16, 11,19/66

SF 100-53902
LHJ/sea

"STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY is an association of young people on the left..., one bringing together liberals and radicals, activists and scholars, students and faculty. It feels the urgency to put forth a radical, democratic program counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right.

Preamble, SDS
Constitution"

During the 1965 National Convention of the SDS, the Preamble of the Constitution was amended to eliminate "counterposed to authoritarian movements both of Communism and the domestic Right."

SDS Worklist
No. 14, 7/28/65

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised and published December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, contains the following on pages 131-132 concerning the Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born:

1. Cited as a "regional" organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. "The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; the representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them, as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations.

   "Control of the local organizations *** was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local groups were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the party.*** The local affiliates *** were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

   The Northern California Committee for Protection of Foreign Born had headquarters in San Francisco. "The executive secretary was Mrs. GRACE PARTRIDGE, a former member of the State central committee of the Communist Party of California."

   (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp 86, 87, 33, 34 and 64.)

   The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

January 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
SF 100-53902

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above
at San Francisco, California

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	2/7/67	11/1/66 - 1/31/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK — TYPED BY: CSS

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Jackson report of SA [redacted] 11/2/66. b6 b7C

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON DIVISION

At Jackson, Mississippi

Will continue to follow and report any communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED RBB — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Identity of Source	Location of Information
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-2 is [redacted]	
JN T-3 is NY 425-S	JN 100-730-2 Used to characterize MONICA KLEIN.
JN T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
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ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

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This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ U as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

B*
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FD-204 (Rev. 6-4-64)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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2-INTC, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK Office: Jackson, Mississippi
Date: February 7, 1967

Field Office File No.: JN 100-57 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth.

-P-

DETAILS:

This report covers the period November 1, 1966, through January 31, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See miscellaneous section.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification (U)

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JN 100-57

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) Miss.

JN T-1 on January 30, 1967, advised that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source advised that LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the Chairman of the MFDP, however, in the latter part of 1966, due to a lack of funds, the MFDP had to close down its state headquarters located at 507½ North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. 1,2 Capitol St. Source stated GUYOT has been operating from the office of the Freedom Information Service (FIS) in west Jackson in the vicinity of Lynch Street. Source related that the FIS provides information to community organizations regarding local and county elections and the voting opportunities and obligations of Negroes in affecting the outcome of these elections. Source said JAN HILLEGAS is the Office Manager of FIS. Miss.

Source said he believes MONICA KLEIN is still the girl friend of LAWRENCE GUYOT.

Freedom Information Service Miss. Calif.

JN T-2 stated on January 18, 1967, that during contact with MONICA KLEIN, white female from Berkeley, California, he asked KLEIN if she had been working with MFDP and she replied in the negative. She said she had been working with the FIS in Jackson. KLEIN indicated to source that she lived in Jackson and was not living with LAWRENCE GUYOT, Chairman, MFDP, at the present time.

JN T-3 advised on February 6, 1968, that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Source advised three or four months previously KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN 100-57

JN T-4 on January 16, 1967, advised that the FIS provides information concerning scholarship and educational opportunities for Negroes and does research work for the Hinds County Community Council and other local civil rights organizations in connection with voting activities of county and city governments. Source said it also provides information on the functions of various public officials in these governments.

Source advised the FIS has a post office box (#120) at Tougaloo, Mississippi, and an office located at 1131 Corinth Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
February 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent Thomas Fitzpatrick at Jackson, Mississippi, February 7, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication, have furnished reliable information in the past.

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on 6-11-79

by, SP-1 Gsklath

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	12/10/67	10/25/66-1/20/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

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REFERENCE Dmp/ci
See attached 0-17.

Report of SA [redacted] 11/4/66, at New York. (U)

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature concerning racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also classified "Secret" (U) because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. It is for the protection of these sources that this classification is used. (U)

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instruction. (U)

For the assistance of the Bureau, an Appendix Section is used in this report. Therein is found characterizations

(If not, has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No)

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ADMINISTRATIVE: (Cont'd)

of individuals mentioned in the report and who have subversive backgrounds. (U)

In addition to SA [redacted] the following agents of the NYO prepared inserts for this report:

b6
b7C

JOHN H. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party (PLP)
[redacted]	Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
	Negro (NALC)
ROBERT MURPHY	Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
ARTHUR J. GREENE	Socialist Workers Party (SWP)
LEWIS BARNETT	Workers World Party (WWP)

SA VINCENT J. ACCHINN reviewed the material in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), but found no reportable information for this period.

SAs [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents who observed the movement at the NY Hilton Hotel on 10/18/66.

Under the SCLC section of the report, SAS ROBERT MURPHY and [redacted] were the agents who observed CLARENCE JONES and UNCUB rale board the EAL Shuttle on 11/9/66.

Under the CORE section of this report, under [illegible] officers heading, there is a statement that JAMES T. [illegible] CAIN of Chester, South Carolina, informed an SA of the [illegible] that he [illegible] from the position of National [illegible]. The name of the agent to whom he made this [illegible] statement [illegible] the NYO.

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ADMINISTRATIVE: (Cont'd)

Under the ECLC Section, SAS [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents who observed the activities at 4041 Broadway, NYC, on 10/5/65. b6 b7C

SAS THOMAS J. MC NIFF and CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH were the agents mentioned in the characterization of JERALD MICHAEL COVICI.

In the characterization of HON LOUIS LANDAU, SA EDWARD W. LUCKLEY was the agent referred to in the third paragraph.

SAS JOHN V. GRIFFIN and EDWARD W. LUCKLEY were the agents mentioned in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of the same characterization.

SA LUCKLEY was mentioned in the sixth paragraph.

SAS FRANCIS J. SANDINI, [redacted] and [redacted] were the agents in the eighth paragraph.

(U)

NY 100-153735

SECRET (U)

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] NY 100-80641-15401 Characterized JAKE GREEN Characterized BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
NY T-3 BS 222-S*	
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterized JERALD MICHAEL COVICI Characterized GI L. GREEN Characterized MILDRED MC ADORY Characterized MIKE STEIN
NY T-5 NY 2353-C*	Characterized LEO RABOUINE JAMES TORNEY AGNES WILLIS MOE TANDLER
NY T-6 [redacted]	
NY T-7 [redacted]	
NY T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]

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b7D
b7E

SECRET (U)

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-9 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
NY T-10 [redacted]	Characterized SAM BALLAN Characterized WILLIE MAE MALLORY
NY T-11 [redacted]	NY 100-153249-55 66 66 66
NY T-12 [redacted] (By Request)	NY 100-79303-1995 1995
NY T-13 [redacted] (S) (U)	NY 100-79303-1995 NY 100-117854-144 NY 100-79303-1995 Characterized BLYDEN JACKSON
NY T-14 [redacted]	NY 100-79303-1995
NY T-15 [redacted] (U)	NY 157-1680-6

(U) ~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-16 [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E Characterized JOHN CUTCH
NY T-17 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterized OLIVER LEEDS
NY T-18 NY 3310-S*	
NY T-19 [redacted]	
NY T-20 Former NY 5102-S*	
NY T-21 [redacted]	Characterized JAMES ALLEN
NY T-22 [redacted]	Characterized NADINE ANTONSEN.
NY T-23 [redacted]	Characterized ZENOR ANTONSEN DOROTHY G. SCHNEIDER ROBERT SCHNEIDER
NY T-24 [redacted]	Characterized HERBERT APTHEKER
NY T-25 NY 694-S*	

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-26 [redacted]	Characterized LEON BIBB
NY T-27 Former CSNY 425-S	Characterized LEON BIBB
NY T-28 [redacted]	Characterized LEON BIBB
NY T-29 CG 5824-S*	
NY T-30 NY 4251-S*	
NY T-31 [redacted] (S) (U)	Characterized THOMAS DENNIS
NY T-32 [redacted]	Characterized ISHMAEL FLORY
NY T-33 [redacted] (By Request)	Characterized RALPH HELSTEIN
NY T-34 [redacted]	Characterized ROY INNIS MARION KNIGHT
NY T-35 [redacted]	Characterized ROY INNIS
NY T-36 [redacted]	Characterized CLARENCE JONES

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INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-37	b7D
	Characterized ARTHUR KNIGHT
NY T-38	
	Characterized CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
NY T-39 NY 3245-S*	
NY T-40	
	Characterized ROBERT NIETZ
NY T-41	
	Characterized ROBERT NIETZ
NY T-42	
	Characterized ROBERT NIETZ
NY T-43	
	Characterized ELAINE OSBINSKY Dr. WILLIAM OSBINSKY
NY T-44	
(S) (U)	Characterized WILLIAM PATTERSON
NY T-45	
	Characterized EDDIE PINKNEY
NY T-46 NY 2359-S*	
NY T-47 Former NY 4212-S*	
NY T-48	
	Characterized WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT
NY T-49	
	Characterized DON SMITH

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INFORMANTS: (Cont'd)

Identity of Source	File Where Located
NY T-50 [redacted]	Characterized DON SMITH
NY T-51 [redacted]	Characterized DON SMITH
NY T-52 [redacted]	Characterized MOE LOUIS TANDLER
NY T-53 [redacted] (By Request)	Characterized MOE LOUIS TANDLER
NY T-54 [redacted]	In Characterization of LOUIS MOE LOUIS TANDLER
NY T-55 [redacted]	Characterized WILLIAM ALBERTSON
NY T-56 [redacted]	Characterized HARRY TANSER
NY T-57 [redacted]	Characterized EDMUND TENNERIELLO
NY T-58 [redacted]	
NY T-59	
NY 1190-S*	

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Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York

Date: 2/10/67

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During meeting of National Committee, CP, USA, held in NYC, on 12/3-7/66, a report by HENRY WINSTON on the Negro question revealed much disagreement exists in Party as to whether Party should support Black Power doctrine. Meeting National Negro Commission, CP, USA, held in NYC, on 12/8/66, during which agreement was reached on nine points which are enumerated in details. Another meeting of National Negro Commission, CP, USA, on 11/16/66, heard HENRY WINSTON urge that Party participate vigorously in Poverty Program. In a letter dated 11/14/66, the Negro Commission, CP, USA, instructed all CP Districts to work toward the day when Negro Congressional representation will reach twenty members. According to a source, the CP, USA, looks favorably on groups like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and attempts to connect with and influence and particularly strive to make contacts of a kind that will bring these individuals into the CP, USA. During meeting of NY District Committee on 11/20/66, GIL GREEN said Party should show how Negroes, Puerto Ricans and labor candidates could make break-throughs on all political levels. "The Worker", 12/18/66, carried an editorial which criticized recent US Supreme Court decisions regarding the Georgia Governors race and the JAMES HOFFA case. "Political Affairs," November,

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1966; carried article entitled "Labor and Civil Rights in Chicago", by JAMES WEST. NAT WEINSTEIN, N.C. member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), said on (7/28/66,) that Negroes could not win their freedom in framework of capitalism and that capitalism would lose if it entered in race with socialism. The "Workers World", issue of August, 1966, carried article critical of Pentagon's Policy on Negro servicemen in Viet Nam. Extent of CP involvement in CORE set forth in details. On 8/19/66, JIM TORMEY said CP must get more members of CP caucus on the NALC Committee. STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES, BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL continue to be advisors to the SCLC and MARTIN LUTHER KING.

- P -

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DETAILS:

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

On December 3 - 7, 1966, a meeting of the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) was held at the Hotel Wellington, New York, New York, and it was during this meeting that a report on the Negro Question was presented.

According to the source, the Resolution on the Negro Question was referred by the 18th National Convention, CPUSA to the National Committee. It was apparent from the report given by HENRY WINSTON, the National Chairman of the Party on this subject, that the problem had not been resolved by the leadership. WINSTON's report was so jumbled and incoherent that it was difficult to follow any aspect of it. At one point he was in favor of Black Power and at another point he was not in favor of it. Similarly, he vacillated in regard to violence and non-violence in the civil rights movement.

WINSTON's report was followed by several speeches from the floor. JAMES ALLEN* urged that the CP become the champion of 'Black Power' and its use. JAKE GREEN*, CARL BLOICE* and TOM DENNIS* spoke similarly in its favor. ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Executive Board, CPUSA, vehemently opposed 'Black Power' and the CP's identity with it. JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Board of the CP, also stated he did not want the Party to go all the way in supporting Black Power.

The factor in this regard which is causing the division of views is the qualitative change in the Negro movement since the National Convention, that is, the militant anti-white attacks which have been made against the "Uncle Toms", and the more

moderate civil rights leaders, such as MARTIN LUTHER KING*, U.S.A. ROY WILKINS of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and WHITNEY YOUNG of the Urban League. The U.S.A. CP, USA, which has always asserted itself as the main support for the Negro people, is therefore, in a quandary as to which faction to now support. There were no motions concerning the Draft Resolution and if anything, the division between those supporting and rejecting Black Power was shown to be deeper, irreconcilable and accentuated.

While the Resolution on the Negro Question was accepted as "a basis for further working use of the Negro Question", it is tied with all kinds of strings.

NY T-1
December 12, 1966

On December 8, 1966, a CP National Negro Commission meeting was held at the Wellington Hotel, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

ROSCOE PROCTOR acted as Chairman. After discussing the civil rights movement in all its aspects, agreement was reached on the following courses of action:

1. Full support of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH's Freedom Budget.
2. To fully examine the 1966 elections in order to determine the size of the Negro vote.
3. Set up Negro Commissions in the Far West, Mid West, East, South, and North, and to have Eastern and Western Regional Sections.
4. Elect 20 more Negro Congressmen in 1968, and push Negro representation in all jobs, organizations, trade unions, and government.
5. Bring CP literature to Negro communities and organizations.
6. Try to bring more Negro women into the CP.
7. Hold National Negro Commission meetings in cities outside of New York.
8. Get Negro youth into the CP.
9. Fight white chauvinism both in and out of the CP.

NY T-2
December 9-10, 1966

NY 100-153735

On November 16, 1966, a Communist Party National Negro Commission meeting was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York, N.Y. The meeting was attended by 15 people, among whom were HOSEA HUDSON* and MILDRED McADORY*.

The meeting opened with a report by TED BASSETT* N.Y. on the Freedom Budget. In describing the Budget, the source said it was a proposal by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the President of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), that the United U.S.A. States Government spend $186,000,000.00 to raise the lower income families in the United States, particularly Negroes, to a higher level.

During the discussion that followed, the group was in agreement that this so-called $186,000,000.00 budget could be considered only as a beginning in the war on poverty.

HENRY WINSTON, the National Chairman of the Party, told the group that the CPUSA should participate vigorously in any poverty program.

N.Y. ISHMAEL FLOREY* of the Afro-American Heritage Association spoke on the need to establish a closer relationship between the African people and Americans of African descent. It was his contention that the Negroes in Africa and in the United States are engaged in the same struggle for a greater share of the world's goods.

At the conclusion of his talk, FLOREY recommended that committees be organized throughout the United States which would bring about closer relationships between American Negroes and their brothers in Africa.

N.Y. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT* announced that each CP District would be required to give a report on its Negro membership.

NY T-2
November 17, 1966

On November 21, 1966, the source furnished a document dated November 14, 1966, which he said was sent by the Negro Commission of the CPUSA to all CP Districts. The document was in regard to raising Negro Congressional representation to twenty members, and bore the signature of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON* N.Y. The document was as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

"The 1966 elections are over. The lessons are many and various.

"First of all, the frenzied efforts of the Conservatives and ultra-Rightists to manufacture a new racist weapon, the white backlash, did not have the success reaction expected.

"The backlash is artificially stimulated. The militancy of Negro citizens is founded on substance. City, State and Federal governments have failed effectively to act in response to democratic demands of Negro citizens. Their call that protective legislation be enforced and that guaranteed human and Constitutional rights be immediately rigidly applied has only gone unheeded. These governments utilizing the racist press and police officials have sought to create and bring into operation vicious mob resistance to peaceful demonstrations seeking to attain these ends. These reached their highwater mark in Chicago's suburbs.

"But election results in many states prove conclusively that Negro candidates can expect support from thousands of whites and can be elected.

"The task is to quicken the tempo of this step which not only makes for unity, but will do much to dispel frustration in the ghetto. Some of the results reflect the growing recognition of the monstrous immorality of racism; some an appreciation of mutuality of economic interests; all relect a growing political awareness that we must together face the crisis conditions and danger of war.

"This political growth can be stimulated through a program directed toward getting 20 Negro legislators in Congress in 1968.

"The time is ripe to prepare for such an avalanche. There are six Negroes there now. With the seating of Senator BROOKE of Massachusetts, there will be 7.

"The program calls for an additional 20.

"This is neither unreasonable nor impossible to attain.

"Michigan now has 2 Negro Congressmen. With comparable organizations, effort among unions, ghettos, slums and among churchmen, 2 Negro Congressmen from New York, Illinois and California are not an impossibility.

"In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from:

"Massachusetts	New York - 2
New Jersey	Connecticut
Maryland	California - 2
Virginia	Louisiana
Ohio	South Carolina
Illinois - 2	Michigan - 2
Missouri	Florida
Texas	

"The Southern states will need special attention. The Northern, Eastern and Western States need immediate discussion on this question. That discussion should be introduced immediately.

"Ministerial alliances of all character should be approached as well as all clubs, fraternities and sororities and clubs can be set up for this particular purpose.

"This can stimulate participation in city and state politics."

NY T- 3
November 21, 1966

Attitude of CPUSA toward the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality and related type groups in the Negro Mass Movement.

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has always been interested in attempting to get connected with any movements or groups with the aim of entrenching its own leadership and drawing on that movement or group for members to join the CP. It is especially interested in the militant type of groups and consider these elements as already quite advanced ideologically in terms of recognizing the need for militant action. The CP considers such groups as only a step or two away from a logical realization that they are the type who should join the CP.

The CPUSA looks favorably on groups like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and attempts to connect with and

influence and particularly strive to make contacts of a kind that will bring these individuals into the CP.

The CP is especially interested in groups who have political issues, such as the Vietnam War, consistent with the viewpoints of the CP. Although fundamentally the CP is leery of the Black Power slogan, a slogan which contravenes the proper Marxist Theory on the Negro question, the CP equivocates and attempts to go along with the advocates of Black Power while making gentle criticism.

While the CPUSA itself is too cagey to publicly lead a campaign of open defiance against the draft, the nature of its propaganda, pro-Viet Cong line, and so called anti-War line, is such that it encourages and greets such activity undertaken by CORE, SNCC and other segments of the youth movement.

The CPUSA favors the growth and expansion of groups like CORE and SNCC precisely because of their attitude toward the Vietnam War and anti-Johnson administration policies generally, all of which coincide with the political viewpoints of the C.P.

At the same time the CP moves as carefully as possible in order not to compromise its so-called relationship with the moderate section of the civil rights and Negro movements, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and the labor element led by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

NY T-1
November 23, 1966

2. Plans and Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On November 20, 1966, a CP New York District Committee meeting was held in Suite 7, Hotel Manhattan, New York, New York. The meeting was chaired by GIL GREEN*, and he made a report, which was generally a review of the recent elections held in the State of New York and throughout the nation.

In acknowledging gains by the Republican Party, GREEN contended that the gains were made by the moderate wing of the Party and not by the far right in the Republican Party.

With regard to the results of the New York voting, GREEN said the ultra-rightists were defeated, while big money won for Rockefeller in New York. He said Mayor LINDSAY had lost in New York City on the Civilian Review Board and that due to this, the City, in a short time, would face a crisis with the civil rights issue.

GREEN was of the opinion that the Communist Party should set up committees to draw up a constitution on what New York State should have and how it should be carried out. He said the Party should show how the Negroes, Puerto Ricans and labor candidates could make break-throughs on all political levels.

In regard to the campaign of HERBERT APTHEKER* for Congress, GREEN said the Party made a gain in that it had at least one CP member on the ballot. However, the main weakness was that there were no Negro candidates on the CP ballot. He said the main work of the Party was in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area and that when they went in there, the Negroes said, "You white people leave us alone until you want something, and then you come to us and ask us to vote for you." GREEN said the Party should get around this by putting forth qualified Negro candidates.

NY T-4
November 22, 1966

On October 11, 1966, GIL GREEN and BLYDEN JACKSON* were in contact, during which time GREEN told JACKSON about a meeting scheduled for that afternoon at the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New York City. GREEN said the meeting, called by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH and BAYARD RUSTIN*, would be attended by civil rights leaders from the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn, New York, and would be devoted to finding ways to prevent the dissolution of the New York City Police Review Board.

GREEN instructed JACKSON to attend the meeting along with HERBERT APTHEKER . JACKSON, the source said, answered that he was informed by RUSTIN that it was unnecessary for them to attend. GREEN said he did not think it was good politics, but went along with JACKSON'S decision not to attend.

NY T-5
October 11, 1966

On November 9-13, 1966, CLARA MASSO, East Side Section Communist Party Organizer, New York District Communist Party, was scheduled to attend a National Conference in Washington, believed by the source to be sponsored by the Federation of Negro Women's Clubs.

According to the source, on November 1, 1966, MASSO discussed the Conference with HENRY WINSTON, who expressed delight in her plans to attend the Conference. And in fact, MASSO said there was such enthusiasm over her plans to attend that the National Office of the CPUSA had agreed to pay her expenses to attend the Conference.

NY T-6
November 1, 1966

3. Plans, Strategy revealed in Party Publications

On December 18, 1966, "The Worker", an east coast Communist publication, on page 3, contained an editorial entitled "Ominous Court Rulings", which commented on recent United States Supreme Court rulings dealing with the Georgia gubernatorial race and the JAMES HOFFA conviction. The editorial said the rulings underscored the urgency of re-establishing the labor-Negro-liberal coalition on an even stronger and more militant basis than ever before.

In the Georgia case, the editorial continued, "the Supreme Court, in a 5 to 4 decision, gave the go-ahead signal to the racists of that state to rule the state against the interests of the Negro people, labor and the majority of the people.

"With the dubious appeal to the 140-year old section of the Georgia constitution, adopted when that state was controlled by the slavocracy, the Supreme Court majority abandoned its previous one-man, one vote decision, and gave an illegally elected Georgia legislature dominated by white supremacists the opportunity to pick the vicious racist LESTER MADDOX as governor.

"In the Hoffa case, a Supreme Court majority of 4 to 3 gave its approval to use of criminal stoolpigeons to frame labor leaders, the Negro people and anyone who finds himself in opposition to the policies of the government.

"Both of these anti-democratic decisions are a danger signal. When conjoined with the temper of the JOHNSON administration and the alliance of reactionary Republicans and racist Democrats in the new Congress, it becomes clear that a solid united front of the forces of organized labor, the Negro people and the liberals is an urgent necessity if the interests of the American people are to be defended from the onslaught of their enemies and if the conditions of the nation are to be improved.

"The Supreme Court decisions make it evident that the American people cannot place their reliance solely on the courts to defend them from the conspiracies of the government, Big Business and the racists.

"It is clear that the only real defense can come from the exertion of the political and economic power of the American people. The most effective instrument for doing this in the past period has been the labor-Negro-liberal coalitions. Whatever social advances and political and economic gains have been won by the workers, the Negro people and the nation as a whole have been achieved not by any willing, altruistic grants from the government, the monopolies or the white supremacists, but by the concerted struggles of all forces of progress as expressed in the labor-Negro-liberal coalition."

In concluding, the editorial implores the Negro people, labor and all progressive forces to unite to meet these attacks.

The November, 1966 issue of "Political Affairs," self-described as the theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, USA, carried an article on page 15 entitled "Labor and Civil Rights in Chicago". The author of the article was JAMES WEST.* The following are some of the observations made by WEST in covering the topic:

U.S.A.

The struggles of the Chicago Freedom Movement led by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and AL RABY, WEST said, served to reveal the depth of the malignancy of racism which exists among sections of the white majority and forcefully to dramatize the urgency of combat against white chauvinist ideology and for ideas and policies of unity of Negro and white in their mutual interest.

A reactionary-racist offensive, WEST continued, was mounted under anti-Negro, anti-Communist and white power slogans which signalized the danger of the ultra-Right winning some semblance of mass base through manipulation of fear and confusion in a number of white areas. That menace, WEST said, was further signalized by the outcome of the Georgia and Maryland gubernatorial primaries and storm signals elsewhere in the country.

That reactionary resurgence, WEST contended, concerns all democratic and peace-minded Americans, for the very forces which consciously and actively promote racism are the same ones that most loudly demand further escalation and widening of the war against Vietnam, up to and including a nuclear holocaust. It is these self-same ultras that have persistently aimed their heavy artillery against the labor movement, WEST said.

One of the problems with which the democratic forces, including Communists, must cope, WEST said, is a tendency in some quarters to place the onus of responsibility for racist violence on the victims of 300 years of racism--on the Negro people in general and the civil rights movement in particular. "The civil rights movement went too far", WEST reported the liberals as having cried after the riots.

By the same token, WEST wrote, President JOHNSON justifies the aggression of American troops in Vietnam.

"To these People", WEST wrote, "it is all right to be for civil rights so long as nothing meaningful is done which can actually win those rights, lest one call forth the anger of the racists. What is implicit here is the craven acceptance of the insidious white backlash concept so assiduously propagated by all the big business mass media".

To accept the concept involved in the term white backlash is to accept as right and just a position of white superiority over Negroes and to justify any and all methods employed by racists to put down attempts by all Negroes and their allies to rid "our" country of this shame, WEST observed.

An example of class-conscious people to find excuses for racist action is found in some trade unions, WEST wrote. It is their contention, he said, that the struggle against white supremacist ideas and actions is the province of the civil rights movement, not of the labor, peace and other movements.

In urging corrective action in order to bring about racial harmony, WEST said greater cohesion and unity of all the democratic forces were urgently needed, not only to enhance the effectiveness of each, but to produce the great preponderance and emphatic assertion of power required.

To help bring this new quality into existence, Communists along with other progressives must address themselves also to a number of ideological problems, WEST contended.

WEST proposed that a vigorous assault on bigotry and racist ideology be mounted. In the fight for open housing, there is a great need for concrete, mass, popular educational material which effectively exposes the lies about property values being depressed.

In concluding his premise, WEST said that in working among trade unions, it is necessary continually to relate the struggle against racism with the struggle against the ultra-right. The labor movement is in the fore of all mass organizations in the struggle against Rightist reaction. There are no great obstacles to winning acceptance and understanding of the idea that the struggle against reaction and racism are one, WEST said.

In the midst of these rising struggles for civil and labor rights, for Negro-white unity and against racism, Communists, WEST said, will patiently and tirelessly develop among their fellow workers the ideas of unity and brotherhood, of a society which abolishes insecurity and its fears because it is free from the exploitation of man by man and the oppression of people by people-the idea which makes socialism, Marxism-Leninism, the hope and inspiration of oppressed peoples everywhere.

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B. Other Communist Groups

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)*

The September 27, 1966, issue of "Challenge", self-described as a monthly newspaper published by the PLP in New York City, page 6, carried an article captioned, "New York Cops --- Not Fancy But They're Brutal".

This article claims to have eyewitness accounts of how the New York City Police had treated a man in the Horn and Hardart cafeteria because the man took some extra napkins out of the napkin holder. The article claims that this individual was arrested and his head banged against a glass door by the police.

The October 11, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned "Frisco Fights Back!" The authors of this article are not identified but the article claims the police and "killer cops" started the "rebellion" in San Francisco and the people reacted in self-defense.

The article claims that the police were shooting directly into crowds of unarmed demonstrators and used billy clubs to beat the people to the ground.

The October 11, 1966, issue of "Challenge" page 3, also carried a reprint of a telegram which was sent from the Harlem PLP branch to the San Francisco PLP branch.

This telegram is quoted as follows:

"We of the Harlem branch of the Progressive Labor Party extend to all of our comrades and friends our deepest admiration for the position of unity through revolutionary example in your confrontation with the National Guard during the recent rebellion of our black brothers and sisters in San Francisco".

The November 1, 1966, issue of "Challenge", page 3, carried an article captioned, "G.O.P. Slum Lord and Two West Side Murderers".

This article attempts to show that any one who tries to oppose the managing agent of a building at 410 West 110th Street, New York City, gets killed.

The article claims that two people within the last six months were murdered in the building, both of whom had opposed managing agent DANIEL SOSKIN.

The article claims that the landlord, MAURICE STAHL, is a pal of Mayor LINDSAY and is paying off the police and is also mixed up in the rackets in New York City.

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SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 8, 1966, NAT WEINSTEIN, was introduced as a National Committee member of the SWP at a meeting on Black Power in Seattle, Washington. WEINSTEIN stated at this time that 'Black Power' is racism in reverse. He related that Negroes must be progressive and, in relation to the Black Panther Party, they must build their own Lowndes County Freedom Movement in Alabama. He related that the Negroes must have their own black policy candidate.

He further related that he was a "revolutionary socialist" and that under the socialist system, suppressed sections of society can transform society. He stated that the oppressed people have the future of the human race in their control and that this is 'Black Power.' WEINSTEIN related that he would defend black nationalism, integration, or the rejection of it. He further related that there will be a new kind of separation exclusively for Negroes, which will be financed and led by responsible Negroes.

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that rejection of non-violence is another aspect of Black Power, inasmuch as non-violence has never worked in the world and has never eliminated assassinations and beatings and is wrong.

WEINSTEIN further related at this time that Negroes cannot win their freedom in the framework of capitalism and that when Negroes run their own candidates, it will be a progressive political movement for them. He further related that in any race between capitalism and socialism, it would be impossible for capitalism to survive.

NY T- 7
July 18, 1966

NY 100-153735
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On September 3, 1966, lectures were presented at the West Coast Vacation School, sponsored by the San Francisco and Oakland branches of the SWP, on the topic of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama. The SWP member presenting this lecture stated that she had gone to this county in order to get the feel of the people and to find out first hand what the situation amounted to in this area. This SWP member presented a background of the Black Panther Party in Alabama and stated that the SWP had gotten permission to print a pamphlet on the Black Panther Party. It was further stated at this time that the SWP had a good working relationship with the Lowndes County organization and suggested that any SWP member who could possibly visit this area, should take advantage of this situation.

NY T-8
September 19, 1966

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The election campaign of PAUL BOUTELLE, SWP candidate for Attorney General in New York State, was discussed at the August 25, 1966, membership meeting of the SWP - NYL. CLIFTON DE BERRY, a Party member and campaign manager for BOUTELLE, spoke at length and in detail concerning this candidacy and what it meant to the SWP. DE BERRY stated that he and other Negro SWP members were doing particular work in BOUTELLE's campaign although they were relating it to the SWP's entire election campaign. DE BERRY stated that because the new slogan of the Negro people is "Black Power," in DE BERRY's estimation, BOUTELLE's candidacy had special meaning.

DE BERRY stated that on this occasion the SWP would really have "follow-up" after the election is over inasmuch as the Party is now going to find out the number of Negroes in Harlem who subscribe to "The Militant," and that the Party hopes to form a "campaign committee" including those particular subscribers.

DE BERRY further stated that the SWP will also train each of its Negro members to become effective street-meeting speakers as a result of this election campaign. DE BERRY remarked that there are many Negro "militants" in Harlem whom the SWP expects to reach during this campaign and that the Party is confident that it will reach more of these people because of the new moves currently transpiring in the "Negro struggle".

DE BERRY related that MALCOLM X* and his followers opened many doors for the SWP in Harlem, New York City, and that the militants and nationalists in Harlem would support the SWP election campaign. However, the Party did not know what form this support would take. DE BERRY commented that the SWP had made inroads in Harlem through PAUL BOUTELLE and stated that the Party intends to build a "black Marxist revolutionary cadre" as a result of this campaign.

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DE BERRY continued that an SWP member from Newark had agreed to help the Party in New York City in this election campaign in order to build this cadre and that all Negro SWP members now meet regularly together.

DE BERRY further stated that there are currently many "black militants" in and around the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs who have "no business being there" and that the Party would try to win them to its ranks instead. According to DE BERRY, the SWP would hold street meetings with Negro speakers in Brooklyn and Bronx, New York City, together with Westchester County, New York, during this campaign.

NY T- 9
September 2, 1966

NY 100-153735

Workers World Party (WWP)*

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

N.C.I.

At the WWP National Conference held September 3-5, 1966, in New York City, MAE MALLORY* discussed the situation of the American Negro stating that many Negroes feel that Russia is a racist government as Russia is not helping the North Vietnamese. She stated that 'Black Power' in this country is growing in terms of Black Nationalism rather than socialism. MALLORY stated that the workers of America should be made to see what a great country this could be if it were a socialist country.

N.Y.

In giving the summation of the September 3, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, SAM BALLAN* stated that the potential for Black Power in this country is great. Through unions, the Negroes must learn to take over and lead. According to BALLAN, strong Marxist leaders must be developed or the Negroes must join with a truly revolutionary left organization.

At the September 4, 1966, session of the WWP National Conference, MAE MALLORY stated she had recently received a telegram from ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS*, in China, in which he stated he had been invited to speak at the People's Hall in Peking. She also mentioned that she had been asked to go to Alabama, to campaign for the Black Panther Party, but had refused as she had a great deal of work to do in Harlem, her own community.

NY T- 10
September 9, 1966

The August 4, 1966, issue of the "Workers World"* contained an article entitled, "Rebellion of Black GIs" which alleged that "Washington is desperately trying to conceal the most criminal type of brutality against black troops in Vietnam". The article concluded as follows:

"Washington and the Pentagon, by impressing more and more Black youth into an army which is an exact replica of the racist tyranny in the United States, down to the last detail of brutality, are packing the power of a revolutionary time bomb which could one day blow United States imperialism's war effort in Vietnam to pieces".

The October 6 1966, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled "Green Light for Racists", which stated that "the rise of Maddox", candidate for Governor of Georgia, "symbolizes and is the result of a shift by the entire racist United States ruling class both North and South, away from the policy of tokenism and towards a campaign of unmasked terror against the Black People".

The October 20, 1966, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "'White Backlash' Is a Whip Made in United States of America by Racist Ruling Class" which argued that the so-called "White Backlash" was being used as a threat to keep the Black People permanently imprisoned "in the ghetto compounds."

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information to report

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

1. NATIONAL CORE

a. Location

On October 13, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, Public Relations Director, National CORE, 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agents (SAS) VINCENT J. ASCHERL and JAMES D. BRODY that CORE's National Office has been located on the second floor at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, for the past month, National CORE having last occupied office space at 38 Park Row, New York, New York.

b. Officers

Mr. DON SMITH further advised that the current officers of National CORE are as follows:

FLOYD B. McKISSICK, National Director
LINCOLN LYNCH, Associate National Director LINCOLN ORVILLE LYNCH
JAMES McCAIN, Special Assistant to National Director
DON SMITH, Public Relations Director

On November 4, 1966, JAMES T. McCAIN, Sumter, South Carolina, advised a SA of the FBI that he has resigned his position as Associate National Director of CORE. JAMES McCAIN

c. Membership

On November 15, 1966, Mr. DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised SAS VINCENT J. ASCHERL and [redacted] that CORE has a national membership of 80,000 individuals. b6 b7C

The September 17, 1966 issue of the "New York Amsterdam News", a New York City Negro weekly newspaper, on pages one and two, contained an article entitled "Says CORE Rolls Not Bad Off." According to this article, FLOYD McKISSICK, National Director of CORE, indicated that CORE has not suffered a decline in white membership. This article reflected that according to McKISSICK, "Our racial membership in June, 1966 was 40 per cent white and 60 per cent black. Today, our black membership has increased by 15 per cent while our white membership has not declined." McKISSICK also indicated that CORE membership has increased significantly among middle class Negroes as well as the Negro masses.

d. Chapters

On November 15, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that there are 200 CORE chapters in the United States and 16 of these chapters are in the New York City Metropolitan area.

e. Objectives

On October 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that CORE has, as its primary objective, the implementation of the Black Power philosophy advocated by FLOYD McKISSICK, National Director of CORE. SMITH further advised that this philosophy is to be implemented through a six point program which calls for: (1) development of economic power, (2) development of political power, (3) development of Negro leaders, (4) improvement of the Negro's self-image, (5) protection for its people in various areas throughout the United States, particularly in the civil rights field in the South, and (6) development of a consumer bloc program.

SMITH stated that CORE's concept of Black Power is the black people's use of their talents in those areas where they can make their influence felt to be most advantageous for the Negro. SMITH further stated that the Negro has a tremendous source of power for obtaining benefits for himself. SMITH added that this source has been untapped for years and it is the function of CORE to make the Negro aware of this source of power. SMITH advised that this power can be utilized through the six points which are outlined above. SMITH further advised that these same six points have been frequently employed by other one-time minority groups in United States history. SMITH related that it is time that the Negro realizes that he can accomplish the same.

SMITH related that just as the Protestants are composed of over 300 divergent sects or beliefs, so too in the Black Power Movement, there are divergent groups. SMITH added that while CORE is an organization which always has and still does advocate the doctrine of non-violence in attaining its goals, there are other organizations within the Black Power Movement which would almost certainly advocate violence toward attainment of a common goal with other Negro groups. SMITH indicated that such a group as the Five Percenters, for example, would sharply disagree with CORE's advocacy of non-violence, but would completely agree with the end to be attained - namely, the overall betterment of the black man.

On August 8, 1966, Detective WILLIAM DUNN, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the Five Percenters are a street gang made up of young Negro teenagers who have no respect for law and order. The Five Percenters operate mainly in the Harlem section of New York City and the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, New York.

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f. No Information Regarding Communist Infiltration of CORE on Part of DON SMITH

On October 13, 1966, DON SMITH, previously mentioned, advised that he has no knowledge of any CP influence or control in CORE. SMITH further advised that, undoubtedly, when the various civil rights groups were just emerging some years ago to participate in the social revolution, many CP or CP oriented groups attempted infiltration into various civil rights groups. However, according to SMITH, these attempts were unsuccessful and today there is no known evidence of CP or other subversive influence.

2. STATEN ISLAND CORE

a. Location and Meetings

The Staten Island Chapter of CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the home of HERBERT HINES, JR., Chairman of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE, whose home is located at [redacted] Staten Island, New York.

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b. Officers

The following individuals are current officers of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE:

HERBERT HINES, JR. - Chairman
ERDINE ANTONSEN* - Vice Chairman AKA MRS ZEKOR *ANTONSEN
JUDY SWIFT - Corresponding Secretary

At the present time, no one holds the positions of Recording Secretary or Treasurer of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE.

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c. Membership

At the present, there are only three or four active members in the Staten Island Chapter of CORE and these members pay $3.00 yearly dues. The Staten Island Chapter of CORE has about 70 to 80 associate members, who are members in name only, and they pay $5.00 yearly dues. Some of the associate members of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE are ZEKOR ANTONSEN*, ELAINE OBRINSKY*, Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY*, GAIL SCHNEIDER*, ROBERT SCHNEIDER*, and ED TENNE*.

DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER
MRS ROBERT SCHNEIDER

NY T-11
November 3, 1966

d. Miscellaneous

The current status of the Staten Island Chapter of CORE is uncertain because of a lack of interest among its members. As a result of this lack of interest, the Staten Island Chapter of CORE may cease to function in the near future.

NY T-11
November 3, 1966

3. QUEENS CORE

a. Officers

As of October, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of the Queens, New York Chapter of CORE:

LON DE LEON* Hollis, Queens	Chairman
Mrs. IRENE JONES St. Albans, Queens	Vice Chairman
Mrs. GRACE MIMMS St. Albans, Queens	Recording Secretary
ISAIAH CLINTON St. Albans, Queens	Treasurer

NY T-12
November 23, 1966 CHAIRMAN CORE

For the characterization of LON DE LEON, see CHARLES AUTHELLA BIBB in the appendix.

LEON BIBBS

LEON BIBB
LEE CHARLES

C. LEON BIBB

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4. BROOKLYN CORE

a. Location

The Address Telephone Directory of the City of New York, for the Borough of Brooklyn, dated October 27, 1966, reflects a listing for the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE at 448 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, the telephone number being 857-9200.

b. Meetings

The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE meets on the first Monday night of each month.

NY T-13
December 2, 1966

c. Officers

At an election meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE held on November 7, 1966, the following officers were elected to office for the upcoming year:

OLLIE LEEDS*	Chairman
MAURICE FREDERICKS	Vice-Chairman
KAY FRANCES BETHEA	Treasurer
ANN LITTLEJOHN	Financial Secretary
LEROY AIKENS	"In Charge of Economics"
SHARON GERSON	Acting Secretary

NY T-13
November 10, 1966

d. Membership

The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE has approximately 200 members, about 35 of whom are active. The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE members pay $3.00 yearly dues.

NY T-13
December 2, 1966

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JERALD MICHAEL COVICI

N.Y.

JERRY COVICI* is still a member of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, however, he holds no position of leadership.

NY T- 13
November 16, 1966

5. NEW YORK - HARLEM CORE

a. Location

The Address Telephone Directory of the City of New York for the Borough of Manhattan, dated October 20, 1966, reflects a listing for the New York-Harlem Chapter of CORE, located at 307 West 125th Street, New York, New York, the telephone number being UN 4-8809.

b. Officers

As of October, 1966, the following names were listed as officers of the New York - Harlem Chapter of CORE:

ROY INNIS*	Chairman
CHARLES VAUGHT	Vice-Chairman
ALICE SCOTT	Secretary
ROBERT HARRIS	Treasurer
HARRY TANSER*	Employment Chairman
JOHN SANCHEZ	Employment Co-Chairman
JAMES SPRINGER	Housing Chairman
LEONARD DE CHAMPS	Acting Housing Chairman
BOB DOUGHTY	Fund Raising
JOE JACKSON	Education
JESSIE SCOTT	Community Relations

NY T- 12
November 23, 1966

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6. ROCKLAND COUNTY CORE

a. Officers

The following are the officers of the Rockland County Chapter of CORE:

Dr. CHARLES W. JAMES, D.D.S. Chairman
WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT* Vice-Chairman

NY T- 14
December 8, 1966

7. NASSAU COUNTY CORE

a. Miscellaneous

ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ

ROBERT MINTZ*, who resides at [redacted] Hewlett, Long Island, New York and whose home telephone number is [redacted] is an active member of Nassau County CORE.

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MOE LOUIS TANDLER*, an attorney who resides in Great Neck, Long Island, New York, is not a member of CORE, however, he is Legal Counsel for Nassau County CORE.

MOE LOUIS TANDLER

NY T- 15
December 9, 1966

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NY 100-153735

B. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Coundl will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York Chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC.

I BACKGROUND

Location

The National and NYNALC offices are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T- 4
December 28, 1966

II INTEREST OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) IN THE NALC

On August 1[illegible], 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH* [redacted] New York, New York. JIM TORMEY*, who was present at this meeting, stated that they must enlarge the caucus and they must get more caucus members on the NALC Committee. The following were in attendance besides TORMEY:

JOHN CUTCH, ARTHUR KNIGHT*, MARION KNIGHT*, AND AGNES WILLIS*

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JAMES
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NY T- 16
August 29, 1966

On September 18, 1966, a NALC CP caucus was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. Those caucus members in attendance included JOHN CUTCH, AGNES WILLIS, JIM TORMEY, and ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT. At this meeting, JIM TORMEY criticized AGNES WILLIS for not attending a recent NALC National Board meeting held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. WILLIS defended herself by stating the party had not given her any money to go to Pittsburgh. TORMEY replied that if the party gave her money, the NALC would have left itself open to criticism in the future by someone

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NY 100-153735

asking the question where a working girl had obtained the money to attend the meeting in Pittsburgh. TORMEY suggested that in the future, WILLIS should approach CLEVELAND ROBINSON, the National President of the NALC, and requests funds to attend the National Board meetings which are held outside New York City.

NY T-4
September 20, 1966

On September 28, 1966, a membership meeting of the NYNALC was held at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York. Among those present was CLEVELAND ROBINSON, who stated that the NALC must raise $25,000 in order to open a headquarters which would be visible to the public, and in order to obtain a full time organizer. ARTHUR KNIGHT and AGNES WILLIS attended this meeting.

NY T- 17
October 3, 1966

On October 2, 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held in the apartment of JOHN CUTCH. Present at this affair were the following members of the CP caucus of the NYNALC:

JOHN CUTCH, AGNES WILLIS, ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT, LEO RABOUINE* and EDDIE PINCKNEY*

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N.Y.

NY T-17
October 3, 1966

On October 11, 1966, a meeting of the Executive Board of the NYNALC was held at the headquarters of the NYNALC. Twelve people were present at this affair. At this meeing the idea was expressed that pressure should be placed on VAN ARSDALE, the head of the Electrical Union in order to obtain jobs when they become available. LEO RABOUINE was present at this meeting.

NY T-17
October 12, 1966

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NY 100-153735

On October 20, 1966, a NALC CP caucus was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. At this affair, LEO RABOUINE gave a report to the caucus club on a recent Executive Board meeting of the NALC. It was decided that the NALC could start planning on fighting discrimination in the building trades. This source also stated that the following individuals attended this affair:

LEO RABOUINE, ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT, JOHN CUTCH, and AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-4
October 26, 1966

On October 26, 1966, a regular meeting of the NALC was held at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York. At this affair it was decided to put forth a program concerning the discrimination in the building trades. WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE are to be members of this committee.

NY T-4
October 29, 1966

On November 11, 1966, a special meeting of the Executive Board and the Planning Committee of the NYNALC was held at the headquarters of Local 1199, Hospital and Drug Employees Union, 300 West 45th Street, New York, New York. The purpose of this meeting was to draw up a program of action for the chapter. ARTHUR and MARION KNIGHT, AGNES WILLIS and LEO RABOUINE attended this meeting.

NY T-17
November 18, 1966

On November 19, 1966, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. The matter of replacing ARTHUR KNIGHT on the Executive Board of the NYNALC was discussed. It was felt that it might be possible to do so inasmuch as there are vacancies on the Executive Board because some of its members do not show up at meetings.

NY T- 16
November 23, 1966

NY 100-153735

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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The advisers of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., who reside in New York City, are STANLEY LEVISON*, CLARENCE JONES*, HARRY WACHTEL*, and BAYARD RUSTIN*.

J. H. O'DELL
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

NY T-18
November and
December, 1966

On October 5, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON planned a meeting in his office for 2:00 p.m. that date with CLARENCE JONES, JACK O'DELL* and JOSEPH OVERTON, President of the Harlem Community Council.

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N.Y.

NY T-18
October 5, 1966

On October 5, 1966, at 1:47 p.m., Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the building at 1841 Broadway, New York, New York, wherein his office is located. He was followed by JACK O'DELL at 2:12 p.m., and by CLARENCE JONES at 2:17 p.m.

N.Y.

On October 11, 1966, a person believed to be DOUGLAS PUGH, Assistant Executive Director of HARYOU-ACT, contacted CLARENCE JONES regarding the advisability of PUGH attending the meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisers to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, on October 13, and 14, 1966. PUGH explained that his interest in attending the meeting is because he believes the Ford Foundation is interested in finding out what role it can play now in the Civil Rights

Movement. He added that it might be meaningful for him to sit in on the discussions since they have the entry to the Ford Foundation through himself.

NY T-19
October 11, 1966

On October 11, 1966, CLARENCE JONES told STANLEY LEVISON that DOUGLAS PUGH had informed him that MC GEORGE BUNDY and the Ford Foundation are quite interested in MARTIN LUTHER KING and the SCLC. According to JONES, PUGH said one of the policy discussions of the Foundation is concerned with the programs they might finance in the Civil Rights Movement and that PUGH was directed to see if he could sit in on the discussions that KING and his advisers would be having.

LEVISON stated that he had spoken with an individual from the Ford Foundation for several hours and was told the same thing, that they are interested. LEVISON said he was told that BUNDY wants to give something to the SCLC because he wants to keep his relationship with Senator ROBERT KENNEDY of New York, hoping that when KENNEDY "gets in" BUNDY will be called back at a high level.

LEVISON said he talked to KING about what kind of proposals to make to the Ford Foundation and that LEVISON raised the matter of voter registration in the South on the basis that there is much work to be done and foundations used to support this. He said KING felt this was a top priority for them.

LEVISON felt that PUGH should be invited when they discuss voter registration and its significance in the South. He said JONES should tell KING this and that they should schedule this discussion for a specific day and invite PUGH to be there for it.

NY T- 18
October 11, 1966

CLARENCE JONES, HARRY WACHTEL, and STANLEY LEVISON made reservations on Eastern Airlines Flight 103, departing at Kennedy Airport, New York, at 6:05 p.m., October 12, 1966, and arriving Atlanta, Georgia, at 7:05 p.m., October 12, 1966. STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES planned to stay at the University Plaza Hotel, 635 Fair Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Their purpose in going to Atlanta was to attend a meeting of the SCLC's advisers.

NY T-19
October 10 and 11, 1966

On October 15, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and BAYARD RUSTIN were in contact regarding the question of Black Power and a statement which appeared in "The New York Times" on October 14, 1966, concerning this issue. LEVISON said that when he asked MARTIN LUTHER KING the reason for his positive reply to the question, "Do you endorse the statement issued by other civil rights leaders?", he replied, "I thought we agreed that this is what I would say." LEVISON added he then reminded KING of what he had told him earlier, saying he should say he found nothing in it that he did not agree with, but his own statement to the press was his feeling on the matter. LEVISON explained that the statement was different from the endorsement.

LEVISON commented that "The New York Times" article by GENE ROBERTS was placed in the paper intentionally for they apparently wanted him (KING) to take that position.

RUSTIN said KING had to make up his mind publicly and state whether he endorses the statement or not. LEVISON explained with regard to KING's position that it could be that there was only a certain margin of difference between KING and the others, and KING differs only in the fact that he did not want to ignore or isolate those who have an erroneous slogan at the present time.

RUSTIN mentioned that he had talked to FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), that morning, and his position was that he just did not know why they continue telling "white folks" what their purposes are, and they have been telling the whites for too long what they believe.

RUSTIN made the observation that KING would be in a jam when hundreds of Negroes in the country would be endorsing and signing a statement of this nature if his name was not on it. He said in his opinion that it was a very serious mistake for KING. LEVISON explained that it was his feeling that KING would not sign the statement no matter how many were going to sign it. RUSTIN commented that one cannot continuously put himself in the middle this way, and that was what KING had done again. RUSTIN said that was bad with a large segment of white liberals, and it was also bad with the Negro middle class. LEVISON said he was not convinced of that but added that it may be bad with some white liberals.

LEVISON suggested that RUSTIN should write to KING about this situation. LEVISON mentioned that he had talked about arranging a trip for KING and his wife to Africa and Latin America and place emphasis on the theme of KING's interest in the poor of both white and black, in order that when he returned, he could be the spokesman for both white and black poor.

ANDY YOUNG

NY T- 18
October 15, 1966

On October 15, 1966, LEVISON was in contact with ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Director, SCLC. LEVISON acquainted YOUNG with the story in "The New York Times" that "Doctor King Endorses Racial Statement, Backs Negro Repudiation of Black Power Concept". LEVISON suggested that KING had to write a letter to "The Times" in which he could clearly define where he stood. YOUNG made the suggestion that they needed to say that the press came out and defined the context of the statement in the press and gave a misleading effect to it and the press should not continue to do this. LEVISON said that RUSTIN felt that KING could not stay in the middle; it could do him tremendous harm. LEVISON said he told RUSTIN that KING wanted to be in the middle. LEVISON also suggested that they could also say that KING was endorsing the four principles of that statement.

With regard to the statement to which reference is made, on October 14, 1966, "The New York Times" on page 27, carried an article which was captioned "7 Negro Leaders Issue a Statement of Principles Repudiating 'Black Power' Concepts". Although KING was not one of the signers of the declaration, that statement quoted Dr. JOHN MORSELL, Assistant National Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), U.S.A. as having said that the absence of KING's name was not a rejection by KING of the statement.

The four principles in the statement to which LEVISON referred are:

"We are committed to the attainment of racial justice by democratic process".

"We repudiate any strategies of violence, reprisal or vigilantism, and we condemn both rioting and the demagoguery that feeds it".

"We are committed to integration, by which we mean an end to every barrier which segregation and other forms of discrimination have raised against the enjoyment by Negro Americans of their human constitutional rights".

"As we are committed to the goal of integration into every aspect of the national life, we are equally committed to the common responsibility of all Americans, both white and black, for bringing integration to pass".

YOUNG explained that he felt that KING in his statement should say that while he realized the role of the Urban League and the NAACP, he never thought his role to be

synonymous with theirs, and that while he understood the frustrations of the black people and their disillusionment with the administration, he was not ready to give up. LEVISON agreed with YOUNG. YOUNG indicated that he believed that the administration was trying to divide "us", but that KING was not ready to say so. LEVISON indicated that he would like to get something in "The Times" by Monday.

NY T- 18
October 15, 1966

The "New York Times", Monday, October 17, 1966, on page 42, carried an article captioned "Dr. King Clarifies His Stand". In it KING is reported to have endorsed the four principles contained in the October 14, 1966 statement of the seven Negro leaders. He said, however, that he did not endorse the manifesto because he feared it might be interpreted by the press and public as an attempt to "excommunicate" from the civil rights movement such black power-oriented organizations as the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and ... CORE.

On October 15, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. LEVISON mentioned the article in "The Times" about KING's endorsement of the statement and KING replied, "That just shows you how you can get into a bind". LEVISON said he was convinced that RUSTIN did that; and he thought that RUSTIN wanted to box KING in. LEVISON suggested that the way to handle the matter was to send a letter to "The Times" acknowledging the endorsement of the statement, but adding that the endorsement was of the four principles that KING had always accepted; however, the press had chosen to read this act as a rejection of the Black Power concepts and the organizations and this he could not accept and must clarify what his position was, rejecting Black Power as a slogan and any injury it might cause, but not rejecting the need for participation and power of Negroes.

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KING said he thought that would be the only way out, and he added that what bothered him was that when he made tactical errors, it was usually when he was trying to deal with RUSTIN. LEVISON commented that KING would have to rethink the business of treating RUSTIN as an adviser. KING indicated that it made him look as if he did not have any integrity especially after he told FLOYD MC KISSICK of CORE that he did not sign the petition. KING said he must be in a position where he would not be lumped in with ROY WILKINS of the NAACP and WHITNEY YOUNG of the Urban League.

NY T- 18
October 15, 1966

On October 15, 1966, CLARENCE JONES made the following observations in regard to a statement which appeared in newspapers and which dealt with non-violence:

MARTIN LUTHER KING not only refused to sign the statement, but BAYARD RUSTIN was the one who played the role. What happened was that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) working through RUSTIN, and the Administration working through WHITNEY YOUNG, head of the Urban League, tried to come up with this kind of statement. RUSTIN was prepared to present it to KING but KING would not sign it.

KING said he did not agree with ~~STOKELY~~ CARMICHAEL* U.S.A. on everything but CARMICHAEL does articulate what many of the young people feel. KING asked RUSTIN how he, KING, could have their respect and continue to have a dialogue with them if he signed some statement "by some Mickey Mouse Negroes".

FLOYD MC KISSICK had contacted KING and said he was grateful that KING did not sign the statement.

KING does not want to be cut off from the young people. KING has been working with youth gangs in Chicago, and he knows these gangs reflect the way CARMICHAEL feels. KING knows he can go into a room with these gangs and carry on a discussion with them.

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On October 15, 1966, CLARENCE JONES introduced DOUGLAS PUGH to MARTIN LUTHER KING. JONES described PUGH as the person who has a substantive role in the planning of the Ford Foundation concerning poverty and civil rights. JONES said he felt it was important for KING to talk with PUGH.

PUGH told KING that he had spoken to JONES about MC GEORGE BUNDY, who is ready to move in the civil rights field. KING noted that he was scheduled to meet with BUNDY on Tuesday, October 18, 1966, after which he wants to work out a proposal which will be helpful to the Ford Foundation. PUGH suggested that in KING's meeting with BUNDY the conversation should be broad and imaginative and that KING should talk in terms of big money. PUGH noted the White House Conference on civil rights had suggested a ten year program which has to be financed.

KING suggested that he meet with PUGH after his discussion with BUNDY. PUGH stated that KING could reach him at the Ford Foundation which he recently joined after having worked with HARYOU-ACT and the anti-poverty program.

NY T-20
October 15, 1966

On October 18, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. KING related that he had had a meeting with MCGEORGE BUNDY of the Ford Foundation earlier in the morning in the office of HARRY WACHTEL. KING said the meeting went very well and in fact, the Foundation plans to send some personnel to Atlanta to work out the proposal concerning voter registration in the South.

KING said BUNDY would present the proposal on voter registration to his Board in December, 1966. BUNDY, according to KING, is convinced that the Foundation will make a large grant to the SCLC.

KING then reminded LEVISON of the meeting scheduled for 2:30 p.m. that date in his suite at the New York Hilton Hotel. KING said Dr. KENNETH CLARK, psychology professor at City College, New York, New York, CLARENCE JONES, and ANDY YOUNG would be there to meet with him. LEVISON said he would be there without fail. KING told him to come to Room 3121.

NY T- 18
October 18, 1966

On October 18, 1966, at 2:07 p.m., SAS of the FBI observed STANLEY LEVISON enter the New York Hilton Hotel elevator bank which services the 31st floor. He was observed getting off the elevator at 2:12 p.m., from which he walked to the telephone booth in the lobby where he made several telephone calls. As he was getting ready to get on the elevator at 2:29 p.m., LEVISON met MARTIN LUTHER KING and ANDY YOUNG, who were also waiting for the elevator. They got on the elevator at 2:31 p.m. At 2:36 p.m., Dr. KENNETH CLARK was observed taking the same elevator. He was followed by CLARENCE JONES at 2:36 p.m.

On October 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with JESSE JACKSON, SCLC staff member assigned to Operation "Bread Basket" in Chicago.

JACKSON said he was concerned if LEVISON was planning to come to Chicago next week since he and Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING were supposed to have lunch on Thursday, October 27, 1966, with some Negro press writers, and on Friday, "Bread Basket" meets. LEVISON promised to be there on Tuesday and would work with JACKSON on Tuesday and Wednesday. JACKSON told LEVISON he should come to 5748 Kinpark Avenue, which is located two blocks from the University of Chicago.

LEVISON, in diverting his attention from Chicago to Houston, Texas, said CAROL HOOVER, SCLC field worker, was in Houston working on the SCLC project. He said even though HOOVER has had experience in such things, she should have some supervision because the project is so important to the SCLC.

He described the project as one which has never been undertaken before, and it entails turning to the community and organizing things in the community so that "you are solidly resting on the Negro community".

JACKSON mentioned addressing the American Jewish Congress (AJC), on October 22, 1966, and came away feeling that the relationship with the AJC had not been sufficiently appealed to; that it was necessary to cultivate relationship with the rabbis all across the country. LEVISON replied that reaching the rabbis was not always effective for reaching a slum landlord, because a slum landlord often does not go to a synagogue. LEVISON said he is on the National Executive Board of the AJC, and for the past couple of weeks the Board has been meeting with the new National President, a rabbi from Cleveland by the name of LELYVELD. This rabbi, LEVISON said, was beaten up in Mississippi; he has taken the position that he will not back up because of Black Power", but on the contrary, wants to understand it. In fact, according to LEVISON, LELYVELD had discussions with FLOYD MC KISSICK, Director of CORE, about the topic. LEVISON described LELYVELD as an untypical white liberal since he was not running away or using Black Power as an excuse for diminishing his interest.

Continuing, LEVISON said the thing about LELYVELD that surprised him was that he is an apologist for 'Black Power'. LEVISON said when he, LEVISON, argued that the term Black Power' is not a good slogan but stressing at the same time the need for power and the need for black consciousness, LELYVELD argued that the term "Black Power" is a good slogan. LEVISON said that meant that LELYVELD has a pretty advanced type of thinking. LEVISON said other Jewish groups gravitate toward the NAACP, because it is a case of middle class liking middle class.

The area LEVISON would like to see tapped for support, financial and otherwise, is the Negro community itself. According to him, the Negro community is where there is plenty of money but no one has organized any type of mechanism for getting it, and that one who does this is going to do something revolutionary. He explained that many Negroes do not belong to any social club which raises money for the Negro movement or to churches, but would be willing to give money if they were approached.

LEVISON said he was working on a plan to bring the Negro press to a level of real acceptability and get them tied up to SCLC objectives, and for that he has called a meeting for Thursday, October 27, 1966, in Chicago. He said he would also get together with some insurance representatives and leaders to explain to them that they, along with the "Negro preacher", could have a substantial drive to increase the dividends for their companies. In doing so, a kickback percentage of the gross would in given time go to the SCLC.

In a similar move, CLARENCE JONES has started a program like this for his insurance company, the Intra-American Insurance Company of New York, New York. His program is in conjunction with the AME Church in New York City. The plan, according to LEVISON, works as follows: the church gets the application signed by its members and gets ten per cent of the first year'scommission and one per cent thereafter.

In regard to other SCLC fund raising activities, LEVISON and JACKSON expressed dismay at MARTIN LUTHER KING's plans to go to Jerusalem next year. LEVISON's opposition is due mainly to the efforts of some to commercialize the venture, and to portray the SCLC as a religious oriented organization. In doing so, LEVISON said, many Negroes would feel that they would not want to become affiliated with a church group.

During their contact, JACKSON mentioned that KING would be in New York on Friday, October 28, 1966, but said he did not know the nature of his trip. JACKSON said he would be in New York on Monday, October 31, 1966, to meet with people supporting Operation "Bread Basket".

Finally, the subject of travel costs of SCLC officials who travel from one place to another to speak came up. JACKSON said he wanted to deal with the issue since it costs the SCLC a lot of money to pay for their jaunts. LEVISON said in reply that he flies back and forth at will, never charges the SCLC, never has to ask for permission because he pays his own travel.

NY T-18
October 23, 1966

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On October 23, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact. LEVISON wanted to know if JONES had been successful in contacting JAMES HOFFA of the Teamsters. JONES said there was a possibility that MARTIN LUTHER KING would have an appointment with HOFFA this week in Chicago. JONES remarked that PAUL O'DWYER, New York City Councilman, told him that HOFFA, like other trade unionists, was afraid of the "white backlash" within his ranks. LEVISON said HOFFA needs KING. JONES said KING apparently has reservations about HOFFA and that LEVISON had better set him straight. LEVISON said: "I'm not going to tell him, I'm going to kick his head in". LEVISON referred to the great importance of the Teamsters Union and the fact that KING was too innocent in this area. LEVISON said he would talk to KING about this in no uncertain terms.

NY T-18
October 23, 1966

On October 24, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with United Airlines about a flight to Chicago, Illinois, that night. According to earlier information from the source, LEVISON was going to Chicago on SCLC business.

NY T-18
October 24, 1966

On October 24, 1966, records of United Airlines disclosed a reservation for STANLEY LEVISON aboard Flight 159, which was scheduled to depart Kennedy International Airport at 11:55 p.m. on that date for Chicago.

On October 24, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and Reverend JAMES BEVEL, Administrator of the SCLC Chicago project, were in contact.

LEVISON said a group of students desired BEVEL to speak at the Library Mall on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, Wisconsin, on November 6, 1966. According to LEVISON, BEVEL's appearance would be in connection with a public rally at 3:00 p.m.

BEVEL, after being informed that his expenses would be paid by LEVISON, said he would be willing to appear. LEVISON then furnished him the names of WALTER LIPMAN and ROBIN DAVID as individuals he should contact upon arriving in Madison.

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13.

ANDY LEVISON

N.Y. MRS Later, during the same day, ANDREW LEVISON, son of STANLEY LEVISON, and his mother, BEA LEVISON, were in contact regarding the rally scheduled for November 6, 1966. BEA LEVISON said ANDY's father, STANLEY, would also be in attendance at the rally and in fact, planned to accompany JAMES BEVEL, the main speaker. ANDREW LEVISON is a student at the University of Wisconsin, having entered there as a freshman this fall. N.Y.

NY T-18
October 24, 1966

On October 31, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING's plans to meet with JAMES HOFFA. LEVISON said he had learned from KING that he would not be able to meet with HOFFA that week unless HOFFA could meet on Tuesday or Saturday of that week. LEVISON said KING was prevented from a meeting on any other date that week because of commitments in Pittsburgh and Chicago. With regard to his commitment in Pittsburgh, KING is to address a group at the University of Pittsburgh on November 2, and is to hold a meeting in Chicago on November 3, 1966, with people from various sections of the country.

On October 31, 1966, CLARENCE JONES was in contact with PHILIP SHIPSER of the Teamsters Union to ascertain if HOFFA would be willing to meet with KING on Tuesday, November 1, 1966. SHIPSER said it was impossible for him to do so this week, but suggested JONES contact KING to see if a meeting on November 9 or 10 would be agreeable, and if not, then one day during the week of November 14th. JONES said he would contact KING and then advise which day would be preferable. U.S.A.

NY T- 19
October 31, 1966

On October 29, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact. LEVISON commented that in regard to SCLC fund raising, some method should be instituted whereby the name of a contributor could be researched to determine if he has a greater potential for giving, and if so, he could be made a regular friend of the SCLC.

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14.

RICHARD RUSSELL CONN.

KING said he recently met with DICK RUSSELL, whom he described as a multi-millionaire, a militant opponent of the war in Vietnam, and a former supporter of the Urban League and the SCLC. RUSSELL, KING said, later switched his support from the SCLC to CORE and to the SNCC when these organizations became more active in anti-Vietnam activities. RUSSELL has now become disenchanted with these organizations and would like to resume his association with the SCLC, KING remarked.

KING went on to remark that RUSSELL wanted him to serve on the Board of the "New Politics", since he is so actively involved with the organization. LEVISON cautioned KING to be very reluctant in becoming a member, since the Board is composed of people like Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK, renowned baby specialist. LEVISON said SPOCK and others like him were the kind of people who could guide KING in the wrong direction. U.S.A.

KING said RUSSELL was in favor of organizing a new company which would be half owned by the SCLC. It would be the type company that would sell products which the purchaser could buy knowing that the profits would go to the SCLC. In trying to determine what type company would be more profitable, RUSSELL suggested a retail record and stereo tape marketing operation. LEVISON was reluctant to give his approval for such a venture, adding instead, that he would like to consider the matter in great detail before so doing. KING said he expected to go to RUSSELL's house in the early Spring to attend a fund raising affair which he has planned. RUSSELL, KING said, has promised him $25,000.00 from the affair. KING mentioned that RUSSELL is reputed to be worth eighty million dollars.

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In discussing other ways by which the SCLC could raise funds, KING and LEVISON mentioned that there was a plan to sell sermons for radio dissemination. This plan, LEVISON said, could bring in more than $100,000.00 a year. The problem facing them is to get a sermon writer, since there is such a big backlog of sermons.

NY T-18
October 29, 1966

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15.

N.Y. On October 29, 1966, LEVISON and his brother, ROY BENNETT*, were in contact on that date. LEVISON told him of plans to make MARTIN LUTHER KING a radio minister, "purely", LEVISON remarked, for the money which the SCLC could get by "conning" advertisers, particularly those which sell to Negro communities.

They also discussed the possibility of opening a retail record business for the benefit of the SCLC. BENNETT expressed disappointment because he said the retail record business was not a very good venture to begin with.

LEVISON mentioned that KING was considering membership on the Board of the "New Politics" group. BENNETT said the "New Politics" group centers around ARTHUR WASSOW, a resident of Washington, D. C. He also opined that the "New Politics" group is made up of "screwy" people in addition to being a dangerous group of very naive people who would probably move to the "left", particularly in the international area. BENNETT said KING should not become a part of this group.

JUNIUS GRIFFEN NY T- 18
October 29, 1966

On October 21, 1966, JUNIUS GRIFFIN, Publicity Director of the SCLC, and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact. GRIFFIN said he had been notified that the SCLC's charter in New York State had been revoked because the organization had failed to comply with Article 10-A of the Social Welfare Law, which requires registration by a charitable institution engaged in soliciting funds in the State. As a result of having been so notified, the SCLC will have to re-register GRIFFIN said.

LEVISON said he was notified that their charter had been revoked and that he had already commenced the necessary procedures to correct this situation. In order to do this, it will be necessary to prepare and submit an annual report to the State of New York. Along with the application containing the signatures of MARTIN LUTHER KING and RALPH ABERNATHY, Secretary-Treasurer of the SCLC, will be the annual report, LEVISON said.

NY T- 18
October 21, 1966

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15a.

On November 3, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact, the source advised. JONES asked KING if he had decided when the SCLC conference would be held. KING said he had decided that it should be held subsequent to the elections on Tuesday, November 8, 1966, so therefore, had scheduled it for Sunday, November 13 through 16, 1966.

KING then referred to a recent conversation he had with ANNE FARNSWORTH, and said he had received a promise from her to make a contribution in stocks to the SCLC. He said he did not know how much the contribution would amount to, but was of the opinion that it would be a considerable one.

Another recent contribution, according to the source, came from DICK RUSSELL, who gave KING $5,000.00. JONES acknowledged that he had heard about RUSSELL's contribution from STANLEY LEVISON, since he recently had discussed RUSSELL's willingness to set up a business for the benefit of the SCLC with STANLEY LEVISON. And as a consequence of RUSSELL's offer, LEVISON will meet with JONES next week to discuss the offer.

NY T-19
November 3, 1966

On November 3, 1966, JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in conversation on that date regarding SCLC matters. The first matter considered was the luncheon appointment on November 9, 1966, between MARTIN LUTHER KING and JAMES HOFFA, the President of the Brotherhood of Teamsters). JONES related that he had been successful in arranging the meeting for noon on that date and that it would take place in HOFFA's office in Washington, D.C.

JONES told LEVISON of his recent contact with KING, during which time they discussed the matter of JESSE JACKSON, the head of the SCLC's operation bread basket in Chicago, Illinois, and how his salary would be paid. JONES said the difficulty over his salary was a question of which organization should actually pay him. LEVISON suggested he meet with JONES over the weekend to discuss this matter as well as other SCLC business. This suggestion was agreed to by JONES, but no date was set.

Finally, the source said, LEVISON and JONES talked about the Staff Conference of the SCLC which was scheduled to be held on Sunday, November 13-16, 1966. Both men agreed that in view of SCLC's financial difficulties, they did not think it wise to hold such a meeting at that time. In fact, LEVISON said the SCLC's decision to have so many people attend the meeting and to pay their travel and other expenses to Atlanta, Georgia was untenable. LEVISON said he had reservations about attending and was considering making a suggestion to postpone it until the SCLC could pay off some of its obligations. He said if it did not start to pay some of its creditors, he expected law suits at any time.

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16.

On November 8, 1966, CLARENCE JONES, STANLEY LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING, and ANDREW YOUNG were in conference concerning an article appearing in the "Daily News", a New York newspaper of November 8, entitled "King Woos Hoffa Dollars for his Rights Campaign." KING became disturbed over this article and the possible reflection of association with HOFFA on the civil rights movement and on KING himself. LEVISON and JONES attempted to persuade KING that the article in its context resolved the problem, in that the primary reason for the meeting was that the teamsters have a Negro membership of four hundred and fifty thousand and is the largest organized group of Negroes in the nation. KING maintained that to represent the meeting as anything other than an appeal for funds would be dishonest, and the fact that he would be associating with a crook and a criminal would be in complete opposition to his role of "Man of God". KING also feared that association with HOFFA might alienate other labor leaders.

KING refused to be placated and insisted that before going through with the meeting, he would first have to consult with WALTER REUTHER and RALPH HELSTEIN for U.S.A. their opinions. U.S.A.

NY T-18
November 8, 1966

on November 8, 1966

LEVISON and JONES privately agreed that the leak of the story appearing in the "Daily News" came from HOFFA's headquarters. LEVISON indicated that he believes that REUTHER will advise KING against the meeting and indicated that HELSTEIN has already voiced opposition to the meeting inasmuch as HEISTEIN believes that HOFFA will attempt to use KING.

NY T-18
November 8, 1966

On November 8, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were to depart New York at 9:30 a.m., believed to be on Eastern Airlines Shuttle, November 9, 1966, and arrive at Washington, D. C. at 10:45 a.m., to attend the meeting of MARTIN LUTHER KING and JAMES HOFFA. JONES planned to meet

Eastern Airlines Flight 130 on which KING would arrive in Washingtom, D. C. at 11:29 a.m., November 9, 1966. A party of five, including JONES, KING and LEVISON, were then proceeding to the meeting with HOFFA by limousine.

NY T- 19
November 8, 1966

On November 8, 1966, a conference took place between MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisers; namely, STANLEY LEVISON, CLARENCE JONES and ANDREW YOUNG. Their conference was in regard to the meeting scheduled for November 9, 1966, between KING and JAMES HOFFA and in that regard, KING said RALPH HELSTEIN had advised against the meeting in view of the newspaper article in the New York "Daily News" to the effect that KING was to meet HOFFA to get funds. HELSTEIN, according to KING, was of the opinion that to go through with the meeting would alienate friends in other unions and raise some questions as to what deal was made between KING and HOFFA. KING said he would feel better if he could get out of the meeting.

LEVISON, in view of KING's reluctance to meet HOFFA, said KING should send HOFFA a telegram expressing his regrets for not being able to meet at this time. LEVISON also told JONES that he should contact SHIPSER and have him talk to HAROLD GIBBONS of the Teamsters and try to arrange a meeting between GIBBONS and KING.

U.S. Ky

KING said he was to be in Washington on November 9, 1966, and that JONES and SHIPSER should also come to Washington so that YOUNG could explain to SHIPSER why KING could not meet HOFFA.

NY T- 20
November 8, 1966

On November 9, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and ANDREW YOUNG were in contact during the early morning. JONES took the opportunity to reveal to YOUNG the contents of a telegram he was sending to JAMES HOFFA explaining why KING could not meet him on November 9, 1966.

The telegram, attributed to KING, was in substance as follows:

KING said recent events in Chicago involving a jurisdictional dispute over the organization of hospital workers and the unfortunate article which appeared in the "Daily News" characterizing their meeting as merely an appeal for funds on his part, made it necessary to postpone their luncheon until a more favorable time. Continuing, the telegram pointed out that KING was of the opinion that such a meeting would be misinterpreted by other unions involved in the SCLC Chicago Project. KING said he had hoped that that conflict in Chicago would have been easily resolved, but that his optimism was shattered by a report he received yesterday from Chicago. KING said in closing that in view of the large Negro membership in the Teamsters, he looked forward to meeting HOFFA in the near future.

JONES told YOUNG that it was important to him that he meet with the attorney to smooth over things and that he felt that YOUNG should also meet with the two of them. JONES said he would bring him on the plane to Washington, and then all three of them could confer when they arrived there. YOUNG agreed to meet JONES and the attorney at 11:30 a.m., November 9, 1966, at the National Airport, Washington.

NY T-20
November 9, 1966

On November 9, 1966, SAS of the FBI observed CLARENCE JONES and an unknown male board the 10:00 a.m. Eastern Airlines Shuttle at La Guardia Airport, New York en route to Washington.

On November 11, 1966, CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact during the evening. The contact was to permit JONES to relate to LEVISON what transpired during his two day meeting with the Teamsters. The following is in substance, what took place, according to JONES:

JONES, MARTIN LUTHER KING, President of the SCLC, JAMES HOFFA, President of the Teamsters, HAROLD GIBBONS, Assistant to HOFFA, met on Thursday, November 10, to discuss

problems of the SCLC, particularly those concerning the Chicago operations. JONES said they agreed to cooperate in matters concerning the SCLC. Financial support to the SCLC was promised by the Teamsters after GIBBONS pointed out that it was much easier for the Teamsters to sustain the SCLC on a continuing basis than make an outright contribution. GIBBONS said it was nothing for the Teamsters to provide fifty thousand dollars on a periodic basis in a cooperative program with SCLC.

In describing HOFFA's attitude during the meeting, JONES said he took a very statesmanlike attitude towards the jurisdictional dispute in Chicago. HOFFA promised to enter the dispute on a cooperative basis and agreed that "However the jurisdiction falls on the nature of the work, that's the way they will take it, even if they only get fifteen to twenty per cent of the workers."

LEVISON inquired as to what impression HOFFA made on KING. JONES said he, JONES, did not get a chance to find out as they went their own way when the meeting broke. However, in JONES' mind, he, JONES, has never met anyone as tough as HOFFA.

JONES said HOFFA wants to have an association with the Civil Rights Movement where the Teamsters are involved in organizing workers as he feels there is no trade union movement in this country. In fact, HOFFA said the Teamsters are out of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), "not because they are bandits, but because the Teamsters refuse to ride around in Cadillacs as part of the labor aristocracy".

JONES said during the meeting a committee was organized whose purpose will be to handle matters of mutual concern which arise between the SCLC and Teamsters. JONES said HOFFA designated GIBBONS to chair the committee.

LEVISON and JONES agreed to meet on Sunday, November 13, 1966, in order that JONES might furnish in greater detail what took place during his meeting in Washington. It was decided that LEVISON and his wife would go to JONES' house for the afternoon.

NY T-19
November 11, 1966

NY 100-153[illegible]
RM:err
(20)

On November 17, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and a female believed to be DORIS FILNER, the wife of a business associate of LEVISON's, were in contact. LEVISON mentioned that he was going to Atlanta, Georgia, on Sunday night, November 20, 1966, and that he would remain there until sometime on Wednesday, November 23, 1966. N.Y.

NY T-18
November 17, 1966

On November 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON indicated that he would depart from New York at 9:00 p.m. on that date aboard Delta Airlines Flight 185, for Atlanta, Georgia.

NY T- 18
November 20, 1966

STANLEY LEVISON arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 20, 1966, and expressed an intention to remain until Tuesday, November 22, 1966, conducting business for the SCLC.

NY T- 18
November 21, 1966

On November 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and BILL STEIN, chief fund raiser for the SCLC, were in contact for the purpose of permitting STEIN to fill LEVISON in on developments concerning his proposal to get the Episcopal Church to pay his salary. If the church agrees to underwrite his salary, it would pay the money directly to him rather than to the SCLC. STEIN said the SCLC was suffering a severe difficulty in financing its operations, thus necessitating this type of an arrangement. GA.

Other SCLC personnel, STEIN said, are paid by their respective church groups since the SCLC is rooted in the church, and grounded in its theology. He said ANDREW YOUNG is paid by the United Church; HOSEA WILLIAMS, Projects Director SCLC U.S.A.

of the SCLC, is paid by the United Presbyterian Church; and JAMES BEVEL, Director of the SCLC project in Chicago, is paid by the West Side Christian Parish in Chicago.

After hearing STEIN's comments regarding the matter, LEVISON said he would try to have someone from the SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, type a cover letter for Mr. STEIN's proposal as set out. The letter, LEVISON commented, would go out over the signature of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

NY T- 18
November 14, 1966

On November 12, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and RICHARD RUSSELL were in conference in regard to a suitable date on which LEVISON could discuss in great detail, RUSSELL's willingness to set up a business for the SCLC. It was agreed that LEVISON would go to RUSSELL's home on Wednesday, November 16, 1966, where they would consider the advantages and disadvantages in the SCLC's involvement in a business venture. LEVISON indicated that he would take an early afternoon train to Hartford, Connecticut, and upon his arrival there would call RUSSELL.

NY T- 18
November 12, 1966

On November 10, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with ADELE KANTER, Director of the New York, New York office of the SCLC, regarding a request from the "Student Afro-American Society" for the SCLC to furnish two speakers to participate in a program on Saturday night, December 3, 1966. KANTER described the organization as mainly a Negro group at Columbia University, New York, New York, and LEVISON indicated that he was familiar with this group.

NY 100-153735
RM:err
(22))

KANTER, in elaborating on the fund raising program to be presented by the organization, said there would be a seminar following speeches by FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), JAMES FARMER, former National Director of CORE, and JAMES MEREDITH. After hearing this, LEVISON said the SCLC would not furnish speakers to participate because it was an affront to the SCLC to follow the other speakers. KANTER was told by LEVISON to inform the organization that the SCLC did not have speakers available for such a seminar, in view of the fact that it did not have adequate time to prepare them.

LEVISON was asked if he had given any more thought to the Christmas card idea. He told KANTER that he had studied the card entitled, "The Children of Birmingham", but said he had not decided whether it should be sent out by the SCLC. He said he was conferring with a friend of his who is knowledgeable on copyright matters, and upon getting her decision would decide whether the card should be mailed.

LEVISON mentioned to KANTER that he had recently conferred with JESSE JACKSON, and had learned that JACKSON was getting some good results from Negro businessmen in Chicago, Illinois, on pledges of $500.00 and $1,000.00 a year. JACKSON mentioned to LEVISON that he urgently needed some sort of plaque he could give these businessmen in return for their gifts. LEVISON instructed KANTER to call some companies who make such plaques and find out about having them make some for the SCLC.

NY T-18
November 30, 1966

On November 30, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation were in contact. LEVISON said he had learned that MARTIN LUTHER KING's appearance before the group had been changed to December 15, 1966. KING, according to LEVISON, would be the only speaker when he appeared before the Committee of Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF.

NY 100-153
RM:err
(3)

MILLER mentioned that he was planning to bring together a group of people on Tuesday, December 6, 1966, to discuss matters concerning urban problems. LEVISON, after being told of MILLER's plans, said he would like to bring DICK RUSSELL. LEVISON described RUSSELL as a person who has had some very interesting work in Hartford, Connecticut, and a very close friend of the SCLC who could contribute something to the meeting. MILLER was receptive to this suggestion.

NY T-18
November 30, 1966

On November 30, 1966, LEVISON and DICK RUSSELL were in contact concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING's appearance before the Senate Hearings concerning urban problems being conducted by Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. LEVISON noted that since KING is to appear on December 15, 1966, MICHAEL MILLER was having a few people together on December 6, 1966, to discuss and prepare a few things for KING. RUSSELL indicated that he would be pleased to attend this meeting.

LEVISON told RUSSELL his work on "Freedom Brands" trademark was progressing nicely and that it would be published through distributors with a royalty for the SCLC.

NY T- 18
November 30, 1966

On November 30, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON told MARTIN LUTHER KING that he had completed the paper on the guaranteed annual wage and wanted to know where he should send it. KING told LEVISON to send it to CHAUNCY ESKRIDGE, a Chicago Ill. attorney.

LEVISON mentioned an article which appeared in the December, 1966 issue of "McCalls" magazine and said JOAN DAVES, Publishers Representative, was very upset because she was not contacted before. In describing the article LEVISON said it had to do with the SCLC and KING. KING said the article was actually written by JULIUS GRIFFEN, Public Relations Director of the SCLC, and that $500.00 was received by the SCLC for the article.

KING and LEVISON discussed the possibility that WYATT WALKER, the former Executive Director of the SCLC, might return to the SCLC. LEVISON pointed out that WALKER's position as President of the Educational Heritage Company was terminated a short time ago and that he is now Chairman of the Company. LEVISON said WALKER could not live on the salary he receives as Chairman, and therefore, was considering a return to the SCLC. KING acknowledged that WALKER had made mention of the fact that he would consider returning to the SCLC, and that KING was considering placing WALKER in charge of the Chicago operations of the SCLC. LEVISON expressed disappointment in hearing this, pointing out that he did not think WALKER could fill the bill in view of his shortcomings.

KING mentioned that he had recently received word from Sweden that they have $2,500.00 which they would send to him in December.

NY T-18
November 30, 1966

NY 100-153735
RM:err
(24)

On December 8, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING met with MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation and HARRY WACHTEL, in WACHTEL'S law office, to discuss the Ford Foundation's plans to give a grant to the SCLC.

NY T-18
December 8, 1966

On December 12, 1966, MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON were in contact in reference to KING'S testimony before the Senate Committee on urban affairs headed by Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF. LEVISON commented that he would meet with MICHAEL MILLER on December 12, 1966, and that they would complete their work on December 13, 1966, and would then submit their work for KING'S comments and observations.

KING stated that he was still thinking about what he should say to the Committee since he did not want to repeat what other civil rights leaders had said. LEVISON agreed that it was a problem, but said material coming from academic people which makes mention of the inequality of the distribution of income would be something new. LEVISON stated that the guaranteed income which KING would testify to would be new. LEVISON noted that despite prosperity in the country, the problems of the cities were not being solved, and therefore, the guaranteed annual income would be a positive suggestion.

KING noted that he must repeat what others testified to; that the war in Vietnam was standing in the way of implementing the things that he urged. He indicated that he must be strong on that point, since it was an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruption, and riot. LEVISON said KING'S testimony would have to be analytical and passionate at the same time. They agreed that something could be done with the guaranteed annual income, giving facts and figures to support their position.

NY T-18.
December 12, 1966

NY 100-153738
RM:err
(25)

On December 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING conferred. They decided that KING, LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG would meet in KING's hotel suite at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York City, on December 14, 1966, to go over KING's testimony before the Senate Committee on urban matters on Thursday, December 15, 1966. At LEVISON's suggestion, KING agreed that MICHAEL MILLER of the Ford Foundation should also attend. LEVISON mentioned that he and MILLER had been working on a memorandum which KING would use during the hearing to present the program and the views of the SCLC.

NY T-18
December 13, 1966

On December 13, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER were in contact. They discussed the memorandum they were preparing for MARTIN LUTHER KING's use when he testified before ABRAHAM RIBICOFF's committee on Thursday, December 15, 1966. LEVISON wanted MILLER to accompany him to KING's hotel suite at the New York Hilton on Wednesday, December 14, 1966, to confer about KING's appearance.

NY T-18
December 13, 1966

On December 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and MICHAEL MILLER agreed to meet that afternoon in MILLER's office at the Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Avenue, New York City, to discuss SCLC business.

NY T-18
December 14, 1966

On December 14, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES were in contact concerning KING's appearance before Senator ABRAHAM RIBICOFF's committee on December 15, 1966. LEVISON desired some figures concerning population which JONES had compiled. JONES' figures reflected that 78 of the

largest cities in the United States now have a Negro population of 20 to 25 per cent and that by 1970, 25 of these cities will have a Negro population of over 50 per cent. It was JONES' opinion that the financial and business communities in these cities will not abandon the inner urban center of the happenstance of the ghetto, but will solve the problem of the ghetto rather than turn the city over to the black majority. JONES felt that the political structure would be dominated by the particular urban character of the population.

NY T-18
December 14, 1966

On December 20, 1966, STANLEY LEVISON was in conference with THOMAS OFFENBERGER of the SCLC Public Relations Office. OFFENBERGER mentioned that the SCLC had received an inquiry from "The New York Times" and "The Washington Post" as to whether the SCLC desired to run an advertisement in the economic review section of these publications in January, 1967. LEVISON instructed OFFENBERGER to make certain that no advertisement appeared, since to do so, would tend to give the impression to the public that the SCLC was well-off financially.

OFFENBERGER noted that MARTIN LUTHER KING had turned over the reigns of the SCLC on December 19, 1966, and went to Chicago, Ill., for a press conference concerning the housing project he plans to undertake in that city. After the press conference, King was scheduled to take off for some time.

OFFENBERGER noted that due to KING'S efforts in writing his book, the fund raising projects of the SCLC in Houston, Texas and South Carolina, had been postponed until March, 1967.

NY T-18
December 20, 1966

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

JAMES ALLEN

JAMES ALLEN was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, June 22 to 26, 1966. (S) W

[NY T-21
July 5, 1966] (S) W

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On September 14, 1965, source advised that on September 13, 1965, ERDINE ANTONSEN discussed the CP on Staten Island, New York and ERDINE ANTONSEN stated that she and her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, were then affiliated with the CP. Source further advised that ERDINE ANTONSEN also stated that she desired to get a discussion group going in order to inform people about Socialism and Communism. (S) W

[NY T-22
September 14, 1965] (S) W

ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On February 25, 1963, the source advised that at a CP meeting which was held on Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963, ZEKOR ANTONSEN was described as "Chairman of the Party on Staten Island and recognized as such". (S) W

[NY T-23
February 25, 1963] (S) W

NY 100-153735

HERBERT APTHEKER - SI

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, June 22 to 26, 1966.

NY T-24
June 30, 1966

SI

SAM BALLAN

SAM BALLAN is National Chairman of the Workers World Party.

NY T-10
November 17, 1966

SI

TED BASSETT

"The Worker", January 17, 1967, in its masthead lists T.R. BASSETT as a member of the editorial staff of that publication.

SI

ROY BENNETT

As of July 16, 1966, ROY BENNETT was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America.

NY T-25
July 16, 1966

CHARLES AUTHELLA BIBB also known as
Leon A. Bibb, Leon Bibbs,
C. Leon Bibb, Lee Charles,
Lon De Leon

On two separate occasions in 1954, the source advised that LEON BIBB, who was a member of the Executive Board of People's Artists, Incorporated, to his, source's

knowledge, was a member of the CP as of the Fall of 1953 and March and August, 1954. Source could not furnish any specific proof of actual CP membership, however, this source believed that LEON BIBB was a CP member inasmuch as statements made by associates of BIBB at People's Artists indicated that BIBB, as well as a majority of the members of the Executive Board at People's Artists, were CP members.

NY T-26
1954

On January 7, 1954, source made available information which reflected that LEON BIBB, [redacted] Jamaica, Long Island, New York, was a subscriber to "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker" as of 1953. On November 3, 1954, source made available information which reflected that LEON BIBB, [redacted] Corona, New York, was a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker" as of 1954.

b6
b7C

NY T-27
January 7, 1954
November 3, 1954

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The "Daily Worker" was a daily East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On February 21, 1954, the source advised that LEON BIBB was one of the speakers at a forum entitled "Kachaturian on Creative Boldness in Music" held at the Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS), New York City, in February, 1954.

NY T-28
February 21, 1954

NY 100-153735

The JSSS has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CARL BLOICE

CARL BLOICE was in attendance during a session of a National Committee meeting, CP, USA, which was held in New York, New York, on December 3, 1966.

NY T-29
December 3, 1966

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

The April, May and June, 1966 issue of "Rights", a self-described publication of the Emergency Civil Liberities Committee* (ECLC), states that at the annual meeting of the National Council of the ECLC, which was held in New York City on April 23, 1966, "STOKELY CARMICHAEL", organization executive, Atlanta, was elected a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

A characterization of the ECLC is attached.

JERALD MICHAEL COVICI

On May 27, 1963, the source advised that JERRY COVICI attended a forum sponsored by the Brighton Beach CP Club, held on May 26, 1963, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on the Mc Carran Act.

NY T-4
May 27, 1963

On February 27, 1964, the source made available information to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "JERRY'S house".

NY T-30
February 27, 1964

On the evening of March 4, 1964, SAS of the FBI observed JERRY COVICI among a group of approximately seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

On September 4, 1964, the source furnished information reflecting that JERRY COVICI had attended a recent club meeting of the Kings County CP (KCCP) and was believed to be a probable speaker at the next meeting of this CP Club.

NY T-30
September 4, 1964

JOHN CUTCH

JOHN CUTCH, as of December, 1966, was a member of the Miscellaneous Section, Industrial Division, New York District CP and attended the convention of the New York State CP at New York, New York, on June 10-12, 1966.

NY T-16
January 10, 1967

TOM DENNIS

THOMAS DENNIS is chairman of the Michigan District of the CP.

NY T-31
May 31, 1966

NY 100-153735

ISHMAEL FLORY

ISHMAEL FLORY attended the 18th National Convention, CP, USA, which was held in New York, New York, on June 22 -26, 1966. He was an alternate delegate from the Illinois CP. (U)

[NY T-32
September 30, 1966] (U)

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN is Chairman of the New York District Communist Party (CP) and a member of the District Board and Committee. (U)

[NY T-4
July 13, 1966] (U)

JAKE GREEN

In December, 1966, JAKE GREEN attended a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, held in New York City on December 3-7, 1966. (U)

[NY T-2
December 8, 1966] (U)

RALPH HELSTEIN

During 1964, source asked RALPH HELSTEIN (President of the United Packing House Workers of America) if he was a Communist. Helstein replied to the effect that he probably could be considered a Communist in view of the nature of his beliefs. HELSTEIN did not elaborate or explain this statement. (U)

NY T-33
During 1944 (4)

NY 100-153735

HOSEA HUDSON - ST

HOSEA HUDSON attended an enlarged meeting of the National Executive Committee (NEC), Communist Party (CP), USA, held in New York, New York, during the period of May 21-23, 1963.

NY T-29
May 27-28, 1963

ROY INNIS

On November 17, 1964, the source advised that the Harlem Freedom Forum* held an open forum on November 15, 1964, at 854 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New York. Source stated that ROY INNIS of CORE spoke at this forum on the results of the recent election.

NY T-34
November 17, 1964

On May 26, 1966, source advised that the Organization of Afro-American Unity* (OAAU) sponsored "Malcolm X Day", which took place on May 19, 1966, in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, New York, New York. Source further advised that ROY INNIS of Harlem CORE was among those who took part in the "Malcolm X Day" program.

NY T-35
May 26, 1966

BLYDEN JACKSON - ST

BLYDEN JACKSON was in attendance at the first session of the New York District CP Convention, held at Central Plaza, New York, New York, on June 10, 1966.

NY T-13
June 13, 1966

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

The source advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League.

NY T-36
February 26, 1957

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-25
February 12, 1966

ARTHUR KNIGHT - 57

As of September 28, 1966, ARTHUR KNIGHT was the Chairman of the Eleventh Assembly District Club of the Harlem CP.

NY T-37
September 28, 1966

MARION KNIGHT - 57

MARION KNIGHT, as of January, 1967, was a member of the 11th AD Club of the Harlem CP.

NY T-34
January 10, 1966

NY 100-153735

OLIVER LEEDS

On October 21, 1964, the source advised that during a meeting of the Press Club, Kings County Communist Party (KCCP), held on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, LEO RABOUINE, a member of this club, was overheard to say that OLIVER LEEDS had "once been a Party member and no longer was".

NY T-17
October 21, 1964

On November 10, 1964, source further advised that OLIVER LEEDS, from the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, was one of the speakers at a forum sponsored by the Crown Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant Clubs, KCCP, held on October 31, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-17
November 10, 1964

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-25
April, 1964

NY 100-153735

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

NY T-38
June 29, 1966

MALCOLM X LITTLE
also known as Malcolm X

It is to be noted that MALCOLM X LITTLE is described in the characterization of the OAAU, which is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

LINCOLN ORVILLE LYNCH

On October 21, 1962, source furnished information that the name of Mr. LINCOLN LYNCH, [redacted] West Hempstead, New York, was maintained by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York, New York, as a probable subscriber to the magazine "Freedomways". b6 b7C

NY T-39
October 21, 1962

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, is contained in the Appendix attached hereto. The magazine "Freedomways" is mentioned in this characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated. The American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) is also mentioned in the characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix section attached hereto.

NY 100-153735

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

WILLIE MAE MALLORY was involved in a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in 1961 as a result of which she was indicted and convicted for kidnapping. The North Carolina Supreme Court reversed the conviction in January, 1965, on the grounds that Negroes were systematically excluded from Grand Juries in North Carolina. For approximately two years, Mallory has been active and influential in the WWP, which organization furnished Mallory propagandistic and financial support during her court fight. In May, 1965, Mallory was reindicted on kidnapping charges by the Union County, North Carolina, Grand Jury.

NY T-10
May, 1965

MILDRED MC ADORY

As of December 10, 1966, MILDRED MC ADORY was on the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-4
December 10, 1966

ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ

On October 4, 1943, the source advised that ROBERT F. MINTZ had been made a member of the State Bureau of the CP of Connecticut on October 3, 1943. Source further advised that Mintz attended a CP Labor Committee meeting on March 28, 1944. Source stated that Mintz attended the state meeting of the Communist Political Association (CPA), Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 3, 1945.

NY T-40
October 4, 1943

The CPA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1948, the source advised that MINTZ was a member of a CP Club in Chicago, Illinois. On April 14, 1949, source further advised that MINTX was still a CP member in Chicago.

NY T-41
1948
April 14, 1949

On June 14, 1946, source advised that MINTZ attended a Board Meeting at the Hartford, Connecticut CP Headquarters and source in 1946, also advised that MINTZ attended several meetings of the Industrial Concentration Branch of the Hartford CP from May to December, 1946.

NY T-42
June 14, 1946

ELAINE OBRINSKY

On October 30, 1953, the source advised that as of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY'S home.

NY T-43
October 30, 1953

Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY

On April 14, 1954, source advised that as of April, 1954, Dr. WILLIAM OBRINSKY, was a dues paying member of the CP, USA.

NY T-43
April 14, 1954

The "Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of December 14, 1962, carried an article entitled "Obrinsky Takes the 5th in Probe of Red Links". According to this article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY appeared as a witness at a subcommittee hearing of the House Un-American Activities Committee, held in Washington, D.C., on December 13, 1962. The article stated that Obrinsky "declined to tell House probers yesterday whether he is now or has ever been a member of the Communist Party". According to the article, OBRINSKY "invoked the Fifth Amendment more than 30 times in declining to answer all committee questions".

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

The Fall, 1966 issue of "Freedomways", described as a quarterly review of the Negro freedom movements, describes J. H. O'DELL as Associate Managing Editor of that publication.

"Freedomways" is characterized in the Glossary of Organizations.

WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, during a meeting of the N.C., held in New York, New York, on December 3-8, 1966.

NY T-44
December 9, 1966

NY 100-153735

EDDIE PINCKNEY

EDDIE PINCKNEY was in attendance at a meeting of the New York District CP Committee, which was held on February 4, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-45
February 5, 1962

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, Page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly".

NY T-46
September 25, 1963

The source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-47
February 19, 20, 1964

The source advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-2
January 21, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, Page 27, Column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CP, USA, and is a member of the Trade Union Commission of the New York District CP.

NY T-4
January 14, 1966

DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 3, 1961, source advised that on July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, United States of America (USA) meeting on Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, husband of DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER, stated that DOROTHY GAIL SCHNEIDER goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 16, 1962, source further advised that on January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT

SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-23
July 3, 1961

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On October 5, 1964, source advised that on October 4, 1964, ROBERT SCHNEIDER attended a CP, USA meeting which was held at his residence, [redacted] Staten Island, New York.

b6
b7C

NY T-23
October 5, 1964

On February 2, 1966, source further advised that in February, 1966, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that no CP meetings have been held in Staten Island, New York, in the recent past because of the inability of members to get together because of conflicting employment schedules and shift work.

NY T-23
February 2, 1966

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT

On January 12, 1962, source advised that at a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT was one of the members present.

NY T-48
January 12, 1962

On November 14, 1962, source advised that on November 13, 1962, SCOTT met in Nyack, New York, with IRVING POTASH of the National Office, CP, USA, and several other CP members.

Source further advised that at this meeting a draft of a new program for a reorganized CP National Railroad Group was read and discussed. Scott stated at this meeting that he did not have enough seniority to go back into railroad employment, but would work with the railroad group as much as possible.

NY T-48
November 14, 1962

On August 28, 1962, source advised that IRVING POTASH, as of August, 1962, was Labor Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-25
August 28, 1962

DON SMITH

On November 16, 1964, source advised that on November 12,1964, a fund raising affair for the "People's World" (PW) was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that speakers at this affair told of the work of the 'PW' and its staff and urged those present to support the paper. DON SMITH gave greetings to those present from CORE.

NY T-49
November 16, 1964

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

On December 18, 1964, source advised that DON SMITH, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the 'PW,' which subscription was to expire on December 19, 1965.

b6
b7C

NY T-50
December 18, 1964

On September 3, 1965, source advised that DON SMITH, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the "PW", which subscription was to expire on September 4, 1966. b6 b7C

NY T-50
September 3, 1965

On April 5, 1965, source advised that on March 27, 1965, the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACPFB) held their 15th Annual Conference at 118 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that DON SMITH was one of the speakers at this Conference and Smith told briefly of the recently held civil rights demonstrations in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama. Source further stated that SMITH also urged the LACPFB to participate in civil rights activity and to help in any way to support the civil rights movement.

NY T-51
April 5, 1965

On June 18, 1965, source advised that on June 13, 1965, the LACPFB held their 15th Annual Festival of Nationalities at 330 South Ford Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. DON SMITH was among those in attendance at this Festival, which is held each year to raise funds for the work of the LACPFB.

NY T-51
June 18, 1965

MOE LOUIS TANDLER

On March 17, 1947, source advised that MOE LOUIS TANDLER was a member of the Jefferson Section of the CP in 1947.

NY T-52
March 17, 1947

On November 24, 1964, source advised that ELSIE GILMAN resided at [redacted] Little Neck, New York. Source further advised that a person driving a car bearing New York license number [redacted] parked the car in the vicinity of the apartment of ELSIE GILMAN at this address, a few days prior to November 24, 1964.

b6
b7C

NY T-53
November 24, 1964

On November 30, 1964, Mrs. MARY MEYER of the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau, Mineola Office, New York, advised an SA of the FBI that registration license number [redacted] was registered and issued to MOE TANDLER of [redacted] Great Neck, New York.

On May 18, 1965, SAS of the FBI saw MIKE STEIN and DAVID PERRY BENNETT drive up to the residence of LIONEL BYELIN, [redacted] Great Neck, New York. These SAS saw MIKE STEIN and DAVID PERRY BENNETT enter this residence.

On May 18, 1965, at about 9:22 PM, the same SAS observed a car bearing New York license number [redacted] parked in front of [redacted] Great Neck, New York, and a man was observed to enter this residence after he departed from this automobile.

On May 20, 1965, Mrs. MARY MEYER, mentioned above, advised an SA of the FBI that registration license number [redacted] was registered to Moe Tandler, [redacted] Great Neck, New York. This car was described as a 1961 black Comet sedan. TANDLER has two automobiles registered to him.

On April 23, 1965, source advised that MIKE STEIN was the Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, as of that time.

NY T-4
April 23, 1965

On June 24, 1964, at about 8:30 PM, SAS of the FBI observed LIONEL BYALIN meet with WILLIAM ALBERTSON in the vicinity of Great Neck, New York, and they proceeded to BYALIN's residence at [redacted] Great Neck, New York, and both men entered this home. This same night these SAS of the FBI observed cars parked in front of this home. The cars observed bore New York licenses that were issued to DAVID PERRY BENNETT and to ELSIE GILMAN by the New York State Motor Vehicle Bureau.

b6
b7C

In January, 1964, source advised that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was then New York State CP Organizational Secretary.

NY T-54
January, 1964

On August 27, 1964, source advised that the meeting of June 24, 1964, held at the home of LIONEL BYALIN at [redacted] Great Neck, New York, was a meeting of the Nassau County Board of the CP.

NY T-30
August 27, 1964

HARRY TANSER

On June 27, 1957, source advised that HARRY TANSER held the positions of Assistant Organizational Secretary, Press Director,

and Assistant Membership Director of the Queens County CP.

NY T-55
June 27, 1957

On October 19, 1961, source advised that the subject's application for membership was accepted at a meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), New York Local, held at 116 University Place, New York, New York.

NY T-56
October 19, 1961

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 9, 1964, source stated that HARRY TANSER was employed as the New York Organizer for the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI), which is also known as the Spartacist Committee and Spartacist Group.

NY T-56
October 9, 1964

EDMUND TENNERIELLO
also known as
Ed Tenne

MEMBER CORE

On July 15, 1948, source advised that EDMUND TENNERIELLO attended the State Convention of the New Jersey CP, which was held at the Hotel Princeton, Lakewood, New Jersey, on July 10 and 11, 1948.

NY T-57
July 15, 1948

NY 100-153735

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is a CP, New York District functionary in charge of Trade Union activities.

NY T-4
April 25, 1966

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

HARRY WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-58
December, 1949

The NLG is characterized in the Appendix.

HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-59
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LENORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the King's County CP.

NY T-59
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735

JAMES WEST

In January, 1967, JAMES WEST was Director of the Midwest Trade Union Activities, CP, USA.

NY T-29
January, 1967

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS

Chief of Police A. A. MAUNEY, Monroe, North Carolina, in August, 1964, advised that ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS was indicted for kidnapping following a racial incident in Monroe, North Carolina, in August, 1961, by the Union County, North Carolina, Grand Jury. Following the indictment, WILLIAMS reportedly fled to Cuba.

The Summer-Fall, 1965 issue of "Black America", self-described as "the theoretical journal of RAM - Revolutionary Action Movement, Black Liberation Front of the United States of America", described ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS as "Chairman-in-Exile of the Revolutionary Action Movement; Premier of the African-American Government-in-Exile".

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS was a member of the CP, USA, New York District Board, as of December, 1966.

NY T-4
January 10, 1967

APPENDIX

1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES, Also Known As AIMS

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CP, USA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 East 30th Street, New York, New York, and issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

NY 100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM
Also known as Harlem Freedomways Forum, Freedomways Forum

A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted LILLIAN MARTINEZ during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings. This organization would be called Freedomways Forum and in appearance would be a non-CP organization, but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished.

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th Assembly District Club of the Harlem CP was held at 2235 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP.

The source advised on September 16, 1964, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the HFF held at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, on September 14, 1964, it was decided to change the name HFF to Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF).

The source advised on May 20, 1965, that there was no established headquarters for the HFF at that time, and that meetings of the HFF were held at the homes of various members.

The source advised on May 20, 1966, that the HFF had cancelled its Post Office box and was no longer holding meetings or engaged in any activity. The source also advised that the leaders of the HFF had agreed they would reactivate that organization if and when it suited their purpose.

APPENDIX

2.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM
Also known as Harlem Freedomways
Forum, Freedomways Forum

A second source advised on October 13, 1963, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

The July 7, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, published a statement of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, stating that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had been expelled from the CP.

A third source advised on May 12, 1966, that LILLIAN MARTINEZ was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

NW 100 153735

APPENDIX

X.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held at the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of Education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On February 28, 1966, a confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

APPENDIX

2.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)(CONT'D)

On April 12, 1966, the same confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

NY 100-153735

PEOPLE'S ARTISTS, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., reflects the following concerning People's Artists, Incorporated:

"1. Cited as a Communist front.
"(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, P. 392.)"

NW 100 153735

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine, "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper, and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnapping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from an RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active, however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) New York Local (NYL) was founded in 1938 in New York City.

A second source stated on May 20, 1966, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
February 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title — Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character — Internal Security - C

Reference — is made to report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

0-17 (Rev. 4-26-65)

FILE COPY

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

Date 2/24/67

To SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

From Director, FBI (100-442529)

Subject: CIRR
IS - C

Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA [redacted] ☐ Letterhead
dated 2/10/67 at NEW YORK

☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____.

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.

☐ **Substantive Error** - return original of form to Bureau promptly with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below:

☐ 1. Administrative Data
- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. Delayed
- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. incorrect (O.O. is _____)

☐ 4. Reporting office

☐ 5. Date of communication

☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. Title
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
  - ☐ 1. I.O. No.
  - ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
  - ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. Character
- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. Synopsis
- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
  - ☐ 1. Owner notified
  - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
  - ☐ 1. Omitted
  - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. Status
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)

☐ 12. Copies
- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
  - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
  - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
  - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
  - ☐ 1. Bureau
  - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. Bufile Number should be _____
- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

☐ 14. Details
- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Stops not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
  - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
  - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
  - ☐ 3. Show date information received
  - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
  - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☒ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form _____
  - ☐ 1. Incomplete
  - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. Enclosures
- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described
  - ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
  - ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. Security Classification
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not show
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. Leads
- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. Informants
- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not l
- ☐ b. 30-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. Reference
- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

☒ 21. Form FD-122

☒ 22. Misspelling, page s, 16, 54

☒ 23. Typographical error page 1

☐ 24. Incorrect use of
- ☐ a. Airtel
- ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

☐ 26. Parole Report
- ☐ a. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☒ 27. Incorrect date(s)

☐ 28. Miscellaneous

☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulation Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not fo

☒ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-01 BY 60267MSEPTW

Remarks:

Page 1 (Synopsis), 15th line, correct (SNCCC) to (SNCC).
Page 1A and Page 15. It is noted that the date in the 3rd
of page 1A is different than the date on page 15. Advise correc
date.

Page 16, 7th line the word ammounted should be amounted.
Page 29, advise whether the last informant symbol is T-15 o
T-16?

OVE

Page 54, 3rd paragraph, 7th line, correct the word come to some.

Page 58, submit amended page. Unable to read last sentence of first paragraph.

Page 59, 2nd paragraph, 4th line, the name of the newspaper is "The Washington Post." Correct accordingly.

Page 82, under the characterization of ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, RAM - Revolutionary Action Movement is mentioned. Since there is a Bureau approved characterization of RAM, submit copies so as they may be inserted in report and number the pages 103A.

Expedite corrections--dissemination being held in abeyance.

(-66)

To:
☒ Director FILE 100-444529

Attn:

☐ SAC Title: CIRM
☐ ASAC IS-C
☐ Supv:
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk ☐ Rotor #:

CONTAINED
INFORMATION
CLASSIFIED
160267 BY SP2 [illegible]
HEREIN IS
8-1-01

RE NEW YORK REPORT OF SA [redacted] 2/10/67 b6 b7C
and BU 0-177 2/24/67

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☒ Correct
- ☐ Deadline ____
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Handle
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Return with explan [redacted] on taken.
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials ____ to ____
- ☐ Submit new charge out
- ☐ Submit report by ____
- ☐ Type

Jane - detached + mailed in resp. Bur cc's earmarked Dmwlai

Re report of SA [redacted]
BU requested to make following changes in report:
Page 1A, 3rd line should be 7/8/66 rather than 7/18/66.
Page 29, last informant symbol should be NY T-16

ENCLOSURE

X See reverse side

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

Office NEW YORK

Also enclosed are nine copies each of pages 58 and 103A. Page 103A contains the documentation of RAM.

New York has made the necessary corrections

INCONS MAR 24 1967

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV. 3/ MAR 2

MAR 2 12 18 PM '67

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

CARBON COPY

Date: 2/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM
CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE
COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
2/13/67
RM

Re Detroit airtel and LHM 2/9/67, copies of which were furnished to offices designated below.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of LHM concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2, Detroit and Secret Service, Detroit. One copy LHM being furnished USA, Detroit, and USA, Grand Rapids.

5-Bureau (Enc.13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529-CIRM)
1-Atlanta (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Buffalo (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-New York (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Newark (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
1-Philadelphia (Enc.1) (info(RM)
1-San Francisco (Enc.1) (info(RM)
1-WFO (Enc.1) (info) (RM)
5-Detroit
(1-157-706 POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)

[redacted]

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
202 FEB 17 1967

TPD:lrq
(21)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FEB 20 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6853-17

The Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police are aware of the contents of the LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

Source #1 is [redacted] b7D

Source #2 is [redacted]

Source #3 is [redacted]

Source #4 is CG 5824-S*

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by Source #3 could reasonably result in his identification, thereby being detrimental to the national security.

The Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 10, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
To Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan
February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memoranda dated January 27, 1967, February 3, 1967, and February 9, 1967, captioned as above.

All sources hereinafter referred to, including those utilized in the appendix, have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 9, 1967, Source #1 advised that he attended an affair held on February 8, 1967, at which Stokely Carmichael, the national director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was the featured speaker. This affair was held at Detroit, Michigan and during the course of the affair literature was distributed.

Attached hereto are two throwaways distributed at this affair.

On February 9, 1967, Source #2 made available a throwaway indicating that a meeting sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF), would be held on February 10, 1967, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. According to the throwaway, the purpose of this meeting was to "explain -- the strike to support Powell", and at this meeting members of the United Strike Committee to Support Powell would be the principal speakers.

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of this throwaway.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-447579-

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

On February 9, 1967, Source #3 advised that Thomas Dennis, State Chairman of the Michigan District Communist Party, spoke at an affair sponsored by "The Worker", which was held on January 28, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. Source #3 advised that approximately 75 individuals were in attendance at this affair and that Dennis, during his speech, strongly endorsed the forthcoming strike of Negroes on February 13, 1967, protesting the refusal of the U. S. House of Representatives to seat Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. Dennis urged all those in attendance at this affair to participate in the strike by remaining away from their places of employment, keeping their children home from school and not patronizing any local businesses on February 13, 1967.

Source #3 further advised that Dennis stated during his speech that if the strike on February 13, 1967, was successful, it would paralyze the City of Detroit, especially local postal service, transportation facilities and production in the auto industry.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

On December 8 and 9, 1966, Source #4 advised that Thomas Dennis was elected to the National Board of the Communist Party, USA, at a National Committee meeting of the Communist Party, USA held on December 7, 1966, at New York City, New York.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following organizations:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

113th Intelligence Group,
Region II, Detroit, Michigan

Secret Service,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NADINE BROWN & CLYDE CLEVELAN

TRADE UNIONIST AND JOURNALIST
MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTEE
OF UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE TO
SUPPORT POWELL

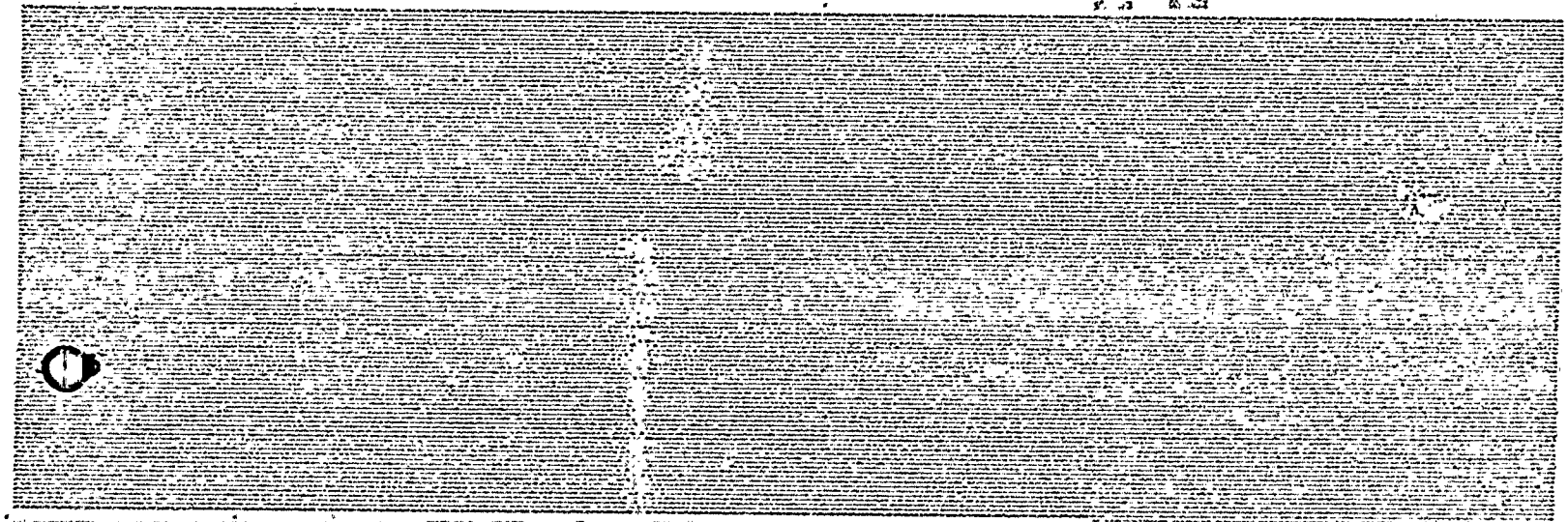
CHAIRMAN OF DETROIT CONGRE
OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) AN
MEMBER OF STEERING COMMITTE
OF UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE T
SUPPORT POWELL

RICHARD HENRY

CHAIRMAN, LOGISTICS & PLANS COMMITTEE OF
UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE TO SUPPORT POWELL

EXPLAIN --

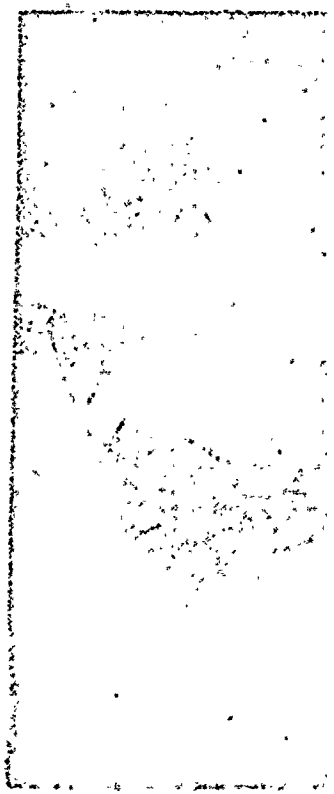
The Strike to Support Powell



FEBRUARY 10

Meetings every FRIDAY 8 p.m.
Debs Hall 3737 Woodward
Friday Night Socialist Forum

labor donated



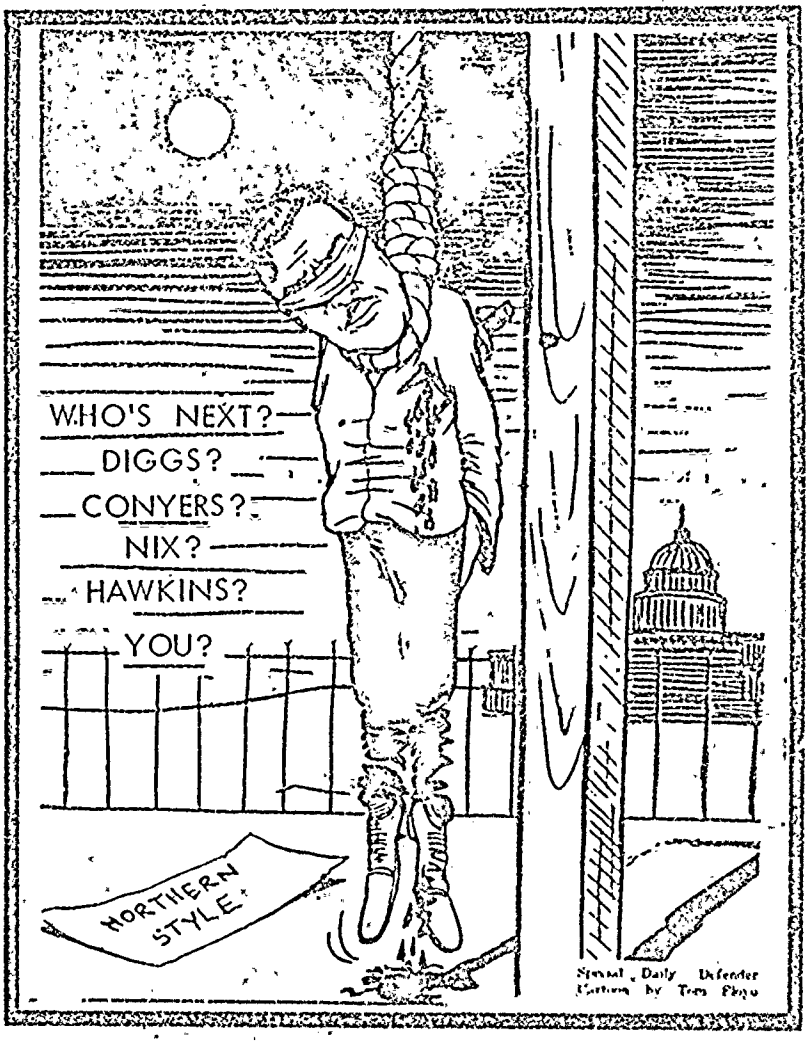
Adam Clayton Powell

A NEGRO REWARD

FOR 22 YEARS SERVICE TO AMERICA

WHILE GUILTY WHITES GO FREE

- POWELL'S LEADERSHIP HELPED THE BLACK WORKER.
- POWELL'S AMENDMENT HELPED YOUR CHILDREN TO BETTER EDUCATION.
- TWO PRESIDENTS PRAISED HIS WORK.
- POWELL WAS NOT THE WORST - NEGROES ARE STILL THE FIRST.
- DEMS & REPUBS. SPIT ON 30 MILLION NEGROES!



YOU WON'T STAND ALONE !

Everybodys Talking

STRIKE !

MONDAY
FEB. 13
ALL DAY • ALL NIGHT

AGAINST NEGRO INJUSTICE
RETURN POWELL'S CHAIRMANSHIP,
NEGRO POWER, DIGNITY, FAIRNESS !

NO WORK
NO SCHOOL
NO BUYING

✓ NO BIASED PRESS

UNITED
STRIKE COMMITTEE

COME OUT STRIKE DAY - FREE STAR STUDDED SHOW - FORD AUD. FREE!! 6 P.M.

UNITED STRIKE

KEEP THE FAITH, BABY.

MON. FEB. 13TH

Strike Day Program

2-5 PM CONFERENCE

The General Strike as a New Weapon

PLAN THE 2nd NATIONAL STRIKE

Central United Church of Christ

7625 Linwood

Registration $1.00

MASS RALLY

FORD AUDITORIUM

ADMISSION FREE
EVERYONE WELCOME.

6 PM

DICK GREGORY
AND OTHER STARS

UNITED STRIKE

KEEP THE FAITH, BABY.

MON. FEB. 13TH

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON,
D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM
CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE
COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
2/13/67
RM

Re Detroit teletype 2/13/67 and Detroit airtel and LHM 2/10/67, copies of which were designated to the offices listed below:

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of LHM concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2, Detroit and Secret Service, Detroit. One copy LHM being furnished USA, Detroit, and USA, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

5-Bureau (Enc.13) (RM)
(2- 100-442529 CIRM)
2-Atlanta (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Buffalo (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Chicago (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Cincinnati (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Cleveland (Enc.2) (RM)
6-Detroit
(1-157-706 POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)
2-Los Angeles (Enc.2) (RM)
2-New York (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Newark (Enc.2) (RM)
2-Philadelphia (Enc.2) (RM)
2-San Francisco (Enc.2) (RM)
2-WFO (Enc.2) (RM)

[redacted]

TPD:lrq
(33)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
140 FEB 23 1967

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6836-20

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62FEB27 1967

The Detroit Police Department and the Michigan State Police are aware of the contents of the LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

Source #1 is [redacted]

Source #2 is [redacted]

Source #3 is [redacted]

Source #4 is [redacted]

Source #5 is [redacted]

Source #6 is [redacted]

Source #7 is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The sources familiar with production at the Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. are identified as follows:

[redacted]

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by Sources #4 and #5 could reasonably result in their identification thus compromising these informants of continuing value, and being detrimental to the national security.

All offices receiving copies of this communication note proposed nationwide boycott on 3/23/67.

Bureau will be advised of pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 14, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
To Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan
February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum dated February 10, 1967, captioned as above.

All sources hereinafter referred to, including those utilized in the appendix, have furnished reliable information in the past.

On February 13, 1967, Source #1 and Source #2 advised that at a meeting sponsored by the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held on February 10, 1967, at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, Richard Henry, an officer of the United Strike Committee, was the featured speaker.

According to Source #1 and Source #2, Henry was introduced to the audience by Evelyn Sell, organizer of the Detroit Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (DBSWP). Approximately 32 individuals, the majority of whom were white, were in attendance at this affair. Henry urged those in attendance to support the nationwide strike on February 13, 1967, in support of Representative Adam Clayton Powell from New York City. Henry indicated during his speech that Powell had been refused a seat in Congress inasmuch as he enjoyed too much power and "the whites" were afraid of him.

Characterizations of the FNSF and the DBSWP are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

On February 13, 1967, Detroit sources who have knowledge of activities concerning the Ford Motor Company, the General Motors Corporation and the Chrysler Corporation in the Michigan area advised that the strike in no way affected production in any of their facilities in the State of Michigan. These sources indicated that in many instances at particular facilities which employ a substantial number of Negroes, absenteeism on this date was less than normal.

On February 13, 1967, Source #1, who is familiar with the overall operations of the various departments in the City of Detroit, advised that absenteeism on this date was less than normal. Source #3 advised that the Department of Public Works reported only 58 employees on sick leave this date, while there were 111 on sick leave the past Monday. Absenteeism at Receiving and Herman Kiefer Hospitals, both of which are operated by the City of Detroit, was less than average on this date. In addition, Source #3 advised that the Detroit Department of Street Railways, which organization is responsible for transportation in the City of Detroit, had 17 less employees absent on this date than on the previous Monday.

Source #3 advised that the Detroit Board of Education reported no excessive absenteeism among employees, teachers or pupils in the Detroit Public School System on this date.

On February 13, 1967, Detective Lieutenant George Rollins, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised that the People Against Racism Committee picketed the Lafayette Building located in the downtown Detroit area, in which building the Democratic State Central Committee headquarters are located, from approximately 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. on this date, to protest Michigan Democrats in the U. S. House of Representatives who voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell. He stated that the People Against Racism Committee is a recently formed organization under the ostensible leadership of Frank Joyce, a male caucasian, who in the past has participated in numerous civil rights demonstrations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

A maximum of 15 individuals participated, all of whom were caucasians, and the picketing was peaceful and without incident.

Attached hereto is a throwaway distributed during the course of the picketing demonstration.

On February 14, 1967, Source #4 advised that during the afternoon of February 13, 1967, a conference sponsored by the United Strike Committee was held at the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of this conference was to assess the strike and make plans for a possible future strike. Source #4 advised that the conference was sparsely attended with a maximum of 50 individuals present, the majority of whom were Negroes. A nationwide economic boycott was tentatively planned at this conference for March 23, 1967. In connection with the proposed boycott on March 23, 1967, there was no indication that individuals participating would be requested to remain away from their places of employment on this date.

Source #4 further advised that at this conference plans were made for a nationwide boycott of the purchase of 1967 and 1968 model cars of the General Motors Corporation. The reason given for this boycott was the fact that former General Motors employees, who now hold high level positions in the U. S. Government, are supporting the war in Vietnam.

On February 14, 1967, Source #5 advised that a mass rally, sponsored by the United Strike Committee, was held at Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Michigan, on February 13, 1967, during the approximate period from 7:30 P.M. to 10:20 P.M. A maximum of 900 individuals, the majority of whom were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally, and it was announced that $971.00 was collected at this rally. The first portion of the rally was devoted to entertainment by local Negro entertainers as well as Negro comedian Dick Gregory.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

The organizers of the United Strike Committee, Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Reverend James Wadsworth, President of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), and attorney Milton Henry were introduced to those in attendance at this rally and all commented briefly.

Reverend Cleage, during his speech, indicated that it was a great day for "blacks" and described Negroes opposed to the strike as "Uncle Toms". Cleage indicated that fifty per cent of the school children were out of school on February 13, 1967, however, "they did not miss anything because the schools doesn't teach them anything anyway".

Reverend Cleage further indicated that 70 cities throughout the United States have established local strike committees and that in the future additional nationwide strikes would or could be held on a variety of issues such as employment, education and housing.

Source #5 further advised that Dick Gregory, Honorary National Chairman of the United Strike Committee, spoke at this rally and urged all those in attendance to participate in a nationwide economic boycott scheduled to be held on the day before Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the United States. According to Gregory, this boycott will be aimed at keeping children out of school and banning shopping on this date. He indicated that supporters of this boycott will not be asked to remain away from their places of employment on this date. In addition, Gregory, during his speech, requested all in attendance to refrain from purchasing automobiles until the war in Vietnam is over. He intimated that the General Motors Corporation had attempted to intimidate their Negro employees from participating in the strike by threatening them with disciplinary action. Gregory stated that General Motors cannot intimidate the United Strike Committee like they did Ralph Nader, a critic of the automobile industry.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike,
February 13, 1967

Source #6 advised during May, 1964, that on May 22, 1964, Milton Henry spoke at a meeting of the FNSF, held at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Henry spoke on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". Henry, during his speech, advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

Source #7 advised on February 27, 1964, that Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. is State Chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party, which is an adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party.

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963, page 1, carried an article entitled, "An all-Negro Party for '64 is Formed". The article related that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative national committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City, under the acting chairmanship of Conrad J. Lynn, a Negro lawyer who specializes in civil rights cases.

A leaflet entitled, "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publicly circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party 'with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation'.

The May 8, 1963, issue of "The Journal News", a newspaper published daily in Nyack, New York, contains an article which reveals that Conrad J. Lynn stated at a hearing of the House on

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

Un-American Activities (HCUA) on May 6, 1963, that he had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) from 1928 to 1931 and had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1934 to 1937. Lynn said he left the CP because he had been expelled after a trial because of his stand during the Trinidad Oil Workers Strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Party line.

The YCL has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 14, 1967, Detective Sergeant Stanley Rojowski, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit, Michigan Police Department, advised that the mass rally sponsored by the United Strike Committee at Ford Auditorium during the evening of February 13, 1967, was without incident. He stated that an estimated 800 to 900 individuals, the majority of whom were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally.

The February 14,1967, edition of the "Detroit Free Press" contained an article captioned "City Negroes Ignore Strike - For - Powell Call".

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of this article.

The February 13, 1967, edition of "The Detroit News" contained an article captioned "Powell Work Boycott Ignored by Negroes".

A copy of this article is attached hereto.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the following organizations:

Re: Nationwide General Strike
February 13, 1967

113th Intelligence Group,
Region II, Detroit, Michigan

Secret Service,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Detroit, Michigan

United States Attorney,
Grand Rapids, Michigan

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Powell Work Boycott Ignored by Negroes

Detroit Negroes today ignored a call for a work and purchasing boycott in support of U.S. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

Attendance was reported normal, or even better than normal, by stores, factories, schools and city departments with heavy Negro employment.

Strike leaders had hoped for an absentee rate of 80 percent.

The failure of the boycott call was seen as a victory for moderate Negro leaders.

Among the moderates urging Negroes to ignore the boycott were Horace Sheffield, executive vice-president of the predominantly Negro Trade Union Leadership Council, and Francis Kornegay, head of the Detroit Urban League.

SHEFFIELD HAD predicted the failure of the boycott.

"The whole concept is ridiculous and I'm saying that the people will act as though they feel it's ridiculous," he said last night in a television debate with strike supporters.

Kornegay said, "A strike isn't going to give a Negro a job."

Detroit strike chairman is the Rev. James Wadsworth, president of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), who was rebuffed by the NAACP executive committee for supporting the strike.

Wadsworth said the strike was designed to protest "the double standard" in which Negroes have to live in our country" which, he contended, led to Powell being denied his seat in Congress on charges of misusing public funds.

General Motors Corp. reported job attendance better than normal for a Monday. The company Saturday had notified union representatives that absentees would be expected to provide acceptable reasons for absences.

CHRYSLER CORP. and Ford Motor Co. also reported absenteeism no greater than normal.

DSR General Manager Lucas Miel said the boycott had "no effect whatsoever" on the city's transportation system.

"In fact, less DSR employes were absent than usual," he said.

Out of 1,530 bus drivers scheduled to work today, only 20 reported in sick, as compared to 26 a week ago and 31 two weeks ago.

Only six of 400 maintenance men were absent from work, also less than the normal absentee rate.

Attendance higher than normal was reported in the Detroit DPW and Water departments.

"If there's a demonstration, I haven't seen it," said Fred J. Romanoff, Mayor Cavanagh's executive secretary.

DR. CHARLES WOLFE, assistant superintendent of schools in charge of administration, said there were no more than the normal number of absentees among teachers.

School administrators at Northern and Southwestern High schools and Roosevelt Elementary School said student attendance appeared normal, although they could not be certain until official attendance reports were filed later in the day.

"The hallways look as crowded as usual," said John Rudden, Southwestern's principal.

Mrs. Jessie Kennedy, principal of Northwestern High School, 6300 Grand River, reported "better faculty attendance than normal."

She said there was only one teacher "who might possibly be absent today because of the boycott."

Student attendance, she said, was "normal for a Monday morning."

At Estabrook Elementary School, 6016 Linwood, Miss Elizabeth Sowell, principal, reported the school's faculty, which is more than 50 percent Negro, were all there.

Miss Sowell described the student attendance as "normal for a Monday morning in snowy weather."

ONLY REV. WADSWORTH, a community agent, was reported absent among the staff of Miller Junior High School.

The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., a strike leader, said he would not comment on the boycott failure until after the United Strike Committee met today in the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood.

Dick Gregory, national strike chairman, was scheduled to headline a free "Victory Show" at 6 p.m. today in Ford Auditorium.

The boycott call originated in Detroit but its leaders were vague about whether they expected it to be felt outside the Detroit area, in such cities as Flint and Muskegon. They had originally predicted it would become nationwide in scope.

THE CLOSING of a service station in a Negro neighborhood was the most visible effect of the strike call in Muskegon.

The largest Muskegon area employers reported attendance was about normal — and in some cases better — for a Monday. The firms include Continental Motors, Inc., Lakey Foundary, and Cambell-Wyant Foundary, which together employ about 3,900 Negroes out of a total of 9,500 workers.

Muskegon Heights High School, whose student body is about 60 percent Negro, reported absenteeism running about 25 percent, or slightly higher than normal for Mondays. Elementary schools in the area reported attendance about normal.

RESEAT ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

We believe that the ouster of Adam Clayton Powell from his position as Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee and the denial of his seat pending the outcome of an investigation into his conduct is a typical example of American racism and white supremacy. It is a clear case of the application of different standards to Negroes from those which are applied to whites. There is no question but what other Congressmen at present and in the past have been guilty of conduct equally as reprehensive as that with which the Harlem Representative is charged.

We believe that the Democratic Party must take responsibility for the unseating of Adam Clayton Powell as well as the seating of the illegally elected Democrats from Mississippi despite the 1965 Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party challenge of their right to be seated. Any system which allows such an inversion of values must be changed.

We believe that if anyone deserves to be unseated it is those Democrats, from Michigan or anywhere else, who voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell, thereby denying the residents of Harlem their duly elected Representative. This group includes:

JAMES G. O'HARA - Led the fight to remove Adam Clayton Powell from his Chairmanship

MARTHA GRIFFITHS - Dem., 17th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell

LUCIEN NEDZI - Dem., 14th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell

WM. D. FORD - Dem., 15th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell

JOHN DINGELL - Dem., 16th District; voted to unseat Adam Clayton Powell

JOIN OUR DEMONSTRATION !

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

PEOPLE AGAINST RACISM - 2631 WOODWARD, ROOM 314 - DETROIT 48201
962-4341

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

City's Negroes Ignore Strike-for-Powell Call

Absentee Rate Shows No Rise

BY DON LENHAUSEN
Free Press Staff Writer

Reports of normal attendance at auto factories, city departments and schools Monday indicated a failure for what had been called the nation's first Negro general strike.

However, a strike leader challenged the reports and claimed the strike had been honored by at least 15 percent of the city's Negroes.

Attorney Milton Henry, one of three strike chairmen, termed the experiment a success.

* * *

HIS UNITED Strike Committee had urged Negroes to stay away from work, schools and stores in a protest over treatment of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell. The Harlem Democrat had been stripped of his committee chairmanship and denied his House seat pending completion of an investigation into his activities.

Henry said the strike was supposed to be nationwide, but that he had not received reports on its progress outside the Detroit area.

Strike leaders had predicted that nearly 55 percent of the Negro workers in Detroit would stay off their jobs. They had noted, however, that the "effort lies not in numbers but in the fact that we are introducing a new, needed and important weapon into the fight for freedom—the general strike."

Gregory

Henry

Chrysler Corp., Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., the largest employers of Detroit Negroes, all reported normal absenteeism—at factories in Michigan.

"At some locations it was even lower than normal," said a Ford spokesman.

The story was the same in four city departments — Water, Parks and Recreation, Public Works and the DSR—which employ many Negroes.

"In fact it looks like there was an extra effort to be in attendance by all employes," said Lucas S—rel, DSR general manager.

He said only 20 of the department's 1,530 drivers were absent, compared with 26 a week ago and 31 two weeks ago. He said only six of about 400 maintenance workers were absent.

* * *

ROBERT E. TOOHEY, public works commissioner, said only 58 of 4,300 employes were absent, compared with 111 last Monday.

The Water Department, with 1,800 employes, reported "a little less absenteeism than last week." Gerald J. Remus, general manager, said supervisors were sent out to check

all employes who called in sick. All who did were sick, Remus said.

Dr. Charles J. Wolfe, an assistant superintendent of Detroit schools, said teacher and pupil absenteeism were normal in all but two of the city's 325 public schools. He said it was slightly higher than average for pupils at Angell and Moore elementary schools, both in Negro neighborhoods.

Henry said spot checks by committee workers indicated that at least 20 percent of Negroe pupils stayed home, and that 90 percent of the teachers at Pattengill School, 8411 Northfield, were absent.

John Mosley, Pattengill principal, said that only five of the school's 60 teachers were absent.

No unusual absenteeism was reported by factories in Muskegon, which strike leaders had predicted would join Detroit in a strong showing.

Henry said that the general strike method would be adopted by Negroes elsewhere as a means of getting "full and complete freedom from white folks."

He said more Negroes didn't strike because of a combination of reasons, including lack of support by some Negro leaders and the news media.

* * *

RESULTS of the strike were assessed by Henry and other leaders in their headquarters at Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood. The other two chairmen are the Rev. James Wadsworth and state Rep. Jackie Vaughn. Comedian Dick Gregory was honorary national chairman.

A post-strike rally was held Monday night at Ford Auditorium. About 1,200 persons attended.

Henry told them the strike involved more Detroit Negroes than "ever participated in any picket lines or direct action activity."

The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., another strike leader, declared: "They (the white leaders) may say the strike's a flop but it's just the beginning."

The committee has called another local strike for March 23, and said Negroes in numerous communities across the nation will participate.

The March 23 effort, one day before Good Friday, will be aimed at keeping children out of school and banning shopping. Supporters will not be asked to stay off jobs.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 23
Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NOTE: The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular appeal/litigation.

The subject of this appeal/litigation is Martin Luther King Jr. Below are listed the classifiable symbol number(s) which are not being addressed as classifiable informant(s) in serial(s) listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the b7d exemption will protect the source(s) from exposure, without further enhancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) national security exemption. The source(s) will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).

[redacted] (C) (U)

Stanley D. Levison

NY 1190-S (C) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies and for New York 1 copy of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D

Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*.

The information referred to in the enclosed LHM was furnished to [redacted]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] b7D

REC-4 100-442529-2117

EX-114

1 FEB 20 1967

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)

AGS:cmp
(8)

62 MAR 3 1967

CC: ACSI, CRD, OSI; [redacted] CRD, P[redacted] b6 b7C b3 b7D b7E

2/23/67 LHM delivered by courier

CCCC - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ICC 414 LHM 924 994

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 16, 1967, a confidential source advised that previously (date unknown), [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from Automatic
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442[illegible] 2117

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

(U)

FBI

Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in [redacted] (U)
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

4/27/90 Classified by 6972EGG/DMS/SR
Declassify on: OADR
Barrow/Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/21/91 83-1719 2-11-91 Box 204/Env 1080 7-10-92 CM 82 1063

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

RE: CIRM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] Classified DATE 1-26-83

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 12/16/66, captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C, and CIRM."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies, for Chicago 1 copy and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

Informant furnished a Xerox copy of the [redacted] referred to in the enclosed LHM. This [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC 18 EX-102 100-442529-2118

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
AGS:cmp
(11)

b3 b7D b7E

FEB 20 1967

ACSI, CNI, OSI; SEC [redacted]; CRD, RAC; IRS by courier 2/23/67 RS

C C - Wick

1 MAR 3 1967

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

AT 100-6670

[redacted] b7D

Referenced airtel and LHM point out that as of 12/9/66, according to [redacted]

[redacted] (S) U

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 69[redacted]-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) U

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (S) U

~~SECRET~~ (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 1-26-83

SECRET (U)

CLASS. EXT. BY ... REASON-FCIM II, 1-2,4.2 DATE OF REVIEW ...

9b7/90 Classified by 6972EEP/JMS/AR Declassify on: OADR Carrow/Levison 83-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 16, 1967, a confidential source advised that during the early part of [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. EXT. BY 5905 835/18c REASON-FCIM II, 1-2,4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 2-17-87 7-30-82

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 11/21-91 & 12-16-91 9903 100/DMS/krw 83-1719 CN87,063 7-10-92

ENCLOSURE 2118

100-442529-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

FD 323

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title ~~SECRET~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NY 100-153735

New York, New York
February 20, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 15, 1967, NY T-1 advised that the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CP, USA) Negro Commission at a meeting on December 8, 1966, at New York, New York, was informed of and expressed agreement with CP plans to hold a large Afro-American conference in the spring of 1967 in New York, New York. The purpose of the Conference will be to aid the emerging nations of Africa and to protest against the imperialistic policies of the United States. The Conference ostensibly will be sponsored by a large number of well-known civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders. ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP member from Chicago, Illinois, is working on plans for the Conference.

A Draft of a Call to a National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa has now been prepared and a copy is attached to this memorandum. It indicates that the Conference, to be held from May 19 through 21, 1967, at New York, New York, will be against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for complete freedom and unity, against apartheid and discrimination, for world peace and friendship, and against racism in Africa, America and the World.

NY T-1 advised that this National Conference is a serious endeavor by the CP, USA to obtain a new foothold among the Negro masses through development of a high feeling of anti-imperialism against the United States and by utilizing the general African situation which is characterized by a struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

Enclosure

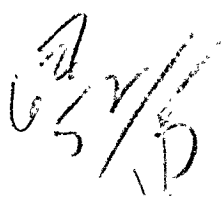
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE
100-442527 - 12119

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Great Party emphasis is being made for the success of this Conference. The CP, USA would like it to be larger and more influential than the 1963 March on Washington for civil rights.



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
February 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NY 100-153735

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at New York, New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Draft Draft Draft

A CALL

TO ALL AFRO-AMERICANS OR NEGROES - TO ALL AMERICANS

TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA

AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM

FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM AND UNITY

AGAINST APARTHEID AND DISCRIMINATION

FOR WORLD PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

AGAINST RACISM IN AFRICA, AMERICA AND THE WORLD

May 19, 20, 21, 1967

New York, N. Y.

(Exact place and other details of the Conference, later.)

4

Draft of Call - Before First Printing *

This is the age of Africa's emergence from the yoke of imperialist bondage to the oppressors and colons from overseas. The struggle against imperialism has weakened colonialism to the extent that many African peoples have been able to secure their national independence. In respect to some of the new countries - like Egypt, Algeria, Mali, Tanzania and Guinea - independence has been consolidated by freedom from entanglements in the economic and diplomatic web of relations with the imperialist powers. With others, independence is still nominal; they have won the form but not the substance of freedom.

Still colonialism, though mortally wounded, is not dead. Like a vampire, it still feeds on the blood of some 60 million Africans who populate countries still enslaved in its system - Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Sao Tone, Principe, Ifi, Fernando Po, Cape Verdes and French Somaliland.

The imperialist powers with their vast business and banking operations and their military bases located inside the newly independent countries, have never reconciled themselves to their losses and continuously strive to turn the clock of history back. Their system of subversion and undermining of the African states' sovreignty has come to be known as NEO-COLONIALISM. Neo-colonialism would retain the wealth of the new countries in the hands of foreign business monopolies as was the case under the old colonial regimes. Neo-colonialism would keep the new states tied to the war chariot of the foreign policy of the United States and other Western powers. It is the practice of the neo-colonialists to seek the overthrow of popular governments in Africa's new states as was the case in the Congo and in Ghana, and to set up regimes of puppets and stooges of the foreign imperialists.

FREEDOM-LOVING AFRICANS need our help. And we need the strength for liberty and equality in the world which a strong free Africa will bring.

WE CAN HELP BY —

First of all, getting to know more about the new states and peoples of Africa. THE CONFERENCE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA will have a special panel session devoted to this theme:

I. AFRICA'S NEW STATES AND STATESMEN

Then, there will be a panel on the topic of:

II. AFRICAN ROOTS OF OUR HERITAGE OF CULTURE AND HISTORY

Still, another panel will address itself to the questions of trade relations and opportunities for business developments and tourism with the new African states - especially between Africans and Americans of African heritage. The topic will be:

---

* This is a tentative draft before the first printing of the call. It is open to suggestions, modifications and additions, including place, time and special events for the occasion. Suggestions are welcome while the preparations for the conference are in process of development and completion. Initiators and sponsors will be listed on the call when it is finally printed for mailing.

III. ON FOREIGN TRADE AND FREEDOM

Certainly of high interest to all who toil in the vinyards of the cause of civil liberties, civil rights, Afro-American or Negro freedom and labor will be the panel discussion devoted to:

IV. LESSONS OF THE AFRICAN AND AFRO-AMERICAN or NEGRO FREEDOM STRUGGLES

The relations between the fight for world peace and the requirement for freedom from oppression engages the thought and energies of all freedom fighters. The final panel will devote itself to the role of:

V. THE AFRICAN STATES AND THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

Finally, a full and PLENARY SESSION of the SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA CONFERENCE will consider resolutions and proposals for follow-up or action by interested delegates. The theme of this session should be:

LET US PROMOTE SOLIDARITY WITH A FREE AND UNITED AFRICA AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE TO PEOPLE FRIENDSHIP.

This session will examine the question of carrying forward the purposes of the Conference on a continuing basis through the establishment of some kind of association of American Friends of Free African States.

WHO MAY ATTEND..

The Conference is open to all organizations and individuals interested in furthering the cause of African unity and freedom and of African-American Friendship: men and women; youth and adults; black and white. Trade unions, colleges, churches, civic and social clubs and organizations are earnestly urged and appealed to to send delegations.

Initiating Sponsors

Sponsors

Sponsors

REGISTRATION FORM (Additional forms will be sent on request.)

Name Address City & Zip Code

Organization _____

Officer _____

Individual Participant _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Registration Fee: $3.00

MEMORANDUM: Re., National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa

FROM: Ishmael Flory, [redacted] W. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois [redacted]621

To

To some of my personal friends I am sending this memorandum. It is in reference to a Call for a National Conference on Solidarity with Free Africa. For your consideration, I submit the following thoughts and suggestions. I would appreciate hearing from you.

1./ Please note the enclosed draft of the Call. This is perhaps the last draft before the Call will go to its first printed form.

a. On the Call will be a list of Initiating Sponsors, which already include Mrs. Christine Johnson, President of the African-American Heritage Ass'n; Mr. Geo. Murphy, Jr., Journalist; Mr. Charles Howard, United Nations Syndicated Columnist; Mr. John Henrik Clarke, African Scholar and writer and of Freedomways; Calvin Hicks, writer, and other national figures.

b. It will also contain on the first printed form A Partial List of Sponsors. The final printed form will have the full list of national sponsors. It is desirable, and would be helpful, to begin already to procure sponsors for the Partial List, the names of which, along with others will be on the final printed Call.

2. We think it desirable and in the interest of freedom and peace that you and your friends become sponsors, and that steps be taken immediately to get sponsors where you can. A form for sponsors is enclosed. More draft Calls and Forms are sent on request.

3. Mrs. Christine Johnson, Chm Pro Temps of the Initiating Sponsors, will formally and in writing, appeal to potential sponsors where desirable and recommended. It would indee be helpful for you and your friends to send names and addresses of persons and/or organizations in your area, city or state, to whom such appeals should be sent.

4. It is likely to be helpful to establish committees on the Conference in your ares, city or state.. We should "beat the bushes" for delegates from all cities, small and large.

5. It is likely to be helpful to find an interested and responsible person to work concentratedly on the Conference in your area, city or state.

6. There are two occasions for special emphasis on building the Conference:

a. Negro History Week, Feb. 12 - 19, 1967 It would seem desirable if some work and/or publicity were possible and forth-coming in your area.. This could be a public expression, by individuals or organizations, of support for the success of the conference Africa Freedom and its relation to World Peace and Victory over Racism and Neo-colonialism, etc.

b. Africa Freedom Day, April 15 (Established at the Accra All-African Peoples Conference, 1959.) In connection with building the Conference Delegates, and showing solidarity with Africa Freedom and Unity, with its relation to world peace, it seems desirable to hold unity meetings on the issues of African freedom and independence. Public statments by individuals and organizations might be issues. All press in areas should be called upon to take note of Africa Freedom Day. This occasion should be a period of check-up as to progress in building delegations from your area to the Conference.

7. Special efforts should be make to relate the Conference to the Trade Union Movement in the U. S. The metal industries and union, ferrour and non-ferrous, are vitally affected by developments in Africa. Creative thinking ought to be applied in this area.

I am sure that Mrs. Christine Johnson, 4349 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill., 60653, will appreciate all the help you and others can give, and will do, to help make this Conference the biggest and most significant since the 1963 March on Washington.

Remember Joseph Cinque! Remember Crispus Attucks! Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey! Shields Green with John Brown! Remember Douglass, Tubman, Garvey and Robeson! DuBois! Long live the African liberation movement! FORWARD IN UNITY FOR AFRICA UNITY, FREEDOM AND WORLD PEACE!

Fraternally yours

To Mrs. Christine Johnson
4349 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60653

With my signature below I am happy to become a sponsor of the National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Phone _____

State _____ Zip code _____

Title and/or biographical sketch

(Suggestions for other sponsors recommended by sponsors may be listed with names and addresses on the back of this form.)

100-442525-2 119

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAM (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Miami airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated 12/28/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following: 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, 2 copies of a one-page undated memorandum concerning the National Conference from ISHMAEL FLORY, and 2 copies of a half-page printed form to be sent to Mrs. CHRISTINE JOHNSON.

(U)

Enclosed for New York are 3 copies of the letterhead memorandum and 2 copies each of the ISHMAEL FLORY memorandum and JOHNSON half-page memorandum.

(U)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11)(RM)
4 - New York (100-153735)(Encs. 7)(RM)
(1 - 100-80641)(CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100-131666)(CP, USA Southern Region)
3 - Chicago (Encs. 9)(RM)
(1 - 100-Ishmael Flory)
(1 - 100-Christine Johnson)
3 - Miami
(1 - 100-800)(CP, USA)
(1 - [redacted])

REC-79 100-442529 2119

15 FEB 23 1967

b3
b7D
b7E

RLO:jhk
(13)

2/27/67

62 MAR 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for Chicago are 3 copies each of the letterhead memorandum, the ISHMAEL FLORY memorandum and the JOHNSON memorandum.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being shown as emanating from the New York office, in order to more adequately protect NY T-1 [redacted] b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as this informant is of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information from the memorandum of ISHMAEL FLORY and the CHRISTINE JOHNSON form was not included in the letterhead memorandum as the FLORY memorandum indicates it was being sent to some of his personal friends and the extent of distribution of these forms is not known.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 14, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 14, 1967, made available the following letter:

"FROM: Negro Commission February 6th, 1967

To: ALL DISTRICTS

Re: Negro Congressmen

"Dear Comrades:

"November 14th, 1966 this Commission sent out a communication dealing with the question of increasing Negro representation in the next Congress. The statement was based on discussion and decisions of the last National Committee meeting which concluded that a zealous and systematically pursued pre-electoral campaign could prepare the way to raise the number of Afro-American congressmen to at least 20 in the next Congress campaign of 1968.

"The letter stated that: 'In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, New York, Connecticut, California, Louisiana, South Carolina, Michigan and Florida.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

(U) Exempted from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLOSURE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"If there is a specific C. D. in your area where such a fight might be launched, send in details.

"Proposals as to how to initiate the campaign we included in the last memo. We have not heard from you as yet. Full cooperation from all areas is imperative.

"The National Committee regards such a campaign as having extremely favorable conditions. If anything has been done or nothing, let us know. Time moves.

"Comradely,

For the Commission

/s/ William L. Patterson
William L. Patterson"

A second confidential source on December 21, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Honorary Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, and a member of its District Board and Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum to Director dated 2/6/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

One (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum is designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
203 MAR 3 1967

The following sources were utilized in this letterhead memorandum:

Source	Identity
1	[redacted]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
CO, LS, SS, CRS, OEG

Date Forw. FEB 28 1967

How Forw. RS

By: CAP/16 ND

Sent _____ M Per _____

1 - ENCLOSURE
12 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl 12)
2 - Los Angeles
LDJ/nls
(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc RACIAL UNIT

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26

b6
b7C
b7D

Source	Identity
2	[redacted]
3	

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ 10/7 because data furnished by sources two and three could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the three-week period from 1/29/67 through 2/19/67, 10 potential criminal informants and 8 potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
February 20, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, of February 2, 1967, page A2 and February 9, 1967, page B16, were articles reporting a benefit dinner and dance at the Cocoanut Grove, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles to raise funds for the Opportunities Industrialization Center, (OIC). The center was funded in early 1966 by a $450,000 Ford Foundation grant and is involved in vocational training in poverty areas of Los Angeles. The affair is part of a program to raise $100,000 to keep the OIC in operation. Numerous local dignitaries and Hollywood [illegible], headed by Milton Berle, volunteered their presence to make the dance a success.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Los Angeles intends applying for a Federal grant under the "Model Cities Program" of the Federal Government. Los Angeles intends using the money to help redevelop an area called Green Meadows South, approximately one mile west of the Watts area. The goal is to upgrade the social, physical and economic status of the area by offering training, setting up an industrial park, a program to improve residences, some land clearance and improvement in city services. Funds are expected to come from the Federal Government and some local sources. If successful, lessons learned in the area will be applied to the redevelopment of other areas of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967, II-3, was an article reporting a massive 1.8 million dollar anti-poverty program to train 1,500 persons in Los Angeles, to be operated by the Teamsters Union was finally

approved by the Federal Government. Dan Sanburn, Director of the program stated this was the first major attempt by a labor union to be the training agency for entry into its industry. The project is to be funded by the Manpower Development and Training Act.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Dr. Maurice Dawkins, former Los Angeles minister and associate director of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), announced the organization was seeking 50,000 part-time unsalaried persons to work among the poor in the Los Angeles area. He stated VISTA was the "maximum efficiency, minimum cost" program in the poverty war.

In the "Los Angeles Herald Dispatch", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of February 9, 1967, page 1, was an article reporting that Norman Earl Richmond and Karl Von Key are scheduled for trial in United States District Court, Los Angeles on February 27, 1967, having been indicted for failing to report for induction. The article reported that Robert L. Brock and his organization, the Self-Determination Committee were helping the two men in their defense, using the argument that since Negroes came to the United States as slaves, they are not citizens, but colonial subjects and are therefore not subject to military obligations to the United States.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967, page 4A, was an article reporting favorable opinion of the appointment of Thomas L. Reddin as Chief of Police for Los Angeles. The article pointed out Reddin indicated he was opposed to civil disobedience but also stated there was no easy solution to crime in minority areas, and they needed many programs to upgrade the people to solve their problems.

The article noted that Reddin was "people-orientated".

In the same issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", page 6A, was an article by Wesley R. Brazier, local head of the Urban League, concerning Chief Reddin. Brazier listed the qualities Reddin would need to succeed as Chief of Police, and pointed out that improving police-community relations resting with minority communities as well as with the police. Brazier pledged to work closely with Chief Reddin.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 14, 1967, III-15, was an article reporting an experimental program to train poverty area residents as executives, capable of operating companies hiring 10 to 100 employees. The program is being administered by the Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency (LAAEDA) and the Litton Industries, Inc. The LAAEDA sponsored three Small Business Development Centers in Los Angeles. The primary purpose is to make trainees eligible for Small Business Administration loans in the future. Litton Industries indicated they would consider hiring those who did not desire to go into a small business.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 15, 1967, I-13, was an article reporting that William Bolte, a union employee of the Research Department of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had criticized E. O. Birge, management analyst from the National Archives, for recommending a reduction in certain EYOA positions from 293 to 212. Bolte accused the analyst of "sketchy" investigation and stated adequate research could not be conducted by an agency outside the EYOA. Birge replied he had conducted 2,000 interviews while making his study and denied he had made "pre-determined conclusions" regarding his study.

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On February 3, 1967, Source one, [redacted] advised the Destiny Charity Association (DCA) had been making efforts to secure financing for a youth center in the Watts area, however, when the Westminster Neighborhood Association (WNA) heard about this, they decided to build a youth center and were successful in obtaining the property and financing from John Factor. Source stated the DCA group had been fighting a request by the WNA for a zone variance so that they could build the center. b7D

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting that John Factor, Beverly Hills businessman, was donating the land, structure, and initial operating expenses for a community center in the Watts area which it was estimated would cost about 1 million dollars. On completion, Factor stated he would deed the center to the First AME Church, headed by Reverend H. H. Brookins. The proposed center is to be at Lou Dillon Street and Imperial Highway.

Source two, [redacted] on February 9, 1967, advised the DCA had held a meeting to protest the re-zoning by the Los Angeles City Council in favor of the center to be built by the WNA. The meeting was held at Will Rogers Park, 103rd Street and Central Avenue, Los Angeles, at 1 p.m., on February 8, 1967. Source advised "harsh words" were exchanged by the groups, however, there was no violence, no incidents, and no arrests. Source expected no racial violence as a result of the competition between these groups.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 11, 1967, II-12, was an article reporting that at least 80 residents in the neighborhood of a proposed Watts community center were opposed to the building of the center because they felt it might not be properly supervised and complained of "monied persons and political favorites who have continiously exploited our community".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 12, 1967, section A, page B, was an article reporting that John Factor was mystified over opposition to the proposed Watts Community Center he had agreed to build. Factor stated he was concerned about Watts as he had lived in poverty and had been discriminated against. Reverend H. H. Brookins stated the center would fill a need since city recreational facilities closed at 9 p.m., and were "bureaucratically controlled", while the center expects to remain open until mid-night or 2 a.m. with a variety of activities attractive to young people.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, II-10, was an article reporting that some youths who had helped set fires and who rioted during the Watts riot, had helped in ground-breaking ceremonies for the projected John Factor Watts Community Center. The youths belong to an organization called "Young Men for Total Democracy", headed by Bob Simmons and John Butler. Former Governor Edmund G. Brown and former Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson were at the ceremonies. The article reported construction could not proceed unless the county granted a zone variation.

On January 13, 1967, Source three advised there was a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP,USA,M-L) (see appendix) on January 7, 1967, at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. Source advised this is the address

of the Workers International Bookstore. Source stated Michael Laski, head of the CP,USA,M-L conducted a class in Marxism-Leninism. He then discussed the formation of People's Armed Defense Groups (PADG) in general terms. He suggested the use of force and the need for the PADG to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Seven Negroes present indicated general disapproval of the PADG, and one male Negro, not identified, stated he felt Negroes were being used, and their lives being endangered by such a group. Laski argued with these men for approximately 30 minutes, with no conclusion being reached.

Also on January 13, 1967, source three advised there was another meeting of the CP,USA,M-L on January 9, 1967 at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. Michael Laski stated he had offered to continue his educationals with the group of Negroes present on January 7, 1967, however, the Negro man with whom he had argued rejected all his overtures and no further contacts are expected with this group of Negro people. None of the seven Negroes were present at this meeting. Laski then proposed that the members wear uniforms while working in the bookstore with a hammer and sickle insignia. He stated this would set an example and reflect authority to the proletariat. Source was of the opinion that Laski was "getting no where" with his conception of the PADG, and stated Laski was considering moving the bookstore and headquarters of the CP,USA,M-L out of the Negro district of Los Angeles.

On February 14, 1967, Source one advised Laski appears to have completely failed to create the PADG in the Negro area of Los Angeles, and while he is an extremist who attempts to create strife wherever possible, his violent attitude hinders him from being successful. Source one further

advised the racial situation appears generally calm in the Negro areas of Los Angeles, especially since the appointment of Thomas Reddin as Chief of Police, but stated violence could errupt at any time from a traffic arrest or other minor disturbance involving Negroes and the police.

Pasadena, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 8, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that a 15 member citizen's committee, formed in December, to study ethnic distribution in Pasadena high schools, had presented recommendations to the Board of Education for Pasadena to improve its racial imbalance, or they would have a situation similar to many Eastern cities.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Pasadena officials and realtors were "puzzled" by the warning of the above citizen's committee. Officials of groups mentioned in the report stated they had not been consulted and had not received copies of the report. The head of the Pasadena Board of Realtors stated if the effect of the report was to accentuate differences it could do more harm than good.

IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the section set forth below, have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Opportunities Industrialization Center;
Teamsters Union;
VISTA;
Self-Determination Committee;
Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency

Section III

Destiny Charity Association;
Westminster Neighborhood Association;
Young Men for Total Democracy;
CP,USA,M-L;

Section VI

Sons of Watts

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVISUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under the sections set forth below have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Dr. Maurice Dawkins (Associate Director of VISTA);
Norman Earl Richmond and Karl Von Key, awaiting trial for failure to report for induction.

Section III

John Factor, who donated land and money to build a community center;
Reverend H. H. Brookins, whose church expects to take title to the center:
Bob Simmons and John Butler, who have worked in planning the above center.
Michael Laski, head of the CP,USA M-L [illegible]

Section VI

Billy Tidwell, advisor to the "Sons of Watts".

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967, page 3A, was an article reporting that Billy Tidwell, advisor to the "Sons of Watts", a Negro self-help organization, had spoken before a group of educators at the WNA, urging them to revamp educational material to meet the needs of Negro children. He stated they should learn the colloquial language of the Negro area, should assign room monitors to help discipline, and make visits to the homes of students where possible.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 2, 1967, page 6A, was an article by Archie W. Hardwick, head of the WNA, pointing out that the economic gap between the Negro and the white communities would not close until Negroes played a greater role in business. He objected to the transfer of the Small Business Development Centers from the Office of Economic Opportunities to the Small Business Administration. He stated this caused new loan restrictions to go into effect, slowing down the program of encouraging Negroes to enter small businesses.

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" of February 8, 1967, B-1, was an article reporting Chief of Police Thomas Reddin promised he would regularly visit Watts in a personal effort to improve police-community relations. Reddin made the promise at a fund raising campaign for the South Central YMCA.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigation, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] The second source is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified confidential, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 2/6/67, letter is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs.6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
THZ/ar
(7)

b3 b7D b7E

REC-15 100-442529

FEB 17 1967

ACSI, CPI, OSI; SEC. CIR.: CRD, RAD

2/27/67

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Optional Form No. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/28/67

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau, 1/18/67, which commented that Miami listed "JOE from New Mexico" reportedly attending the CP Negro Commission meeting in New York City on 12/8/66.

Relet advised that Albuquerque has no one in its division believed to be identical with this individual.

It is the opinion of the San Antonio Division that the person referred to above as "JOE, from New Mexico" is possibly identical with JOSE CASTILLO of San Antonio, who did, in fact, attend a part of the meeting of the CP Negro Commission on 12/8/66, in New York City.

1236-ATTENDED

TEXAS

N.Y.

2 - Bureau (AM,RM)
2 - Albuquerque (100-2744) (RM)
1 - Miami (100-15058)(info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (info) (RM)
2 - San Antonio
JMK:jmb
(8)

100-442529-2121

REC- 43

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INV. SEC.

53 MAR 8 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	2/28/67	2/27/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN M. KEMMY — TYPED BY: jmb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 10/28/66, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM,AM)
1 - New York (AM,RM)
1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

[redacted]-2122

REC-19

TO MAR 2 1967

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	[redacted]	ACSI, GNI, OSI; SEC. SER.; [redacted] CRD, RAO	
Request Recd.	[redacted]		
Date Fwd.	[redacted]	3/9/67	
How Fwd.	[redacted]	RUS	
By	[redacted]	[redacted]	

Notations

ICC [illegible] 924 9th

SA 100-9845

SA T-2: [redacted]

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

DOCUMENTATION OF JAMES SAGER and JOHN STANFORD

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from SA T-1 and SA T-2 who are security informants of continuing value the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification, and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Office: SAN ANTONIO
Date: 2/28/67

Field Office File #: 100-9845
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CP discussed "black power." JOHN STANFORD indicated Texas an area designated by National Office of CP to try to run a Negro for Congress. STANFORD said that CP in Texas is going to have to concentrate on their Negro community for recruitment.

S7

- P -

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (10/6/66)

At a Communist Party (CP) Club meeting held in San Antonio on October 4, 1966, one of the points on the agenda was "black power". JAMES SAGER talked about 25 minutes on this topic. He gave a concise analysis of the meaning of the term. He read from National Guardian an article by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL and from an article entitled "Black Power", by JAMES JACKSON in Political Affairs. SAGER said that CARMICHAEL was more militant. He said that JACKSON says that the community projects should be coordinated. According to JACKSON, black power does not mean violence. SAGER tended to agree with JACKSON, but recommended the National Guardian article by CARMICHAEL.

SA T-2 (10/4/66)

This source can substantiate in part the information furnished by SA T-1 above concerning the CP Club meeting of October 4, 1966.

SA T-2 (9/7/66)

On September 9, 1966, at a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, attended by JAMES SAGER, SR. he was elected Educational Director for the CP Club.

(It should be noted that JAMES SAGER, SR., is identical to the JAMES SAGER mentioned above.)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly ***** Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities,

report, "Trial by Treason: the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, P. 12).

POLITICAL AFFAIRS is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America.

SA T-2 (10/19/66)

At a CP Club meeting held on October 18, 1966, in San Antonio, Texas, one of the points on the agenda was education - "black power" led by JOHN STANFORD.

STANFORD led the educational dealing with "Black Power." He stated he would like to get an analysis from the group present as to the importance of "black power" and whether or not the position taken by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL was correct.

It was pointed out by two others that the present CP line was to the effect that both Negroes and whites should work together and these two agreed with this promise.

Another person present disagreed and gave as an example the recent Second Annual W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) Convention which was held in Chicago. At this convention, the Negro representatives present indicated that they did not want any help from the whites and further that they wanted to control DCA. This other person stated it appeared to him that the "Black Power" concept was something that the Negro people wanted and they did not want to work with the whites. To everyone's amazement, JOHN STANFORD agreed with this person that the Negro concept of "Black Power" was correct.

According to source, it is to be noted that STANFORD was taking notes during this discussion and stated he would compile a report to be submitted to the National CP Office.

SA 100-9845

SA T-1 (10/19/66)

This source can substantiate in part the information furnished by SA T-2 concerning the CP Club meeting of October 18, 1966.

SA T-2 (11/20/66)

On November 18, 1966, A CP Club meeting was held in San Antonio. JOHN STANFORD indicated that he had received information from the National Office of the CP that they were to try to select Negro candidates for Congress and Texas was one of these areas designated by the National Office to try to run a Negro for Congress.

SA T-2 (6/27/66)

On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, JOHN STANFORD was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

SA T-2 (5/29/66)

Informant advised that at the Texas CP Convention held in San Antonio, Texas, on May 29, 1966, JOHN STANFORD was elected chairman of the CP of the State of Texas.

SA T-1 (12/1/66)

At a meeting of the State Committee of the CP of Texas which was held in San Antonio on November 27, 1966, in discussing the elections in Texas recently, JOHN STANFORD said there was a need to get back to the coalition composed of the Negro, liberal, and Mexican-American elements.

Later in the meeting, one of the points on the agenda was the National Committee meeting which will be held in the near future. STANFORD said that Texas will be represented at the National Committee meeting. He also said that the National Office is sending out too much data for discussion and that there was not enough time to digest and prepare this data. STANFORD did comment

that the Party should work for more Negro Congressmen and pointed out that Houston has a Negro woman legislator. He said that she could possibly be a candidate for the U. S. Congress.

SA T-2 (12/14/66)

On December 13, 1966, three members of the National Committee, CPUSA, including JOHN STANFORD, met in San Antonio to discuss the results of the recent National Committee meeting. One of the points on the agenda was GUS HALL's report at the National Committee meeting. STANFORD discussed this. All three National Committee members present agreed that HALL's report was a good report. STANFORD pointed out that in line with HALL's report, the CP in Texas is going to have to concentrate on their Negro community for recruitment. He stated that they are not only going to have to concentrate on them politically, but for all such work in mass organizations.

✓ A characterization of DCA is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
February 28, 1967

Title — COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character — INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference — Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 24, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 24, 1967, made available the following letter:

"FROM: Negro Commission February 17, 1967
TO: Districts and all Negro leaders

"Re: Menacing Activities of House Committee on Un-American Activities

"In a ruling in which it decided that the American Nazi party did not constitute a threat to the security of the United States, the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities has once again offered evidence that this House body is an agency of American reaction and ought in the interest of democracy to be immediately abolished.

"The inquiry into the activities of the American Nazis was ordered in 1965. After two years the Committee chairman, Edwin E. Willis, a racist from Louisiana, finds the Nazis to have fewer than 50 active members some of whom are 'afflicted with poverty, mental problems, dissension and homosexuality' and therefore to be no threat to the security of the state.

"Attempts to belittle the danger of American terrorists after what is obviously a casual inquiry in many respects resembles the examination

[redacted] (U)
DECLASSIFIED

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of comparable German committees into the status of the early Hitler gangsters who later deluged Europe in blood. The existence of terrorist groupings openly declaring their hatred of democracy and of Negroes, Jewish people and the labor movement constitutes a present ideological, if not a present political menace. During reaction's frenzied efforts to whip up a white backlash the American Nazis represented a major force for American reaction in the last elections.

"The position of the Un-American Activities Committee therefore is not an underestimation of the threat of this vicious segment of the ultra-Right, but rather an attempt to divert attention from its criminal activities in an effort to nurture it and to assure and protect its growth. The Minute Men, a group of armed terrorists engaged in the bombing of the headquarters of progressive organizations; the KKK and every other terrorist grouping in the USA have found in the Un-American Activities Committee a source of aid and comfort which at the same time has challenged every individual and organized body that sought to end terror as a factor in social relations in the USA.

"The continued existence of the Un-American Committee as an adjunct of the Judicial branch of the Federal government, with its cynical and arrogant acts or passivity in the face of the growing terror, is a grave danger to the rights of labor, the Negro citizenry, the peace forces and thus to national unity, due process of law and Constitutional government.

"An effective reaction of labor to this gross defense of terrorists could well be the mobilization of protest from every possible American citizen seeking equality of rights and opportunities for all. Such a step would be consistent with the statement of Walter Reuther and the UAW which calls on labor to '... work as a responsible member of the community to help solve the problems of the total community and improve the quality of life for all people,

acting always in the knowledge that labor can make progress only as it shares in the general progress of the entire community and the entire nation.'

"The position taken by the Un-American Committee is not new. It reflects, however, the increasing efforts of reaction to mount an offensive on the fronts of ideology and of politics and to mobilize community sentiment behind its drive against democracy. It presents at the same time greater opportunity to develop the unity of labor and the Negro people. That opportunity must not be neglected. Attention of all organizations should at once be called to the cynical position taken by that vicious committee. Community editors should be made aware of it.

"Comradely yours,

For the Negro Commission,

William L. Patterson,
Chairman"

A second confidential source on December 21, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Honorary Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, and a member of its District Board and Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] The second source is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified confidential, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 2/17/67, letter is enclosed.

3 - Bureau (Encs.6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
THZ/ar
(7)

REC-9

EX-113

b3 b7D b7E

61 MAR 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Red Role in Riots Here to Be Probed

BY TOM LEACH
[CHICAGO'S AMERICAN
Washington Correspondent]

WASHINGTON — Investigators for the House committee on un-American activities will be in Chicago next month to determine to what extent communist influence has been used to promote and prolong civil disorders there, it was learned today.

A preliminary inquiry by the committee found that Chicago was one of several cities where there was evidence of communist subversion behind the summer riots.

A spokesman said that the probe may take as long as 6 months.

Committee investigators said several known Communists were present at Chicago disturbances during the past 2 years.

The committee also is interested in checking out charges of police brutality made by some demonstrators. So far, the committee has found very little substantiation of brutality charges, it was learned.

If the investigations warrant it, the House committee may hold hearings on the riots.

A preliminary inquiry has been made into more than 70 disturbances thruout the country during the past 2 years.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9

CHICAGO AMERICAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 2-15-67
Edition: TOM LEACH
Author: GREEN STREAK
Editor: LLOYD WENDT
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

☐ Being Investigated

MAR 6 1967

100-442529-21-24
ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/15/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (100-28823)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM), CHICAGO DIVISION
IS - C

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies of a clipping from the 2/14/67 edition of the "Chicago's American," a newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago area, by the newspaper's Washington correspondent TOM LEACH. Said article indicates investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be in Chicago next month to determine to what extent communist influence has been used to promote and prolong civil disorders in Chicago. Article further indicates a preliminary inquiry by the Committee found that Chicago was one of several cities where there was evidence of communist subversion behind the summer riots. According to the article Committee investigators said several known communists were present at Chicago disturbances during the past two years.

Rerep of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/67, captioned "CIRM, CHICAGO DIVISION, IS-C," and Chicago airtel with accompanying LHM dated 8/12/66 captioned "PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES, RM."

EX-102
REC. 20 100-442529-2124

(5) - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
3 - Chicago
1 - 157-1322
RJS/mam
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/97 BY sp4w/pw

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7582-

CG 100-41324
100-28823

Referenced airtel of 8/12/66 set forth a summary of information developed concerning major racial disturbances which have occurred within the Chicago Division, beginning with "RACIAL DISTURBANCE, FOREMOST LIQUOR STORE, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 15-17, 1964;" and ending with "DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966." Said summary set forth characterizations on individuals and organizations which were found to have been involved in such disturbances and on whom pertinent subversive data was found in Chicago files.

The Chicago Office has received no inquiries from the HCUA concerning this matter. Additionally, WILLIAM J. DUFFY, Director, Intelligence Division, Chicago Police Department, advised on 2/15/67 that his Unit has furnished no information recently to investigators for the HCUA relative to racial disturbances which have occurred in the Chicago area during the past two years.

Chicago is following this matter and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent information developed.

The Bureau is respectfully requested to advise Chicago of any information bearing on this matter developed through liaison.

Francis McNamara, Staff Director, HCUA, advised on 1-13-67 that HCUA is doing research on the involvement of subversive elements into the various riots looking toward possible hearings at a later date. (See Jones to Wick memo 1-16-67 captioned HCUA).

DWB/B

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/3/67

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter 10/19/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 11/1/66 through 1/31/67, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No other information available.

Informants have advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the National Committee at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City in July, 1966. On her return to Albuquerque, New Mexico, PAT BLAWIS indicated she planned to start holding regular CP meetings and set up a CP organization for the State of New Mexico. Re-organization of the CP, USA, in the State of New Mexico, reportedly held in abeyance in the fall of 1966 because of illness of PAT BLAWIS' mother and in the early part of the winter of 1966, held in abeyance because of injury to JOHN BLAWIS, husband of PAT BLAWIS. As of January, 1966, reportedly there was no formal CP organization functioning in the State of New Mexico.

All available information has been reviewed by the Albuquerque Office and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial meetings in the State of New Mexico during the above period.

EX-113 REC 6 100-442529-2125

This review of information reflects the State of New

10 MAR 6 1967

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque

59 MAR 14 1967

INT. SEC.

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5010-108

Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and it appears all action taken in connection with racial meetings is on a legitimate basis.

Informants, potential security informants, and sources of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

The investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified confidential, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, the original copy of the document is enclosed.

3 - Bureau (Encs.6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
(1 [redacted]
(1 [redacted]
THZ/ar
(7)

b3
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EX-113 REC 13

100-442529-2126

FEB 28 1967

61 MAR 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 21, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 21, 1967, made available the following document:

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Copy 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE (U)

100-441554-2426

On the Slogan and Concept of "Black Power" DOCUMENT

A Discussion Paper

By Roscoe Proctor

In the next decade all indications are that Negro national consciousness (black nationalism) will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioriation, the failure of society (including the trade unions) to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of the Negro masses, and the growing relations of the Negroes with colored people on a world scale will help to feed black nationalist tendencies and growth.

The history of the American Negro has been one of oscillation between their own development toward separate nationhood and integration into the main stream of American life.

The Revolution of 1776 awakened their desire of being integrated citizens of the new Republic. The results were that slavery was fastened even more firmly upon them in the South. Following the Revolution, freedmen in the North initiated the building of many all-Negro institutions such as Negro churches, press, and fraternal and insurance movements.

The American Civil War and the pre-war struggles against slavery regenerated integrationist concepts among Negroes and the post-war Reconstruction governments of the South were organized on the basis of their being integrated with Americans generally.

This experience with integration came to a sudden end with the Hayes-Tilden presidential campaign compromise of 1876.

The organized terror of the Ku Klux Klan, widespread Negro lynchings and other oppressive features of the "Jim-Crow" system following the defeat of Reconstruction led many Negroes to flee to the North and to develop their sharpest tendencies of independent Negro nationalism under the leadership of Marcus Garvey and the universal Negro Improvement Association.

The New Deal of the 30's, the unionization of some two million Negro workers, the international struggle against fascism and the growth of socialist countries in Eastern Europe following World War II were democratic struggles which again developed strong integrationist trends among American Negroes.

Negro disillusionment with the results of many militant struggles and human sacrifices over the past fifteen years, plus the developments mentioned earlier constitute the basis upon which black nationalism will again be built in the United States.

Negro Identification with Black People Throughout the World

"Africa Enflamed," "Liberation Hurricane Sweeps Africa," "Africa Smashes the Chains of Colonialism" were the newspaper headlines in the 1950's. These were the years of unprecedented upsurge in the national liberation movement. In the five years ending 1960 twenty-two independent African states came into existence. Two more--Sierra Leone and Tanganyika--acquired political independence in 1961; Algeria, Uranda, Ruanda, and Uganda by the end of 1962; and Kenya and Zanzibar by the end of 1963.

American Negroes take pride and dignity from the fact that colored people are governing themselves and are representatives of states. Most major civil rights leaders have visited and talked with leading spokesmen for colored people throughout the world. They meet as brothers, as colored people of the world who have a great deal in common, they speak in terms of the common oppression and the common identity of black people throughout the world. There exists among them close feelings of kinship.

Negro Migration

Negro migration from the South started before the end of the 19th century and took on vast proportions during the war decades.

As late as 1910, the census figures showed that some 80 per cent of the total Negro population was in the South--90 per cent lived in rural areas.

Today three out of four Negroes live in cities--approximately one out of two live in Northern cities. Eleven metropolitan areas have Negro populations between 200,000 and one million.

Population experts predict that by 1980, Afro-Americans will constitute the majority in 50 of the nation's largest cities. In Washington, D.C. and Newark, New Jersey Afro-Americans are already a majority. In Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Louis, they are one-third or more of the population. In a number of other cities, such as Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Oakland they constitute well over one-fourth of the population. There are more Afro-Americans in New York City than in the entire state of Mississippi.

Even where Negroes are not yet a majority, as in Detroit and Oakland, their children are now well over 50 per cent of the school population. Historically it has been in the urban ghettos where nationalism has flourished. It is here that Negro history will be made in the foreseeable future.

Melting Pot Theory Breaks Down

Through the labor unions, public schools, and control of political organizations, earlier immigrant groups have been able to move up and out of the ghettos. Although a few have benefited from the pressures of the civil rights movement, Negro migrants in general have not been able to follow in their footsteps.

The only rise in living standards for the mass of Negroes came as a result of the migration from the bottom of the Southern agricultural ladder to the bottom of the urban industrial ladder. Circumstances of the Negro workers relative to the white workers have grown worse. The Negro has borne the brunt of the deterioration of the services and facilities of the city--employment, housing, transportation, health, education, police protection.

Although capitalism has always militated against its working class moving upward and there still exists a large section of the white working class that is poor, what we are witnessing today is the classic Marxist view of the impoverishment of the masses with the Negro American making up the largest percentage of this group.

Current Employment Status of Negroes

More Negroes are unemployed today than in 1954. Since 1910 the percentage of unskilled labor in the United States has dropped from 36 per cent to 5 per cent of the working force. As unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are eliminated Negro workers are being disproportionately hard hit.

The gap between the wages of the Negro worker and the white worker is wider. The median income of Negro workers is only 50 per cent of whites. While unemployment among white youth is decreasing, the rate among Negro youth has increased to 32 per cent. Among young men 18 to 24 the national rate is five times as high for Negroes as for whites, and among Negro girls the rise is even more startling.

The solution to riots lies in finding jobs for the unemployed and raising the social and economic status of the entire Negro community.

In the South, the trend has been most vicious. Negro tenant and share-croppers have been displaced by machinery and are now seasonal workers or migrants. Since 1957 the demand for agricultural labor in the South has dropped by 48 per cent.

In the future the need for agricultural labor will continue to decline, and while this paper does not attempt to propose any solutions to the problems of the landless farmers in the South it is certainly a question which we have to address ourselves to in the near future.

Housing Conditions Among Negroes

Negroes live in worse slums today than in 1954. The following study made on Negro housing conditions in Harlem (contained in Kenneth Clark's book, Dark Ghetto) is indicative of housing conditions forced upon Negro urban dwellers throughout the United States.

Harlem houses 232,000 people within 3-1/2 square miles. There are more than 100 people per acre. Ninety percent of the 87,000 residential buildings are more than 33 years old--nearly half were built before 1900.

Thirty-three per cent of the buildings are classified as deterioriated. There are more people in fewer rooms than elsewhere in the city and the rent per room is often higher in Harlem than for better-equipped buildings downtown.

The effects of overcrowded, unsafe, and deteriorating housing upon physical health are well documented.

On Schools

Negroes attend more highly segregated schools today than in 1954. "Sixty-five per cent of all first grade Negro students in this country attend schools which are from 90 to 100 per cent black. An estimated 88 to 90 per cent of the Negro pupils in the Southern states are still in totally segregated schools.

"Negro children in ghetto schools tend to lose ground in I.Q. as they proceed through the schools and to fall further and further beyind the standards for their grade level in academic performance. Today about 55 per cent of Negro youth between 18 and 25 years of age are school drop-outs.

"Schools in the ghettos have lost faith in the ability of their students to learn--and the ghetto has lost faith in the schools to lead and to teach."[1]

A three year study recently concluded by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency decided that "in most cases (the) study showed that various aspects of the school system itself, rather than any qualities inherent in the students, were the chief factors causing students to leave high school."

The report also showed that "the American high school tends to be a white, middle-class institution loaded against the Negro working-class pupil."

Immediate and total integration of the schools is not possible in cities with large and growing Negro population. As middle-class whites desert the cities and the public schools, the quality of the schools does decline. Not because Negroes are inferior, but because the school system behaves as though they are.

White middle-class parents will not endure reversed bussing--that is, the transport of their children into the ghetto schools which Negroes themselves have said for years are inferior.

Desegregation of urban ghetto public schools will occur only if all of the schools in a district are raised to the highest standards so that the quality of education does not vary as to the income or social status of the neighborhood.[2]

Police and State Apparatus

It has often been said that in the urban ghettos policemen are regarded as occupation soldiers of an unsympathetic colonial government. For anyone who has ever had an opportunity to observe the behavior of cops operating in the black ghettos and to see young Negro militants (both male and female) in their fearless defiant attitudes will agree that this is a fairly accurate description of [illegible]

In each case where uprisings have taken place in the black ghettos the pattern has been the same: An incident involving police harassment, brutality or shooting--street fighting between Negroes and white policemen; bottles, bricks, and Molotov cocktails; smashing of plate glass windows; looting--more cops and finally the National Guard to put down the uprising.[3]

Police brutality and the troops, the failure of state and federal governments to protect Negro citizens in the exercise of their civil and constitutional rights, and the United States racist policies in involving Negro youth in the military services and in foreign aggression again adds fuel to the fire of black nationalism.

The Negro and Vietnam

"In the past, individual Negro leaders have opposed various foreign policies and particular acts of aggression by the government, but never before have entire organizations of the Negro people--as is the case in respect to SNCC and CORE--come out in unequivocal denunciation of a war. In addition to Carmichael and McKissick, Reverend Martin Luther King has come out against the war which Johnson's government wages in Vietnam. A growing number of Negro youth defy the draft boards, the army induction centers, and resist serving on 'hunt and kill' missions against the people of Vietnam." (James Jackson)

Relative improvement in conditions of Negro middle class and the effects of tokenism

The deterioration in the living conditions among the Negro people is only true of the Negro masses. The Negro middle class on the whole is doing very well. This group has, if anything, a preferred position in the job market. U.S. imperialism has rather sharply raised the demand for this group. As I. F. Stone put it, one would be hard put to describe a person with better job opportunities than a newly minted Negro Ph.D.

Business and industry, in the face of the civil rights revolution, have been reassessing their employment policies and hiring Negroes for offices and other salaried positions that they rarely held before. The same thing has been happening in government. Negroes are increasingly being placed in high-paying jobs that are near the cabinet level in government--federal judgeships and the like.

The growth of the black bourgeoisie has been marked since the second world war. Between 1950 and 1960 the proportion of non-white families with income over $10,000 increased from 1 per cent to 4.7 per cent--a rate of growth close to three times that of whites.

The success of the civil rights movement and tokenism has deepened the gap between the Negro middle and upper classes and the Negro masses. As middle-class Negroes are brought into the economic and political power structure they also become more acceptable in the middle- and upper-class suburbs.

The black bourgeoisie has a material stake in the existing social order, but its loyalty is still doubtful because of the special disabilities imposed solely because of color.

If this loyalty can be secured the potential revolutionizing of the Negro protest movement can be forestalled through the placing of loyal Negroes in prominent positions.

The fact that the great mass of Negroes derives no benefit from tokenism does not mean that they are unaffected by it. One of the purposes of tokenism, and to the extent that it succeeds, one of its consequences is to detach the ablest young men and women from their own people and thus to deprive the liberation movement of its best leadership material.

Even those who have no stake in the system and no hope of acquiring, may become reconciled to it if they come to believe there is a chance that their children or even their children's children may be able to rise out of their own degraded conditions.[4]

The Break-Up of the Old Democratic Party-Labor-Liberal Coalition

From the time of the Abolitionist Movement to World War II, civil rights remained the cause of a small, predominantly white reformist group whose influence was more a matter of persuasion than political power. What changed civil rights almost overnight from a peripheral moral issue to a major domestic movement was the emergence of the Negroes themselves as a nationwide bloc.

Since World War II our domestic policies have been dominated by two political forces--the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution. Often these two movements are lumped together under the term "civil rights movement" when they are distinct movements with different histories, constituencies, and goals.

The civil rights movement has been essentially concerned with the structure of law and social justice. Its goal has been to bring the legal and formal institutional structure of American society into closer conformity with constitutional principles.

The civil rights coalition can point to some radical changes in the formal structure of American society--the reconstruction of the legal basis of civil rights; the fixing of federal responsibility to intervene where possible to enforce civil rights; and the establishment of equality before the law as the public policy of the nation.

Conflicts between the white liberals and the Negroes began when the militant direct action tactics (mass demonstrations, sit-ins, boycotts) were exported to the North. Such tactics seemed suitable to conditions in the South but black militancy in general was a new experience for the white man. The issue of aggressive tactics more and more distinguished whites from blacks within the civil rights coalition and militant Negro leadership.

The Negro's demand for special consideration was another source of tension. While the white coalition thought it was correcting an injustice by repairing the New Deal's failure to take in the Negro, the Negro himself found that the problem of unemployment had grown so serious that it could no longer be dealt with by the normal process of non-discrimination. The Negro demand for compensatory hiring and preferential treatment that was formulated to meet this situation turned out to be totally unacceptable to the liberals for it conflicted with the traditional liberal idea of equal opportunity and equal treatment of people according to their individual merits Virtually everything that was seen by the liberals as legal civil rights has either been granted or has been accepted in principle at least.

The liberal berates the Negro militant whose aggressiveness he blames for the weakening of the coalition when, in fact, that coalition is dying from having performed its function.

Equality of opportunity has had little effect upon the segregated lives of the vast majority of Negroes who are still forced to live in the ghetto. The great majority of ghetto dwellers are daily witnesses to the capacity of the ghetto to replenish itself at its core more rapidly than it can be skimmed off at the periphery by those few Negroes who fight their way to its outer edge.

No strategy can be regarded as realistic unless it recognizes that whatever additional gains the Negro can hope to achieve through the civil rights movement are not likely to help his economic predicament or radically reduce the overwhelming effect of the ghetto upon his life.

Until recently the liberal philosophy of the civil rights agencies provided the sole strategy for the Negro cause. Today the disillusionment with the liberal ideal of a color-blind society is strengthening the forces that are for a color-conscious Negro movement.

The coalition is breaking up because it has fulfilled so much of the legal aspect of the civil rights program and have no program by which it can deal with the economic plight of the Negro masses. The answer lies in a new coalition program, organized around the cities, as that of the old coalition was organized around the federal government.

The liberals played a strategic role in uniting diverse groups in the New Deal coalitions which initiated the reforms of the last 35 years. At present the liberals are failing to perform a similar role in uniting the groups that comprise the cities.[6]

A combination of these factors have in the recent past and will continue to feed the growth of national consciousness and identity among the oppressed Negro people. Likewise the early black nationalist groups, the best known of which is the so-called Black Muslims, have also influenced the Negroes perceptibly. The black nationalist tells the Negro he is somebody and that his salvation depends upon the proud acceptance of his own blackness.

During the last years and months before his untimely assassination, Malcolm X had a tremendous influence on the black community, especially the younger people. Malcolm X stressed the need for militancy and unity in the community; he directed attention to the poorest and most oppressed section of the black community. He was the first since the late Dr. Du Bois to establish direct links with the new nations and movements in Africa. I believe a new analysis of his role and impact on the community is in order.

From both the civil rights coalition and the Negro movement over the past few years have come many fine and militant fighters in the cause of the people, many of whom were introduced to political thought and struggle for the first time. This includes most of the black militants who are now emerging as the major proponents of the "Black Power" slogan and concepts.

Black Power--Its Approach to Integration

Total integration is a recognized, valid concept and is the ultimate goal of most Black Power advocates. Their desire to build Black Power reflects a practical recognition of a necessary process through which a genuine integration can be achieved.

"We found that the cult of color-blindness is not only irrelevant, but seriously flawed." We learned that "America couldn't simply be color blind, it would have to become color-blind and it would only become color-blind when we gave up our color."[7]

Equality would be achieved by denying the dignity of having a black skin or a black history. Black people were expected to deny their blackness just at the time that they were discovering that black men and women had played a leading role in shaping history. Gabriel Prosser, Nat Turner , Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, Charles L. Redman, Sojourner Truth, Samuel E. Carnis, Frederick Douglass, W.E. B. Du Bois were American heroes and they were black.

"Integration, moreover, speaks to the problems of blackness in a despicable way. As a goal it has been based on the complete acceptance..that...to have a decent house or education blacks must move into a white neighborhood and send their children to a white school. This reinforces... the idea that white is automatically better and black is by definition inferior."[8]

When the Negro community has political, economic and professional strength and can compete on more equal terms, black people will see the possibility of cooperation and whites will see its necessity.

"For integration, the Negro community needs to develop greater independence--a chance to run its own affairs and not to cave in whenever 'the man' barks... it cannot win the rights to human dignity without the ability to respect and cherish its own humanity.[9]

"The Negro...must depend upon political action through color consciousness as the main installment of solidarity. This solidarity entails a certain degree of separatism, but the separatism of a strengthened and enriched Negro community need be no more absolute than, that, say of a Jewish community. There is no reason, after all, why the Negro should not be able to live as most Americans do, in two world at once. One of them largely integrated and the other primarily separated."[10]

Black Power--Its Approach to Political Action, Community Development and Pride in Blackness

The "Black Power" slogan (black consciousness) is a means for reaching and bringing together the Negro poor--both politically and psychologically.

"Black consciousness sees...beauty in black skins and thick lips and broad nostrils, and kinky hair. It rids our vocabuliaries of 'good hair,' high yellow, and their medicine cabinets of bleaching cream."[11]

It is an attack on the civil rights agencies who advocate equality of opportunity and absorption of deserving Negroes into white society but who have no program for eliminating poverty in the ghetto.

Black power advocates would put emphasis on rebuilding the black ghettos "from citadels of despair into monuments of hope."[12]

"In Alabama...if a Negro is elected sheriff he can end police brutality, if a black man is elected tax assessor he can collect and channel funds for the building of better roads and schools serving black people, thus advancing the move from political power into the economic arena."[13]

Black power means uniting the black community politically to elect black representatives from the slums and cottonfields as well as from the Negro middle-class representatives which will be responsible to such constituencies.

"Black Power invites the black people to assume autonomy in the black community.

"It means the creation of a power base from which black people can change state-wide or nationwide patterns of oppression from pressure through strength."[14]

Black Leadership

"The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community...Only black people can convey the revolutionary idea that black people are able to do things themselves. Only they can help create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness that will provide the basis for political strength. Black people must do things themselves.

They must get poverty money that they will control and spend themselves. They must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black people....

"As long as white people are there doing the work, the idea is perpetuated that only white people can do things."[15]

Black Power and Self Defense Concepts

Many of the Black Power advocates take issue with the "non-violent" concept. They feel that the black consciousness concept implies both a need and an obligation that blacks defend themselves.

Advocacy of self-defense should not be confused with advocacy of violence. The strong emphasis placed by SNCC on political organizing as a means of avoiding violence is proof of this.

"Effective independent political organization may be the last, best, and only hope of avoiding violence as a means of attacking the racial situation in America."[16]

Black Power and the System

The foremost Black Power advocates maintain that for racism to die, a totally different system must be born.

"The society we seek to build among black people is not a capitalistic one. It is a society in which the spirit of the community and humanistic love prevail. We won't fight to save the existing society, in Vietnam, or anywhere else. Our struggle for liberation is part of the great revolution sweeping the entire world--a revolution against all of the great white fathers in every nook and corner of this earth.

"...We are just going to work in the way we see fit and on goals we define--not for civil rights, but for all our human rights."[17]

Black Power and the Building of New Coalitions

"Until recently the struggle had to focus on the simple right to vote and organize. Now we are to the point where we can think about what to do with the vote." [18]

Negroes in this country constitute eleven per cent of the total population, and have a majority only in a few counties in the South. For this reason they will continue to need alliances with other sectors of the population, but with whom is the question SNCC asks. SNCC says that for a meaningful coalition to exist two conditions must be fulfilled, there must be internal power within each group and the groups must have kindred interests.

"We hope to see eventually a coalition between poor blacks and poor whites. This is the only coalition which seems acceptable to us. And we see such a coalition as the major internal instrument of change in a society."[19]

It is at this point that SNCC would direct white people to begin organizing poor white people of the South who have been by-passed by the civil rights movement and left prety to the white racist groups and their propaganda.

Therefore Black Power advocates call for more than participation in electoral politics. It demands many things of black people--that they stop being ashamed of being black; that they move into a position where they can define what freedom is, what a white liberal is, what black nationalism is, what imperialism is, what power is; that they move to build a power base around the question of blackness; and that they move to build independent political, social, economic institutions that they can control and use as instruments of change.[20]

Splits Within the Civil Rights Movement

It has been said and often repeated that it was the "Black Power slogan" which has caused the split within the civil rights movement. However, it should be clear by now that the cleavage within the movement goes much deeper than the mere use of a slogan and had its origin in differing attitudes and concepts which existed long before the slogan "Black Power" was projected on the Mississippi march last July.

The major reasons for the split in the movement are the existing differences around whether Negroes should remain part of the old civil rights coalition and within the Democratic Party structure or whether the Negro masses should be called upon to develop more meaningful coalitions and move toward independent political action. Whether Negroes should support or remain quiet about United States imperialism and the Vietnam war or whether they should be called upon to resist the draft and help to bring the war to a halt. Whether change should take place within the formal constitutional bounds of the racist capitalist system or whether change should be sought in the system itself. Whether Negroes should pursue only passive non-violence in principle and tactics or whether non-violence should be supplemented with self-defense. Whether Negroes should pursue solely an integrationist, assimilationist goal as an immediate aim or whether or not the drive for total integration should be coupled with the building of black pride, consciousness, and unity buttressed by independent political and economic strength.

Differences in attitudes regarding leadership for the black people's movement and what role is to be played by the Negro masses and the methods and tactics to be used in the struggle has also contributed towards the split.

Generally the leadership of the Urban League and the NAACP have aligned themselves with the civil rights coalition and the leadership of CORE and SNCC have become the spokesmen for the Negro revolution. Although differing on the role of non-violence, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, under Rev. Martin Luther King, joins CORE and SNCC in orienting toward the Negro masses rejecting imperialism and raising basic questions about the system. But the alignment has not completely hardened. The last convention of the NAACP saw a major battle in which delegates successfully prevented the leadership from condemning the notion of Black Power and the movement's spokesmen. All five of these groups are heavily influenced by their different constituencies and sources of support.

Weanesses of the Black Power Concepts as Projected by Its Leading Advocates Up To This Point.

One weakness is the lack of a commonly accepted definition of the meaning of the Black Power slogan (or concept). At present this slogan means different things to different people--it all depends on who is interpreting it.

The lack of a program for the movement is another. Few Black Power advocates are able to make concrete suggestions when asked by activists, "What should I do?" A program is the major factor around which Black Power can be realized in practice. It is through the relationship between the concrete, day-to-day needs and the long term goals of the movement that the masses will come to understand the need to organize their political strength and make it felt on the economic and cultural fronts.

In spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Negro people are of the working class, and the foremost advocates of the Black Power concept are orienting in the direction of the black masses there are already strong indications that the Negro movement may take the path of petit bourgeois Negro nationalism.

With the exception of the community cooperatives concept projected by Carmichael, most programmatical points suggested thus far are petit bourgeois in content aimed in the direction of building black owned small consumer businesses and in gaining employment for some individual sales people here and there through the use of the consumer boycott. There is also a tendency to rely upon self-help programs within the Negro community as the sole solution to the economic problems of the Negro masses.

The co-op concept could be a positive thing should it take roots in the Negro community. However, it alone cannot solve the problem of a source of basic raw materials, or heavy production industry, the basis upon which consumer industry is built.

None of the Black Power advocates seem to have a clear recognition of the existence of social classes within the United States or the need to develop a class viewpoint and consciousness among the American working people--Negro or white.

Kenneth Clark, in Dark Ghetto, says that the American Labor movement is basically a vehicle by which the working man seeks to realize his aspirations to be a boss. "That is a refutation of the Marxian premise of categorical cleavages between economic classes." Carmichael states that Negroes are poor only because they are black.

To successfully combat the potential danger of the black movement developing along petit bourgeois lines it will be necessary that the interest of the working masses at all times remain decisive and that the movement's leading cadres be armed with an understanding of the national question from a working class point of view.

Such a class understanding is also necessary to the Negro movement as a guideline for determining which class of white America has interests which are basically opposed to theirs, and to determine which classes can be looked upon as potential allies in a joint struggle based upon their own self-interest, even though they will still be infected with notions of white supremacy which are common to all

The Responsibility of the Left and Progressive Forces Towards this Wing of the Negro People's Movement

Marxists must view nationalism within its given historical setting, and decide what attitudes they should take toward it.

Nationalism in itself is not necessarily a negative development. It can be very positive depending upon who raises it, in what period, and what class interest it serves.

This growth of Negro nationalism is a reflection of Negro political maturity and it poses many new questions of theoretical and practical concern for the Negro freedom movement and for the Marxist movement.

This paper is intended to stimulate further discussion on theoretical aspects of the Negro Question in the United States in the hopes that such discussions will be finalized at a National Conference in the field of Negro work held this year.

Some guide lines:

The national liberation struggles of today can no longer be appraised from the viewpoint of the bourgeois revolutions of the old world before World War I and the Russian October Revolution. Prior to that time the National Question constituted a part of the world bourgeois democratic revolution; since then the National Question has become a part of the world working class socialist revolution.

Therefore, national liberation movements must now exercise an independent role which objectively favors peace and the struggle against imperialism and the capitalist monopolies.

The struggle for political independence must enhance the struggle for economic and social well-being. Therefore, the national liberation movements must pay close attention to economic questions and their solution, elaborating both long term and short term economic programs and goals.

Need for a class approach toward the oppressed Negro people

For many years the Socialist party held that the Negro Question was solely a class issue, and it did not especially concern itself with such national outrages against the Negro people as lynchings, and other manifestations of Jim-Crow. On the other hand, we in the Party, tended to go to the opposite extreme. For a period of time, in theory if not in practice, we tended to think only in terms of a Negro nation and to underplay the class aspects of the Negro question.[1]

The major class divisions to be found in the United States are also to be found in the Negro community: the bourgeoisie, the petit bourgeoisie, the small farmers, the working class. "Negro people as a people are the most proletarian of all the large nationality ethnic groups who make up the American nation. Over 85 per cent are of the working class." James Jackson - World Marxist Review

It is now time that the Left build a more balanced Negro program. One in which the questions of race, class, and nation all play their proper roles.

Along with the recent growth of black consciousness, there has also been in the past few years a growing consciousness of the existence of the poor within the United States and you might say a "poor people's consciousness" among the poor as they become organized.

The need is to further develop this consciousness and to link it with class consciousness and to show both, why people are poor in the first place (especially in the richest country in the world); and also why a more equitable social system (socialism) is needed in order to eliminate unemployment and poverty within the United States.

National liberation movements and oppressed people all over the world historically have put forth their own political slogans and demands. Black Power is the slogan of the most politically advanced leaders of the oppressed Negro people. It is around this slogan that they seek to express both their political independence of monopoly capitalism and the organization of the Negro masses against their oppression.

The various substitute and counter slogans, i.e. "people's power", "human power," etc. which have arisen in response to the Black Power slogan are no substitue for the black people's own slogans and should not be posed against their slogan.

People's power, human power and other such slogans have legitimacy only within the framework of a prior recognition of the right of the oppressed Negro people to further their own independent organizations and development and the need for coalition relationships among all groupings whose common interest is served through joint struggle against monopoly capital and imperialism.

The lack of emphasis now placed upon integration by the black power advocates, should be interpreted only as applying to black people's national and community development and not to the American society as such. Economically speaking the Negro people are not only reliant upon, but are bound to the American economy as a whole. The struggle for Negro inclusion into the trade unions, the various shops, the schools of higher learning; the political life of the country, etc. constitute the very basis upon which the struggle for unity between the oppressed Negro people and the broader American working class and progressive movements can be realized in practice.

The fact that the Negro people are primarily of the poor and of the working class means that the struggle for Negro liberation cannot be directed against the white working class and the white poor who are also exploited, but rather against the American ruling class which exploits the poor Negro and white workers in common.

Within this framework, however, the Negro worker and unemployed have every right to expect that no racist or discriminatory bars be placed in their path as they seek full employment. Wherever any such anti-working class restrictions exist the Negro people have every right to organize their strength to level such bars. In doing so, they will be acting in the interests of the working class unity and in the best interest of the working class as a whole.

Against this background the question of building coalition relations and alliances should be approached as an on-going development, flowing from day-to-day struggles rather than through years of completely isolated separate struggles to be followed by the sudden coalescing (on a certain date) of all the progressive, exploited, and oppressed. Coalitions are built in struggle.

Marxist-Leninists should help to put more flesh and bone on the black power slogan, put more political and theoretical life into it, help to give it a Marxist-Leninist interpretation.

It should help to impart to the movement not only class consciousness and class pride, and work to bring trade-unionists from the ghetto and the farm workers into leadership of the movement. (There is a need for this especially in dealing with union discrimination rather than leaving this leadership to the petit bourgeois elements in the black community).

The Left should help to develop programs around which black power can be realized in practice--broaden and deepen its positive but too general concepts--offering a guideline around which the black masses can be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life.

#####

FOOTNOTES - next page

FOOTNOTES

1 - Clark, Kenneth B., Dark Ghetto

2 - Clark, Kenneth B., Dark Ghetto

3 - Bennett, Lerone, Jr., Confrontation: Black and White

4 - Baran, Paul and Paul Sweezy, Monopoly Capital

5 - Danzig, David, "The Civil Rights Movement and the Negro Revolution," The National Priorities Problem, Choices and Consequences, Columbia Univ., 9-30-66 to 10-1-66

6 - For a more detailed treatment of the conflicts of aims, goals and interests, etc. of the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution see the last chapter of L. Bennett, Jr.'s book, Confrontation, Black and White.

7 - Farmer, James, Freedom--When

8 - Carmichael, Stokely, New York Review of Books, 8-18-66

9 - Carmichael, Stokely, New York Review of Books, 8-18-66

10 - Danzig, David

11 - Farmer, James

12 - Farmer, James

13 - Carmichael, Stokely

14 - " "

15 - " "

16 - " "

17 - " "

18 - " "

19 - " "

20 - " "

21 - Foster, William Z. and Benjamin Davis, April 1959 Political Affairs

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) 3/6/67

1 - [redacted] b6 b7C

Director, FBI (100-442529)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReCGairtel to Bureau dated 2/15/67.

Francis McNamara, Staff Director, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), Washington, D.C., advised on January 13, 1967, that his Committee is doing research on the involvement of subversive elements into the various riots looking toward possible hearings at a later date. This does not mean that a hearing will be held, only that investigators are currently in the Chicago area.

In the event any representative of the HCUA contacts your office for information concerning their investigation, they are to be tactfully advised this matter should be handled through the Bureau.

DMW:deh
(4)

NOTE:
Chicago's referenced airtel indicated that they had received information indicating that the HCUA was going to hold hearings in Chicago. Chicago also requested the Bureau, through liaison, to determine the date of these hearings. Above letter answers Chicago's inquiry.

100-442529-1212

REC-25
EX-106
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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 3/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (RM)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM
IS - C

ReATairtel 3/2/67 captioned, "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C".

Re airtel refers to an SCLC meeting expected to be held 3/8-9/67 in Atlanta for the purpose of re-evaluating SCLC activities.

On 3/7/67 [redacted] advised the dates of the aforementioned meeting had been changed to [redacted] b7D

On the evening of 3/9/67 brief contact was had with [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

REC-74 100-442529-2128

3- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted]) b3 b7D b7E
AGS:bjh
(7)

EX-114 MAR 11 1967

INV. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAR 17 1967

AT 100-6670

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] full details secured and appropriate communication submitted.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

2/17/67

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1686)(C)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 1/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are thirteen (13) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is for their file 100-332067 and one for their CIRM file 100-442529.

One copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service and the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois; and to Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] (Photo). The second source is [redacted] (Photo). The third confidential source is [redacted]. The fourth confidential source is [redacted]

No additional investigation is being conducted in this matter, however, contact will be maintained with established sources in the Chicago area and if pertinent information is developed regarding captioned matter, this case will be re-opened and the Bureau advised.

5 - Bureau (Encls. 13)
(1 - 100-332067)
(1 - 100-442529)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 157-873)
(1 - 100-41324)
FHA:rr
(9)

ENCLOSURE

59 MAR 1 [illegible] 1967

100-442529

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago 157-1686

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 17 1967

COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago communication dated January 9, 1967.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he had obtained a copy of a piece of literature which had been maintained in the Congress of Racial Equality Office at 4043-45 South Prairie Street, Chicago, Illinois, which literature furnished information regarding a committee to save Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's seat in the Congress of the United States.

The following is information set forth in a piece of literature entitled "The Citizens Committee To Save Powell":

"This committee was established by A. Phillip Randolph in an attempt to move black men to action on the serious case that confronts Adam Clayton Powell, a Congressional leader who hails from Harlem, where he received 74% of the votes that sent him to Congress.

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"Chapters of this committee have sprung up in all major cities. The CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL in Chicago was organized by the Reverend James A. Williams, pastor of the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, 5512 S. Lafayette Avenue. Mr. Williams had the insight to invite militant civil rights groups to join him in this fight. Organizations that come out in support of Rev. Williams are: CHICAGO CHAPTER OF CORE (Robert Lucas, Chairman); ACT (L. Landry, Chairman & Douglas Andrews, West Side Chairman of ACT); AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION (James Harvey, Chairman).... A tribute to Rev. Williams who is, himself, an aspirant for political office in Chicago (20th WARD Aldermanic candidates)."

This same source advised on February 10, 1967, that a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality would be held on February 11, 1967, at which time Congressman Powell's position would be discussed and also ways to help Powell would be discussed. This same source advised on February 13, 1967, that at the meeting of February 11, 1967, no mention was made of Congressman Powell and that there are no future plans at the present time to assist Congressman Powell.

This same source and also confidential sources two, three, and four, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past have advised on numerous occasions in January and February, 1967, that the efforts to help Congressman Powell in Chicago received very little support and at the present time there are no plans to demonstrate or to assist Congressman Powell in any way.

A copy of this communication is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois; United States Secret Service, Chicago; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: March 1, 1967

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: AT)

1-19-89
Classified by 3042 PWJ/SK
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 (697 EEP/SK
ON 80,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4420190) ON 2,063
11-21-91 (191 9803 RDD/ISP5/OGC 63-1719
7-10-92

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM containing information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, and from "The New York Times." Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office and one for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

NY 694-S* ~~(S)~~ (U) was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* ~~(S)~~ (U)

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)
(1- 100-442529)(CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)(Encls. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - New York (100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)(43)
1 - New York (100-149194)(COMINFIL SCLC)(43)
1 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(43)
1 - New York

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 8 1967

(U) MK:mpm
(12)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 15 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SECRET (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
March 1, 1967

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972EEP/Sb
CN 80,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4-20-90)
11-21-91 3/12-11-91 CN 87,063
9803 ADD/DM/Sb
831719
7-10-92

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 27, 1967, that he had learned that Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date. Their principal purpose in conferring was to talk about a speech King had made in Beverly Hills, California on Saturday, February 25, 1967, during which time he urged the withdrawl of American troops from Vietnam.

Levison, in apprising King that his speech received front page coverage in Sunday's issue of "The New York Times", felt that no longer could it be said by the American people that King did not have the right to speak on Vietnam. In fact, according to Levison, King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators, was the proper place for him to express his anti-war sentiments. Furthermore, he felt that King's voice was much more influencial when in the company of such prominent people as the four Senators.

1-19-89
Classified by 3042PNT/Sb
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Garrow/King
Levison 83-1719

The article which Levison had in mind, appeared in the Sunday, February 26, 1967, issue of "The New York Times", page one, and was captioned "Dr. King Advocates Quitting Vietnam." In elaborating, the article reported that Dr. Martin Luther King joined four United States Senators in a conference in Beverly Hills, California, on Saturday, February 25, 1967. The conference, according to the article, was entitled "National

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr
Security Matter - C

Priority No. 1; Redirecting American Power", was conducted by "The Nation" Magazine, with headquarters in New York. An audience of over 1,5000 persons attended the all-day meeting at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Dr. King, the article reported, in the main speech of the day, contended that the United States' failure to submit its case against the North Vietnamese to the United Nations Security Council had "undermined the purpose of the U.N., caused its effectiveness to atrophy, and placed our nation in the position of being morally and politically isolated."

The United States' activities in Vietnam, King said, amounted to "supporting a new form of colonialism covered up by certain niceties of complexity."

In continuing his contention that the United States should get out of Vietnam, the paper reported King as having said: "The promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battlefield of Vietnam.

"The pursuit of this widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home. The recently revealed $10-billion mis-estimate of the war budget alone is more than five times the amount committed to the anti-poverty programs. The security we profess to see in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities."

King observed that "we" are willing to make the Negro 100 per cent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 per cent of a citizen on American soil.

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

In concluding his remarks, King is reported to have commented that "we" are presently moving down a dead-end road that could lead to national disaster. "It", King said, "is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits. Those of us who love peace must organize as effectively as the war hawks."

The Country, according to King, still has a choice: "nonviolent coexistence or violent co-annihilation."

The paper article identified the four Senators who took part in the conference as Eugene J. Mc Carthy of Minnesota, George Mc Govern of South Dakota, Ernest Gruening of Alaska and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon.

In continuing their conference, Levison and King then discussed King's newest book which Levison is helping write. In regard to the chapter dealing with what Levison described as broaching the question of admitting Red China to the United Nations, Levison agreed on a statement which King made to the effect that people should not be called Communists because they advocate the admission of Red China. He told King that he should also comment that spending more money on war than on social uplifting was causing the United States to approach spiritual death.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
March 13, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

The "Sun Reporter," a Negro newspaper published by Dr. CARLTON B. GOODLETT in the Fillmore Section of San Francisco, a predominately Negro community, carried a news story and editorial in the issue of the paper of February 25, 1967, of a three-day Negro Leadership Conference. It was reported that penetrating insight, broad views and spirited debate characterized the weekend California Negro Leadership Conference on economic survival in an automated society; the conference was called a landmark for a more bold and realistic approach to the solution of problems confronting minorities and industry in vital areas of employment. On the level of interracial understanding, it was reported that the conference was an example of the most candid expressions.

It was stated that the conference was all the more notable because for the first time California Negro leaders convened to examine, confront, and re-define the right to work question. It was reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, described as a bold civil rights leader who organized the great Washington march in 1963, flew in from New York to make a ringing, passionate defense of the closed union shop, against open-shop advocate REED LARSON, knowledgeable Executive Vice-President of the National Right to Work Committee. At the conference LARSON charged that compulsory unionism is a major obstacle to full employment opportunities, and that it is often unfair to the individual worker, and that one of its strongest undemocratic elements is that union officers have seized arbitrary power and are generally immune to discipline or discharge from office by the rank and file.

DECLASSIFIED BY 98032DD/ICFA
ON 7/29/93 #29,747

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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7-2629

ENCLOSURE

CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

On the other hand, it was reported, RUSTIN emphasized organized labor's record of aiding minorities in overcoming racial barriers to employment, but admitted there is discrimination in a minority segment of the labor movement. He stated that this is the core of the Negro problem and he charged that this segment includes the craft unions of skilled labor where minorities are shut out by cold bias. He charged that in all the craft unions throughout the country, only two per cent of its membership are Negroes and other minorities. RUSTIN stated that the remedy is that the Negro people must make their movement come to represent the majority will of the American people. In making this statement RUSTIN did not define the "majority will," but GOODLETT in reporting the speech assumed that he believes that it strongly favors equality of opportunity and justice for all.

It was concluded by those present that there is evidence to support the belief that such is not the case, locally or nationally. To back up this view the conference cited the fact that California voters in 1946 defeated a fair employment practices referendum and years later voted for discrimination in housing. Opposition to fair employment practices and open housing is still active in California, it was declared.

There was a discussion of the 1963 sit-ins at Auto Row in San Francisco and the demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel for increased employment of Negroes, and that the gains made as a result of these demonstrations were almost lost in recent months when labor tried to "renege" on agreements entered into as a result of these demonstrations. It was charged that the "last straw" was the coming into power of a conservative state administration at the recent California elections. The conference was convinced that biased craft unions, where higher earnings are guaranteed, continue to remain adamant against accepting minorities in the unions, but these minorities have the right to work, which leads inevitably to a re-examination of the right to work question.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

There was a weighty discussion of the problems of youth, especially Negro youth, in not being able to obtain gainful employment. It was charged that bureaucracy in local and state government prevents the "taming of industrial giants," many of them blinded to the demands of economic justice, which blindness keeps the Negro at the bottom of the socio-economic scale.

However, it was recognized that the conference made possible a dialogue between Negro leaders and several officials of state and federal agencies which deal with the problems of minority employment and apprenticeship training programs. It was resolved that there must be a complete, common-sense change in philosophy, and government and private industry must re-think every element of the citizen's right to an income.

It was concluded that during the three-day conference it became obvious that there is a stern necessity for Negro leadership to hold a dialogue with the majority, and that a special meeting should be called soon for this specific purpose and insure more tangible results. The dominant theme from the conference was declared to be the need for unity among Negro leaders without which no effective progress is possible, and that tolerance, objective understanding and unity must run rampant among the Negro people to accomplish their purposes.

A source advised on January 15, 1947, that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section of the Communist Party (CP) of San Francisco. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
March 13, 1967

Title CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except those listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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4 *

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/8/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF US
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D.C. TO SEAT
REPRESENTATIVE ADAM CLAYTON
POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED
STRIKE COMMITTEE, DETROIT,
MICHIGAN, 2/13/67
RM

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 15 1967

Re Detroit airtel with LHM to Bureau, 2/14/67, copies of which were designated to offices listed below.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2 and Secret Service, both Detroit. One copy of LHM being furnished USA, Detroit.

The Detroit PD and MSP are aware of the contents of this LHM.

CARBON COPY

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

(5 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
4 - Detroit (2 - 157-1496)
(1 - 157-706) (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)
(1 - [redacted])

TPD/kyh
(20)

b3
b7D
b7E

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 MAR 20 1967

FILED

DE 157-1496

Source number one is [redacted] Source number two is [redacted]. Source number three is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by source number one could conceivably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and thereby adversely effect the security of the nation.

All offices receiving copies of this communication note information relative to proposed nationwide boycott on 3/23/67.

Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
March 8, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum dated February 14, 1967 captioned as above.

It is to be noted that referenced Detroit letterhead memorandum contained information relative to a proposed nationwide economic boycott scheduled to be held on the day before Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the United States. Further, that this boycott would be aimed at keeping children out of school and the banning of business establishments on March 23, 1967.

All sources hereinafter referred to have furnished reliable information in the past.

On March 8, 1967 source number one advised that on March 7, 1967 a mass rally co-sponsored by the United Strike Committee and the Inner City Organizing Committee was held at the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The purpose of this rally was to discuss the proposed nationwide economic boycott throughout the United States on March 23, 1967 in protest of the refusal of the United States House of Representatives to seat Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York City, New York.

Approximately 200 individuals, the majority of whom were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally. The rally commenced at 8:00 PM and was concluded at approximately 11:00 PM.

There were a number of speakers at this affair, all of whom urged those in attendance to support this nationwide

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

~~C O N F I D E N T~~ (U) A L

economic boycott on March 23, 1967 by keeping their children home from school and not frequenting places of business on this date.

The two principal speakers at this affair were Reverend Albert E. Cleage, Jr., the organizer of the Inner-City Organizing Committee, and attorney Milton Henry.

Reverend Cleage during his speech urged those in attendance to wholeheartedly support the proposed boycott and indicated that he personally believed that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Urban League organizations were dominated and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

According to source number one, attorney Milton Henry spoke and also requested those in attendance to support this proposed nationwide economic boycott on March 23, 1967 and further indicated during his speech that the United States was a racist, violent and hateful country. He indicated that he wished to build a nation apart from the United States and advocated the formation of a Mau Mau type organization in this connection.

Source number one advised that a collection was taken up at this rally and approximately $106.00 was raised to be utilized in connection with the proposed nationwide economic boycott on March 23, 1967.

Source number two advised during May, 1964 that on May 22, 1964 Milton Henry spoke at a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Henry spoke on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". Henry during his speech advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

~~C O N F I D E N T~~ (U) I A L

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Source number three advised on February 27, 1964 that Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. is State Chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party which is an adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party.

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963 edition, carried an article entitled "An All-Negro Party For 1964 is Formed". The article indicated that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative National Committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City under the acting chairmanship of Conrad J. Lynn, a Negro lawyer who specializes in civil rights cases.

A leaflet entitled "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publically circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation.

The May 8, 1963 edition of "The Journal News", a newspaper published daily in Nyack, New York, contained an article which reveals that Conrad J. Lynn stated at a hearing of the House on Un-American Activities on May 6, 1963 that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1931 and had been a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1937. Lynn said he left the Communist Party because he had been expelled after a trial because of his stand during the Trinidad oil workers strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Party line.

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

~~C O N F I D E N T~~ I A L

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted]IONAL FORM NO. 10
[redacted]104

[redacted]TED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/13/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902) - P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED #291747
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/93 BY 9803 ROD/KFA

Re Bureau 0-1, 2/28/67, and Los Angeles LHM 3/6/67, entitled, "CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967."

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of LHM concerning this conference.

Copies of LHM are being made available to local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the United States Attorney, San Francisco.

Source used to document Dr. CARLTON B. GOODLETT is [redacted] b7D

LHM is classified confidential because information reported therein in documentation of GOODLETT could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM) ENCLOSURE
2 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-243)(RM, SF)

LHJ/jr
(6)

CC TO: Sec. Army
REQ. REC'D 4-8-71
APR 13 1971
AMS.
BY: SAB

100-442529-429

REC-43

MAR 15 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC SER.~~;
~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/21/67
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: DMW/dlf

INV. SEC.

MAR 23 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/15/67

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Classified by 6572 EEP/dms
Declassify on: OADR 12/27/90
CAROW/LEVISON 83-1719

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 3/15/67 captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for New York three, of LHM.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. b7D

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S [redacted]

[redacted] advised the statement attributed in the enclosed LHM to [redacted]

Re Atlanta airtel indicates the name of [redacted]

Atlanta airtel and LHM 6/21/66 captioned, "CIRM" sets forth information from [redacted] on 6/15/66 reflecting that on [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC 49 100-442529-2131

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

10 MAR 16 1967

3- Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)

CC: WACS.bjh
(10)

~~ACT. OFC., OSI, SEC. SERV.~~
CRD, RAD

3/20/67 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3/15/87

CONFIDENTIAL

59 MAR 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ (U)

KC ATTLHM 9 [illegible]

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. b7D
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U).
THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing infomation of this nature. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS ~~UNCLASSIFIED~~ (U) EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Atlanta, Georgia
March 15, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 13, 1967, a confidential source advised that [redacted] b7D

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 3/20-1991 9803 RDD/DMS/DLW
CN 87,063 83-1719 7-10-92

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Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 9/27/90
GARROW/LEVISON
83-1719

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 30-8 88/ADC
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, E 12
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 9/15/87 7/30/82
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~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~CLASS I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

100-442537-2131

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SECRET

Atlanta, Georgia
March 15, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta, Georgia dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/14/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5180 Reb/cw~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-14-87~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 2/5/80

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 1478 RELEASED IN PART SEP 10 1985 ON 62-2011 King Project

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies and for Atlanta two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which sets forth information concerning the above captioned individual.

Source utilized in the preparation of the LHM is [redacted] b7D

This LHM has been classified "Confidential" because information furnished by [redacted] could reasonably result in the identification of this confidential informant and if identified could compromise future effectiveness thereof.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(7) - Bureau (Encls. 15) (RM)
1 - 100-440423 (RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY)
1 - 100-438794 (COMINFIL - SCLC)
(1) - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-3-72 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM) 100-442529-
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - 100-5718 (COMINFIL - SCLC)
7 - Chicago
1 - A [redacted]
1 - [redacted] (COMINFIL - SCLC) b3 b7D b7E
1 - 100-40703 (COMINFIL - CCCO)
1 - 157-347 (RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-17977 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
ELS:mes
(16)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
203 MAR 21 1967

CARBON COPY

55 MAR 23 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-35356

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5180 Rabitoy 11-15-79
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-14-87

DECLASSIFIED BY 167 RPRich
ON SEP 10 1985

Garrow ISCHC/King
82-0611

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Source advised on March 10, 1967, that at a meeting of the Political Action Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 8, 1967, a discussion was held concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. Source stated that during this discussion it was indicated that at the present time there was a move underway to set up a National Peace Ticket for the 1968 Presidential election on which Martin Luther King would run for President of the United States. Source added that it was further indicated at the aforementioned meeting that to formulate plans for this National Peace Ticket, top leaders in the Negro movement from various areas of the United States are reportedly gathering in one of the southern states to discuss King's possible candidacy on the National Peace Ticket. However, according to source no additional details were mentioned with respect to the aforementioned matter. (U)

Source further advised that it was further indicated at this CP of Illinois Political Action Committee meeting that elements of the right wing of the civil rights movement, not further described, are endeavoring at the present time to force Martin Luther King out of Chicago, Illinois, this summer. It was stated that it was believed that the Daley machine (Mayor Richard Daley) is behind this move inasmuch as Mayor Daley, supposedly,

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK
DATE 2/5/80

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

CONFIDENTIAL

has been approached by several leaders of the Democratic National Convention Committee to locate a site for the 1968 Democratic National Convention and that these people, in effect, have given Mayor Daley some kind of message that if Chicago is to be another Watts (Los Angeles, California, 1965 Watts riot) they would not consider holding the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Therefore, according to source, pressure is being exerted on Mayor Daley to see that this will not be the case. KU

According to source, it was also indicated at this meeting that it was believed that President Lyndon Johnson is making his influence felt in pressuring Martin Luther King to stay out of Chicago because of King's connection with the National Peace Ticket. Source added that it was opined by several of those present at this meeting that exponents of the move to expel King from Chicago are offering King a five state "bread-basket campaign" as an enticement to leave Chicago. However, according to source, it was stated that King is not expected to accept this offer. KU

Source also stated that it was commented at this Political Action Committee meeting that the civil rights movement, particularly the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are becoming convinced that the only way to effectively influence the political climate of Chicago is to organize along ward lines. It was added that King has been heard to state that he will tend to seek support in the future from the left element rather than, as in the past, be guided or influenced in policy making decisions from the right element. KU

Source stated that in addition to the discussion surrounding Martin Luther King, a discussion was also held at this Political Action Committee meeting concerning the forthcoming Mayoral election in Chicago. In this respect a discussion was held concerning the CP. giving full support to Dick Gregory's independent write-in campaign for the office of Mayor in Chicago. According to source there was some question as to how the Party could effect this support, however, it was agreed by those present that the Party should issue a statement in support of Gregory's campaign. Source added that a subcommittee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

was set up consisting of four members to draw up a statement which would reflect CP support for Gregory's Mayoral campaign. (U)

The source added that it was also considered at this meeting that the Party should try to inform Gregory to come up with some real issues in this campaign and that he, Gregory, should propose a definite program which would be attractive to the voters of Chicago. (U)

The source has furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2130 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

(U)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by 8p6 13 ya
Declassify on: OADR
Comb # 80 513 10-25-84

Re New York airtel and LHM captioned, "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C", dated 3/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for New York three, and for WFO one, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLS; IS - C" (U)

[redacted] advised [redacted] KING furnished no further details than set forth in the enclosed LHM.

It is believed the [redacted] as set forth on page three of re New York LHM.

ENCLOSURE

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
1- WFO (100-44173) (Enc. 1) (RM)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.) (U)
(1 - 100-5718)

100-442529-2132

REC-41

MAR 17 1967

MAR 24 1967

[redacted]

AGS:bjh
(11)

b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. b7D
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U). THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

(U) CONFIDENTIAL (U) CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Atlanta, Georgia
March 16, 1967

Classified by SAC Atlanta
Declassify on: OADR 10 25 84
80 513

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 13, 1967, a confidential source advised that during the [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

ENCLOSURE
100-442529 - 2132

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 16, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/20/67

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-6702)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re San Juan letter to Bureau dated 10/10/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 8/1/67.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - San Juan
FEG/enm
(5)

EX-102

REC 54 100-442529-2133

15 MAR 22 1967

INV. SEC.

170

51 MAR 29 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/22/67

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Remylet 1/31/67.

Informants and sources at Buffalo have reported no information, since relet was submitted, indicating Communist Party activity in captioned matter with regard either to Strategy, Tactics or Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations in the Buffalo area.

In view of this, no report will be submitted by Buffalo, UACB. Buffalo will continue to give attention to this matter and will submit appropriate communication to reach Bureau by 7/1/67.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Buffalo

KPG:RMM
(4)

REC 27 EX-103

100-442529-2134

MAR 23 1967

MAR 29 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

~~SECRET~~ (U) Date: 3/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~AIRMAIL~~
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/6/91 4/21/91 9803 DOJ/OIP CN87,063 Appeal 83-1719 (8/1996)

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for Detroit one, and for New York four, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (X) U

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C". Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (X) (U)

Source furnished the information referred to in the enclosed LHM on 3/21/67 and advised [redacted] (X) U

REC 20 - 5 2135

On this occasion [redacted] (X) U

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. GEN, ~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO, IRS
DATE FORW: 3/29/67
HOW FORW: hand
BY:

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1- Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM)
4- New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
7- Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)
(1 - [redacted]) (ROBERT GREEN)
(1 - 157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)

MAR 28 1967

56 APR 1 01967

AGS:bjh
(15)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION: 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 3/27/87

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING CLASSIFICATION AND RESTRICTION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (X)u

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (X)u

~~Secret~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 21, 1967, a confidential source advised

[redacted] b7D

Classified by G1 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 12/11/91 9803 RDD/sc
CN87,023 Appeal 83-1719 (8/19/92)

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~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5p8 Bjl bce
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11/30/82 2/27/87

100-442529 2135

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. (U)

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6836)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CRIMRA
Date Forw. MAR 28 1967
How Forw. RS
By ABK/PAR 6 cat.
1-RACIAL UNIT

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 2/13/67
RM

Re Detroit airtel with LHM to the Bureau, dated 3/8/67, and Detroit teletype to Bureau, dated 3/23/67, concerning captioned matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2 and Secret Service, both Detroit. One copy of LHM being furnished USA, Detroit.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
6 - Detroit
2 - 157-1496
1 - 157-706 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)
1 -
1 -
1 -
TPD/pjb
(22)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 29 1967

1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

89 APR 5 1967

The Detroit PD and MSP are aware of the contents of this LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
March 24, 1967

Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum, dated March 8, 1967, captioned as above.

It is to be noted that referenced Detroit letterhead memorandum contained information relative to a proposed nationwide economic boycott to be held on the day before Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the United States. In addition to the economic boycott, it was indicated that children would boycott educational institutions on this date also.

On March 23, 1967, sources of the Detroit Office, who have furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information relative to this matter:

Local Detroit educational institutions experienced no excessive absenteeism either among student or teaching personnel on this date. The elementary grade and junior high school students did not have classes on this date inasmuch as conferences had been scheduled on this date between teachers and the parents of the students in the Detroit public schools.

There was no indication from local merchants in the downtown Detroit area that they experienced any noticeable reduction in patronage on this date. These individuals indicated that generally the day before Good Friday is usually not as busy due to the fact that many religious institutions hold services on this date.

The majority of the Negro community of Detroit expressed very little interest in this economic boycott and this matter received little attention in the Detroit Negro community. Many responsible Negro leaders

ENCLOSURE

100-442525

came out publicly against the boycott and urged other members of the Negro community to refrain from any participation or support.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Date: 3/16/67

Via: AIRTEL Priority: REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY
ORGANIZATION
IS - C
(CINAL)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau and New York, 3/6/67; Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 3/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 21 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 10-13, 1967." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York and other interested offices.

13 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-81) (International Relations)
(1 - 100-3-72) (Political Activities)
(1 - 100-3-89) (Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-3-76) (Youth)
(1 - 100-3-88) (Factionalism)
(1 - 100-) (Publishers New Press)
(1 - 100-3-91) (National Groups)
(1 - 100-441164) (WEB DuBois Clubs)
(1 - 100-422089) (CINAL)
9 - New York (Enc. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-) (International Relations)
(1 - 100-) (Political Activities)
(1 - 100-) (Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-) (Youth)
(1 - 100-) (Factionalism)
(1 - 100-) (Publishers New Press)
(1 - 100-) (National Groups)
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
2 - Portland (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
3 - Baltimore ([redacted] (1 - 100-19876) (CINAL)

b3
b7D
b7E

RCN:cls
(37)

ENCLOSURE

170

100-442529-1

163 MAR 22 1967

The source used in the LHM is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified "~~confidential~~" because the informant who furnished the information is a continuing source of great value in Communist Party matters.

The LHM is being shown as having [redacted]

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

March 16, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

A confidential source advised in part on March 14 and 15, 1967 that Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Board Meetings took place March 10-13, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

The following were present at the first session which began at 10:15 a.m. on March 10, 1967:

Ralph Nelson	Jacob Green
Dorothy Healey	Irving Potash
Jim West	Anton Krchmarek
Arnold Johnson	Jim Tormey
Claude Lightfoot	William Patterson
Gus Hall	Henry Winston
James Jackson	Rosco Proctor
Mickey Lima	Tim Wheeler
Betty Gannett	Tom Dennis
John W. Stanford	Danny Rubin
Hyman Lumer	Elsie Dickerson
Carl Winter	Ed Teixera
Helen Winter	Gil Green
George Meyers	Jack Kling

Two or three other persons were present whose identities were not known.

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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ENCLOSURE 100-442524-1

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Si Gerson and Louis Weinstock did not attend the first session but did attend all other sessions.

Henry Winston, National Chairman, CP, USA, opened the meeting by introducing Danny Rubin, the National Organizational Director.

Rubin stated that the agenda for the sessions would be as follows:

A report by Arnold Johnson on the political scene;

A report by James Jackson on international communism;

A report by himself on the organizational structure of the CP, USA.

Rubin said that this would be the agenda for March 10, 1967.

Rubin then stated that on March 11, 1967 there would be a report by George Meyers, Chairman of the CP Trade Union Commission, on labor matters; and a report by Carl Winter on The Worker. The Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

Rubin stated that on March 12, 1967 Tim Wheeler would report on communist youth.

Rubin stated that during the course of the sessions there would be a determination on the new Secretariat. Rubin said that the Leadership Committee, consisting of Gus Hall, Helen Winter, Ed Teixera, Henry Winston, and Jack Kling, would determine who was to be on the Secretariat.

Jack Kling then took over as Chairman for the day.

Arnold Johnson then gave an account of politi al activities in the United States going back to 1964. He

reviewed the history of the civil rights movements and emphasized that the CP had to play a role in the upgrading of the Negro.

Johnson stated that the main task of the CP in the upcoming elections of 1968 was to penetrate all political parties wherever they might be. He urged comrades to actively engage in Democratic and Republican Party movements, in Negro political movements, and in trade union and various working class movements of a political nature. Johnson stated that the main aim of the comrade in politics was to follow whatever candidate moved closest to the CP line.

At the end of his talk, Johnson said that they should not forget to run CP candidates for political office whenever and wherever possible.

James Jackson then talked about the international communist movement since World War II. He said that communism had expanded greatly in Asia and in Latin and South America. He particularly praised the communist movement in Chile.

Jackson then severely criticized Mao Tse Tung, the leader of Red China, for his actions in setting up the Red Guards. Jackson said that the actions of the Red Chinese under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung was severely crippling the socialist movement all over the world.

Rubin then stated that the reports of Arnold Johnson and James Jackson were intended to be merely informative and would not be discussed by the group.

Rubin then talked about the organizational structure of the CP, USA. He said that the Party had failed on a national scale. He criticized CP clubs for not functioning properly. He pointed out that recruiting of new CP members was slow and uncertain and stated that the average CP district was not participating in community activities.

Rubin stated that some districts were so poorly run that the average CP member was not receiving any information from the leadership and was not holding meetings regularly or on time.

Rubin said that the National Headquarters of the CP had in some instances sent out directives to the districts and had received no answers or signs of activity from certain areas.

Rubin stated that the CP had to be built, had to be active in the every day struggle for peace and civil rights as well as trade union matters, and had to seek out persons to bring into the Party.

The rest of the first session was spent in discussion with everyone in agreement that Rubin's criticism was justified. The general opinion was that recruiting of new members was the major problem.

The first session was over at about 5:00 p.m.

The second session was begun at about 9:45 a.m. on March 11, 1967. Henry Winston again presided.

Rubin announced that Elsie Dickerson would act as Chairman for the day.

George Meyers, Chairman of the CP Trade Union Commission, then talked at length about his travels throughout the United States on behalf of the CP, USA, and his contacts with labor leaders and rank and file members of various unions.

Meyers stated that as a result of these various contacts, it was his opinion that the average working man was interested in higher wages, better working conditions, and any movement that would restrict automation.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Meyers said that he felt that the comrades who were in trade unions should strive for a protest by their unions against the Vietnam War. He also felt that these comrades should work for Negro and white unity and, wherever possible, act in coalition with minority groups; such as, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Negroes.

Meyers then requested that a national conference of trade union workers be held by the CP which would include comrades from all unions.

Meyers proposed that a labor secretary be set up in each CP district and a trade union commission be set up in each district.

Discussion on the report then followed. There was a lot of criticism of the report as being inaccurate and rambling. Many of those present felt that it was impossible to get the average rank and file union member to engage in any broad activity because their living conditions were too favorable at the present time.

Following the criticism, Gus Hall, who is the General Secretary, CP, USA, defended Meyers saying that he regarded the report as a close study of the American labor scene.

As a result of the discussion, it was decided that there would be a labor representative established for both the east and the west coasts and that a midwest trade union conference would be held in the near future.

Carl Winter then talked about The Worker. He said that although The Worker fund drive had gotten off to a good start it had recently bogged down and efforts should be made to get more money.

Winter then stated that it was his opinion that The Worker should once again resume daily publication and once a week issue a magazine. He said that he felt this could be

done by raising the sum of $600,000 to $700,000. He suggested that efforts be made to contact 1,000 persons and persuade each of them to donate $1,000 to The Worker. Winter said that if this could be done, a daily paper could be established and a sufficient reserve set aside for emergencies.

There was little or no discussion on this report by Winter.

The second session ended at about 5:00 p.m.

During the evening of March 11, 1967, some members who were present at the National Executive Board Meetings attended a CP National Negro Commission meeting which was held at the home of William Patterson in Brooklyn, New York.

During the meeting, Claude Lightfoot read for about an hour from rough drafts of a book which he is writing and which concerns Negro history in the United States.

At the end of his talk Ted Bassett and William Patterson praised the reading as an accurate account of Negro history in the United States and a report that would be helpful to the Party in connection with the civil rights movement.

Of the fifteen to twenty other persons present, the majority criticized the report saying that it did not present a program of action which would appeal to the uneducated Negro in the ghetto.

It was decided that a subcommittee consisting of Blyden Jackson, Rasheed Storey, Alva Buxenbaum, and Claude Lightfoot would prepare a statement of action which would be helpful to the average Negro in his fight for civil rights and equal opportunity.

The third session of the National Executive Board meetings took place on March 12, 1967. In addition to those previously described as having been in attendance, there were six or seven additional young people. Among these young people

CONFIDENTIAL

were Jarvis Tyner, Hugh Fowler, Franklin Alexander, and Mike Zagarell.

Henry Winston opened the meeting at about 9:30 a.m. Ed Teixera was appointed as Chairman.

Tim Wheeler then talked about the youth movement. He said that there were sharp differences between the communist youth and the WEB DuBois Clubs (DCA). Wheeler said that the DCA was critical of Party programs, was too middle class, and was not interested in bringing into its organization representatives from the working class. Wheeler said that the DCA would participate in all types of demonstrations but would not necessarily follow the Party line.

Wheeler stated that the DCA had helped to build the CP by bringing into its organization young people who later became CP members. Wheeler said that these newly recruited CP members, however, rarely returned to help the DCA.

Hugh Fowler was then introduced as a national representative of the DCA.

Fowler said that Tim Wheeler's statements insofar as differences between the DCA and communist youth were accurate. He said that it was his opinion that the DCA had helped to build the CP by bringing young people into the DCA who eventually left it for the Party. Fowler said that this action was one way and that the CP, USA, and communist youth were not helping the DCA.

Fowler then stated that the national office of the DCA only had two members left and that by June he expected to be the only officer in the organization.

Fowler stated that a lot of persons who were in the DCA were not interested in Marxism as a political way of

life and were not even interested in attending Marxist classes.

Fowler concluded his talk by saying that the DCA was in trouble and needed a lot of help from the CP, USA, and communist youth in particular.

There was a recess at about 1:00 p.m. and most of those present went to Town Hall located on Broadway to celebrate the anniversary of The Worker. The affair was celebrated by a talk from Henry Winston.

The third session was resumed later on in the afternoon and discussion on youth continued until about 9:00 p.m. The only decision of value that was made was to have the CP, USA, get a letter out to all CP districts requesting that efforts be made to reconcile differences between communist youth and the DCA.

The fourth and final session of the National Executive Board Meetings got underway at about 9:40 a.m. on March 13, 1967 with Winston again presiding.

At the outset of the session, Winston stated that he could report two triumphs for the communists. He said that the latest reports from France indicated that the French CP had gained supporters. Winston also stated that he was happy to report that James Meredith had decided not to contest Adam Clayton Powell in the Congressional election in Powell's district.

George Meyers was then selected as Chairman for the day.

At the outset of the meeting, there was considerable discussion on Carl Winter's report made at an earlier session and his proposal for the issuance of a daily paper for The Worker. No decision was reached, and Gus Hall suggested that final decision be made at a later National Executive Board Meeting.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Gus Hall then announced that a new National Secretariat had been selected which would include Danny Rubin, Henry Winston, Gus Hall, James Jackson, Hyman Lumer, Arnold Johnson, George Meyers, Dorothy Healey, Carl Winter, Betty Gannett, and Helen Winter.

Hall then mentioned the name Mickey Lima, but it was not clear as to whether Lima was also considered to be a member of the Secretariat.

Hall then said that he was sorry to have to drop some people from the Secretariat. He said that the final decision as to who would be on the body would be up to the National Committee.

Gus Hall then talked about William Albertson. From the discussion that followed, it developed that Albertson was a former CP national leader who had been accused of acting as an informant for the police or the FBI and had been expelled from the Party.

Hall told the group that there had been a long and detailed investigation of the charges, and it appeared that Albertson was innocent. Hall said that it appeared as though a mistake had been made by the Party and should be rectified by bringing Albertson back into the CP.

Hall then stated that although Albertson could be brought back into the Party, he would have to answer charges in that he had published his expulsion from the CP after being specifically requested to keep it silent.

A heated discussion concerning Albertson then followed with some persons of the opinion that it was only fair to bring him back and others of the opinion that his return would cause many people who were not satisfied with the clearance of Albertson to leave the Party or reduce their activities.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Gus Hall finally suggested that the discussion on Albertson be resumed at a later meeting.

Hall then summarized the four days and closed by saying that he felt that the discussions were of value and the reports of substantial worth.

The final session closed at about 3:20 p.m.

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY."

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

March 16, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 10-13, 1967
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Communication captioned and dated as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

~~SECRET~~ (U) Date: 3/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

9/27/97 Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS/SK Declassify on: OADR Garrison/Levison 83-1119

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 3/24/67 captioned as above referring to [redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for Chicago two, and for New York five, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

Source used to characterize ALFRED DUCKETT is [redacted]. Source used to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY-694-S* (S). Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLS; IS - C" (U)

[redacted] advised on [redacted] to [redacted] (U)

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
5- New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
6- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5586) (M.L. KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)
(1 - [redacted]) (CAROL HOOVER)

AGS:bjh
(16)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SERV.~~; ~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/29/67
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

100-442529-2136

REC- 50

9 MAR 28 1967

ENCLOSURE

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

57 APR 6 1967

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 505 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ ~~SECRET~~ (U) Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

CLASSIFIED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/20/91 121/91 9303 DMK 83-17 8/19/92

AT 100-6670

[redacted] (U)

b7D

[redacted]

Re airtel and LHM refers to [redacted]

[redacted]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret (U) because it contains information furnished by [redacted] (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

[redacted] (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

9/27/90
Classified by 6978EEP/DMS/sb
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Lawson 83-1719

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On [redacted] a confidential source advised he had [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 12/11/91 9803RDD/sb
CN 87,063 Appeal 87,063 (8/19/92)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-2 bts/bce
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3/27/87 7/30/82

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~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
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COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

100-442529 24 36

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALFRED DUCKETT ~~X~~ GA NY

On January 20, 1947, a confidential source advised that one ALFRED DUCKETT was a member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America (UNAVA).

The "Guide to Subversive Organization and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the UNAVA:

"1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, USA, which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." (Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947).

"2. Cited as a Communist front formed to provoke racial friction. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 116, April 23, 1956, P. 92.)"

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-6
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-23-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

Pages A1677-A1678. Congressman Fisher, (D) Texas, placed in the Record an address he delivered on March 18th before the annual meeting of the postmasters of the 21st Congressional District at San Angelo, Texas. The subject of the address was "Crime: America's No. 1 Domestic Problem." He cited statistics on the increase in crime and stated "J. Edgar Hoover says the increase in the number of enforcement officers has not kept pace with the population increase. He thinks that accounts for some of this. He has spoken of the rash of civil rights demonstrations, along with irresponsible leadership in that movement, as a major contributor. Mr. Fisher commented on crime and the race problem and demonstrations. He stated "And Mr. Hoover assures us that the Communists have joined in and encouraged these activities."

REC. 71

100-442529-2137

NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 31 1967

Original filed in: 62-117311-3550

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-22-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

APR 6 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date: 3/29/67

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP1 T-1 T-2 REASON FOR EXTENSION DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION B1 2/29/87

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

Classified by 9/27/90 LA DEEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-179

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ReATairtel and LHM 3/14/67 captioned as above and Chicago airtel to Atlanta 3/23/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for Chicago two, and for New York three, of LHM.

The first confidential source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] and the second source is [redacted] (U) b7D

Re Chicago airtel furnished a photograph of CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES and RALPH LESLIE HELSTEIN, both officials of UPFAW, AFL-CIO, Chicago (U)

The statement set forth in the enclosed LHM characterizing CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES was prepared from information set forth in re Chicago airtel. Atlanta has presumed there is no other characterizing data available for HAYES. In the event this is incorrect, Chicago will immediately advise in order that enclosed LHM may be amended. (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS [redacted] (U)

ENCLOSURE

REC 10

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 [redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)

ST-105

MAR 30 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SEP.; CRD, RAO

3/21/67

CONFIDENTIAL

C. C. Wick

AGS:bjh
(11)

59 APR 1 1967

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1cc AT+LHM 3/29 8:20 M Per _____

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 (81/92) 93-0023 Agent # 93-179

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 29, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9/27/90
Classified by 6972EEP/DJS/BC
Declassify on: OADR
83-1719 Garrow/Levison

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 13, 1967, a confidential source advised a

[redacted] b7D

On March 23, 1967, the above source identified a photograph of Charles Arthur Hayes, Director of District One, United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO, Chicago, as a photograph of the representative from this organization [redacted]

(X) (U)

A second confidential source on April 22, 1957, advised Charles Arthur Hayes approximately four or five years previously had been a member of the Packing Division of the Communist Party in Chicago. (X) (U) (X) (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1*

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 & 12/11/91 (9803 ROD/BC)
CN87,063 Appeal 83-1719 (8/19/92)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-8 BC/BC
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-29-87 2/30/88

ENCLOSURE

100-111[illegible]-1-2138

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 29, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(2)

ev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 3/30/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-2466-90

To : Director, FBI

From : SAC, Minneapolis

Subject: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND
JUSTICE, INC. (DDJ)
RM - ORGANIZATION
Bufile 157-2466
Minneapolis 157-300 (RUC)
OO: New Orleans

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION
MOVEMENT (RAM)
IS - RAM
Bufile 100-442684
Minneapolis 100-13193 (RUC)
OO: New York

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau dated 2/8/67 captioned as above.

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

(protect identity without fail), on 3/30/67 advised SA JOHN L. ROBERTS they were able to locate application for [redacted]

100-442684-4

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 4 1967

CARBON COPY

(4) - Bureau (RM)
3 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 157-1542)
(2 - 157-927) (RAM)
3 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
(2 - 157-3290) (DEACONS OF DEFENSE)
(1 -) (RAM)
3 - Cleveland (RM)
(1 - 157-490) (DEACONS OF DEFENSE)
(1 - 157-280) (RAM) (1 - [redacted] (JAMES BROWN) b6 b7C
2 - Minneapolis
(1 - 100-13193)
(1 - 157-300)

JLR:CK
(15)

Approved: 25 APR 7 1967 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MP #100-13193
MP #157-300

[redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Mr. [redacted] made available photostat copies of these documents, which are being submitted herewith as enclosures to New York and New Orleans for their possible assistance. He advised the [redacted] but will be available for prosecution purposes only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to the [redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

The Attorney General

April 10, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ (U) Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

100-442529

DECLASSIFIED ON 11/7/78
BY [illegible]

RLS:pdb (10)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, same caption, prepared by RLS:pdb.

REC 32 - 2139

MAILED 2
APR 11 1967
COMM-FBI

ST-110

6 APR 11 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

21 5852

3/3/80

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

APR 7 3 20 PM '67 APR 10 5 06 PM '67

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

REC'D MAIL ROOM
FBI

APR 11 12 00 PM '67

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-344 HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/24/75 DEL. ✓ DATE 7/11/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

205 AM URGENT 4-8-67 CRM

TO DIRECTOR -2- AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON ----ENCODED----

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM, IS-C, OO..NEW YORK

BUREAU FILE (100-442529); ATLANTA FILE (100-6670); NEW YORK FILE (100-153735).

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED ON APRIL SIX LAST, STANLEY LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL, BOTH OF WHOM ARE ADVISORS TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE IN CONTACT THAT DATE CONCERNING KING'S SPEECH AT RIVERSIDE CHURCH, NYC, APRIL FOUR LAST. WACHTEL THOUGHT TEXT OF KING'S SPEECH WAS SOLID AND WANTS IT PRINTED FOR DISTRIBUTION. LEVISON FELT SPEECH WAS TOO ADVANCED FOR MANY NEGROES AND THAT IT DID NOT CONSTITUTE THE WIDEST APPEAL. KING, LEVISON FEELS, SHOULD NOT HAVE SPOKEN FROM POINT OF VIEW OF VIETCONG PEASANT.

IT WAS LEVISON'S BELIEF ANDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SCLC, WROTE KING'S SPEECH, BUT WACHTEL BELIEVES THE "GUY AT SPELLMAN" (SPELMAN COLLEGE, ATLANTA) WROTE IT. WACHTEL FELT SECTION OF SPEECH ABOUT THIS COUNTRY ACTING LIKE GERMANY ACTED IN LAST WAS OFFENDED MANY

END PAGE ONE

REC 12 9 APR 13 1967

Ltr and at D 4/7/67. Called D. Wells 4:30 PM TS

- Wells

APR 18 1967

RELAYED TO AT

PEOPLE. LEVISON AGREED, AND COMMENTED KING SHOULD REALIZE HE IS DEALING WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AND PENTAGON AND NOT SOME STUPID SHERIFF, AND IF HE DID GET PEOPLE TO STAND ON BRIDGES IN VIETNAM, THEY WOULD NOT BE BOMBED BUT INSTEAD THERE WOULD BE AN INVASION OF NORTH VIETNAM, WHICH KING WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR.

WITH REGARD TO KING'S SCHEDULED APPEARANCE BEFORE SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END WAR IN VIETNAM, APRIL FIFTEEN NEXT, LEVISON IS UNENTHUSASTIC, SINCE HE DOES NOT FEEL KING CAN CAPTURE AUDIENCE.

ACCORDING TO LEVISON, BENNETT (DR. JOHN BENNETT, PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NYC) AND DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR (PROFESSOR EMERITUS, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY) HAVE TALKED ABOUT GETTING TEN THOUSAND YOUNG MEN AND THEIR PARENTS TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO TURN IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS. LEVISON FELT THEY WOULD VIOLATE LAW IF THEY DO THIS.

FINALLY WACHTEL MENTIONED THAT KING WILL MEET WITH ROCKEFELLER (GOVERNOR NELSON ROCKEFELLER) ON APRIL TWENTY TWO OR TWENTY FOUR NEXT, TO DISCUSS VIETNAM POSITION OF KING.

LEVISON AND JOAN DAVES (PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVE WERE ALSO IN CONTACT ON APRIL SIX LAST, DURING WHICH LEVISON REVEALED KING WILL CHANGE HIS EMPHASIS FROM PEACE TO THE CHICAGO ACTION CAMPAIGN AFTER MIDDLE OF APRIL. ALSO DISCLOSED MEETING DEALING WITH TACTICS WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA NEAR FUTURE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...REY

FBI WASH DC

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 4/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 11/25/88
Garrow/King 82-0611
Levison 83-1719

Re NY teletype dated 4/6/67, reporting conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and unknown male, during which time mention was made that KING and ROCKEFELLER (Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER) would meet soon.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) was the source of the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes informatic of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characteriz tion of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Class. & Ext. By 3042TRM/dld
Reason-FCIM II, 1-4.2
Date of Review 4/7/87

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 2) (RM)
4-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-140194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
(1 - 100-156735) (CIRM) (43)

JMK:pam
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 12 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CARBON COPY

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DEC DATE: 3/14/90 6 9 72 EEOI DMS 4/11/90
62-0611 CN 80 513
11/28/91 q 12/11/91 q 583 KDD/SA ON 87, 063 Appeal 83-1719 (6/19/92)

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62 APR 14 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Bufile 100-106670

New York, New York

April 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

82-0611 Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

Classified by 3042 Pwt/Bms
Declassify on: OADR 1/24/89

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1967, that information had come to his attention, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and an unknown male were in contact on that date. It was during their contact that Levison disclosed a recent contact between him and Rockefeller (believed to have alluded to Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York) about Venezuelan iron ore deposits which "they" (the Rockefeller interests) are negotiating with the Venezuelan Government.

According to Levison, after he and Rockefeller ended their business with regard to iron ore, Rockefeller asked him to arrange a meeting between Martin Luther King and himself, so that he, Rockefeller, could talk to him about his stand on Vietnam. Rockefeller, according to Levison, is in such disagreement with King that he feels he must talk to him.

It was Levison's feeling that Rockefeller's request was a real break, since King had mentioned on April 4, 1967, that he would like to confer with him about the situation in South America. King, Levison related, believes that South America will be the next Vietnam and therefore, wants to advise Rockefeller as to what action he should take to thwart it. Levison concluded his contact by informing the unknown male that he would contact King to determine when the meeting could be arranged.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
[redacted] from automatic downgrading and [redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 4/11/90 6472 EEP/DMS
11/20/91 82-0611 12/11/91 98031 DOJ & CIA 87,043 Appeal 83-1719 (8/19/92)
CRS 80,513

Class. & Ext. By SP4JRM/ef/cdd
Reason-FCIM II, 2-4.2
Date of Review 4/5/87

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~~(U)~~
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE 100-442527

Martin Luther King, Jr.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 8 ~ Duplicate;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 4/10/67

SECRET

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plaintext or code)
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY MLK DATE 12-28-79
Via AIRTEL SECRET (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/17/92

82-0611 CN 80,513 3/14/90 6972 EO/OMS 4/11/92

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 10RPEP1aF

Re New York teletype, dated 4/7/67.

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta and Chicago.

NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 8972 FBI/DOJ 82-0611
Declassify on: OADR
Carrow ISC LC King

5-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
6-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-148289) (WACHTEL) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (KING) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC) (43)
(1 - 100-154917) (SMC) (42)

ST 102

REC-1

100-442529-2141

15 APR 11 1967

RM:pam
(16)

C.C.-WFO

CONFIDENTIAL

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clare Mum DATE 7/24/79

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 ON 11/4/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

56 APR 24 1967

SECRET

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 6080 REASON FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-12-92

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLS; IS-C" and NY 1190-S*. (U)

This LHM is characterized ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source closed to STANLEY LEVISON, who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 10, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF 12-10-79 MLK DATE

Classified by 8761 DIC/CAF 7-26-84
Declassify on: OADR
SECRET
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JPM/KDD
REASON FCIM, II, 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 4-10-87
6876

Communist Infiltration of
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On April 6, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel, New York advisors to Martin Luther King, Jr., were in conference concerning King's speech at Riverside Church, New York City, on April 4, 1967. (S) U

Wachtel thought the text of King's speech was solid and wants it printed for distribution. Levison felt the speech was too advanced for many Negroes and that it did not constitute the widest appeal. King, Levison feels, should not have spoken from the point of view of a Vietcong peasant. (S) U

It was Levison's belief that Andrew Young, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), wrote King's speech, but Wachtel believes that "guy at Spellman" (Spelman College, Atlanta) wrote it. Wachtel felt the section of the speech about this country acting like Germany acted in the last war offended many people. Levison agreed, and commented King should realize he is dealing with the State Department and the Pentagon and not some stupid sheriff, and that if he did get people to stand on bridges in Vietnam, they would not be bombed, but instead there would be an invasion of North Vietnam, which King would be responsible for. (S) U

With regard to King's scheduled appearance before the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam on April 15, 1967, Levison is unenthusiastic, since he does not feel that King can capture that audience. (S) U

82-0611 CN 80,573 3/11/90 6972 EEP/DMS 3/11/90
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED (PRO)
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
DATE: 7-11-85 16782 PIC
9803 KDD/JPM
82-1719 12-19-91 7-19-91

12-10-79 99DS RDD/jam
CLASS. DATE OF DECL. 4-10-87

SECRET
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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R209 DEC 31 1970

100-442529-2141
ENCLOSURE

SECRET

SECRET

According to Levison, Bennett (Dr. John Bennett, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City) and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr (Professor Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary) have talked about getting ten thousand young men and their parents to go to Washington to turn in their draft cards. Levison felt they would violate the law if they do this. (U)

Finally, Wachtel mentioned that King will meet with Rockefeller (Governor Nelson Rockefeller, New York) on April 22 or 24, 1967, to discuss the Vietnam position of King.

Levison and Joan Daves (Publishers' Representative) were also in contact on April 6, 1967, during which Levison revealed that King will change his emphasis from peace to the Chicago Action Campaign after the middle of April. Levison also disclosed that a meeting dealing with tactics will be held in Atlanta in the near future. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 or early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York. (u)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (u)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. (u)

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (u)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (u)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. (u)

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York (100-153720) 4/25/67

REC-122 -2142
Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. D. Wells

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 4/12/67.

In order to offset the preparation of CIRM and Cominfil of the Congress of Racial Equality reports, the New York Office should submit the next CIRM report on 6/1/67 and every 3 months thereafter.

NOTE:

The New York Office requested to stagger preparation of the Cominfil of CORE & CIRM reports. Both are due on 5/1/67. Since Cominfil of CORE is a section of the CIRM report, it would be logical to allow New York to submit the CIRM report 30 days later. The above letter grants New York permission to do so.

DMW:des
(4)

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DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM [V] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/12/67

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

With regard to the submission of the quarterly report in captioned matter, which is due to reach the Bureau on 5/1/67, the NYO has encountered considerable delay in its preparation. This delay has been due to the fact that the agent to whom the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is assigned, is preparing an extensive report to be submitted to the Bureau by 5/1/67. As a consequence, this has prevented him from preparing his material for captioned case.

In addition to the effort being put in the preparation of the CORE report, other agents to whom inserts are assigned, have been engaged in matters relating to the VIDEM report, and planned demonstrations against the war in Vietnam, thus preventing them from working on captioned matter.

In order to offset these delays and to insure that the CIRM report will not be delayed in the future, due to the fact the CORE and CIRM reports are all due at the same time, Bureau approval is requested to permit the NYO to submit its next report on 6/1/67, and every 3 months thereafter. By staggering the dates of these reports, this delay could be eliminated.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

JMK:kpm
(3)

REC 5 100-442529-2142

APR 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4BJ alls
ON 4-24-98
b 3573 84

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC 49 100-442529-2143
EX-113 APR 13 1967

Enclosure
100-442529
RLS:pdb (9)
NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

~~TOP SECRET~~

APR 19 1967

APR 7 3 20 PM '67

FBI-READING ROOM

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
APR 10 5 07 PM '67

REC 48

BENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE(S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-344

ACC. ____ DATE ____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/4/75

HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. ✓ DATE 2/4/75

DEL. ✓ DATE 2/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

REC-27 100-442-3[illegible]-2144

APR 13 1967

RLS:pdb (9)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

Tolson
DeLoach
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Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

~~SECRET~~

59 APR 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 7 3 20 PM '07

SEC'D-READING ROOM-ENED-DIGE
F B I

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APR 10 5 06 PM '67

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT, IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-344		HSC 62-116464-58	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ✓	DATE 6/24/75	DEL. ✓	DATE 5/21/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

I thought the President would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are also being furnished to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense; the Honorable James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service; and the Attorney General.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 4-11 GT

REC-21 100-442529-2145

Enclosure
100-442529
RLS;pdb:eco

NOTE:
See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS;pdb.

~~TOP SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
DECLASSIFY ON: 5-8-01

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ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
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F B I

APR 10 9 31 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

SENSTUDY 75

LEAR: NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC
ACC. 62-116395-344
DEL. ✓
DATE 6/24/75

HSC
ACC. 62-116464-58
DEL. ✓
DATE 9/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

/ TO DEPT.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

[redacted]SECRET

b6
b7C

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNamara:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified ~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC-21 100-442529-2146

APR 13 1967

Enclosure

100-442529

RLS:pdb (9)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

[redacted]SECRET

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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APR 7 3 20 PM '67

APR 10 5 06 PM '67

RECD-READING ROOM

F B I

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-344

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 6/24/75

HSC 62-116464-58

ACC. [redacted] DATE _____

DEL. ✓ DATE 4/4/75

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

✓ TO DEPT.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/13/67

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 1/25/67.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

(2) Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

REC 20 100-442529-2147

EX 106

15 APR 17 1967

APR 21 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Secret

Date: 4/14/67

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL [CLEAR]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK) 246-118

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re New York teletype dated 4/13/67, wherein was reported contact between MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM incorporating information reported in re communication. NY 3810-S* was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

ENCLOSURE

REC 48

5-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-[redacted]) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted]) (VIDEM)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
6-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-135585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (43)
(1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)
(1 - 100-154917) (SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

JMK:pam
(14)

EX-103

11 APR 15 1967

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Classified by 6080 led/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM [redacted] 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/14/77

Approved: [redacted] Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

59 APR 21

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-442529

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible] DATE 12-14-79

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) SECRET DATE 3/14/90 6992 GEP/DMS 4/11/90 82-0611 ON 80,513

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible] DATE 3/13/78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by spzmcdld
Declassify on: OADR
2/10/97

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 13, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date, during which time they discussed King's Vietnam policy. It was in this regard that Levison apprised King as to what progress he had made in writing part of the speech he (King) will deliver on Saturday, April 15, 1967, when he addresses a gathering at the United Nations, which is being sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. (U)

Levison's part of the speech, which they discussed and which King enthusiastically accepted, was as follows: (U)

"Many sincere people argue, that we should withdraw unilaterally, and I (King) understand the logic of their position. I understand that when France withdrew from Algeria, she benefited not only the Algerians but herself. France earned far more prestige from withdrawal than she might have gained from total victory; but France was fighting in Algeria for years before her people learned that this way out was honorable. The majority of Americans have not yet learned this lesson. Realism compels us to look for a program they can support and which can end the fighting. I think there is such a program -- I believe almost a majority of Americans want the bombings to cease. Let us demand insistently that our Government honor Hanoi's promise to negotiate if the bombings cease." (U)

King thought Levison's part of the speech was written in a very beautiful style, and disclosed that he will use it without any change whatsoever. (U)

Classified by 6080 Led/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/5/77

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 31 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification Authority DATE 3/13/78

Classified by 6080 Led/TAP
Declassify on: OADR 1-86-5 12-5-11

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2 CAM/Lee 10/24/97
REASON-FCIM II 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-10-81

12-10-79 9203 ROD/EBm

SECRET
GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION 4-10-81

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

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100-442529-2148

King then revealed to Levison the part of the speech he had prepared. According to King, he will state that the United States deliberately sabotaged the Geneva agreement by calling for elections in South Vietnam and providing that the Seventeenth Parallel was but a temporary line; that the United States deliberately put Premier Diem into power and kept him until it became tired of him, then replaced him with Premier Ky; and that the United States launched bombing raids against North Vietnam on the scale of World War II. (W)

Levison was of the opinion that King should get a sampling of Negro feeling, and suggested he get a private poll project under way to prove that a majority of Negroes want the war to end. King was agreeable to the suggestion, prompting Levison to promise that he would consider how to raise the necessary funds for such a venture. (W)

King revealed that he was in contact with Dr. Ralph Bunche on April 13, 1967, concerning Bunche's criticism of his Vietnam policy. And according to King, Bunche was very sorry for the remarks he had made and finally admitted it by saying: "Martin I want you to know I agree with everything you are saying about Vietnam. I am absolutely opposed to our policy." (W)

The statement made by Bunche, which criticized King, was reported in "The New York Times" of April 13, 1967. It was as follows: (W) N.Y.

"He (King) should realize that his anti-United States in Vietnam crusade is bound to alienate many friends and supporters of the civil rights movement and greatly weaken it -- an ironic twist for a civil rights leader." (W)

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

In the April 14, 1967 issue of "The New York Times", on page 21, it was reported that Dr. Ralph Bunche issued a statement on April 13, 1967, in which he referred to a press release attributed to Martin Luther King in which he disavowed any intent to merge the civil rights and peace movements. Bunche said he was gratified to see King's disavowal of any intent to merge the movements, and that it took care of the issue to which he had directed his statement criticizing him.

King expressed disappointment with Bunche because he would not muster sufficient moral courage to come out openly and make the statement concurring with his position. He could not understand why he would not since, as King said, he is not an employee of the United States.

King will see Bunche on Saturday, April 15, 1967, following the speech at the United Nations. This fact prompted Levison to suggest to King that he make certain that newsmen photograph them with each other. Levison wanted this done for publicity reasons. He felt it was very important that Bunche had changed his position and now supports King.

The same source advised on April 14, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Gloria Kantor, an acquaintance of his, were in contact on that date. Their concern was over the demonstration and march to be held on April 15, 1967, in New York City. In reply to an inquiry as to whether Levison planned to march, he told Kantor he was planning to do so.

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY [redacted]

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F B I

Date: 4/14/67

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York teletype, dated 4/13/67, concerning conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, HARRY BELAFONTE, CLEVELAND ROBINSON and ANDREW YOUNG.

Enclosed are eleven copies of an LHM incorporating information in referenced communication. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. NY 3810-S* is the source of the information. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY BELAFONTE. (U)

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous sources of the WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, dated 7/[illegible]/50, at WFO re "NLS; IS-C" and NY 1190-S*. (U)

ENCLOSURES

6-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
(1 - [redacted]) (VIDEM)
2-Atlanta (100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC) (43)

EX-103

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REC-59

RM:pam
(14)

11 APR 15 1967

Approved: Special Agent in Charge Sent M Per

CONFIDENTIAL

55 APR 25 1967

Classified by 6576 (SY 463) Saucier
Declassify on: OADR
6/17/98 (SCLC) KING
Classified by 8972 TDK/RH
Declassify on: OADR
SCLC 6/17/98 KING
82-0611 CN 80,513
82-0611 CN 80,513
6/17/98 EEplems 4/11/98
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-17-98 1678 REPLACE
11-21-91 & 15-97
980 3 RDD
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE
7-16-92
Declassified by 6576 (SY 463) Saucier
Declassify on: OADR
8-13-84
10/2/87
4-14-87
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED
URGENT COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN
Do not destroy
This
Declassified by 6576 (SY 463) Saucier
Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

This LHM is characterized ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U) (U)

The source used to characterize PAUL ROBESON was [redacted] (by request). b7D

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 14, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

CN 80,513
3/14/90 6972 EEPIDM's 4/11/90 82-0611
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED SECRET
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-14-85 1678 RE RAH
11-21-91 9803 RDD/lrw 83171 116-42
82-0611
Current/SCLC/King
8-13-84
Classified by 8973 DK/PM
Declassify on: OADR
Sptm ACLU 2/10/87
243,118

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/5/91 168-4212

On April 12, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was in conference on that date with the following individuals: Harry Belafonte, prominent entertainer; Harry Wachtel and Stanley Levison, New York advisors to King; Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King, and Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65 of the Wholesale - Retail Store Workers of America. The following is a resume of what transpired:

King prefaced his remarks by commenting that a campaign is underway to undermine his leadership in Negro communities because of his stand on Vietnam. King had in mind the criticism of Dr. Ralph Bunche, United States Representative to the United Nations, who reported to the press on April 12, 1967, that King should not try to lead both the civil rights movement and the crusade against the war.

Andrew Young reported that Bunche had agreed to meet with Dr. Benjamin Spock and King following Saturday's (March 15, 1967) march at the United Nations.

With regard to the criticism from Bunche, Belafonte remarked Bunche had never made a contribution to the civil rights struggle. As to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's (NAACP's) criticism of King, Belafonte said Roy Wilkins of the NAACP recently received an award from Secretary of State Dean Rusk, which accounts for the fact that they are in agreement.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-14-87
54688
80514
73518
Classified by 6972
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12-10-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/lrw
4-14-87
SECRET
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
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R209 DEC 31 1970

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-2149

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison commented he was not in agreement that Saturday's event is the answer for King. It was his belief that the press will handle the event in the same manner as they handled other Negro reactions, but Levison said that Saturday would not be King's only chance to speak. It was his belief that Saturday's demonstration will be composed of ninety per cent white people, and therefore, King's advisors must insure Negro community support for King. Levison urged that a newspaper advertisement be run following Saturday's demonstration asking whether King can be active in the peace fight. (U)

Contrary to the opinions of his advisors, King thought Saturday would be most important since it will be the largest peace demonstration in the country. Wachtel agreed, but cautioned King not to rely on Saturday's demonstration as his opportunity to oppose the war, since many people will not respond due to the "red baiting atmosphere". (U)

King, in trying to suggest ways to bring about harmony among Negroes, said he would try to meet with A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro leaders to explain his position. He reiterated his belief that the criticism of him is an effort to get him and to undermine him, and offered proof of this by pointing to criticisms of him whereas no Negroes will attack Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. (U)

Wachtel, in agreeding with King's conclusion, said that they may even pull "J. Edgar Hoover's old stuff" out of the bottom of the bag. (U)

The conference ended with an agreement to meet again on Saturday night, April 15, 1967, at Belafonte's house, and that King should confer with Dr. Bunche and A. Philip Randolph. (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Following the aforementioned conference, King and Levison conferred privately since King wanted Levison's observations free from the others. In order to insure success on Saturday, Levison suggested having spots on the radio and will confer with Robinson about it. Levison cautioned against having these radio spots appeal to Negroes to follow King on Saturday because most Negroes do not want to become identified with this demonstration. (U)

King's speech, to be delivered at the United Nations on Saturday, April 15, 1967, was discussed, particularly the length of it. Levison advised King to cut out the parts dealing with history, defense and the United Nations. King agreed and asked Levison to prepare a paragraph stating that even though many people feel the United States should unilaterally withdraw from Vietnam and that no damage would be done to the United States' position and would, in fact, heighten prestige, King has concluded it will not be done, so his concern must be to bring the war to an end. (U) (U)

Levison advised King to retain the part in the speech that fifteen million Americans oppose the war in addition to those who are half-hearted about United States involvement. (U)

In trying to arrive at a decision as to what course King should follow after Saturday, Levison advised him to unite with people who have been isolated following their criticism of the United States, so he would be aligned with those who have power and who make a difference rather than be aligned with a fringe element as he is now. (U)

According to the source, Levison feels that King's peace position is so far advanced that it has isolated him the same way Paul Robeson's pro-Soviet position isolated him. (U)

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

According to Jean Smith, a secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

In June, 1950, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he knew Paul Robeson to have been a concealed Communist Party member prior to 1945. u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 13 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK/14

637PM URGENT 4/13/67 WMS

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON --ENCODED--

FROM NEW YORK /3P

CIRM, IS-C, 00;NY

(thinks King called from LA)

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERICK ADVISED INSTANT DATE, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND STANLEY LEVISON IN CONTACT CONCERNING KING'S POLICY ON VIETMAN. IN THIS REGARD, LEVISON INFORMED KING AS TO PROGRESS HE HAS MADE IN WRITING PART OF SPEECH KING WILL USE ON SATURDAY, APRIL FIFTEEN NEXT, WHEN HE ADDRESSES RALLY AT UNITED NATIONS. THE PART WHICH LIVISON HAD IN MIND, AND WHICH KING ENTHUSIASTICALLY ACCEPTED, WAS AS FOLLOWS; "MANY SINCERE PEOPLE ARGUE, THAT WE SHOULD WITHDRAW UNILATERALLY, AND I (KING) UNDERSTAND THE LOGIC OF THEIR POSITION. I UNDERSTAND THAT WHEN FRANCE WITHDREW FROM ALGERIA, SHE BENEFITED NOT ONLY THE ALGERIANS BUT HERSELF. FRANCE EARNED FAR MORE PRESTIGE FROM WITHDRAWL THAN SHW MIGHT HAVE GAINED FROM TOTAL VICTORY; BUT FRANCE WAS FIGHTING IN ALGERIA FOR YEARS BEFORE HER PEOPLE LEARNED THAT THIS WAY OUT WAS HONORABLE. THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS

END PAGE ONE

REC-65 100-442372

51 APR 24 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO
APR 17 1967

PAGE TWO

"HAVE NOT YET LEARNED THIS LESSON. REALISM COMPELS US TO LOOK FOR A PROGRAM THEY CAN SUPPORT AND WHICH CAN END FIGHTING. I THINK THERE IS SUCH A PROGRAM -- I BELIEVE ALMOST A MAJORITY OF AMERICANS WANT BOMBINGS TO CEASE. LET US DEMAND INSISTENTLY THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HONOR HANOI'S PROMISE TO NEGOTIATE IF BOMBINGS CEASE".

KING, IN PART OF SPEECH HE HAS PREPARED, WILL ALLEGE US DELIBERATELY SABOTAGED GENEVA AGREEMENT, CALLING FOR ELECTIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND PROVIDING THAT SEVENTEENTH PARALLEL WAS BUT A TEMPORARY LINE; THAT US DELIBERATELY PUT IN DIEM AND PREMIERE KY; THAT US LAUNCHED BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM ON SCALE OF WORLD WAR TWO.

LEVISON DESIRES TO GET PRIVATE POLL SHOWING MAJORITY OF NEGROES WANT WAR ENDED. HE WILL CONSIDER HOW TO RAISE FUNDS FOR SUCH A PROJECT.

KING, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, (said he was) WAS IN CONTACT WITH DR. RALPH BUNCHE THIS DATE CONCERNING BUNCHE'S CRITICISM OF KING. AND, (according to) KING, BUNCHE WAS VERY SORRY FOR THE REMARKS AND FINALLY ADMITTED IT BY SAYING; MARTIN I WANT YOU TO KNOW I AGREE WITH EVERYTHING YOU ARE SAYING ABOUT VIETNAM.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

I AM ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO OUR POLICY." KING WILL SEE BUNCHE ON SATURDAY PROMPTING LEVISON TO SUGGEST THAT KING POSE WITH HIM BEFORE NEWSPAPERMEN.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

JRL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

Stoddard advised 4/13/67

367

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CC- MR. SULLIVAN

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TELETYPE UNIT
APR 13 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK /7/

249 PM URGENT 4-13-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 5P

CIRM IS - C, OO - NEW YORK

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK ADVISED APRIL TWELVE LAST, CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE THAT NIGHT BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, HARRY BELAFONTE, CLEVELAND ROBINSON AND ANDREW YOUNG, PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS TO DISCUSS ADVERSE CRITICISM KING IS RECEIVING OVER HIS ANTI-WAR STATEMENTS. THE FOLLOWING IS A RESUME OF WHAT THE PARTICIPANTS OFFERED.

REC-60 100-442529-2151

KING PREFACED HIS REMARKS BY COMMENTING THAT A CAMPAIGN IS UNDERWAY TO UNDERMINE HIS LEADERSHIP IN NEGRO COMMUNITIES BECAUSE OF HIS STAND ON VIETNAM. KING HAD IN MIND CRITICISM OF DR. RALPH BUNCHE, US REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS, WHO REPORTED TO PRESS ON APRIL TWELVE LAST, KING SHOULD NOT TRY TO LEAD BOTH CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE WAR.

END PAGE ONE

C. D. Brennan advised 4/13/67 memo to Felt prepared

11 APR 17 1967

5 APR 25 1967

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO

ANDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO KING, REPORTED THAT BUNCHE HAD AGREED TO MEET WITH DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK AND KING FOLLOWING SATURDAY-S MARCH AT UNITED NATIONS.

WITH REGARD TO CRITICISM FROM BUNCHE, BELAFONTE REMARKED BUNCHE HAD NEVER MADE CONTRIBUTION TO CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE. AS TO NAACP-S CRITICISM OF KING, HE SAID ROY WILKINS OF NAACP RECENTLY RECEIVED AWARD FROM SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR FACT THEY ARE IN AGREEMENT.

LEVISON COMMENTED HE WAS NOT IN AGREEMENT THAT SATURDAY-S EVENT IS THE ANSWER FOR KING. IT WAS HIS BELIEF PRESS WILL HANDLE EVENT IN SAME MANNER AS IT HANDLED OTHER NEGRO REACTIONS. BUT LEVISON SAID SATURDAY WOULD NOT BE KINGS ONLY CHANCE TO SPEAK. IT WAS HIS BELIEF SATURDAY-S DEMONSTRATION WILL BE COMPOSED OF NINETY PER CENT WHITE, THEREFORE, THEY /ADVISORS/ MUST INSURE NEGRO COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR KING. LEVISON URGED THAT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT BE RUN FOLLOWING SATURDAY-S DEMONSTRATION ASKING WHETHER KING CAN BE ACTIVE IN PEACE FIGHT.

END PAGE TWO

CONTRARY TO OPINIONS OF ADVISORS, KING THOUGHT SATURDAY WOULD BE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE IT WILL BE LARGEST PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN COUNTRY. WACHTEL AGREED, CAUTIONING KING NOT TO RELY ON SATURDAYS DEMONSTRATION AS HIS OPPORTUNITY TO OPPOSE WAR SINCE MANY PEOPLE WILL NOT RESPOND TO "RED BAITING ATMOSPHERE".

KING, IN TRYING TO SUGGEST WAYS TO BRING ABOUT HARMONY AMONG NEGROES, SAID HE WOULD TRY TO MEET WITH A. PHILIP RANDOLPH AND OTHER NEGRO LEADERS TO EXPLAIN HIS POSITION. HE REITERATED HIS BELIEF THAT CRITICISM IS EFFORT TO GET HIM AND TO UNDERMINE HIM, AND OFFERED PROOF BY POINTING TO CRITICISMS OF HIM WHEREAS NO NEGROES WILL ATTACK CONGRESSMAN POWELL.

WACHTEL, IN AGREEING WITH KING-S CONCLUSION, SAID THEY MAY EVEN PULL "J. EDGAR HOOVER-S OLD STUFF" OUT OF THE BOTTOM OF BAG.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED WITH AN AGREEMENT TO MEET AGAIN ON SATURDAY NIGHT AT BELAFONTE-S HOUSE, AND THAT KING SHOULD CONFER WITH DR. BUNCHE AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

FOLLOWING AFOREMENTIONED CONFERENCE, KING AND LEVISON CONFERRED PRIVATELY SINCE KING WANTED HIS OBSERVATIONS FREE FROM OTHERS. IN ORDER TO INSURE SUCCESS ON SATURDAY, LEVISON SUGGESTED HAVING SPOTS ON RADIO AND WILL CONFER WITH ROBINSON ABOUT IT. LEVISON CAUTIONED AGAINST HAVING RADIO SPOT APPEAL TO NEGROES TO FOLLOW KING ON SATURDAY BECAUSE MOST NEGROES DO NOT WANT TO BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH THIS DEMONSTRATION.

KINGS SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED AT UN ON SATURDAY WAS DISCUSSED, PARTICULARLY THE LENGTH OF IT /APPARENTLY LEVISON HAS READ/. LEVISON ADVISED KING TO CUT OUT PART DEALING WITH HISTORY, DEFENSE AND THE UN. KING AGREED AND ASKED LEVISON TO PREPARE A PARAGRAPH STATING EVEN THOUGH MANY PEOPLE FEEL US SHOULD UNILATERALLY WITHDRAW FROM VIET-NAM AND THAT NO DAMAGE WOULD BE DONE TO US POSITION AND WOULD IN FACT HEIGHTEN PRESTIGE, KING HAS CONCLUDED IT WILL NOT BE DONE, SO HIS CONCERN MUST BE TO BRING WAR TO END.

LEVISON ADVISED KING TO RETAIN PART IN SPEECH THAT FIFTEEN MILLION AMERICANS OPPOSE WAR AS WELL AS OTHERS WHO ARE HALF-HEARTED ABOUT US INVOLVEMENT.

END PAGE FOUR

IN TRYING TO ARRIVE AT A DECISION AS TO WHAT COURSE KING WILL FOLLOW AFTER SATURDAY, LEVISON ADVISED HIM TO UNITE WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FOLLOWING THEIR CRITICISM OF US, SO HE WOULD BE ALIGNED WITH THOSE WHO HAVE POWER AND WHO MAKE A DIFFERENCE RATHER THAN BE ALIGNED WITH FRINGE ELEMENT AS HE IS NOW.

CONFERENCE ENDED WITH KINGS COMMENT THAT HE WOULD APPEAR ON NBC'S FACE THE NATION, SUNDAY, APRIL SIXTEEN NEXT.

ACCORDING TO SOURCE, LEVISON FEELS KING'S PEACE POSITION IS SO FAR ADVANCED IT HAS ISOLATED HIM THE SAME WAY PAUL ROBESON-S PRO-SOVIET POSITION ISOLATED HIM.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MLT R RELAY FBI WASH D C

Sheddleford advised 4/13/67 DD

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Bu telephone call 4/6/67, from Section Chief JAMES BLAND requesting the NYO obtain a copy of MARTIN LUTHER KING's speech which was delivered on 4/4/67, at Riverside Church, NYC.

Pursuant to Bu request, enclosed is a copy of the speech, which was obtained from PSI [redacted] attended the affair during which time he was given a copy.

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b7C
b7D

EX-112

REC-43 100-442529-2152

APR 17 1967

-1 cc Atty
924 94D

RESEARCH NY

3-Bureau (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1-New York

JMK:pam
(5)

4/7/67
Called Mr. [redacted]
4:30 P.M.
He requested a copy of
Speech for noon.
4/10.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2153 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

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F B I

Date: 4/18/67

~~Secret~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Classified by 3042 Pursuant to
Declassify on: OADR 1/19/89
Garrow/King 80-8611
80-513
83-1719
12-10-79

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/Ebm
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-19-87

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE ON DATE: 4/11/90 62-0611 80-513 12-27-89 & 12-11-91

83-1719 7-17-92

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. Copies are furnished for the information of Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington Field, Newark and San Francisco. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (S) (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Chicago (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Newark (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-San Francisco (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
3-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

JMK:pam
(16)

EX-110

REC-21 100-442529 2154

1 APR 19 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF (Classification) DATE 3/13/18 JSB/mky

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted]; CRD, RAO
4/20/67
RJS

INT./SEC.

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc-AT&LHM 24 9 4 p

~~Secret~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

4/13/77

62 APR 25 1967

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 18, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

SECRET

Communist Infiltration in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1967, that information had come to his attention which disclosed that Stanley Levison was in contact with an unknown female on that date. His contact was in regard to Martin Luther King's appearance before "Face the Nation" earlier in the afternoon. (U)

According to the information the source was able to ascertain, the female wanted to know if Levison had witnessed King's appearance before the panel. Levison, in commenting that he had not, acknowledged, however, that he had met with King on Saturday night and had advised King how to answer the questions which would be put to him on the show. (U)

The unknown female, in commenting on the march which took place in New York City on Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1967, said Stokely Carmichael (the Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)) and other youth who spoke at the United Nations, gave her the impression that they were going to have a "nationwide reach into the young people all over the country" and it seemed to her that "these" organizations (SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)) ought to be ready to suggest to King that a coalition be agreed to between their organizations (SNCC and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)). It was her contention that a coalition could be worked out if hundreds of workshops could be started by people from SNCC and the SCLC. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF

COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 31 1970

SECRET

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529 - 2154

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ENCLOSURE

Communist Infiltration in
Racial Matters

Levison commented that after a meeting on Saturday, April 15, 1967, between King, himself and individuals who represented organizations less prone to non-violence (SNCC) and (CORE), it was decided that efforts would be made to persuade all organizations to adopt the non-violent philosophy. Consequently, according to Levison, there would be a coalition on specific issues. (U)

With regard to King's appearance before "Face the Nation", a Columbia Broadcasting System program, Sunday, April 16, 1967, "The New York Times", Monday, April 17, 1967, page 1, reported on Martin Luther King's appearance on that show, and his remarks during an impromptu news conference. During his appearance on the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) show, King declared that he was philosophically opposed to Communism.

He said: "I think it is based on a metaphysical materialism, at points an ethical relativism, a crippling totalitarianism in many instances and a denial of human freedom that I would not prefer."

King, according to the article, also disassociated the sponsors of the anti-war demonstration from the burning of draft cards and an American flag.

During his impromptu news conference, King warned that at least 10 cities across the country, including New York, "could explode in racial violence this summer".

Describing the cities as "powder kegs", King said "the nation has not done anything to improve conditions in these areas".

Included among the cities were Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, California, Washington, Newark and New York. He said there were other cities, which he did not name, in the South.

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/18/67

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau 1/26/67.

No information has been received during the period 1/1/67 - 3/31/67 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-8 100-442529-2155

9 APR 19 1967

EX 109

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(4)

54 APR 26 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/18/67

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO - NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau, dated January 26, 1967.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time, and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

2 - BUREAU (100-442529)(RM)
2 - NEW YORK (RM)
1 - ANCHORAGE (100-2334)
DEC/gd
(5)

EX-103
REC 36
100-442529-2156

APR 20 1967

54APR 26 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	4/18/67	4/4-14/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

(C.I.R.M.)

REPORT MADE BY: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY — TYPED BY: rs

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted], dated 1/26/67, at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Portland, Seattle, and San Diego for information.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

SF

4/28/67
dmw/ci
misspelled words pp. 4+5.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2157 REC 17

APR 24 1967

EX-108

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - 115th MI GRP (RM)
1 - NISO - 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19D (RM)
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. [illegible]		
Request Recd.		[illegible] TSD, CED,	PAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	4/28/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	R/S		
By	BY:	dmw/ci		

Notations

Ramsbee.

54 MAY 3 1967

ICC 924948

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-2 is [redacted]	
SF T-3 is [redacted]	
SF T-4 is [redacted]	
SF T-5 is [redacted]	
SF T-6 is [redacted]	
SF T-7 is [redacted]	
SF T-8 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

COVER PAGE

1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-9 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-10 is [redacted]	Documentation of Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT [redacted]
SF T-11 is [redacted]	
SF T-12 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in relation to their influence in racial matters.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Grp (RM)
1 - NISO - 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19D (RM)

Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 4/18/67

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:
Conference on Black Power held in December, 1966, was followed by another conference in January, 1967, on Black Power and White Chauvinism. Allegations made that white chauvinism exists in Communist Party and this is reason the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of Communist Party National Committee recommended setting up Negro organizations in ghetto areas which met with opposition due to lack of funds. PROCTOR is reportedly going ahead with this plan in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. Communist Party Negroes were present at a Negro Conference on Black Power during January, 1967, and a former Young Communist League member was a featured speaker at Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held in February, 1967.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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1) Plans made at District and lower-level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

It is noted that on December 19, 1966, a copy of a report of the Negro Commission, Northern California District of the CP, entitled, "Research Notes and Some Conclusions on the Black Power Slogan and Concepts", was furnished to this office. The report was prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee of the CP, was read and evaluated at the CP "Black Power" Conference held December 16-17, 1966, at the "People's World" (PW) headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California.

This report was set out in its entirety in FBI report dated January 26, 1967, and is not being repeated herein except for one portion which is set out subsequently for clarification purposes.

Mention of this report is being made here because it was the topic of discussion at CP club meetings and is the forerunner of another conference on the same subject matter.

On January 5, 1967, a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held by the Northern California District (NCD) CP on the subject of Black Power in December, 1966. It was decided that all should read ROSCOE PROCTOR's report on this subject to the Conference and then be prepared to discuss it at the next meeting. It was reported that the next conference on this subject would take place at the PW headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, on January 13, 1967, to which this club was sending two delegates.

SF T-1, 1/6/67

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held January 12, 1967, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California.

A discussion was held on the coming conference, scheduled for January 13-15, 1967, at the PW headquarters. It was stated that the first part of this conference would be on white chauvinism. One of those present stated that the most important factor facing the Party today is White Chauvinism and that this disease is in every comrade. He said this is the reason why the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. He said that it is a widely-known fact that there are very few Negro people in the CP today and that the main reason for this is because many of the leading white comrades are confused with this problem.

He said the conference hopes to find a solution of how to build a Party among the Negro people. The Party plays an important role in civil rights but few Negro people know the importance of its role.

SF T-2, 1/18/67

On January 9, 1967, there was a meeting of the club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP held at 241 Frederick Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting it was announced that on Friday and Saturday, January 13 and 14, 1967, a meeting would be held at the PW headquarters on Negro and White Unity. This meeting will be open to all members.

A discussion was held on Black Power and it was decided to continue working for the Negro minority, for if this is accomplished, other minorities will benefit.

SF T-3, 1/10/67

On January 13, 1967, the NCDCP met at the PW headquarters in San Francisco to discuss Black Power and White Chauvinism. At this session it was announced that the CP will back Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL all the way

in his dispute with Congress regardless of what he has said or done in the past and regardless of whether he wants CP support.

SF T-4, 2/7/67

On January 14, 1967, the second session of the CP Conference on White Chauvinism was held at the PW headquarters in San Francisco. The meeting broke up into various panels for discussion of specific phases of a paper read by MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the NCDCP, on White Chauvinism the previous night.

After the panel discussions were completed, reports were given to the Conference. On the matter of White Chauvinism, it was generally agreed that at the present time it is difficult for whites and blacks to be entirely honest with each other in discussing this matter and that more conferences and more discussions are necessary to prepare both whites and blacks to discuss this matter truthfully. The subject foremost on everybody's mind was the effect of white chauvinism on the Party.

SF T-5, 1/23/67
SF T-6, 1/16/67

On January 19, 1967, there was a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held the previous weekend by the NCDCP on the subject of Black Power and White Chauvinism, which was attended by several members of this club.

One of the club members who was present at both days of this Conference made several observations, some of which were: There are people within the Party who tend to be touchy about racial issues which are causing a silent split within the Party ranks; when it comes to taking action to solve some of these problems, the white comrades tend to shy away from participation in such Negro areas as Fillmore and Hunters Point; at the Conference MICKEY LIMA condemned the Negro comrades for not working harder for the betterment of their race, that they seemed to be satisfied to remain

at the level that they are in at the present time; there are white comrades who openly accuse Negro members of nursing inferiority complexes and as a result feel that they are being prejudiced against by white Party members.

Another person observed that the racial problems existing in the Party are probably the main reason why the Party is not unified any more than it is today and that if these problems cannot be resolved among Party people then the Party members have no business trying to convince others to arrive at racial unity.

The club agreed that they should take a long look at themselves and maybe someday they can honestly say that there is no trace of white chauvinism in the Party. It was felt that all these things should be considered and resolved so that when the San Francisco County Conference is held in February or March a full understanding of the needs of the Party will be known.

SF T-1, 1/24/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. Plans were discussed at this meeting for opening a book store in one of the Negro ghettos of Oakland and assignments were given out to procure sponsors and funds for this purpose.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

On January 26, 1967, the CP Negro Commission met at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley. PROCTOR announced that the District Committee of the CP wants to throw out the Negro Commission's report on organization in the Negro community on the grounds that the Party did not have the money to finance the idea. PLATT WILLIAMS, a member of the Commission stated that the Negro movement does not need the CP but that the Party needs the Negro and if the Party wants Negro members it should organize in the Negro community. The Commission voted six to one in favor of its report on organization in the Negro community being left in its overall report to the CP District Committee.

SF T-8, 2/16/67

The report of the Negro Commission of the NCDCP which was given at a CP Black Power Conference in December, 1966, contained certain recommendations which are set out herein to help clarify the above announcement by ROSCOE PROCTOR:

"Organizationally

"The Party should have a thorough examination of its forces and finances and release cadre (especially Negro cadres) to work more closely with the black movement in the heart of the ghettos.

"A well thought out political and economic program should be developed and such a program should be buttressed with basic educational and ideological programs designed to reach and influence the ghettos' leading activists.

"Discussion groups and classes should be started right in the heart of the black community.

"Discussion guides should be prepared and teachers trained. Special attention should be given to training persons coming out of and well acquainted with the language, moods, and tones, of the black masses.

"We should plan toward establishing book stores in the heart of the ghettos and publish our own short pamphlets dealing with both current issues and theoretical questions facing this wing of the Negro movement.

"We should aim to make it possible (financially) for some of our Negro comrades to be on the scene carrying out this program on a day-to-day basis."

On January 28, 1967, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Southern California District CP at 1251 South Street, Andrew's Place, Los Angeles, California, at which ROSCOE PROCTOR of San Francisco, was present.

PROCTOR said he was going to start a center in the Fillmore area of San Francisco and that the CP is making inroads in the Negro community in San Francisco.

SF T-9, 2/3/67

An NCDCP Youth Conference was held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on Saturday, March 4, 1967. At this conference one of the youths complained that the Party is strangling the Du Bois Clubs by withholding financial support when there is a disagreement between the two. He cited the summer project where the Party agreed to give financial support to six Du Bois Club organizers. It was the decision of the Du Bois Club to place five organizers in the Negro ghettos and one in a working-class neighborhood. The Party withheld funds until the decision was changed to send five organizers to working-class neighborhoods and one to a Negro Ghetto.

HENRY WINSTON, National CP Committee member from New York, also spoke at this meeting. He said that the youth problem will be tackled in New York on March 10, 1967, when a Central Committee of 80 members will meet. He said the two main areas of concentration for the Party are working class and Negroes; both are receiving special attention. He went on to say that Negro freedom and equality are impossible under capitalism and that Negroes must be geared for battle to give them freedom.

SF T-4, 3/16/67

✓ A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix.

On March 18, 1967, a CP Conference on Youth was held at California Hall, 625 Polk Street, San Francisco.

The Conference was called to hear MICKEY LIMA and ROSCOE PROCTOR report on a CP National Committee meeting which they attended.

LIMA reported that the beginning of the movement of youth and the left movement of youth in particular, was

in the civil rights struggle. This movement is taking on new expressions, particularly among Negro youth in the ghettos where there is increased militancy. These young militants are not satisfied with the organizations and type of struggle that has won the court victories. They are looking for any forms to conduct an increasing struggle for their civil rights. No group has yet come up with an organizational form to satisfy these young militants, but they are very responsive to anyone who is trying to help them organize.

SF T-6, 3/24/67

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On Friday, January 20, 1967, the Negro members of the CP were scheduled to meet so that they could be agreed upon the CP line to be followed by the CP delegates scheduled to attend the Negro conference on black power called for January 27-29, 1967.

SF T-5, 1/23/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. One of the items discussed was the coming Bay Area Black Conference scheduled for January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center on Sutter Street, in San Francisco. It was stated that those desiring to attend the conference can have their expenses paid. They agreed to uphold the following positions at the conference:

Coalition Politics - The Caucus will go along with coalitions.

A Third Party - The Caucus feels the third party idea is the ultimate answer and that it will consist of Negroes, labor, peace groups, and socialists.

Labor - The Caucus will not go along with setting up Negro unions outside of the AFL-CIO but will go along with organizing the unemployed.

Civil Rights Stalemate - The Caucus feels the struggle must find some way of uniting, preferably under the socialistic Negro groups, such as SNCC.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP held February 2, 1967, at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, one of the members, JUANITA WHEELER, stated she was at the Black Power Conference which was held January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center. She stated that the CP made certain that about seven or eight Party youths attended the Conference and after the Saturday evening meeting some of the Party youth were able to meet with STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, National Leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), who spoke at the Conference.

SF T-2, 2/3/67

On January 30, 1967, a CP meeting was held at 653 Connecticut Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of hearing GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the CP National Labor Commission. MEYERS stated that labor unions are now facing a rash of anti-labor bills and the entire country is moving toward the right and since the labor leaders do not want to fight, there is now room for Communism to come back into the labor unions and become the militant leaders in the struggle for labor and for the Negro. He emphasized that this is the time to secure concessions from organized labor.

MEYERS went on to say that he feels sure the Negro people will not support the right to work laws and they will understand that their salvation lies in support for labor. He said it will be the role of the CP to explain to the Negro worker the danger of right to work legislation and also to go on the union floor and cry out there against right to work legislation.

SF T-5, 1/31/67

The PW for February 25, 1967, Page 4, carried an article entieled, "Negro Leaders Spurn Right To Work Plea". This article reported on the Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held February 17-19, 1967, in San

Francisco. The Conference was sponsored by two Negro newspapers, the "Los Angeles Sentinel", and the San Francisco "Sun Reporter".

"The debate on the question of union security provisions, which featured REED LARSON, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee, giving what was called a position paper, and civil rights leader BAYARD RUSTIN, presenting what Conference literature referred to as 'labor's position', packed the room at Glide Memorial Methodist Church."

The article devoted one and one-half paragraphs to REED LARSON's position and fifteen paragraphs to RUSTIN's position in the debate.

This conference was previously announced in the PW issue dated February 18, 1967, Page 2, in an article entitled, "Negro Leadership Group Tries Shock".

This article stated that the conference was called by Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT, "publisher and 1966 Gubernatorial primary contender . . ." The topic of the conference was given as "Economic Survival in an Automated Society--The Right to a Job", and was being held during Negro History Week, which took place this year from February 12-19, 1967.

A source advised on January 15, 1947, that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section of the CP of San Francisco. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

SF T-10, 1/15/47

The New York "Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, Page 7, Column 1, contains an article captioned, "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". This article

stated that, in answer to charges by Senator STROM THURMOND, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, Page 1, Column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resistor's League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Three people from the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District of the CP went to San Francisco to attend the above described Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference. They were JOAN and BILL JAMES and BILL TAYLOR. DON WHEELDIN, who is close to but not a member of the CP, also attended.

SF T-11, 2/28/67

At a meeting of the Fillmore CP Club held March 9, 1967, at the home of JUANITA WHEELER, one of the members, the main item of discussion was the Party conference to be held March 18, 1967, which would be mainly devoted to youth matters.

The main points to be taken up at the conference are two: First, leading Party youths are not a part of the policy-making body of the Party; and, second, there is not enough attention being paid to the Negro question and therefore there are not many Negroes in the Party and the few Negro youths who do join soon leave. The old Party program as far as Negro youth is concerned is weak and a tremendous amount of white chauvinism is felt by the Negro youth. It was felt

that this point should be stressed at the conference and that all youth should work in the various Negro organizations to emphasize black power.

SF T-2, 3/9/67

On March 22, 1967, the San Jose CP Club had a meeting at 597 Glenwood Cutoff, Santa Cruz, California. One of the members, EMMA STERNE, stated that she is trying to keep the SNCC alive and is planning some kind of meeting to get SNCC to sponsor something to create some interest and support.

SF T-12, 3/22/67

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

April 18, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/21/67

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau 2/1/67.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Knoxville

TAS/cyp
(4)

REC-9 100-442529-2158

56 APR 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/21/67

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Louisville letter to the Director, dated 1/30/67.

No data pertaining to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period 2/1/67, to date.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Louisville

GWH/mfm
(4)

REC-14 100-442527-2159

EX 109

15 APR 24 1967

57 APR 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

10-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/19/67

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/23/67.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-14 2160

APR 24 1967

APR 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 19 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK /11

656PM URGENT 4/19/67 WMS

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 /2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
CIRM*, IS - C, 90; NY.
OFFICE OF ORIGIN - NEW YORK

ON INSTANT DATE NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL IN CONTACT THIS DATE. WACHTEL WANTED TO KNOW IF MARTIN LUTHER KING HAD AGREED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WACHTEL HAD LEARNED THAT THE WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE WAS MEETING THIS DATE TO PREPARE A PAMPHLET ANNOUNCING TICKET WITH KING FOR PRESIDENT AND DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WACHTEL MENTIONED HE HEARD THAT SPOCK RELATED IT FOLLOWING A MEETING ON SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL FIFTEEN LAST, AND THAT A MEETING WOULD BE HELD THIS WEEKEND TO FORMULATE THE PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

LEVISON DENIED THAT SUCH A PLAN WAS AGREED TO AT THE MEETING, BUT AGREED THAT SPOCK WANTS THIS TO MATERIALIZE. LEVISON RELATED HE WAS WITH KING THE ENTIRE TIME ON SATURDAY AND EVEN RETURNED WITH HIM TO HIS HOTEL. LEVISON AND WACHTEL CONCURRED THAT KING SHOULD NOT AGREE AT THIS TIME TO RUN.

REC 51 100-442529-2161

END PAGE ONE

11 APR 21 1967

* CIRM = COMMUNIST INFILTRATION - RACIAL MATTERS

62 APR 27 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

IN FACT, LEVISON COMMENTED, KING TOLD NORMAN THOMAS RECENTLY HE WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE.

ACCORDING TO SOURCE, A MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE THIS WEEKEND IN BOSTON, PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL BE TO DISCUSS PEACE ISSUE. KING AND SPOCK WILL ATTEND, BUT LEVISON WILL NOT BE ~~THRER~~ THERE.

KING, ACCORDING TO LEVISON, IS CONFINED TO ATLANTA HOSPITAL, HAVING ENTERED LAST NIGHT. NATURE OF ILLNESS IS UNKNOWN.

/LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

EFH

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a (9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/19/67

Information has previously been furnished the White House and the Attorney General that Norman Thomas has been in contact with Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in attempt to have King run for President in 1968.

Information in the attached teletype will be disseminated to the White House and the Attorney General.

DMW:chs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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DATE 05-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/26/67

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven, and for New York three, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C" (U)

Informant advised the decision to [redacted]

[redacted]

U

ENCLOSURE

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 10-30-81
SC 513

100-442529-2181

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)

REC 22

APR 27 1967

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

AGS:bjh
(10)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; [redacted]
[redacted], FBI, CPD, RAO
DATE FORW: 4/28/67
HOW FORW: RS
BY: Omelia

cc: AT+LHM 92490

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

Approved: [redacted] Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 25, 1967, a confidential source advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

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GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 12-1-77

Declassify on: OADR

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 12/23/77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

100-442525 2 9-2181

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

(U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

U

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1202 PM URGENT 4-25-67 MRB

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 25 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND NEW YORK 100-153735

NEW YORK VIA WASH DC ENCODE RELAY

FROM ATLANTA 100-6770

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-30-81 BY SP 6 Ltr/ja 80 513

RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, AND ATLANTA TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU APRIL TWENTYFIVE SIXTYSEVEN.

RELIABLE PRESS CONTACTS ADVISED MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT SCLC, HAD PRESS CONFERENCE MORNING APRIL TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYSEVEN, IN WHICH HE STATED AS FOLLOWS:

1. HE IS NOT GOING TO RUN FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 2. HE HAS NO POLITICAL AMBITIONS OR ASPIRATIONS AT THIS TIME. 3. HE DOES NOT FEEL THAT IT IS HIS ROLE TO RUN FOR PUBLIC OFFICE. 4. A NEGRO COULD BE ELECTED PRESIDENT IN THIS GENERATION.

KING IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS ALSO MADE THE OBSERVATION THAT THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IS MOVING TOWARDS THE CARMICHAEL WING OF BECOMING MORE MILITANT AND KING ALSO HAD SOME KIND WORDS TO SAY ABOUT CASSIUS CLAY IN CONNECTION WITH CLAY'S PRESENT DRAFT STATUS.

ATLANTA FOLLOWING CLOSELY AND WILL MAKE EFFORTS THROUGH OBSERVETION OR INFO AVAILABLE TO [redacted] b7D TO PLACE LEVISON IN ATLANTA APRIL TWENTYFIFTH AND IN THE PRESENCE OF KING.

REC 6 100-442529-2182

EX-103

14 APR 28 1967

END

CC MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH MLG RELAY

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

57 MAY 4 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

SECRET (U)

Date: 4/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Classified by 6972CEP/DMS/sr 10/2/90
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 9/12/11/91 9803RDD/sr
CN87,063 Appeals 83-1719 (8/20/92)

Re New York teletype and Atlanta teletypes to Bureau 4/25/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, for New York two, and for Chicago two, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S) (U)

b7D

Chicago is requested to furnish Atlanta descriptive data and photograph if available of JESSE JACKSON. (S) (U)

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Observations referred to in the enclosed LHM were made by SAs [redacted], JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, [redacted] and ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

b6
b7C

KING apparently drove LEVISON to the Atlanta Airport. For security reasons, fissur of KING and LEVISON was discontinued from the time they were observed to enter KING's automobile parked in the vicinity of SCLC Headquarters, Atlanta. KING and LEVISON were observed again together on the main concourse of the Atlanta Airport at 5:50 p.m. KING did not remain with LEVISON until the later's departure.

ENCLOSURE (U)

REC 39 100-442529-2183

APR. 27 1967

3- Bureau (RM) (Enc. 8)
2- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
8- Atlanta (1 - 100-6670) (1- 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-5586) (1 [redacted] ANDREW YOUNG)
(1 - 100-5718) (1- [redacted] CAROL HOOVER)
(1 [redacted] (JESSE JACKSON)
[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D
b3
b7E

AGS:bjh (15)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 8 1967

SECRET (U)

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DECLASSIFIED BY 60324UCBAW/TAM/LMH
ON 07-26-2017
Class. & Ext. By 60324 UCBAW/TAM/LMH 7/26/17
Reason-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 7/26/42

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

On 4/25/67 [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

Informant advised he briefly observed [redacted]

[redacted]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. (U) THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (S) U

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 694-S*. (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) U

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

10/2/90
Classified by 6972EEP/RMS/BC
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

At 4:43 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), accompanied by Stanley Levison on the street in the immediate vicinity of SCLC Headquarters, 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta. Reverend King and Levison entered an automobile parked nearby which Reverend King immediately drove away from the area.

At 5:50 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend King accompanied by Levison on the main concourse of the Atlanta Airport. Levison proceeded to Eastern Air Lines flight number 114 which he boarded. This flight departed Atlanta at 6:15 p.m. en route to New York City.

On April 25, 1967, a confidential source advised he had learned

[redacted] (U)

b7D

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE, DOJ
DATE: 11/25/91 CN87,063 Appeals 83-1719 98-3 CDD 8/6/92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

7/29/82
Class. & Ext. By SP8BTM/dd
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4/26/87
#87063

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~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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209 DEC 31 1970

100-442529-1183

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

1 SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

SECRET (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 26, 1967

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Letterhead memorandum at Atlanta dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/26/67

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO:NY

Remylet, 1/20/67.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

1CC 9x4 CTD

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mmf
(4)

EX-102
REC 18

100-442529-2184

9 MAY 1 1967

MAY 5 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Report Form
FD-263 (Rev. 5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	4/28/67	4/18 - 26/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. HILGENDORF

TYPED BY: jtc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 1/27/67 at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 8/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, and SL T-4.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-218 REC 37

ST-107

14 MAY 1 1967

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2 - 113th MI Group 3, SL (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

AGENCY: ACSI, OMI, OSI; SEC. SER: INT/SEC.

DISSEMINATION:

HOW FORM:

62 MAY 10 1967

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SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

	IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is	[redacted]	
SL T-3 is	[redacted]	Used to characterize EUGENE TOURNOUR
SL T-4 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-5 is		
SL T-6 is	[redacted]	
SL T-7 is	[redacted]	Used to characterize SLCPV

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group 3, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: April 28, 1967

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, has continued to encourage members to become active in CORE. EUGENE TOURNOUR, residing Chicago, Ill., and described as CP member, instrumental in organizing "East-West Coordinating Committee" as a united civil rights movement; serves as organizer. Marxist study group organized for civil rights workers.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

A meeting of officers of the CP, Missouri District, was held January 24, 1967. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, stated that EUGENE TOURNOUR was present

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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to report on the civil rights situation in St. Louis. TOURNOUR commented he had attended a meeting the day before with various civil rights leaders in St. Louis including WILLIAM CLAY, an alderman, and ROBERT CURTIS, both of whom were arrested and convicted of violating an injunction of the Circuit Court in St. Louis prohibiting interference with the regular business of Jefferson Bank and Trust Company. These individuals and various others were arrested in late August and September, 1963 for violating the injunction. They were fined and received jail sentences. Their appeals were carried all the way to the United States Supreme Court and as of the date of this meeting were pending. TOURNOUR commented that CLAY, CURTIS, and several others are ready to do something which will jar the Negro community from its complacency. It was agreed by those attending this CP meeting the Negro politicians do not have adequate power to earn the respect of city officials; that they are out of touch with the masses. This accounts for the treatment afforded the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants, as well as PERCY GREEN, local head of an organization called "ACTION". He was arrested by St. Louis Police officers for resisting arrest and his case is pending. It was further agreed that on the national scene the lack of power on the part of Negro politicians accounts for the refusal to seat Congressman elect ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. TOURNOUR stated there is a plan afoot to suppress the civil rights movement by making examples of its leaders.

HERSHEL J. WALKER commented that the CP in St. Louis feels the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is the best organization in which to work; that it has the greatest potential even though its leadership is not the best. TOURNOUR commented he has spoken with BILL BAILEY, local CORE Chairman, and believes him to be a man of integrity. WALKER agreed. TOURNOUR further commented that in St. Louis there are separate committees to defend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, to raise money for the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants and also to defend PERCY GREEN. He said the task ahead is to merge these committees. Missouri District CP Educational Director WILLIAM E. DAVIS said each committee has a "common enemy". TOURNOUR stated he would endeavor to have someone come to St. Louis from the organization of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING to assist in an effort to merge the various civil rights groups.

TOURNOUR commented that a "Negro Summit Meeting" had been called by STOKELY CARMICHAEL, National Head of the Student

Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in New York, February 18-19, 1967. He said an effort should be made to get a carload of individuals to attend from St. Louis. TOURNOUR was advised that no invitations had been sent to anyone in St. Louis and TOURNOUR said upon his return to Chicago later that day he would see that such invitations were sent to local CORE leaders.

(SL T-1 January 24, 1967)

At a meeting of the CP State Committee, WALKER asserted the main effort of the CP in St. Louis in the civil rights field would be directed at CORE. He said all members possible should rally around this organization and should also be active in a newly created group called "East-West Coordinating Committee" (EWCC), which was in the process of being established to work primarily on a number of local civil rights issues. He said these issues included defense of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators, PERCY GREEN, and the preservation of Homer G. Phillips City Hospital. This hospital, in a Negro area, has traditionally served Negroes. WALKER stated that TOURNOUR will attempt to help unite ACTION, CORE, Labor, and other groups. WALKER said he would try to get the local "peace forces" to unite in a common movement. This meeting was held January 28, 1967.

(SL T-2 January 31, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR is a member of the CP.

(SL T-3 May 23, 1965)

At a group meeting of the Community Area CP, January 31, 1967, it was announced that a policy of the CP in St. Louis is to support CORE and the EWCC. CP members were instructed not only to participate themselves but to invite outsiders to join.

(SL T-2 February 1, 1967)

At a meeting of CP leaders in early February, 1967, WALKER said he had just attended a midwest CP conference in Chicago. One of the subjects discussed was the desirability of merging peace, labor, and civil rights movements. WALKER

said some progress is being made along this line in Chicago.

(SL T-1 February 7, 1967)

At a meeting of the CP Industrial Area, February 11, 1967, it was announced that EWCC would have its first mass rally March 5, 1967. WALKER designated two CP members to work in EWCC and CORE and said the CP should support the mass rally.

(SL T-1 February 23, 1967)

At a meeting of the State Committee CP, March 11, 1967, WALKER stated that he and another CP leader are extremely busy in civil rights work and he felt that any time a CP meeting interfered with this activity serious consideration should be given to excusing them from the CP activity. It was agreed that this should be done if, after due consideration, it was felt expedient.

WALKER commented that EUGENE TOURNOUR had arranged for PERCY GREEN and other individuals in the civil rights movement to spend several hours with himself and another local CP leader each month. They would discuss the direction the civil rights movement should take. Veteran CP leader, WILLIAM E. DAVIS, said this is a good arrangement and any discussion should be on a Marxist basis.

(SL T-1 March 16, 1967)

WALKER has continued to emphasize that the CP should concentrate its civil rights work in CORE. He, himself, has been very active in this organization especially in its effort to secure the release of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants from the Municipal jail in St. Louis. The appeals of these defendants to the United States Supreme Court were rejected and they were committed to jail to complete serving their original sentences.

(SL T-4 March 14, 1967)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party

A meeting of the St. Louis Chapter of CORE was held January 8, 1967. There was a presentation of information concerning the shooting of a Negro, ALONZO HERRIN, by a St. Louis police officer several days before. The police had been called by one Mrs. LEWIS, who presented the matter to CORE, to have him arrested for beating her. Many felt it was a weak case for protest. A CORE member then suggested the group concern itself with the "frame up" against PERCY GREEN, Chairman of ACTION. It was decided to picket the Seventh District Police Station. The officers from this district had arrested GREEN for resisting arrest. Approximately a dozen individuals did picket the Police Department following the meeting. Included were two members of the CP.

(SL T-1 January 12, 1967)

ACTION consists of a group of individuals who separated from the St. Louis Chapter of CORE because they did not believe it sufficiently militant in its fight for civil rights.

(SL T-1 January, 1967)

In late January, 1967, HERSHEL J. WALKER stated a new group was being formed which would work on various civil rights issues; that within the group is a cross section of the population of St. Louis and everyone is invited to participate including Communists. WALKER said this group would protect the rights of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants, work toward saving Homer G. Phillips Hospital and also, on the national scene, work for the seating of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. He said this organization would try to influence the Negro voter in St. Louis in such a way that he would not always be voting Democratic as he did traditionally, but cross party lines.

(SL T-5 February 1, 1967)

Members of the CP, including HERSHEL J. WALKER, were present at a meeting of CORE, January 29, 1967. The creation of

a new so-called civil rights coordinating committee was discussed and CORE member, ROBERT CURTIS, asked that four individuals be appointed to represent the organization on the new committee. He said that there would be representatives from various other civil rights organizations including ACTION, various political ward organizations and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). CURTIS said that EUGENE TOURNOUR would return to St. Louis with two additional aides and they would work out a program of action in all the community sectors in the city. He said that the aides would be paid a salary and Alderman WILLIAM CLAY had agreed to be responsible for part of the salary. A CP member was one of four appointed to represent CORE on the coordinating committee.

(SL T-6 January 31, 1967)

In discussing the new coordinating committee, which would be called EWCC, ROBERT CURTIS said its purpose is to get the Negro people aroused on civil rights matters and then "slip in" protests against the fines and jail sentences of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators. He conceded that if Negroes were approached directly to aid the bank defendants there would be little response.

(SL T-1 January 31, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR was present at a meeting of EWCC, February 17, 1967, at 1502 North Union Avenue. He announced that LINCOLN LYNCH, National Associate Director of CORE, would attend a rally of EWCC scheduled the following month. TOURNOUR further said that the two organizers he hoped to bring to St. Louis had been assigned by Dr. KING to San Francisco instead. He promised to try to secure other help.

(SL T-1 February 23, 1967)

At a meeting of EWCC, February 23, 1967, it was announced there would be a public rally, March 5, 1967, and on the preceding day there would be a parade to help advertise the event. TOURNOUR was present at this meeting and was hired at $75 a week to spend three days weekly working in St. Louis. TOURNOUR said he was not only interested in this new organization because his wife is one of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants,

but rather is genuinely interested in the civil rights problems of St. Louis.

(SL T-6 February 27, 1967)

EUGENE TOURNOUR attended a meeting of local CP leaders in late February, 1967. He was invited to discuss the status of EWCC. He said meetings have been well attended. One problem which has developed involves some jealousy on the part of BILL BAILEY of CORE and PERCY GREEN of ACTION. They tend to see it as a competitive civil rights group. TOURNOUR said this suspicion must be overcome. He suggested that after permanent officers are chosen for EWCC the overall program of the new organization should be clearly delineated.

(SL T-1 February 28, 1967)

At a meeting of the Industrial Area CP, February 26, 1967, it was announced that the EWCC's rally had been scheduled for March 5, 1967 at Wayman Temple, 5010 Cabanne Avenue. PERCY GREEN was scheduled to speak on "Police Brutality", ROBERT CURTIS on the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company case, and other individuals on Homer G. Phillips Hospital and a pending Bond issue. It was further announced that there would be an automobile parade, March 4, 1967, and some 5,000 leaflets were being printed for distribution. WALKER instructed members of the Industrial Area to do everything possible to make this rally a success. He said he personally would take leaflets to the next meeting of the St. Louis Citizens for Peace in Vietnam (SLCPV) and felt this organization would give full support to the rally. He said that SLCPV possibly would have an automobile in the March 4th parade.

(SL T-1 February 28, 1967)

SLCPV is an organization consisting of various individuals in the St. Louis area who have banded together to protest United States involvement in Vietnam.

(SL T-7 January, 1967)

EWCC held its public meeting March 5, 1967 and members of the CP attended including WALKER. 125 to 150 individuals were present. EUGENE TOURNOUR sat at the speakers table and

WILLIAM CLAY announced he was being hired as a full-time worker for EWCC. CLAY said his 26th Ward Democratic Club pledged $75 a week to help pay TOURNOUR's salary. CLAY said he is not proud to be an American and if the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company defendants were forced to complete serving their jail sentences there "would be a hot time in St. Louis come June and July".

LINCOLN LYNCH spoke and accused the United States of fighting in Vietnam to protect the interests of big business which are exploiting that country. LYNCH said there have been racial overtones in all the recent wars of the United States. For example, in World War II there were concentration camps for Japanese and their land was confiscated and never returned. He said the atomic bomb was completed before Germany fell but the United States saved it for use against the Japanese, people of color. He said Cubans and other dark people of South America are always the butt of American abuses. He further said that instead of strife, which America constantly creates with Russia and China, it should try living in peace with them. He then went on to say where there are large concentrations of Negroes they should try to take over local control by peaceful means. However, if it cannot be accomplished in this manner other means should be used. LYNCH wore a button on which was printed "Black Power". PERCY GREEN, representing ACTION, spoke as did ROBERT CURTIS, representing CORE.

(SL T-5 March 9, 1967)

At the March 5, 1967 rally of EWCC, LINCOLN LYNCH said there are new changes in the civil rights movement; that sit-ins and lay-ins are outmoded and that civil rights groups must get together and use new tactics. He said Negroes would have to arm themselves with power, black power. He further stated that MALCOLM X, who was assassinated in New York City, was one of the great Negro leaders of the century.

(SL T-1 March 9, 1967)

Because EWCC has not been able to afford a salary for EUGENE TOURNOUR the CP has advanced him funds. They are to be

repaid when he receives money from EWCC.

(SL T-1 March 9, 1967)

HERSHEL J. WALKER actively promoted attendance at a meeting of EWCC scheduled for March 12, 1967 at Berea Presbyterian Church, 3010 Olive Street.

(SL T-5 March 17, 1967)

The meeting of EWCC was held March 12, 1967 as scheduled and members of the CP attended. Among them was HERSHEL J. WALKER. This meeting was held to inform people of demonstrations which would be held later that day at the municipal jail and at the residence of Circuit Judge Michael J. Scott, who sentenced the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company demonstrators.

(SL T-5 March 17, 1967)

A Marxist discussion group led by EUGENE TOURNOUR, which included PERCY GREEN and other individuals active in the civil rights movement in St. Louis, met for the first time March 19, 1967. HERSHEL J. WALKER and another member of the CP were present. It was stated the purpose of the series of discussions would be to analyze the direction of the civil rights movement. TOURNOUR asked the group if they did not feel more individuals should be invited to attend. GREEN suggested the group remain small because when Marxism is mentioned people are frightened. TOURNOUR stated the next meeting would be devoted to a Marxist analysis of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company matter and how the "power structure" manipulates civil rights groups.

(SL T-1 March 23, 1967)

The Marxist discussion group met again on March 26, 1967. EUGENE TOURNOUR analyzed the history of CORE for the benefit of those present. He commented that some of the more conservative members of CORE recently set up a new group called the Greater St. Louis Coordinating Committee. TOURNOUR said this organization will appeal to the more conservative Negroes and it was established to counteract EWCC. He conceded EWCC would

appeal to the more radical elements. HERSHEL J. WALKER and two other members of the CP were present at this discussion.

(SL T-1 March 28, 1967)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

TOURNOUR was instrumental in formation of EWCC and he, together with other CP members, wield a measure of influence within this organization.

(SL T-1 February 14, 1967)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated April 28, 1967, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	4/28/67	4/14 - 19/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

OCIRM

Report made by: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN

Typed B: gap

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

~~Synopsis:~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN at Detroit, dated 1/31/67.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information reported herein from DE T-1 through DE T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved: Special Agent In Charge

Copies made:
(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

Do not write in spaces below

100-442529-2186

REC 54

10 MAY 1 1967

EX 112

~~AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:~~
~~[redacted]~~ T; JSD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/6/67
HOW FORW: RIS
BY: DMW/ca

INT SEC.

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loan

57 MAY 11 1967

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

Also, one information copy is designated for the New York Office since that office is office of origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Division territory are listed in the Security Index or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS, THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR., and CARL REINSTEIN
DE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JAMES JACKSON
DE T-3 is NY 694-S*	Characterization of JAMES JACKSON
DE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-5 is [redacted]	Instant report page 4

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA FREDERICK J. PETERSEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 4/28/67

File Number: 100-32457 BUfile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Negro and white unity named as CP rallying point by CP national functionary. During 1/67 to 3/67, recruitment of Negroes by CP stressed at MDCP meetings. Detroit SWP and the SWP Youth Affiliate, the YSA, currently concentrating on "Vietnam issue" rather than racial matters.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period January 16, 1967 to April 15, 1967 to influence the racial movement.

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

10—74625-1 GPO

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on February 2, 1967, that a meeting of the CP National Auto Commission was held on January 22, 1967 in the Kirby Room of the Park Shelton Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting GEORGE MEYERS was the first speaker and he spoke of the role of the working class in the present stage of the class struggle. He mentioned the serious mistakes which have been made by the CP and pointed out that the CP has a tremendous role to play toward the working class concentration. He said that Negro and white unity must be the rallying point of the CP and on this point the CP will make no retreat.

DE T-1 advised on February 2, 1967, that as of January 22, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS was the National Chairman of the Trade Union Commission CP, USA.

DE T-2 advised on February 9, 1967, that a banquet sponsored by "The Volunteers" to raise funds for "The Worker" was held on January 28, 1967 at 5703 Chene Street, Detroit.

According to the informant, JAMES JACKSON was the guest of honor at this affair and JACKSON spoke concerning "power, black and white". According to DE T-2 regarding "black power", JACKSON stated this question is a result of the fact that Negroes have been denied equal opportunity in education, jobs and society and they are now attempting to secure this equality with the power gained by them from a series of laws recently passed by Congress. JACKSON said the CP supports black power by virtue of the fact that it means power for strength to the Negroes, politically, socially, and economically in proportion to their numbers since they should control the city, state, or county from a political and economic standpoint if they are in a majority.

A characterization of "The Volunteers" appears in the appendix hereto.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-2 advised on February 9, 1967, that as of January 28, 1967, JAMES JACKSON was the publisher of "The Worker"

DE T-3 advised on July 12, 1965, that JAMES JACKSON was a current member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-4 advised on February 17, 1967, that at a meeting of the Michigan District CP (MDCP) East Side Club held on February 14, 1967 at 6710 Crane, Detroit, one of the CP members present stated that recruiting is now one of the main issues of the Party and current CP recruiting goals concern youth, women, and Negroes.

DE T-1 advised on March 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP State Board was held on March 1, 1967 at 2632 Glendale, Detroit. According to the informant, at this meeting THOMAS DENNIS discussed the current peace demonstration plans and the coming demonstrations to be held in New York, New York and other cities in the United States. DENNIS said that this is an important part of CP endeavors and that currently the CP National Committee is not happy with the situation in Michigan, since the Trotskyites are domineering the peace and/or "Vietnam issue". DENNIS stated he would visit local Negro clergymen and other Negro leaders regarding the peace issue.

DE T-1 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DEWITT DENNIS, JR. was currently Chairman of the MDCP, a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee and Negro Commission and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

DE T-4 advised on March 17, 1967, that during a recent MDCP Club leadership meeting, THOMAS DENNIS was heard to mention that each local CP Club was asked to recruit, and the main concentration should be on youth, women and Negroes.

DE T-1 advised on March 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP State Committee was held on February 26, 1967 in the Lafayette Room of the Fort Shelby Hotel in Detroit. According to the informant, at this meeting CARL REINSTEIN spoke at great length on the need for work by the CP with the Negro along recreation lines since "that always gets them into our ranks".

DE T-1 advised on March 1, 1967, that CARL REINSTEIN is currently an Organizational Secretary of the MDCP.

DE T-1 advised on March 1, 1967, that the MDCP continues to include, as part of its organizational set up, "a Negro Commission".

B. THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-5 advised on April 14, 1967, that local leadership of the Detroit chapter SWP and of the SWP Youth Affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Detroit, are currently concentrating on the "Vietnam issue" and are not at this time giving any attention to racial matters.

Characterizations of the Detroit chapter SWP and of the YSA appear in the appendix hereto.

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1966, that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940, and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan, with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

"THE VOLUNTEERS", also known as
"Volunteer Press Committee

On August 11, 1958, a source advised that WILLIAM ALLAN, Michigan Representative of "The Worker", stated that about a week ago (August 4, 1958) the new Volunteers Club was organized.

On September 10, 1958, a second source advised that The Communist Party (CP), in order to promote sales of the "Michigan Edition- The Worker" newspaper and to raise funds for the paper had established the "Press Committee", which is divided into two sections. One section is known as "The Volunteers". This is a public group open to both party members and non-Party people interested in "The Worker" paper sales and fund-raising. The source stated the officers of "The Volunteers" are CP members.

Source two stated on May 2, 1966, that "The Volunteers", also known as "The Worker", Press Committee of The Volunteers Committee continues to be active.

The Michigan Edition - The Worker" ceased publication as such in early 1958. A source advised on May 18, 1964, that "The Worker" is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Sunday, and are known as the Midweek Edition and the weekend Edition.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE-100-324577 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist", (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) 7*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 28, 1967

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:17 AM URGENT 4-26-67 ARK

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) NEW YORK (100-153735) AND CHICAGO

FROM ATLANTA 260415

CIRM IS-C.

RE NEW YORK TEL AND ATLANTA TELETYPES APRIL 25, INSTANT.

CHICAGO DID NOT RECEIVE RE TELS.

ON EVENING APRIL 25, INSTANT [redacted] ADVISED DURING AFTERNOON OF APRIL 25, [redacted]

[redacted]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED ON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT JEOPARDIZE SOURCE'S SECURITY AND INFORMATION FROM SOURCE MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE OF SENSITIVE [redacted]

REC-41 100-442529-2187

APR 28 1967

LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 12:55 AM LRA

RELAYED TO NY

62 MAY 4 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Re Bulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and
EP letter to the Bureau dated 1/30/67.

This is to advise that EP has continued contact with [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the EP area. He has determined that during the first quarter, 1967, there has been no CP attempt to develop racial unrest. b7D

Further, continued contact with liaison sources in the racial fields has failed to show any information to indicate CP influence in these organizations or their policies.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - El Paso

FJP/mep
(4)

REC-41 100-442529-2188

8 MAY 1 1967

INDEXED

59 MAY 8 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 3/3/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/67 through 4/30/67 is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No other information available.

According to informants, PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the National Committee at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City in June, 1966. PAT BLAWIS on her return to New Mexico indicated she planned to start holding regularly scheduled CP meetings and planned to set up a CP organization for the State of New Mexico. Reorganization of the CP, USA, in the State of New Mexico was reportedly held in abeyance during the fall of 1966 because of the illness of PAT BLAWIS' mother and held in abeyance during the early part of the winter of 1966 because of an injury to JOHN BLAWIS, husband of PAT BLAWIS.

On 3/29/67, [redacted] advised that JAMES A. KENNEDY, currently residing Chicago, Illinois, (who in 1966 publicly self-described himself as a member of the CP and a spokesman for the CP in the Albuquerque area), was visiting Albuquerque, New Mexico, and had on this date advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was the CP organizer for the Southwest but during the past

b7D

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW/dac
(4)

REC-41 EX-103 2 MAY 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

nine months had done absolutely nothing in regard to creating a functioning CP, USA, organization in the State of New Mexico. KENNEDY indicated that he would be returning to Albuquerque, New Mexico, no later than June, 1967, as the CP, USA, organizer for the Southwest and thereafter would create a functioning CP organization for the State of New Mexico.

All information available to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of New Mexico during the above period.

This review of information reflects the State of New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and appears all action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

Informants, potential security informants, and sources of the Albuquerque Office have been realerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64; Springfield letter to Bureau, dated 1/31/67.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to develop any information pertinent to captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
BJG/epp
(5)

REC-7 100-442529-2191

EX 106

59 MAY 5 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
OO: NORFOLK

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 1/31/67.

There has been no information developed in any category (I thru IV) for the period from 1/1/67 to 4/1/67.

There are no known CP members presently residing in the Norfolk Division. [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past has been contacted regularly during the pertinent period. The last contacts were in April 1967; specifically, the last contact was 4/26/67. b7D

Norfolk will remain alert for any information bearing on this matter.

EX-110
REC-7

2192

MAY 1 1967

(2) Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
2-Norfolk (1-100-5921)
(1-100-6026, Cominfil, SNCC)
LWK:jfb
(6)

55 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE: April 29, 1967

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) (P*)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Baltimore letter to Director dated 2/1/67.

A review of appropriate Baltimore files fails to reflect any information indicating that the Communist Party (CP) or any other basic revolutionary organization has had substantial influence on racial matters within the Baltimore Division within the past three months.

On 4/26/67, [redacted] who is familiar with certain phases of CP activities in the Maryland area, advised that the CP in Maryland has not penetrated the Civil Rights movement in the Maryland area to any extent and has had no significant influence in racial matters in recent months. b7D

On 4/27/67, [redacted], who is familiar with certain phases of the activities of the Spartacist Group and the Worker's Party of Maryland, as well as the activities of the Baltimore Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the CP Organizing Committee, advised that these groups have had no significant influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division during the past three months.

On 4/27/67, [redacted], who is familiar with certain phases of communist activities in the Baltimore, Maryland, area, advised that no information has come to his attention indicating that there has been any significant communist influence in racial matters or in Civil Rights organizations in the Baltimore area in the past three months.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
FJW:bjs
(4)

REC-7 100-442529-2193

14 MAY 3 1967

55 MAY 8 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/67

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-15125) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Pittsburgh letter to Bureau dated 1/25/67.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DFW/jep
(5)

REC 20 EX-103 100-442529-2194

2 MAY 1 1967

55 MAY 8 1967

INTSEC

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter 2/2/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego

RET:gdb
(8)

REC- 59

100 - 442529 - 2195

EX-113

10 MAY 1 1967

MAY 5 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/67

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

Re Columbia letter to Bureau, 1/30/67.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-112

REC- 59 100-442529-2196

15 MAY 1 1967

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Columbia

MBM:jer
(5)

5 MAY 3 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Rerep of SA W. JAMES WOOD, Dallas, 11/1/66; and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C, pages 12a-12c.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

REC- 59

-2197

X-113

MAY 1 1967

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735)(RM)
2-Dallas
EDK/llr
(6)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

55 MAY 8 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) SECRET (U)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

[redacted] CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified by SP6 Blackburn
Declassify on: OADR 10-28-84

ReATairtel and LHM 2/17/67 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, and for New York two, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] b7D

Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*. (U)

The information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by informant on 4/25/67. Informant advised [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (ENC. 2) (RM)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586)

C.C. Wick

REC-69 100-442529-2198

ST-114

10 APR 28 1967

b3
b7D
b7E

AGS:bjh AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SE[redacted]R: [redacted] CID, RAO
(9)

DATE TYPED: 4/27/67
HOW TYPED: MS
BY: [redacted]

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____ (U)

Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 9

ICC AT + LHM 92464

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/27/67

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 1/24/67.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter, and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:amf
(4)

100-442529-2190

REC 11

10 MAY 11 1967

INV. SEC.

55 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AT 100-6670

[redacted] b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U). THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by [redacted] NY 694-S*.] (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

(U)

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 27, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

J.S.A.

During the latter part of April, 1967, a confidential source advised the [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

S.A.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(U)

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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R209 DEC 31 1970

100-442527-2198

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 27, 1967

(U)

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, advised on 4/28/67, that LEVISON, while in discussion with JOAN DAVES, Publishers' Representative for MARTIN LUTHER KING's books, told her that he would be away on vacation from 4/29/67 until about 5/8/67. Source was not able to ascertain where LEVISON and his wife plan to go.

This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau. In the event additional information is received as to where he will go, the Bureau will be advised.

REC-69 100-392452-2199

20 APR 29 1967

4 Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-392452) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1-New York

JMK:pam
(6)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 8 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Remylet 1/30/67.

Quarterly Report of the Cincinnati Office in this matter is due at Bureau 5/1/67.

Review of file shows no information received during the period indicating Communist influence in racial matters within the Cincinnati Division area. Therefore, no report being submitted at this time.

It should be noted that on 4/29/67 STOKLEY CARMICHAEL, head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, spoke at the Carmel Presbyterian Church, 3549 Reading Road, Cincinnati. Several sources of the Cincinnati Office attended this affair. At this writing complete details of CARMICHAEL's appearance are not available. Reports of CARMICHAEL's appearance, when available, will be checked for possible Communist influence. Any such information developed will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cincinnati
(1 - 100-14539)
(1 - 100-14158)(SNCC)

ST-107 100-442529-2200

REC-40

14 MAY 2 1967

TPS:mak
(4)

59 MAY 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReMoLet to the Bureau, 1/27/67.

No information concerning captioned matter was developed in this Div., during the quarter ending March 31, 1967.

No CP group has been active in this Div., the only CP member being a very elderly unemployed Negro Male at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Mobile
JTB:crb
(4)

EX-112

REC 22

100-442529 2201

2 MAY 2 1967

INTSEC.

56 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 2/9/67.

No information has been developed during the period 2/1/67 through 4/30/67 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

TM/swm
(5)

REC 22 100-442529-2202

EX 109

12 MAY 2 1967

9 MAY 8 1967

INDEXED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-48052) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Re Report of SA OLIVER A. CHALIFOUX dated 2/1/67, at Newark.

A review of instant file reflects no reportable information in captioned matter, therefore, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

In April, 1967, the following informants, who are familiar with communist activity in New Jersey, advised that they could furnish no information regarding CIRM:

Informant	Date Contacted	Contacting Agent
[redacted]	4/10/67	SA JAMES A. MARLEY, JR.
	"	"
	"	"
	"	"
[redacted]	4/13/67	SA WILLIAM C. MARTIN
	"	SA JOHN J. KENNELLY

b7D

The Newark Office will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

EX-102
REC 18

100-442529-2203

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2-Newark
RFH:jes
(5)

MAY 2 1967

56 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re: Houston letter to the Bureau, 1/31/67.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Houston

KBJ:mb
(4)

EX-102

REC 18 100-442529 2204

11 MAY 2 1967

56 MAY 8 1967

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	4/28/67	4/21/67 to 4/27/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: ljc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 1/26/67, at Cleveland, Ohio.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND DIVISION:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO)

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B FOR COPIES

9- Bureau (100-442529)
(KM)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2205 REC-7

ST-114

14 MAY 2 1967

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, CIA, OSI; STC. SER:
Request Recd.		[redacted] TTO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/2/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RCS
By	BY:	dmw/ca

Notations

INTERVIEW

ICC Report 924 ATD

CV 100-27056

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

1 - DCSINT, Headquarters, 1st U. S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)

1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Dayton, Ohio (RM)

2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

1 - Cincinnati (100-14539)(RM)

1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)

3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E Used to identify ALONZO HOWARD, MAX SCHOENFELD
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ERIC REINTHALER, JOHN CLOUD, and ARTHUR EVANS
CV T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

CV 100-27056

CV T-5 is [redacted]

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

CV T-6 is [redacted]

Used to identify CCR, FREDA HARRIS, FRIEDA and DAVID KATZ, HENRY CRAWFORD CONNIE BART, JEAN KRCHMAREK

CV T-7 is [redacted]

Used to identify PHILIP BART

CV T-8 is [redacted]

Used to identify AURTHUR EVANS

CV T-9 is [redacted]

[redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-9 which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to:
1 - DCSINT, Headquarters, 1st U. S. Army, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 4/28/67

Office: CLEVELAND

Field Office File #: 100-27056

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 16, 1967, THROUGH APRIL 15, 1967

Ohio CP attempted to recruit Negroes and work with Negro organizations. CP is trying to infiltrate Cleveland CORE and arrange for meeting with local CORE leaders. Two SWP members are active in CORE, and general policy of SWP is to support Negro movements. Acting secretary of CORE is SWP member. CORE reportedly accepts help of SWP members but limits their activity. Source belives CORE needs financial help so badly that it might be willing to work discreetly with the CP, but there is no indication that local CORE leaders have any interest in CP beliefs.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY USA

1. Local Communist Party Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on January 12, 1967, that at a Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) meeting held January 6, 1967, in Cleveland, FREDA HARRIS, FRIEDA KATZ and ALONZO HOWARD were selected as a committee to arrange an appointment with DONALD BEAN, Chairman of Cleveland Congress On Racial Equality (CORE), and ask him if CORE is planning to have JULIAN BOND speak in Cleveland during February, 1967, and if so whether CORE is willing to make this a joint program and have BOND appear with a CCR speaker.

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party whose cooperation with the government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN mentioned on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR, which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith and McCarran Acts. CV T-6 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended a Communist Party (CP) State Conference held at Cleveland, Ohio, on March 28, 1965, and during this conference KAUFMAN was congratulated on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA, which was a Party assignment.

FREDA HARRIS

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that FREDA HARRIS was present at the Ohio CP Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966.

FRIEDA KATZ

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966, and at which she was elected delegate to the National Convention of the CP USA and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

ALONZO HOWARD

CV T-1 advised on January 12, 1967, that ALONZO HOWARD is currently a member of the CP in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on January 23, 1967, that on January 10, 1967, PHILIP BART explained how important and necessary it is that the CP contact and work with labor unions and civil rights organizations. BART is very anxious to get a CP member into CORE without that person's CP background being known to DONALD BEAN.

PHILIP BART

CV T-7 advised that at an Ohio CP State Committee Meeting held in Cleveland on November 13, 1966, it was announced that PHILIP BART is Secretary of the Ohio CP.

CV T-1 advised on January 16, 1967, that on January 13, 1967, PHILIP BART said he had been at the CORE office in Cleveland on January 7, 1967, at which time he talked to DONALD BEAN about the CP helping to finance, with CORE, the visit of JULIAN BOND to Cleveland. BART said he told BEAN

that he felt the CP and CORE could make a little money on the affair by working together. According to BART, DONALD BEAN thought this was a good idea and said he would let BART know, but as of January 13, 1967, BART had not heard from BEAN.

CV T-2 advised on February 8, 1967, that on January 23, 1967, FRIEDA KATZ suggested at a CCR meeting that the CCR hold a social evening during February in honor of Negro History Week. The purpose being to bring Negro and white people together for an informal discussion regarding the acceptance of Negroes in white areas, the problems resulting from this, and the methods of overcoming these problems.

CV T-1 advised on February 3, 1967, that PHILIP BART is disturbed over the lack of activity of HENRY S/ CRAWFORD, a leading CP Negro member in Cleveland. BART very frankly stated on February 2, 1967, that the CP is making a special effort to interest and recruit Negroes into the Party, and is making an effort to use current Party members for this purpose. BART is also very anxious to have a house meeting arranged with local CORE leaders at which BART will be present.

HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that HENRY CRAWFORD attended the Ohio CP State Convention held on June 4-5, 1966, at Cleveland during which convention he was elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee and also elected an alternate delegate to the CP USA Convention to be held in New York City in June, 1967.

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1967, that a CP group meeting was held in Cleveland on February 4, 1967, at which HENRY CRAWFORD emphasized how important and necessary it is that those present at this meeting get into and become a part of as many Negro organizations as possible, and also try to get the Negroes and whites, who are working for peace and civil rights, to unite.

CV T-3 advised on February 13, 1967, that Cleveland CORE held an open house in Cleveland on February 11, 1967, at

which various speakers discussed points of interest to CORE. Among those present were the following people, all of whom are white:

PHILIP and CONNIE BART
FRIEDA and DAVID KATZ
JEAN KRCHMAREK
ERIC REINTHALER

CONNIE BART S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that CONNIE BART attended Ohio CP State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 4-5, 1966, at which she was elected delegate to the National Convention of the CP USA to be held in New York City, June, 1967, and also elected a member of the Ohio State CP Committee.

DAVID KATZ S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that DAVID KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 4-5, 1966, at which he was elected a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

JEAN KRCHMAREK S/

CV T-6 advised on June 7, 1966, that JEAN KRCHMAREK is the wife of the Chairman of the Ohio CP. She was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966.

ERIC REINTHALER S/

CV T-3 advised on February 13, 1967, that ERIC REINTHALER is currently the organizer of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland. The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-2 advised on March 7, 1967, that a social gathering, sponsored by the CCR, was held at a private home in Cleveland on February 25, 1967. More than 75 persons, both Negro and white, had been invited to attend, and the speaker was ARTHUR EVANS, Vice President of CORE in Cleveland. The affair was scheduled to start at 8:30 p.m., at which time ALONZO HOWARD and ARTHUR EVANS arrived. About one hour passed before anyone else arrived and EVANS started his talk about 10:00 p.m., after FRIEDA KATZ made extensive excuses for the poor attendance. Generally EVANS' talk consisted of placing all blame for the Negro problems on the white people, and there was little discussion following his talk since the only Negroes present were EVANS and HOWARD, which did not contribute to a balanced discussion.

ARTHUR EVANS

CV T-8 advised in December, 1964, and again in April, 1965, that ARTHUR EVANS has attended meetings of the Militant forum in Cleveland, which is a public forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party. At the Militant Forum meeting of December 6, 1964, United States activity in the Congo was denounced; at the Militant Forum on March 21, 1965, EVANS was a speaker, and he was critical of the suspension of DONALD FREEMAN as a Cleveland School teacher because of FREEMAN's activity in the Revolutionary Action Movement; and at the Militant Forum meeting on April 25, 1965, at which United States activity in Viewnam was protested, EVANS announced a demonstration that was to be held on behalf of FREEMAN.

CV T-9 advised on November 2, 1966, that EVANS attends an occasional SWP sponsored forum or social event and has spoken on civil rights at some of these affairs; however, his interests are confined to the issue of civil rights and he has no

political ties with the SWP or any similar group. Source stated that EVANS has a close personal association with DONALD FREEMAN but does not share FREEMAN's revolutionary black nationalist beliefs.

The Socialist Workers Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. A characterization of Revolutionary Action Movement, wherein DONALD FREEMAN is identified, is attached.

CV T-1 advised on March 2, 1967, that PHILIP BART has been pressing for the CP members to be more active in CORE, but FRIEDA KATZ claims that BART is being too bold and that this will hurt CORE more than it will help the CP. However, a meeting has been arranged for the three leaders of Cleveland CORE to meet with PHILIP BART, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK and ALONZO HOWARD. DONALD BEAN has stated that Cleveland CORE will accept help from the CP providing the CP will agree to stay in the background.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK 51

On October 11, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a radio program carried over Cleveland radio station WKYC, on which program he identified himself as being Chairman of the CP of Ohio.

CV T-1 advised on March 8, 1967, that a CP group meeting was held in Cleveland on March 2, 1967, at which HENRY CRAWFORD reiterated the need for CP members to work in their neighborhood clubs and in CORE, for "we have to become a part of those organizations in order to be where the people are."

CV T-1 advised on March 27, 1967, that as of March 21, 1967, PHILIP BART was still interested in having officers of CORE get together with the leaders of the CP in Cleveland. BART claims that this is not with any intention

of wanting to tell CORE what to do and how to do it, but for the purpose of working with CORE in any way that CORE thinks the CP can be helpful. When BART's views were explained to ARTHUR EVANS, EVANS' comment was, "I may have to step hard on PHIL BART."

CV T-1 advised on March 27, 1967, that there is a difference of opinion of CP members in Cleveland as to how openly they should attempt to work in CORE. PHILIP BART has decided that these differences of opinion should be straightened out prior to holding any meeting with Cleveland CORE leaders.

CV T-3 advised on March 22, 1967, that there has been no indication, to his knowledge, that PHILIP BART has been successful in exercising any influence on the Cleveland CORE Chapter.

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on January 30, 1967, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on January 27, 1967, at which ERIC REINTHALER reported that a SWP forum would be held on January 29, 1967, at which there would be discussions on the subject matter, "Behind the Attack on ADAM CLAYTON POWELL." There will be four panelists and included among these four will be DONALD BEAN of CORE and REINTHALER, who is organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

CV T-9 on February 2, 1967, summarized the activities of the SWP in Cleveland over the past six months, pointing out there has been very little activity in the civil rights movement or in the Negro movement, mainly because both of these movements have been at a standstill during this period. CV T-9 commented that although there has been little activity by the SWP in these movements in the past six months, nevertheless the general attitude of the SWP is to support both the civil rights movement and Negro movement in time of need.

II. NO PERTINENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CORE

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that among the current officers of the Cleveland Chapter of CORE are the following two persons:

ARTHUR EVANS
Second Vice President

JOHN CLOUD
Acting Secretary

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-3 advised on March 22, 1967, that JOHN CLOUD is currently a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

CV T-1 further advised on March 22, 1967, that the number of members in Cleveland CORE is not revealed, but about 15 - 20 persons are present at meetings, not all of whom are CORE members. ERIC REINTHALER, JOHN CLOUD, ALONZO HOWARD and MAX SCHOENFELD are all current members of CORE, OHIO CV T-1 reported that with respect to REINTHALER, DONALD BEAN said, "Although ERIC is an active member, we limit his activities. Many times we do not let him take part in public demonstrations because of what people will say."

MAX SCHOENFELD

CV T-1 advised that MAX SCHOENFELD was organizer of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in Cleveland from at least 1952 until that organization was dissolved in 1958.

A characterization of the ISL is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-5 advised on January 20, 1967, that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom held a membership

meeting in Cleveland on January 17, 1967. The speaker was "JOHN CLOUD from CORE" and he discussed the CORE program for 1967.

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that ERIC REINTHALER is frequently asked for his opinions and advice during CORE meetings. DONALD BEAN, who is aware of REINTHALER's affiliations, states that he is careful not to let REINTHALER make public appearances on behalf of CORE.

CV T-7 on March 8, 1967, advised that on March 1, 1967, PHILIP BART went to the Cleveland City Hall to attend a public meeting of the Ohio State Advisory Committee, the purpose of the meeting being to learn what has been done in Cleveland to correct the conditions which lead to civil riots during the Summer of 1966. On entering the City Hall PHILIP BART saw DONALD BEAN and ARTHUR EVANS and walked up to shake hands with them. BART was treated so coldly that he hastily went into the meeting room. Later, EVANS commented that he hated to do this to BART, "but it is not expedient to do otherwise at this time." Source noted that in spite of this incident BART is still insistent that the CP make an effort to work closely with CORE.

CV T-1 advised on March 22, 1967, that because of PHILIP BART's continuing emphasis on the need for a working relationship between CORE and the CP, a tentative agreement has been reached for BEAN and ARTHUR EVANS to meet privately with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, PHILIP BART and several other well known communists to discuss ways in which the CP and CORE can cooperate. ARTHUR EVANS commented that he does not like the way in which BART is pushing for such a meeting. Source stated that there is no assurance that such a meeting will materialize, for the CP members involved are arguing among themselves as to whether it is advisable for them to approach CORE openly as CP members, or whether to not openly show their identity. Source feels that the local chapter of CORE needs help so badly that it might be willing to work with the CP on a discreet basis in the hopes of getting some financial support, but there is no indication that the local CORE people have any interest in the political beliefs of the CP. Source noted that ALONZO HOWARD is the only CP member that he knows to be affiliated with Cleveland CORE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (RAM)

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, who was then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD, now residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On January 23, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM.

▶ 12* ◀

CONFIDENTIAL

A P P E N D I X

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100- 27056

Cleveland, Ohio

April 28, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Reference Jacksonville letter to Bureau dated 1/31/67.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC 39 100-442529-2206

EX 106

10 MAY 8 1967

INT. Rec'd

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:dem

50 MAY 8 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 4/30/67.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:lp
(4)

REC 39 100-442529-2207

3 MAY 3 1967

INV. SEC.

56 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	4/28/67	1/1/67 - 4/25/67

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHARLES J. WYLAND	HCF

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated 1/31/67, at Philadelphia.

-P-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2208 [REC 18]

EX-118

MAY 3 1967

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

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R209 DEC 31 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.		[redacted]: CD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/15/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	ls
By	BY:	Dlw w/c

Notations: INT. SEC. clf.

54 MAY 17 1967 next 924 943

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified confidential since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1	[redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER, JAMES DOLSEN
PH T-2	[redacted]	[redacted]
PH T-3		
PH T-4		
PH T-5	NY 2359-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN
PH T-6	NY 4212-S*	Characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN

b3
b7E
b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

Copy to:	1 - OSI, Philadelphia	(REGISTERED MAIL)
	1 - NISO, Philadelphia	(REGISTERED MAIL)
	1 - MI, Philadelphia	(REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of:	CHARLES J. WYLAND	Office:	PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Date:	April 28, 1967		
Field Office File #:	100-47672	Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C		

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/1/67 THROUGH 3/31/67. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP Functionary, claimed the civil rights movement is in a transitional stage and the Negro Organizations existing today may not be the ones to complete the social revolution. Many concessions for the Negro people can be won if correct struggles are waged. HERBERT APTHEKER, CP Functionary, at a PSSFC affair stated history books do not mention the important part played by Negroes. Many white people have assisted the Negroes but fail to realize the real problem of "White Power." At a local district CP meeting, suggestions were made to obtain support for Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL who was attacked because he was a Negro. BAYARD RUSTIN appeared in Philadelphia on 1/4/67 and denounced Negroes who refused help from the white people.

- P* -

DETAILS:

COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A. (CPUSA)

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

CONFIDENTIAL (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On February 1, 1967, PH T-1 advised that at a social gathering sponsored by the District Board, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, (CPEPD), held on January 28, 1967 at 4288 Parkside Avenue, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Secretary of the Commission on Negro Affairs, CPUSA, was the guest speaker. The purpose of LIGHTFOOT's visit was to influence persons in Negro work to recruit young Negro people into the Communist Party.

LIGHTFOOT spoke on the Civil Rights Movement which he contended was in a transitional stage. The Negro organizations existing today may not be the ones which will complete the social revolution. New forms will have to be tried until the correct ones are found. According to LIGHTFOOT the Communist Party intends to initiate action involving issues that will put the people into motion. New movements are on the rise throughout the country and the old Civil Rights organizations are no longer the order of the day. He urged those present to take notice of all issues revolving around transportation and housing and be ready to lead the people into action. He indicated there was no blueprint on how to move the people but each community would have its own problems. He further stated that many concessions for the Negro people can be won from the Government if correct struggles are waged.

According to this source, none of the non-Party guests were induced to join the Communist Party.

On January 30, 1967, PH T-2 advised that on the afternoon of January 28, 1967, the Youth Group of the CPEPD, met with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who spoke on "Black Power" and its relationship to the Communist Movement. LIGHTFOOT predicted a political crisis because of the danger of Fascism in America, of belligerent foreign policy, this country's economic crisis, and Civil Rights. He also stated within the next decade the Communist Party will emerge and the "Black Power" Movement will welcome it.

On February 1, 1967, PH T-1 advised a special meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, was held on January 30, 1967 at 170 West Manheim Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The guest speaker was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and the purpose of the meeting was to discuss Negro work.

A discussion was opened by JARVIS TYNER, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, and the National Committee, CPUSA, who reported on the historical background of Negroes in America. He spoke on racism and the Civil Rights Movement which he believed had reached a new stage and at this time was seeking a fundamental change. He felt that while the Negroes had won some concessions, the basic situation is still the same.

During the discussion on recruitment of Negro youth into the Communist Party, it was the general opinion of those present that the recruitment approach had been too narrow and should be expanded, to cover mass activities.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT disagreed with TYNER concerning the unimportant gains made by the Negroes. He felt that any gain received by the Negroes was important as it sets the stage for future gains. LIGHTFOOT stated that WILLIAM CRAWFORD, a member of the North Philadelphia Communist Party Club, CPEPD, should utilize his book store in an effort to recruit Negro youth. He also requested those present to look for new forms and new organizations, particularly those in the Negro community to further recruitment of Negro youth.

On March 1, 1967, PH T-3 advised HERBERT APTHEKER was a featured speaker at the meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee, (PSSFC), held on February 24, 1967 at the Hotel Philadelphia, 314 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.

On March 13, 1967, PH T-1 advised HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA at its 18th National Convention held in June 1966.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

APTHEKER spoke on Negro history in the United States and stated that most history books failed to mention the Negroes and the important part they have played in this country's history. He emphasized the fact that this matter should be corrected; it was characteristic of a capitalistic Government to hold down certain people and that the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights did not give any freedom to Negroes but only to those who are white and own property.

APTHEKER stated the high status of the white people in the United States is based on the deprivation of the Negroes. The communist Movement has brought about many rights for the Negroes but they still are not advanced as far as they should be. Although many white people have assisted the Negroes by participating in the Civil Rights Movement, many have forgotten the real problem which is "White Power."

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On January 11, 1967, PH T-1 advised a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, was held on January 3, 1967 at 170 West Manheim Street, Philadelphia. A discussion was held concerning the case of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL. It was felt that very little could be done on this matter on a district scale. However, it was made clear the party's line should be one of support for the Negro community's stand on the unfair treatment of POWELL. It should be made clear that the party is in no way supporting everything POWELL has done, but his behavior is not peculiar to the behavior of many other Congressmen. It was also pointed out that POWELL was attacked because he was a Negro.

During this discussion, it was announced that early in January demonstrations for the support of POWELL would be held in Washington, D.C. Although those present were encouraged to participate in these demonstrations, it was later learned that none had done so.

On January 12, 1967, PH T-4 advised that at a meeting of club organizers, CPEPD, held on January 11, 1967 at 1345 West Susquehanna Avenue, SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS, Organization Secretary, CPEPD, stated the Negro people did not act fast enough in the case of Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL and that those representatives who defended POWELL did so merely for personal or political reasons. According to PATRINOS, she felt that ministers in the Philadelphia area who are influential in the Negro community should be urged to exert their influence on behalf of POWELL. It was also indicated that efforts should be made to obtain the support of trade unions and the NAACP.

C. PLANS, ETC. AS REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER PROPAGANDA MEDIA, SUCH AS WRITTEN DIRECTIVES, PRESS RELEASES, AND THE LIKE

On page four of the January 22, 1967 issue of "The Worker", an east coast Communist newspaper, an article appeared by JAMES H. DOLSEN entitled: "ULTRA-RIGHTISTS CIRCULATE PETITIONS TO BAR NEGROES FROM GIRARD COLLEGE."

On January 26,1967, PH T-1 advised that JAMES H. DOLSEN was a current member of the West Philadelphia Club, CPEPD.

According to this article, the Constitutional Voters Association of Pennsylvania, an alias for the most conservative political grouping in the state, has announced its support of a petition being circulated for signatures upholding the exclusion of Negro boys from Girard College. The petitions are sponsored by the recently organized Association for the Preservation of Wills and Private Schools, but the initiative for its formation goes back to the Board of Trustees at Girard College. The petitions tried to disguise their anti-Negro prejudice by clauses declaring their "full and heartfelt support to the enactment and enforcement of those law, whether on the Federal, state, or local level, which further the civil rights of all the people of the United States regardless of race, creed, or color." Having thus piously and hypocritically professed their regret at racial discrimination in general, the petitions hammer on the so-called sacred right of an individual to dispose of his property without any legal restrictions.

COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN IN DOWNINGTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA JANUARY 4, 1967

On page 11, of the January 5, 1967 issue of "The Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia newspaper, Philadelphia, Pa., there appeared an article entitled "Rustin Denounces Negroes Who Refuse Help of Whites." According to this article BAYARD T. RUSTIN attended a testimonial dinner for the Reverend E. MARSHALL BEVINS at the Downingtown Motor Inn, Downingtown, Pa. on January 4, 1967. Father BEVINS, age 46, resigned last month from his post as

Vicar of two small Episcopal churches in Chester County, Pa. because he split with his congregation on civil rights. RUSTIN told the more than two hundred persons who attended this dinner that Father BEVINS is one of those white men whom Negroes need. It is not the radical group of the right, such as the John Birch Society, that hurt the drive of Negroes for equality. It is rather the apathy of the good people who know what is the right thing to do but don't do it. RUSTIN also denounced as "idiots and fools" those Negroes who want to exclude whites from the civil rights movement. He noted the attempts of several civil rights leaders to drive whites out of the movement as reverse racism. White men who have the courage and nobility to stand up for equality for all men are needed by the Negroes and "we want them in the movement."

In the "Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League, (YCL) and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters league, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, PH T-5 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA,

on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, 'RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly.'

On February 19 and 20, 1964, PH T-6 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(1)

CONFIDENTIAL

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE (PSSFC)

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission (CPEPD) and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961 and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 10, 1966 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/28/67

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 1/31/67.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Well-informed Negro informants confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Portland

LEF:cfk
(4)

EX-112 100-442529-2209
REC 30
18 MAY 3 1967

1 MAY 9 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/2/67

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CRIM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director, 2/1/67.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City

JAG:dc
(4)

REC 29 100-442529-2210

EX 106

MAY 3 1967

62 MAY 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5/3/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1967
RM
(WFOfile 157-New)

CIRM
(WFOfile 100-43710)

On 5/3/67, Inspector THOMAS I. HENLIHY, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised that there was a rumor that MARION BARRY would lead a picketing of the 14th Precinct, MPD, during "rush hour" 5/3/67. The picketing was to be about the shooting of CLARENCE J. BOOKER, 19, colored, on Monday night by a police officer during an arrest. BARRY is former head of SNCC in WDC and describes him as "a professional civil rights organizer."

(4) - Bureau
2 - WFO

NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 9 1967

CLG:srah
(6)

AIRTEL

5 7 MAY 12 1967

At 4:00 p.m., 5/3/67, Captain BERNARD CARROLL, 14th Precinct, MPD, advised that BARRY and about 20 people were at the morgue for the coroner's inquest into the death of BOOKER.

At 5:15 p.m., 5/3/67, following the coroner's inquest which cleared the policeman in the death, BARRY held a press conference on the lawn of the morgue. He was accompanied by BOOKER's father; LANDON DOWDY, an attorney; Reverend WALTER FAUNTROY, and Mrs. WILLIE HARDY, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Committee Aid Council. They deported the injustice of the situation and alleged that the prosecutors had always cooperated to closely with the police. They said something had to be done to correct the injustices and allegedly that BOOKER was shot while running away rather than in a scuffle. BARRY interviewed under pretext said no immediate action was planned except meetings to control the unrest over the incident.

Captain CARROLL advised on 5/3/67 that BARRY told him the picketing of the precinct was postponed until the day of the boy's funeral, date not yet set.

SAMMIE A. ABBOTT, former head of the communist party in this area, was at the conference on the morgue lawn and left with FAUNTROY in FAUNTROY's car.

LHM following.

5010-106-03

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to Bureau 1/27/67.

There has been no information developed in Om... Division since referenced letter to indicate that there any communist influence in racial matters.

Periodic contact and regular liaison associat... with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, has provided information in captioned matter in the pa... continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influ... racial organizations in Des Moines, Iowa.

EX-110

REC 29 100-442529-221

MAY

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Omaha
DGH:erb
(3)

SOVIET SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/3/67

FROM : SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 2/28/67, at San Antonio.

San Antonio has developed no pertinent information in this matter since reference report.

San Antonio will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

EX-110

REC 29 100-442529-2212

14 MAY 5 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - San Antonio
JMK:jmb
(4)

5 MAY 12 1967

INV. SEC.

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., arrived at Philadelphia International Airport aboard Allegheny Air Lines, Flight 938, at 8:05 p.m. He was then driven to the Unionville High School, Unionville, Pa. His visit was sponsored by the Hadley Memorial Fund.

Appearing before 807 people, KING spoke on civil rights matters and the need for enforced legislation. No mention was made of U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

KING reportedly departed Philadelphia around 11 p.m., 5/2/67, en route to Chicago.

LHM will follow.

3 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
1 - 100-5586 (KING)
1 - Chicago
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 100-46230 (KING)

CJW:PSM
(8)

EX-102 REC 18

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-26-84 BY SP6 BCP/MJ

100-80,513

2213

10 MAY 4 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 11 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Albany letter 1/30/67.

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

cc: 2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Albany
ETB:ad
(4)

EX-110

REC 48 100-442529-2214

3 MAY 4 1967

MAY 10 1967

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	4/28/67	4/11 - 27/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA LELAND G. RICHIE	mlb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/67, at Chicago.

- P* -

KEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

All of the individuals mentioned in this report from the Chicago, Illinois area who are Communist Party (CP) members and CHRISTINE JOHNSON, President of the African American Heritage Association (AAHA)

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529-1-22 REC-8

EX-110

13 MAY 5 1967

INT SEC

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI: SEC, SER: [illegible] CID, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/22/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:
By	BY: LLS

54 MAY 25 1967

are either on the Security Index or are sources of the Chicago Office.

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ SECRET because it contains data received from CG T-1 through CG T-8, CG T-10 through CG T-18, and CG T-20, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Informant	Location
CG T-1 [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-2 [redacted]	A) [redacted] - to be serialized
	[redacted] - to be serialized
	- " " "
	- " " "
	- " " "
	- " " "
	- " " "
	- " " "
	- " " "

b3
b7D
b7E

CG 100-41324

Informant

CG T-3 [redacted]

CG T-4 [redacted]

CG T-5 [redacted]

CG T-6 [redacted]

CG T-7 [redacted]

CG T-8 [redacted]

CG T-9 [redacted]

CG T-10 [redacted]

CG T-11 [redacted]

CG T-12 [redacted]

CG T-13 [redacted]

CG T-14 [redacted]

Location

A) [redacted]

A)

A)

A)

A)

A)

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY

A) [redacted]

A)

Characterization of HERBERT APTHEKER

A) [redacted]

A)

A)

CG 100-41324

Informant	Location
CG T-15 CG 5824-S*	Characterization of WILLIAM PATTERSON A) [redacted]
CG T-16 [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-17 [redacted]	A [redacted] to be serialized
CG T-18 [redacted]	A) [redacted]
CG T-19 [redacted] (requested)	Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON
CG T-20 [redacted]	Characterization of CHRISTINE JOHNSON

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)

Copy to:

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE Office: Chicago
Date: 4/28/67

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Congress of Racial Equality, Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. CP of Illinois exerts very little influence in Chicago Freedom Movement in Chicago. CP of Illinois continues to stress utilization of CP caucus within NALC in attempt to strengthen Negro - Labor Alliance within civil rights movement. African American Heritage Association (AAHA) sponsored meeting during 2/67 at Chicago where HERBERT APTHEKER, CP, USA, National Committee member and WILLIAM PATTERSON, member of National Executive Board spoke concerning civil rights movement. AAHA has issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa: to be held May 19 - 21, 1967, at New York.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CG 100-41324
LGR:meb

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following organization mentioned in this report which has not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report:

✓ African American Heritage Association (AAHA)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement; however, in reality the CP of Illinois exerts only a minimal influence in the freedom movement in the Chicago area. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows;

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

Relative to CORE, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP of Illinois, is also a member of CORE. TOURNOUR recently has been spending a substantial amount of his time in St. Louis, Missouri; and, therefore, TOURNOUR exerts very little influence with CORE in Chicago.

Relative to the SCLC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in this organization.

Relative to the SNCC and the CUL, there are at the current time no known CP of Illinois members active in these two organizations.

Concerning the CCCO, EUGENE TOURNOUR is a member of the CCCO and is considered to be a close associate of ALBERT RABY, the Convenor of the CCCO. TOURNOUR is assigned by the CCCO to the job of organizing hospital workers in the

Ill.

Chicago area. HERBERT WRIGHT, also a CP member, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO. At the present time TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little if any influence in the CCCO.

Herb

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has four individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of the collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area with particular emphasis on organizing Negro hospital workers. The NALC is attempting to receive assistance from the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO. In regard to this program, the NALC was recently suspended from participation in activities of CCCO because of non payment of dues on the part of the NALC; and, therefore, the NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective. The Chicago Chapter of the NALC is having financial problems and has been quite inactive recently.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

The CP of Illinois has exerted little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement in the Chicago area.

One current member of the CP of Illinois, who formerly held office in the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, does not contemplate running again for office with the NAACP. This individual is a current member of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but does not exercise any influence within the NAACP.

An individual, a member of CORE, who is also a member of the CP of Illinois, remains a member of CORE; however, he has been unable to exert any major influence within CORE.

Relative to the WSO, at the present time there are no CP members active in this organization and the CP exercises no influence within the WSO.

Relative to the SCLC, one member of the CP of Illinois participates in SCLC activities in Chicago, however, he has been unable to exercise any major influence in the SCLC.

Relative to the CCCO, the CP of Illinois has two individuals who have connections with the CCCO, but they are in no position to influence the policy and activities of the CCCO.

Relative to the SNCC, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within SNCC.

Relative to the CUL, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

Concerning the NALC there are four CP of Illinois members who are in a position to actively implement CP decisions on racial matters within this organization. These four CP members continue to attempt to establish a strong CP of Illinois influence within the NALC. At the present time the CP of Illinois continues to emphasize the Negro - Labor Alliance and has selected the NALC as the organization through which the CP of Illinois will attempt to strengthen and extend the Negro - Labor Alliance within the Chicago Freedom Movement.

Relative to the integration of schools in the Chicago area, the CP of Illinois continues to have a policy of "wait-and-see" concerning any program that they wish to implement following the appointment last year of JAMES REDMOND as the new Chicago school superintendent. At the present time the CP of Illinois does not have any definite program concerning the integration of schools in Chicago.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

b. CP of Illinois
State Convention

On January 14 and 15, 1967, the CP of Illinois held their State Convention at Chicago. At the January 14, 1967 session CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, spoke and stated that racism has always been a prop for the capitalist system and it is now getting worse. We have made hate a holy thing. Our public officials run for office on the basis of racism. Racism is the basis of a sick society. Chicago, which had been the most dynamic city in the civil rights movement, is now a laboratory for this country. The Negro in the ghetto is being exploited by everyone. In the first place the wage gap between Negro and white workers amounts to 27 billion dollars. Then when the Negro brings home his paycheck everyone in the ghetto takes him; the landlord and the grocer double and triple their prices. Everyone has a hand out for a share of the Negro's check. The coming of MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago has added ten million dollars to the Negro in the form of savings in rents. Slum landlords lowered some rents and in other cases did not raise their rents. Also, six million dollars was saved by pressuring stores into maintaining lower prices in the Negro community..

When STOKELY CARMICHAEL was here and made the statement that people had no power I was inclined to agree with him, but with the coming of MARTIN LUTHER KING and the results that followed I have changed my mind on this. I believe STOKELY was too quick in his estimate that people have no power.

Now we are seeing the merger of the civil rights movement and the drive of labor to organize the unorganized. In many places Negroes are the spearhead in this drive. They are also becoming more active in the peace movement. Although the Chicago Peace Council has 12 peace organizations it does not yet reflect the efforts of the Negro and labor for peace.

LIGHTFOOT in summary of his statements stated that the CP of Illinois should define what the CP can do to help in the struggle for civil rights, for Negroes, and then do what they are capable of doing.

(CG T-3, 1/19/67)

Corroborating Sources (CG T-1, 1/16/67)
(CG T-4, 1/20/67)
(CG T-5, 1/30/67)
(CG T-6, 1/16/67)
(CG T-7, 1/19/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke at the above CP of Illinois Convention on January 14, 1967, and discussed the necessity of obtaining more subscriptions for "The Worker". He also stated that ISHMAEL FLORY who is with the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) in Chicago is working with Negroes on the South side of Chicago and is in contact with many people through Ill.

the meetings FLORY attends. LIGHTFOOT added that FLORY should have no trouble in getting new subscriptions for "The Worker" and also in obtaining new members for the CP. FLORY also was in attendance at the above State Convention on January 14, 1967.

(CG T-8, 1/24/67)

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

As of March, 1967, ISHMAEL FLORY was a current member of the CP of Illinois and had been a member for several years.

(CG T-9, 3/8/67)

c. CP of Illinois
State Board Meeting

A meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held on December 13, 1966, at Chicago.

JACK KLING, Organizational Secretary, CP of Illinois, spoke and said that the CP of Illinois should consider some of the many opportunities and possibilities that were proposed at the recent National Committee Meeting of the CP, USA, which included the possibilities of working more with youth, civil rights groups, and peace groups. He said that by working with these groups they will also be able to increase the membership of the CP and have a greater influence within mass organizations.

JIM WEST, Midwest Regional Trade Union Coordinator, CP, USA, stated that they should project some estimate for broadening the CP in 1967 as well as developing a policy of concentration within labor, youth, and with the Negro organizations.

(CG T-1, 12/22/66)

d. Meeting of State Committee CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, was held on February 19, 1967, at Chicago. SAM GOLD a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, spoke and suggested that CP of Illinois members become more familiar with and concerned with the number of bills before the Illinois State Legislature. These bills involve civil rights, the strengthening of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, Open Housing and related matters.

(CG T-1, 2/20/67)

e. Meeting Political Action Committee CP of Illinois

Source advised on March 10, 1967, that at a meeting of the Political Action Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 8,1967, a discussion was held concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Source stated that during this discussion it was indicated that at the present time there was a move underway to set up a National Peace Ticket for the 1968 Presidential election on which MARTIN LUTHER KING

would run for President of the United States. Source added that it was further indicated at the aforementioned meeting that to formulate plans for this National Peace Ticket, top leaders in the Negro movement from various areas of the United States are reportedly gathering in one of the southern states to discuss KING's possible candidacy on the National Peace Ticket. However, according to source no additional details were mentioned with respect to the aforementioned matter.

Source further advised that it was further indicated at this CP of Illinois Political Action Committee meeting that elements of the right wing of the civil rights movement, not further described, are endeavoring at the present time to force MARTIN LUTHER KING out of Chicago, Illinois, this summer. It was stated that it was believed that the DALEY machine (Mayor RICHARD DALEY) is behind this move inasmuch as Mayor DALEY, supposedly has been approached by several leaders of the Democratic National Convention Committee to locate a site for the 1968 Democratic National Convention and that these people, in effect, have given Mayor DALEY some kind of message that if Chicago is to be another Watts (Los Angeles, California, 1965 Watts riot) they would not consider holding the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Therefore, according to source, pressure is being exerted on Mayor Daley to see that this will not be the case.

According to source, it was also indicated at this meeting that it was believed that President LYNDON JOHNSON is making his influence felt in pressuring MARTIN LUTHER KING to stay out of Chicago because of KING's connection with the National Peace Ticket. Source added that it was opined by several of those present at this meeting that exponents of the

move to expel KING from Chicago are offering KING a five state "breadbasket campaign" as an entticement to leave Chicago. However, according to source, it was stated that KING is not expected to accept this offer.

Source also stated that it was commented at this Political Action Committee meeting that the civil rights movement, particularly the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are becoming convinced that the only way to effectively influence the political climate of Chicago is to organize along ward lines. It was added that KING has been heard to state that he will tend to seek support in the future from the left element rather than, as in the past, be guided or influenced in policy making decisions from the right element.

Source stated that in addition to the discussion surrounding MARTIN LUTHER KING, a discussion was also held at this Political Action Committee meeting concerning the forthcoming Mayoral election in Chicago. In this respect a discussion was held concerning the CP giving full support to DICK GREGORY's independent write-in campaign for the office of Mayor in Chicago. According to source there was some question as to how the Party could effect this support, however, it was agreed by thosepresent that the Party should issue a statement in support of GREGORY's campaign. Source added that a subcommittee was set up consisting of four members to draw up a statement which would reflect CP support for GREGORY's Mayoral campaign.

The source added that it was also considered at this meeting that the Party should try to inform GREGORY to come up with some real issues in this campaign and that he, GREGORY, should propose a definite program which would be attractive to the voters of Chicago.

(CG T-7, 3/10/67)

Corroborating Source(CG T-10, 3/17/67)

f. Meeting of CP of Illinois Sub-committee on civil rights movement

A meeting of the CP of Illinois, Sub-committee on the civil rights movement, established by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT some months ago to exchange ideas on problems in the civil rights movement, was held on January 9, 1967, at Chicago. EUGENE TOURNOUR suggested that there should be an immediate evaluation of the current program to organize the hospital workers in Chicago. He indicated that there has been a tremendous amount of confusion within the IUD of the AFL-CIO as to how to proceed with this program and therefore no progress has been made with this program.

TOURNOUR mentioned that there is presently a serious disillusionment among many of the young people on the staff of the SCLC in Chicago and many of them have either quit or have moved to other occupations. He stated that they must remedy this situation if they expect to make any headway with the CP movement in Chicago.

EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, stated that it is absolutely necessary that the CP of Illinois formulate a policy that will push CP members into an active role in regards to the current program of organizing the unorganized hospital workers in the Chicago area. He stated there is very little or extremely limited influence that the CP has in the top circles of either the IUD and the Teamsters Union. He stated that although there are many obstacles to be overcome it is still possible for CP members to become active in the above program. He stated that this group should

outline for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT short estimates of the recent efforts in the civil rights movement in order that this matter can be discussed at the coming State Convention of the CP of Illinois. They should also evalute the summer summit meeting, which was held in Chicago during 1966, the possibilities for rehabilitating the neighborhoods, and the voting registration and education drives. He said that it is extremely important that the CP develop some approach to involve civil rights organizations around economic issues. If this is not done, it is highly possible that no progress will be made in the civil rights struggle.

(CG T-2, 1/10/67)

g. Conference of CP Youth in Chicago

A conference of CP Youth in Chicago was held on February 11, 1967 at Chicago.

57

TED PEARSON mentioned the lack of contact on the part of the CP Youth with civil rights groups and stated that the CP should increase their activities in the civil rights field.

(CG T-5, 2/17/67)

h. CP of Illinois Trade Union Conference

A CP of Illinois Trade Union Conference was held on March 19, 1967 in Chicago.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and stated that the situation today among the Negroes is that of a rising tide of nationalism. You cannot overcome this tide with a lot of slogans. The labor movement can become a key force for progress but the labor movement is not behind the great leaders.

LIGHTFOOT stated that he had recently talked to DICK GREGORY who is running for Mayor of Chicago and after two minutes of conversation GREGORY had blamed the whites for every bad thing which has occurred to the Negro. LIGHTFOOT said that this was the general attitude and it shows how far nationalism has come with the Negro people. Only the labor movement can cure the Negro of the nationalist disease.

(CG T-3, 3/21/67)

i. Other statements made by CP of Illinois Leaders

During February, 1967, EARL DURHAM stated that the present status of the CP movement in Chicago indicates a serious floundering with the SCLC being entirely impudent at this point and in Chicago a group of Chicago civil rights leaders recently discussed whether or not MARTIN LUTHER KING should pull his forces out of Chicago all together.

DURHAM indicated that the CP of Illinois has had very little success in influencing the Chicago civil rights movement in Chicago.

(CG T-2, 2/24/67)

A meeting of members of the CP of Illinois was held on March 6, 1967.

EARL DURHAM indicated that at a recent meeting held by conservatives of the CCCO it had been decided to invite the SCLC to leave Chicago. DURHAM indicated that some of the progressives around the CCCO also think that the SCLC should leave if it does not intend to change some of its organizational methods.

JIM WEST said that in his mind it was extremely criminal to ask the SCLC to leave Chicago. It appears that many people do not have any appreciation of the accomplishments of the SCLC in Chicago and do not realize that the SCLC has been responsible for many gains in the civil rights struggle. He said that although there may have been some trouble in the ranks of the SCLC, the answer is not to leave Chicago because this plays into the hands of the political machine and the racists. He said that the CP position should be to fight for the SCLC to remain in Chicago and the persons present agreed with his position.

(CG T-2, 3/7/67)

j. CP of Illinois Activities in the NALC

On December 13, 1966, a meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held in Chicago.

Approximately twelve persons were present and the following CP members were in attendance:

CG 100-41324

NATE SHARPE C.P. Member Ill.

RALPH TURNER

CHARLES WILSON

HERBERT WRIGHT

There was a discussion concerning the importance of the campaign to organize the hospital workers in the Chicago area.

(CG T-11, 1/4/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meeting Sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) Where CP Members Spoke

On February 26, 1967, the AAHA held an affair at the Pershing Hall, 64th and Cottage Grove, Chicago, from approximately 3:00 p.m., to 6:30 p.m. Approximately 350 persons were in attendance and the majority of the persons in attendance were Negro. The general theme of the affair concerned African and African-American history. ISHMAEL FLORY was the chairman and gave an introductory speech which was mainly concerned with raising funds.

HERBERT APTHEKER, who was introduced as a member of the CP and the author of some books on Negro history, was one of the main speakers. His speech dealt mainly with the needs and rights of the Negroes in the United States and he said it is necessary that the Negroes increase their efforts to receive their full civil rights. He called for the continuing struggle against the white ruling class in the United States, urged Negroes to refuse to go to Viet Nam to kill other Negroes and said that the revolution in the United States will be a violent upheaval of the present structure of democracy.

WILLIAM PATTERSON was also one of the main speakers and PATTERSON stated he had spent many years in Chicago and he has attempted to end discriminatory practices against Negroes and to win full rights for all of the Negro people. He said that in these struggles he feels that the people in Chicago have learned who the real enemies are; namely, the City Hall in Chicago and the bankers on La Salle Street. The civil rights laws of the 1960s are not being implemented and received by the white ruling class as they should be, particularly in the south. PATTERSON said all of those present must continue to condemn the Central Intelligence Agency for its evils and murderous attacks against the freedoms of the people abroad.

PATTERSON added that the cry, "Yankee go home" is an echo from all over the world at this time. The subversive agents of the American Government have kept in power murderous dictatorships all around the globe. Negro youth are dying in Viet Nam while Negroes are being shot down on the highways

of Mississippi and the masses of Negroes are being denied their rights right here in the United States. He added that the Negro and the white people must unite in order to fight for their full rights as American citizens.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was also in attendance at this meeting.

(CG T-12, 2/27/67)
(CG T-13, 2/28/67)
(CG T-14, 2/28/67)
(CG T-1, 2/27/67)

As of June, 1966, HERBERT APTHEKER was a member of the CP, USA. He attended the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA at New York City, New York, June 22-26, 1966, and at the final session of the convention on June 26, 1966, was among those delegates elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(CG T-11, 6/28-30/66)

As of February, 1967, WILLIAM PATTERSON was a member of the National Executive Board of the CP, USA.

(CG T-15, 4/11/67)

During February, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the following remarks:

In regard to the testimonial affair held for WILLIAM L. PATTERSON at the Pershing Hotel, Chicago, on February 26, 1967, LIGHTFOOT felt that this was the best affair of its type held in the Negro community in Chicago in many a year. He estimated attendance at 425 to 450 people and while remarking this was excellent, he felt the makeup of the attendance was even better. He noted that among those present fifty percent were Negro which included many prominent and non-Party people. In addition, approximately fifty percent of the attendees were from youth and overall there was an excellent

representation of people from the civil rights and freedom movements. The fact that so many individuals turned out for this affair, including non-Party people, in the opinion of LIGHTFOOT, indicated that not only did these people respect PATTERSON but they also held the CP in high esteem.

LIGHTFOOT then noted that during the last few months he has undertaken considerable travel and visited such places as Philadelphia and Baltimore, etc. During this travel, he has made considerable contact at meetings with leading individuals in the civil rights and freedom movements. In his opinion, the authority of the CP in the freedom movement is increasing and the Party is becoming more respected for its activity all the time. He felt this respect was based on the fact that the CP, USA is the only organization which has a definite program on the Negro question and a consistent past history in this movement. In addition, he stated only the CP, USA brings the whites into the civil rights movement who remain consistent and do not desert. Whites in the other freedom organizations have deserted the ranks when they felt the movement had gone too far. While showing overall pleasure with the success of the CP in the civil rights movement, LIGHTFOOT indicated that he and other Negro Party leaders were somewhat dissatisfied with the financial assistance the Party is rendering to this movement.

(CG T-15, 3/1/67)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Source related that in July, 1966, EUGENE TOURNOUR claimed that he was either appointed or elected to the position of Regional Coordinator of Midwest CORE, during the CORE National Convention in Baltimore, Maryland, in early July, 1966. In November, 1966, TOURNOUR was a current CP member and was still holding the position of Regional Coordinator of National CORE.

(CG T-16, 11/16/66)

EUGENE TOURNOUR as a CP member has also been assigned to work within CORE and he is a member of CORE; however, he exercises very little, if any, influence in CORE. In the recent months TOURNOUR has been spending a considerable amount of his time in St. Louis, Missouri.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, is a member of the CCCO and is a close associate of ALBERT RABY, who is the convenor of the CCCO.

HERBERT WRIGHT, a CP member, also attends activities of the CCCO as an alternate representative from the NALC; however, TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little influence in the CCCO. The CCCO has been quite inactive recently due to a lack of funds although attempts are presently being made to have the CCCO increase their activities in the Chicago area.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

LESTER DAVIS, a CP member, is a member of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP but is not active in the NAACP, has very little influence in the NAACP and the CP has little, if any, influence within the NAACP.

(CG T-17, 4/25/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)
(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLIE WILSON, and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work within the NALC. Their main objective at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area with the assistance of the Industrial Union Department (IUD) of the AFL-CIO and the Teamsters Union. However, the above individuals have had very little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

FRANK CROWLEY, a member of the CP of Illinois, participates in some activities of the SCLC at Chicago; however, he exerts very little influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-2, 4/24/67)
(CG T-1, 4/21/67)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/24/67)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

On February 9, 1967, the source set out below made available a copy of the following:

A CALL

TO ALL AFRO-AMERICANS OR NEGROES - TO ALL AMERICANS

TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA

AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM

FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM AND UNITY

AGAINST APARTHEID AND DISCRIMINATION

FOR WORLD PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

AGAINST RACISM IN AFRICA, AMERICA AND THE WORLD

May 19, 20, 21, 1967

New York, N. Y.

(Exact place and other details of the Conference, later.)

MEMORANDUM: Re., National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa

FROM: Ishmael Flory, 416 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois 60621

To some of my personal friends I am sending this memorandum. It is in reference to a Call for a National Conference on Solidarity with Free Africa. For your consideration, I submit the following thoughts and suggestions. I would appreciate hearing from you.

1./ Please note the enclosed draft of the Call. This is perhaps the last draft before the Call will go to its first printed form.

a. On the Call will be a list of Initiating Sponsors, which already include Mrs. Christine Johnson, President of the African-American Heritage Ass'n; Mr. Geo. Murphy, Jr., Journalist; Mr. Charles Howard, United Nations Syndicated Columnist; Mr. John Henrik Clarke, African Scholar and writer and of Freedomways, Calvin Hicks, writer, and other national figures.

b. It will also contain on the first printed form A Partial List of Sponsors. The final printed form will have the full list of national sponsors. It is desirable, and would be helpful, to begin already to procure sponsors for the Partial List, the names of which, along with others will be on the final printed Call.

2. We think it desirable and in the interest of freedom and peace that you and your friends become sponsors, and that steps be taken immediately to get sponsors where you can. A form for sponsors is enclosed. More draft Calls and Forms are sent on request.

3. Mrs. Christine Johnson, Chm Pro Temps of the Initiating Sponsors, will formally and in writing, appeal to potential sponsors where desirable and recommended. It would indee be helpful for you and your friends to send names and addresses of persons and/or organizations in your area, city or state, to whom such appeals should be sent.

4. It is likely to be helpful to establish committees on the Conference in your ares, city or state. We should "beat the bushes" for delegates from all cities, small and large.

5. It is likely to be helpful to find an interested and responsible person to work concentratedly on the Conference in your area, city or state.

6. There are two occasions for special emphasis on building the Conference:

a. Negro History Week, Feb. 12 - 19, 1967 It would seem desirable if some work and/or publicity were possible and forth-coming in your area. This could be a public expression, by individuals or organizations, of support for the success of the conference Africa Freedom and its relation to World Peace and Victory over Racism and Neo-colonialism, etc.

b. Africa Freedom Day, April 15 (Established at the Accra All-African Peoples Conference, 1959.) In connection with building the Conference Delegates, and showing solidarity with Africa Freedom and Unity, with its relation to world peace, it seems desirable to hold unity meetings on the issues of African freedom and independence. Public statments by individuals and organizations might be issues. All press in areas should be called upon to take note of Africa Freedom Day. This occasion should be a period of check-up as to progress in building delegations from your area to the Conference.

7. Special efforts should be make to relate the Conference to the Trade Union Movement in the U. S. The metal industries and union, ferrour and non-ferrous, are vitally affected by developments in Africa. Creative thinking ought to be applied in this area.

I am sure that Mrs. Christine Johnson, 4349 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill., 60653, will appreciate all the help you and others can give, and will do, to help make this Conference the biggest and most significant since the 1963 March on Washington.

Remember Joseph Cinque! Remember Crispus Attucks! Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey! Shields Green with John Brown! Remember Douglass, Tubman, Garvey and Robeson! DuBois! Long live the African liberation movement! FORWARD IN UNITY FOR AFRICA UNITY, FREEDOM AND WORLD PEACE!

Fraternally yours

Ishmael Flory

R. S. V. P.

To Mrs. Christine Johnson
4349 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60653

With my signature below I am happy to become a sponsor of the

National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa.

Name_____

Address_____ Phone_____

City_____ State_____ Zip code_____

Title and/or biographical sketch

(Suggestions for other sponsors recommended by sponsors may be listed with names and addresses on the back of this form.)

(CG T-18, 2/9/67)

In June, 1960, ISHMAEL FLORY reportedly claimed that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had requested him to attempt to persuade CHRISTINE JOHNSON to come back into the CP.

(CG T-19, 6/14/60)

During an interview by FBI Agents in 1961, CHRISTINE JOHNSON admitted being a good friend of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT; she admitted meeting him at CP meetings where she gave talks on Russia; stated she did not believe that the CP was a threat to the United States and stated she was never a CP member.

As of January, 1965, CHRISTINE JOHNSON had calling cards which identified her as President of the AAHA and Director of the Nation of Islam School, the "University of Islam."

(CG T-20, 1/11/65)

APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION, Formerly known as Afro-American Heritage Association

A source advised on May 11, 1966, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) with headquarters at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members, and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, CP of Illinois, is a friend of ISHMAEL FLORY. LIGHTFOOT and other CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 11, 1966, that in 1962 the CP worked with FLORY to organize AAHA Chapters under the leadership of CP members. The aim of this program included the reactivation of ex-CP members and recruitment of new CP members. This program was never successful and became defunct in 1963.

Since 1963, the south side area of the CP of Illinois has been regularly holding CP meetings at AAHA headquarters. Many South Side CP members currently are members of AAHA and participate in AAHA affairs. The South Side CP groups cooperate in some AAHA affairs, especially in affairs dealing with the Negro rights movement.

The second source advised on January 9, 1967, that during the first week of January, 1967, the AAHA moved their headquarters from 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, to 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

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FD-523 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-41324

Chicago, Illinois
April 28, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	5/1/67	2/1/67 - 4/30/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK | TYPED BY: dea

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Jackson report of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK, 2/7/67.

- P -

LEADS:

JACKSON:

At Jackson, Mississippi:

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-2216

REC 54

16 MAY 5 1967

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

					Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI,	ONI,	OSI, SEC.	SEA, RAO
Request Recd.					
Date Fwd.	DATE FO[illegible]	5/4/67			
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	LS			
By	BY: 5-1967	[illegible]			

INT. SEC.

55 MAY 15 1967

cc ypf 929940

JN 100-57

Identity of Source	Location of Information
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-2 is [redacted] (protect by request) [redacted]	
JN T-3 is NY 425-S	JN 100-730-2 Used to characterize MONICA KLEIN
JN T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report furnished to New York as that office is office of origin in this matter.

This report is classified "Confidential" as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK Office: Jackson
Date: May 1, 1967

Field Office File #: JN 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth.

- P -

Details:

This report covers the period February 1, 1967, through April 30, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

See miscellaneous section.

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

JN T-1 on April 27, 1967 advised that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate Civil Rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source advised CHARLES EVERS is the Mississippi Field Secretary for the 42 chapters of the NAACP in the state; LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to be the chairman of the MFDP. He said the MFDP has been extremely low on funds for the past several months, however, has managed to function locally in some counties in Mississippi on a limited basis. Source stated that MONICA KLEIN has resigned any affiliation with MFDP and is currently employed as a salaried secretary for the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM), Jackson, Mississippi, a Head Start project, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Source said he believes MONICA KLEIN is still associated with LAWRENCE GUYOT on a personal relationship basis.

JN T-2 advised on February 3, 1967 that MONICA KLEIN is presently employed as a secretary with CDGM at a salary of $90 per week. Source said that KLEIN and LAWRENCE GUYOT are residing at the Patio Apartments, Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-3 advised on February 6, 1956 that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-Age Club, Labor Youth League (LYL). Source advised three or four months previously, KLEIN was Club Educational Director.

Patio Apartments NW 3 Jackson, Miss

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-1 advised on April 27, 1967, that the Freedom Information Service (FIS), Norman Road, Jackson, is a literature distribution office which promotes and does research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. Source stated FIS supports very closely the positions taken, programs initiated, and general policies of the MFDP.

JN T-2 advised on February 3, 1967 that JAN HILLEGAS, white female, born [redacted] at Syracuse, New York, Civil Rights movement activist in Mississippi for the past three years, is the present secretary and office manager of the FIS, Norman Road, Jackson, Mississippi. Source advised HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Source stated Spartacist is received by HILLEGAS at the FIS Office. b6 b7C

Spartacist is a publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International. (RCFI)

A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section.

JN T-4 advised on April 13, 1967, that "the neighborhood house" on Norman Road in Jackson, Mississippi, is a Civil Rights center in which MFDP, FIS and a unit of Mississippi Action for Progress, Inc. (MAP) conduct their business. (MAP, a bi-racial organization, is a member of the Head Start Program, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare).

JN T-4 advised JAN HILLEGAS of FIS has a separate office in "the neighborhood center". On April 26, 1967, same source stated he has recently observed copies of the following newspapers at the FIS Office:

The Worker

The National Guardian

The Militant

The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
May 1, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas Fitzpatrick at Jackson, Mississippi, dated May 1, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

JN T-2 - Insufficient contact has been made with this source to establish his complete reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/67

FROM : SAC, Minneapolis (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Minneapolis letter to the Bureau 2/1/67.

The Minneapolis Office's established sources and security informants knowledgeable in the Racial Matters field have been contacted and these sources have indicated there has been no change in the over-all situation in regard to Communist influence in Racial Matters during the past three months.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

DEW:CK
(5)

EX-102
REC 17 100-442529-2217

MAY 5 1967

62 MAY 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	5/3/67	2/1/67 - 4/30/67

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY — TYPED BY: jkj

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, Miami, dated 1/31/67.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities in Miami.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-2218

REC-28

13 MAY 5 1967

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2 - Miami (100-15058)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER
Request Recd.	[redacted]:	ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/12/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RLS
By	BY:	Direct/cc

55 MAY 15 1967 /CC not 934970

This report is classified "Confidential" as MM T-1 and MM T-2 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The following information received from [redacted] b7D was not included in this report as its contents were not discussed with Miami CP members:

On 2/15/67, informant received a one-page form memorandum, dated 2/6/67, from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON for the CP, USA National Negro Commission, addressed to All Districts, concerning "Negro Congressmen" and reflecting that the Florida CP had not sent in any proposals on initiating the campaign to elect a Negro Representative to the next Congress.

On 2/15/67, informant received a one-page form letter, dated 2/7/67, from the CP, USA National Education Department, captioned "Literature Bulletin" reflecting that HENRY WINSTON's report to the December meeting of the National Committee is now off the press as a 32-page pamphlet captioned "Negro-White Unity." Each pamphlet sells for .25¢ a copy and may be ordered with the usual quantity discount from New Outlook Publishers, 32 Union Square, East, New York, New York.

On 3/29/67, informant received from ISHMAEL FLOREY, Chicago CP member, a one-page leaflet, dated 3/12/67, captioned "Notes on ADAM CLAYTON POWELL Fight", which presents the objectives of the Afro-American Heritage Association, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago. This information was furnished to Chicago and New York and is not being included in instant report since FLOREY indicated it was being sent to some of his personal friends and total dissemination is not known.

MM 100-15058

- INFORMANTS -

Identity	Location	b3 b7D b7E
MM T-1 is [redacted]		
MM T-2 is [redacted] lack of interest in Free Africa Conference	[redacted]	

C*

- COVER PAGE -

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - G-2, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
Date: 5/3/67

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informant advised that the Communist Party, USA (CP,USA) is interested in and urging support of the following activities: the fight of ADAM C. POWELL to re-gain his Congressional seat; Negro participation in the Socialist Scholars Conference, 9/8-10/67, New York, New York; development of a unity of Labor and the Negro people to abolish the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities; and support of the National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa to be held 7/1-3/67, at New York, New York. The Free Africa Conference is sponsored by the CP, USA, although civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders will be named as sponsors. Miami CP has shown little interest in the Free Africa Conference, but may try to obtain names of some sponsors for it.

- p* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Miami Communist Party (CP) has received an undated three-page memorandum, captioned "Highlights of the Record of Congressman ADAM C. POWELL over the Past 28 Years," listing over 40 civil rights activities that he has either initiated, directed or been a participant. This memorandum from the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) National Office, New York, New York, is in line with CP policy to give unequivocal support to POWELL in his fight to retain his seat in the United States Congress. (MM T-1, February, 1967).

The CP, USA is extremely interested in the Socialist Scholars Conference (SSC), scheduled for September 8-10, 1967, at New York, New York. In a memorandum, dated February 2, 1967, the CP, USA National Office advised that the CP considers this conference a most important development and that previous conferences have provided a means of expression and a center of attraction for large numbers of academic scholars, students and others who are interested in Socialism. The Party feels that it is highly important to participate in this conference and to seek the inclusion of CP ideas among those presented for discussion.

The Party memorandum urges that all interested comrades and friends be encouraged to join, and in the case of those in a position to do so, such as teachers, students, trade unionists, Negro leaders and youth leaders, to submit proposed topics and papers. The Party feels it is especially important to strive for Negro participation, whose absence was a glaring weakness of the last conference due to a failure by the sponsors. (MM T-1, February 15, 1967).

The CP, USA National Negro Commission has informed the Florida CP of the ruling by the United States House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities that the American Nazi Party did not constitute a threat to the security of the United States. The Negro Commission stated that this is a victory for reaction, but as a result there is presented a great opportunity to develop a unity

of Labor and the Negro People to abolish this House Committee. The Commission pointed out that the American Nazi Party, the Ku Klux Klan and the Minutemen organizations have found this Committee to be a source of aid and comfort. (MM T-1, March 1, 1967).

The Miami CP has received information about "A Call to a National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa", which Conference is being sponsored by the CP, USA, although ostensibly sponsored by a large number of well known civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders. The Conference will be held July 1 - 3, 1967, at New York, New York. Each CP Club is urged to submit names of sponsors for this Conference.

This Conference is a serious endeavor by the CP, USA to obtain a new foothold among the Negro masses through development of a high feeling of anti-imperialism against the United States and by utilizing the general African situation, which is characterized by a struggle against colonialism and imperialism. (MM T-1, March 29, 1967).

The Miami CP has shown little interest in this National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa. This is in line with its primary interest in the Jewish mass movement rather than the Negro problem. The Party may try to obtain the names of some sponsors in support of the Conference. (MM T-2, April 12, 1967).

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida
May 3, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/5/67

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 2/1/67.

There has been no information received concerning any Communist influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division during the quarter ending 4/30/67 and Communist Party activity in Virginia continues at a low ebb.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Richmond

REB/pfm
(4)

EX-103
REC-35 100-442529-2219

3 MAY 8 1967

INTL SEC

32 MAY 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	5/1/67	2/1/67 - 4/30/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OC-IRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. | TYPED BY: kba

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr., dated 2/1/67, at Washington, D. C.

- P* -

D-7 & WFO 5/18/67
Pg. 4 lead - III - thru word influence spelled wrong. Bur. & DMW/ci corrected. No ltr. rec'd. memo. advising of addendum pending in field in absence of addendum.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
✓ WF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ WF T-2 is [redacted]	
✓ WF T-3 is [redacted]	Used to describe JOE HENDERSON
WF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ WF T-5 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

2 cc 1/27/77
page 4 only
for review by
HAC-A
M.C.A.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

FD-17 sent 5-9-67 ehm-2

(9) - Bureau (~~100-422529~~)
3 - Washington Field (100-43710)

100-441255-29-2220

REC 3

13 MAY 8 1967

(Copy Count continued on COVER PAGE B)

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACST. CIT. OSI:	SEC. STR:
Request Recd.	[redacted]		
Date Fwd.	DATE:	5/22/67	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RLS	
By	BY:	DMW/ci	

Notations

SUBV. CONTROL

54 MAY 24 1967

cc not 2-24-67

WFO 100-43710

1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
1 - NISO, Washington, D. C. (By hand)
1 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Richmond (Info)(RM)

The report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from all informants used could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

Copies of this report will be delivered personally by WFO personnel to local intelligence agencies.

All CP members from Washington, D. C., mentioned in this report are on the Security Index at WFO.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Maryland and the District of Columbia are a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C.
1 - OSI, 4th District BAFB, Washington, D. C.
1 - NISO, Washington, D. C.

Report of: C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. Office: Washington, D. C.
Date: May 1, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: ~~100-422529~~

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

BOB LEE and JOE HENDERSON attended a teachers conference in Washington, D. C., representing International Publishers. About 275 signed a sheet asking to be put on the mailing list and it was hoped the teachers would return to their schools and request the new textbooks for their classes. The chairman of the district CP Negro Commission attended a meeting to defend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL in January, 1967. He said the POWELL situation tied in with the CP Negro Commission work. GEORGE MEYERS took the newly appointed representative of "The Worker" to the MFDP. MEYERS is following the affairs of SNCC and said the CP should be aware of movements and changes and should be prepared to guide the masses in the direction of the CP program.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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WFO 100-43710

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party

No information developed

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Teachers Conference, Washington, D. C., December 9-10, 1966.

There was a meeting of the New Era Book Shop in Baltimore, Maryland, on December 15, 1966. The meeting was opened by a report by BOB LEE and JOE HENDERSON who attended a Teachers Conference in Washington, D. C., on December 9 and 10. They were very enthusiastic since there was great interest at the conference in International Publishers which LEE and HENDERSON represented. About 275 signed the sheet asking to be put on the mailing list of International Publishers. There were many publishers represented but International Publishers had the greatest display of books on Negro History. LEE and HENDERSON hoped that the teachers would return to their schools and request these new textbooks for their classes.

(WF T-1, 12/21/66)

International Publishers and the New Era Book Shop are described in the appendix.

On April 3, 1967, WF T-2 identified BOB LEE as a member of the Communist Party (CP) and Manager of the New Era Book Shop.

On December 31, 1966, WF T-3 advised that JOE HENDERSON is active in the New Era Book Shop in Baltimore, Maryland. D.C

On December 10, 1966, LEE described the meeting he attended in Washington, D. C., in December, 1966, as a Negro conference attended by about 1300 to 1400 people.

(WF T-4, 1/9/67)

B. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL Meeting, Washington, D. C. January, 1967

At a district CP Negro Commission meeting in Baltimore on January 16, 1967, the first point on the agenda was a report on an ADAM CLAYTON POWELL meeting in Washington, D. C., in January, 1967. The Chairman of the Negro Commission attended the POWELL meeting. The chairman thought the turnout was fine, and included buses from Baltimore and many other states. He said each speaker defended POWELL and openly stated that POWELL was not deprived of his chairmanship and his seat because of any deficiencies but because of the power of the committee and the holding back of all Federal money from southern schools which continued to practice segregation. He said only one Maryland congressman voted in favor of POWELL. The commission chairman said the POWELL situation tied in with the CP Negro Commission's work until POWELL is seated and his committee chairmanship is returned to him.

(WF T-5, 1/20/67) P.K.

The "Washington Daily New," January 11, 1967, Page 7, contained an article reporting that the United States House of Representatives on January 10, 1967, voted against seating ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, as Congressman from Harlem. He had earlier been removed as Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee by the House Caucus of the Democratic Party. POWELL was denied a seat N.Y. D.C

in Congress pending an investigation by a committee which was to investigate charges that he used House Committee funds for personal travel and maid service; that he kept his wife on the House payroll while she remained in Puerto Rico, and that he was flagrantly in contempt of the courts of New York.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

After CARL BLOICE, CP member and CP National Committee member, was assigned to Washington, D. C., as representative of "The Worker," GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the CP District, took BLOICE to the Headquarters of the MFDP, Negro civil rights organization in Washington, D. C., to introduce him. At the same time, about January 20, 1967, MEYERS talked with some people at the MFDP and he said that a number of people there were dissatisfied with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, head of SNCC. MEYERS said that on his last trip to the South he had learned that at a National Executive Meeting of the SNCC there was some dissatisfaction with CARMICHAEL and the majority felt he was becoming more dangerous to the civil rights movement every day. According to MEYERS, he learned that at a National Executive Meeting of SNCC there was a decision to drop CARMICHAEL as head of the SNCC and replace him with JOHN LEWIS, former leader of SNCC. MEYERS said the CP should be aware of all these movements and changes and should be prepared to guide the masses in the direction of the CP program. The CP considered CARMICHAEL as a Negro nationalist who would cause trouble in the Negro movement.

(WF T-2, 3/2/67)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

NO 100-43710

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, to supersede Guide published on January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the International Publishers:

"1. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by Alexander Trachtenberg.

"(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p.7686.)

"2. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'

"(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p.8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p.18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p.76.)

"3. 'Official American Communist Party publishing house.'

"(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an advocate of overthrow of Government by force and violence, May 11, 1948, p.80.)"

APPENDIX

WFO 100-43710

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, 101 West 22nd Street Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 31, 1966, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, has been located 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and comination of the Communist Party, USA. ROBERT LEE, Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535
May 1, 1967

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, Jr. dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Date 5/19/67

To:

☒ Director

FILE BUFILE 100-442529

Att.: _____

☐ SAC _____ Title CIRM

☐ ASAC _____

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____ Re: ATTACHED R/S

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline _____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials _____
☐ File	to _____
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Handle	☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Initial & return	☐ Type
☐ Leads need attention	

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

ATTACHED ARE 9 COPIES OF AN EVALUATION MEMO TO BE ATTACHED TO REPORT OF SA C. EDWIN GLASS JR. DATED 5/1/67. OTHER CORRECTION MADE.

SAC _____

_____ See reverse side

Office LLFO

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 7-1-66)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Norfolk	XX Washington Field
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jackson	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Atlanta	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Baltimore	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	TO LEGAT:
☐ Birmingham	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Boston	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Buffalo	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ Buenos Aires
☐ Butte	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Hong Kong
☐ Charlotte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ London
☐ Chicago	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Manila
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Cleveland	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Ottawa
☐ Columbia	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Paris
☐ Dallas	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Rome
☐ Denver	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Detroit	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	☐ Santo Domingo
☐ El Paso	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	☐ Tokyo
☐ Honolulu			

Date 5/18/67

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

100-43710

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
MAY 1 0 1967
FBI — WASH. F. O.

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional XX For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA dated

Remarks: Rerep of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. dated 5/1/67.

Page 4, heading # III, the word INVLUENCE should be INFLUENCE.

Bureau copies corrected. Correct your copies.

No informant evaluation memo attached to report. Advise whether informants reliable. Expedite--dissemination held in abeyance.

Enc.

Bufile 100-442529

Urfile 100-43710

5/4/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14th PRECINCT
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1967,
RACIAL MATTER
(Lufile 157-)
(WFOfile 157-[illegible])

CIRM 100-442529
(Lufile ~~100-422523~~)
(WFOfile 100-43710)

Re WFOairtel, 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of an LHM concerning a proposed picket of the 14th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department.

The agent who observed the activities on 5/3/67, was SA C. DOWN GLASS, JR.

SA GLASS interviewed BARRY on the pretext of being one of the reporters.

WFO following this matter closely and will advise Bureau promptly of developments.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
2 - WFO
(1 - 157-433)

CDG:cas
(5)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 11 1967

56 MAY 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
May 4, 1967

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY, 1967

"The Washington Daily News" newspaper, May 3, 1967, Page 5 contained an article which stated that a coroner's inquest was scheduled for May 3, 1967, in the death of Clarence J. Brooker, 19, colored, 662 Kenilworth Terrace, N.E., who died of a gunshot wound about an hour after getting into a fight with a policeman who tried to arrest him for "depositing trash in the street." The police officer had asked a group of boys to disband. He had received complaints that the youths had been bothering customers in a supermarket in the 3900 Block of Minnesota Avenue, N.E., according to the police account. Brooker hit the officer and four scuffles followed. During one, the police officer's pistol went off twice, one shot hitting Brooker.

On May 3, 1967, Inspector Thomas I. Herlihy, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), advised that there was a rumor that Marion Barry was to lead a picketing of the Fourteenth Precinct, MPD, during "Rush hour" on May 3, 1967, over the Brooker affair.

"The Evening Star" newspaper March 30, 1967, page 1 contained an article concerning an arrest of Barry on March 30, 1967. The article stated that Barry, 31, described himself as a "professional civil rights organizer" who was formerly chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Washington, D. C. "The Evening Star" April 4, 1967, page A-1 stated that following Barry's arrest an organization called the Citizens Committee for Equal Justice was formed demanding the suspension of the policeman involved in the arrest. Reverend Walter Fauntroy was associated with the new committee.

100-442529-

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14th
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

At 3:45 p.m. a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed that there were no pickets at the Fourteenth Precinct.

At 4:00 p.m. Captain Bernard Carroll, Fourteenth Precinct MPD, who was at the coroner's inquest at the morgue, 19th and E Streets, S.E., telephonically advised that Barry and about 20 people were at the coroner's inquest at the morgue.

At 5:15 p.m. following the inquest which cleared the police officer in Brooker's death, Barry held a press conference on the lawn of the morgue. He was accompanied by Brooker's father, Clarence Brooker; Landon Dowdey, an attorney; Reverend Walter Fauntroy, a local minister active in civil rights; and Mrs. Willie Hardy, Executive Secretary, Metropolitan Community Aid Council.

At the press conference, it was alleged that the Brooker inquest was another example of the injustice s in criminal cases in the District of Columbia. It was alleged that Brooker was shot while running away, not in a scuffle, but that the witness who testified to this at the inquest was cross-examined at the inquest by "the prosecutor" like he was attorney for the policeman. They alleged that this has been the situation in the District of Columbia: the prosecutors and the police are too close and look out for one another. Barry contended that the police knew Brooker and should have arrested him later at home because the incident was minor. They said there would have to be some action to rectify the alleged injustices and that the Citizens Committee for Equal Justice would direct itself toward this end. However, in answer to a question Reverend Fauntroy said no immediate action was planned. They said they would have to have meetings and "conversations" about the situation. They said they planned to take the matter to District of Columbia Commissioner Walter Tobriner.

PROPOSED PICKETING, 14TH
PRECINCT, METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

An SA of the FBI interviewed Barry under pretext following the conference. Barry said no immediate action was planned. He said they only planned to meet and try to control the unrest in the far northeast area over the incident. He said, however, that no one could say at this point where the meetings would lead them. He said "anything could happen." He said they still had legal action they could pursue in the matter, pointing out that the police officer could still be indicted by a grand jury in the shooting.

On May 3, 1967, at 6:00 p.m. Captain Carroll advised that he had learned from Barry's organization that the picketing of the 14th Precinct on May 3, had been postponed until the day of Brooker's funeral which has not been set.

On May 3, 1967, an SA of the FBI observed Sammie A. Abbott on the lawn of the morgue during the press conference. Abbott did not participate in the conference, but following it, he conferred briefly with Dowdey and then left the area in a car driven by Reverend Fauntroy.

In 1955 a source who has furnished reliable information in the past identified Sammie A. Abbott as a current member of the Communist Party (CP) as of 1955. In the source's opinion Abbott was one of the most important CP leaders in the Washington, D. C. area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/11/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 5/10/67 wherein was reported information that STANLEY LEVISON would be meeting with MARTIN LUTHER KING in Chicago, on Saturday, 5/13/67.

NY 3810-S* advised late evening of 5/11/67, that LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG, Executive Assistant to KING and SCLC were in contact concerning aforementioned meeting. YOUNG advised "they" (KING and YOUNG) were at the Sheraton O'Hare Hotel, Chicago, and had made a reservation for LEVISON to join them. LEVISON, according to source, will join them there on Friday, 5/12/67.

According to information from the same souce on 5/10/67, meeting in question will be devoted to fund raising by the SCLC. It will be attended by KING, LEVISON, YOUNG, JESSE JACKSON and other advisors of KING. It will beheld from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m. on Saturday.

LEVISON, source advised on 5/11/67, made reservation with United Airlines to leave NYC at 7:30 p.m., 5/12/67 aboard flight 305, which will arrive O'Hare Airport, 10:09 p.m.
LHM follows.

REC-34 100-442529-2221

18 MAY 12 1967

3- Bureau (RM)
1- Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1- Chicago (100- (Info) (RM)
1- New York

JK (7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 5/11/67 Secret

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ SECRET (U)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

CONFIDENTIAL
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS, FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP
82-0611 CN 801513
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY SEC.
DATE 12-5-79

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since it is origin in the MARTIN LUTHER KING case; one copy is enclosed for the information of the Chicago Office and two copies for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

NY 694-S* (U) was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

[redacted] (U) was the source used in the characterization of VICTOR LUDWIG.

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification DATE 3/13/18 JG/mkg

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-Chicago (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
2-Los Angeles (100-) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]) (VICTOR LUDWIG)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
(1 - [redacted]) (VICTOR LUDWIG)

REC-24 100-[redacted]

15 MAY 12 1967

JMK:pam
(15)

Classified by 2080 Les/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Declassification Indefinite 12/6/77
Declassify on: OADR 1/23/89
82-0611 Garmin/kme Levison 83-1719

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SECRET (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

Secret

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York
May 11, 1967

~~Secret~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET

11/20/1991 11/11/91 9803 RDD/JL EN 87,063 Recor 83-174
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY (12-192)
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 Explains 4/11/90
82-0611 CN 80,513

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

~~SECRET~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on the night of May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), met on that night. NY ILL

During their meeting, it was mentioned that the fund raising meeting which King had scheduled for Friday, May 12, 1967, had been changed to Saturday, May 13, 1967. It will be held in Chicago, Illinois, and will be attended by King, Levison, Young, Chauncey Eskridge (Chicago attorney) and Jesse Jackson, the Northern Director, Project Breadbasket, Chicago. ILL

ILL

Levison also mentioned a Walter Christmas who desires to attend the meeting, but made no decision as to whether he would go. Levison has already spoken to King about Christmas and has been assured by King that he would like to have him present at the meeting.

According to the source, Levison will arrive in Chicago on Friday night and will stay at the Sahara Inn that night if it is decided to hold the fund raising meeting there on Saturday. Although Young did not say definitely where the meeting will be held, it will be either in the O'Hara Inn or the Sahara Inn; it will start at 10:00 a.m. and will end by 4:00 p.m.

The same source referred to above furnished information on May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Victor Ludwig were in conference on that date concerning an appearance King is to make in Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1967.

Class. & Ex. By SP4 Reason-FCIM II, Date of Review 3/14/87

Classified by 6080 led/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/6/77

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
09 DEC 31 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class. Freakin
DATE 3/3/78 JJG/mlg

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 3042 AUTSAT
Declassify on: OADR
1/23/89 82-0611 Gamow King/Levison 88-174

100-442529 - 2222

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

~~Secret~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters (U)

Levison related that although King's original purpose in going to Los Angeles is to participate in a fund raising affair at a Reverend Peter Church, he is now willing to participate in some type of a peace rally that Ludwig is desirous of sponsoring. (U)

According to Ludwig, one major obstacle standing in their way is that Johnson (President Lyndon Johnson) will be in Los Angeles at the Century Plaza Hotel on May 23, 1967; therefore, if King participated in the rally as planned, a confrontation will occur, which they do not desire. (U)

Although King is very interested in participating in a peace rally in Los Angeles, Levison is convinced that he will not if he knows that a possibility exists that he might confront Johnson. King does not want to have such a posture in pursuing his anti-war position. (U)

It was Levison's suggestion that a very dignified dinner be held instead of a rally. In so doing, it would be possible to have someone other than Dr. Benjamin Spock and King. He feels that Spock is limited only to peace people. The idea in Levison's mind would be to have spokesmen, such as the three United States Senators who recently appeared with King in Los Angeles. Ludwig agreed and revealed that his organization, Californians for Liberal Representation, is planning a dinner for Senator McGovern and therefore, it is possible that King could be present for the affair. Levison was agreeable, but was doubtful about having it on May 23, 1967, but will find out when he meets King on Saturday. (U)

GEORGE S. DAK. - MD. D.C.

Ludwig, in making reference to the appearance of Johnson on May 23rd, revealed that a demonstration is planned during his presence. Although no specific organization is in charge of these plans, Ludwig commented that there is a Peace Action Council in Los Angeles which is an overall grouping of peace groups which is discussing it. Ludwig and others, whom he did not identify, are planning to meet with a Reverend Fernandez of the "National Clergy-Laymen and Clergy Committee". Actually what is planned, according to Ludwig, is to have a broad peace movement meeting with Johnson. (U)

16 A L.I.F.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE E. BROWN JR.

Their conference ended with Ludwig promising Levison that he will work through George Brown and other Congressmen to get Senator McGovern and other prominent people to agree on a suitable date for a big dinner and rally. Levison promised to get a suitable date from King.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On February 23, 1949, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Victor Ludwig was active in the Communist Party, District 8, Chicago, Illinois, in the 1940's prior to November, 1948. CALIF (X) (U) N. Y.

According to a pamphlet published by the United Civil Rights Committee (UCRC), 8501 South San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, California, undated but distributed some time during June, 1964, Victor Samuel Ludwig is the Treasurer of UCRC. This publication states that the "Committee is dedicated to achieve with all urgency and unity the integration of Negro and other minority citizens into the life of the Los Angeles community" and "is composed of representative individuals drawn from the many Los Angeles organizations that have a common commitment to integration--now".

~~SECRET~~ (U)

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/11/67

The information in attached was furnished by teletype to the White House, Secretary of State [redacted] b7E
It will also be given to the Attorney General.

Dave Dellinger and Carl Oglesby, referred to in attached, were reported to have been in attendance at the recent so-called "International War Crimes Tribunal" in Stockholm, Sweden, sponsored by Lord Bertrand Russell.

-2223 WebFx

TJS:ts

TELETYPE UNIT
MAY 11 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK 8

5-20 URGENT 5-11-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 3P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
~~CIRM~~, IS - C, OO : NEW YORK
Internal Security - Communist

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED INSTANT DATE, LEVISON AND ANDY YOUNG, EXECUTIIVE ASSISTANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE IN CONTACT THIS DATE. YOUNG ADVISED HE HAD VERY IMPORTANT MATTER TO DISCUSS WITH LEVISON SINCE HE COULD NOT REACH MARTIN LUTHER KING. ACCORDING TO YOUNG, ONE CORA WEISS CONTACTED HIM TO RELATE SHE HAD RECEIVED WORD (FROM WHOM IS UNKNOWN) THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, WOULD LIKE DESPERATELY TO MEET IN PARIS, FRANCE, MAY FOURTEEN NEXT WITH A GROUP FROM ~~US~~ UNITED STATES PEACE MOVEMENT AND CONSEQUENTLY, THEY HAVE INVITED MARTIN LUTHER KING, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, DAVE DELLINGER OF "LIBERATION MAGAZINE", CARL OGLESBY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY, IVANHOE DONALDSON, CHAIRMAN OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, AND DAGMAR WILSON OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE.

REC-82 100-442529-2223

MAY 15 1967

END PAGE ONE

55 MAY 1 5 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

WEISS SAID NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE A REAL APPRAISAL OF WHAT SITUATION IS IN THIS COUNTRY. LEVISON FELT POSSIBLY WEISS SUGGESTED SUCH A MEETING SINCE IN HIS OPINION, NORTH VIETNAMESE WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO KNOW OGLESBY AND DONALDSON. SAID HE DID NOT TRUST WEISS' JUDGMENT. LEVISON SUGGESTED EITHER YOUNG OR JAMES BEVEL REPRESENT KING, SINCE IN HIS OPINION, IT COULD RUIN KING IF WEISS CONTRIVED THE MEETING. FURTHER, LEVISON FELT THOSE INVITED ARE THE POOREST REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT. LEVISON DESCRIBED CORA WEISS AS A "SCATTERBRAIN, ARROGANT AND WITH LEFT SYMPATHIES". IN HIS OPINION, SHE WAS NEVER ORGANIZATIONALLY CONNECTED (WITH THE PARTY).

ACCORDING TO YOUNG, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT THE REPRESENTATIVES MENTIONED IN PARIS BY MONDAY (MAY FIFTEEN NEXT).

SUBSEQUENTLY, LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH UNKNOWN MALE DURING WHICH HE REPEATED AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION. HE SAID KING DEFINITELY WILL NOT ATTEND AND WAS UNCERTAIN IF YOUNG WOULD GO.

LHM FOLLOWS. Letterhead memorandum

END PAGE TWO

OVER

[redacted] RELIABLE IN THE PAST, ADVISED CORA b7D
WEISS WAS A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DURING THE PERIOD JUNE-DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY SIX.

IN MARCH, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, [redacted] RELIABE IN PAST, ADVISED THAT ON MARCH TWENTY SIX NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, CORA RUBIN WHILE ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN, WAS PRESENT AT A PUBLIC MEETING SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN CHAPTER OF LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE (LYL).

LYL HAS BEEN DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER ONE ZERO FOUR FIVE ZERO.

END ACK PLS

RM FBI WASH

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5/16/67

airtel

1 - Mr. D. Wells

To: SACs Atlanta (100-6670)
New York (100-153735)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM
IS - C

Re NYtels 5/11,12/67 concerning invitation of North Vietnamese representative to Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership, and others in the peace movement.

This information is of particular interest to the Bureau. Both offices are instructed to remain alert for any additional information concerning this matter. Any subsequent information to the effect that King or any Southern Christian Leadership Conference representative, will or will not participate, in this endeavor should be expeditiously furnished the Bureau.

NOTE:

Referenced teletypes indicate King was invited by North Vietnamese to attend conference in Europe where the North Vietnamese would get true appraisal of peace movement in this country. This outgoing airtel instructs New York and Atlanta to follow this matter closely and keep the Bureau promptly advised of all developments.

DMW:des
(6)

REC-71 100-442529-2224

MAILED 23
MAY 15 1967
COMM-FBI

EX-109

MAY 16 1967

MAY 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-358916) DATE: 5-3-67

ST

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35870)

SUBJECT: HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
SM - C
(OO:NY)

EXTREME CARE MUST BE UTILIZED IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANDLING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS CONFIDENTIALLY RECEIVED AND BECAUSE BY ITS VERY NATURE IT TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT UNLESS THIS INFORMATION IS CORROBORATED THROUGH ANOTHER SOURCE, THAT IT NOT BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU AT THIS TIME.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of an informant's statement dated May 1, 1967, containing information orally furnished on May 1, 1967, by CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, to SAs WALTER A. BOYLE and RICHARD W. HANSEN. This information was reduced to writing on May 2, 1967, and the original report is maintained in CGfile A [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4-Bureau (Enc. 4)(RM)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to Soviet Union)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
7-New York (RM)
(1 - 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-19330 (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)
(1 - 100- (HELEN WINTER)
(1 - 100-89691 (CP, USA - Domestic Administration Issues)
(1 - 100-86624 (CP, USA - International Relations)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to Soviet Union)
(1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
2-Chicago
(1 - A) [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

RWH:MDW
(13)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
29 MAY 15 1967

56 MAY 22 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

May 1, 1967

On April 28, 1967, JAMES JACKSON, Chairman of the International Affairs Department, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), stated that HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had not joined the CP, USA May Day 1967 Delegation to the Soviet Union as had been planned. According to JACKSON, O'DELL cancelled out of this delegation because of another more important commitment; that is, to participate in the peace mobilization scheduled to be held in Washington, D.C., late May, 1967. According to JACKSON, O'DELL is working with Reverend BEVEL in Washington on this mobilization.

When discussing O'DELL at the time, JACKSON made the remark that O'DELL was a member of the CP, USA National Committee. Earlier, in a discussion with HELEN WINTER of the National Office, CP, USA, she implied that O'DELL was a member of the National Committee without stating when or how O'DELL may have been elected or placed on the National Committee. However, it is entirely possible that O'DELL may have been elected to the National Committee under an assumed name as several individuals were so elected at the last National Convention or that he may have been coopted to the National Committee.

ENCLOSURE
100 - [illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

SECRET

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr

DATE: April 10, 1967

1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shackelford
1 - Mr. [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

b6
b7C

PURPOSE:

To obtain authorization for high level dissemination of a document captioned as above which shows the degree of communist influence on Martin Luther King.

Enclosed is a document captioned as above, which depicts communist influence in the civil rights field, emphasizing the key role of Martin Luther King, Jr. This document is a current revision of the previous analysis captioned "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis," prepared and disseminated in November, 1964. In updating it, we have emphasized these areas: (1) continued reliance of King upon former Communist Party, USA, members, particularly Stanley David Levison; (2) facts relating to King's moral degeneracy; and (3) communist goal of uniting the peace and civil rights movements and King's adherence to this communist long-range objective.

King's strong criticism and condemnation of the Administration's policy on Vietnam in a speech he made at New York on 4/4/67 shows how much he has been influenced by communist advisors. His speech was a direct parallel of the communist position on Vietnam.

It is felt that the President would be interested in a summary on King which shows the degree of communist influence on him. The attached paper constitutes a complete picture and strong indictment of King in that regard.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that

(1) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the White House and the Attorney General be forwarded to Assistant to the Director DeLoach for transmittal to Mrs. Mildred Stegall, the White House, and the Attorney General.

Enclosure
100-442529
RLS:DMW/jav/cst
(9)

REC-71

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 16 1967

6 MAY 22 1967

SECRET

CLASSIFIED BY 6
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

SECRET

(2) The attached letters, with enclosures, to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of the Secret Service be forwarded to the Liaison Section for transmittal.

SECRET

NOTE: See memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan dated 4/10/67 re COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS, RLS:DMW/jav/cst. Information regarding documentation appears on a separate page at the end of this paper. Classified ~~TOP SECRET~~ as highly sensitive sources & techniques used.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

April 10, 1967

DECLASSIFIED BY Sp4 Bjalla
ON 12/9/99
#357384

RLS:DMW/jav:dsm

100-442537-2

ENCLOSURE

FBI
RECD DEPT OF JUSTICE
APR 10 11 38 AM '67
FBI

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Alliance with King 2
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Introduction

The racial unrest in the United States is currently the target for a determined concentration of communist effort. Communists are using every means possible to divert the course and force of the unrest into support of communist objectives. Long-range communist strategy looks to the establishment of a Negro-labor coalition which the communists hope to be able to manipulate as a powerful political-action weapon. Using this weapon, they aim to provoke class struggle and promote legislation which can serve as a step toward a communist system of government.

At first glance, the communist goal may seem unrealistic. But it develops realistic potential when all aspects of current communist tactics being used in connection with the current racial situation are viewed in their totality. More, it constitutes a national security problem in light of the fact that the individual playing a most dominant role as a leading spokesman for the estimated 22 million Negroes in this country has knowingly, willingly, and regularly cooperated with and taken guidance from communists. This individual--Martin Luther King--has used the communists and, in turn, has been used by them in an alliance that could have serious consequences both for the Negro movement and this Nation.

Hand in Hand

The composite of information available about Martin Luther King depicts an unprincipled, opportunistic individual, as well as a man considered and described within the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), as a Marxist.

In King's rise to national prominence since his leadership of the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956, he has been closely allied with communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes, to associate and confer with prominent communist leaders, and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such.

Since 1956, communists close to King have blended their actions skillfully into his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and have done so clearly with his approval.

ENCLOSURE

A Dedicated Communist

One of the individuals, for example, who has greatly facilitated King's rise to prominence is Stanley David Levison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and successful businessman who has been helping King, he also is a shrewd, dedicated communist and is known as such by King.

Levison has dedicated a part of his life to advancing the cause of communism in this Nation. For years, he led a double life for the CPUSA, necessitated by a highly clandestine role with which he was entrusted to raise and handle secret funds used by the Party to finance part of its activities.

Operating in this clandestine role through a maze of business enterprises as head of a group of concealed Party members--a group which included his twin brother, who goes by the name of Roy Bennett--Stanley Levison turned over thousands of dollars to the CPUSA. Just in the two-year period covering 1956 and 1957, for example, the group raised $66,000 for the Party.

In 1964, Levison broke with the Communist Party, criticizing the Communist Party as not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Communist Party members described Levison as being to the "left" of the Communist Party position in the civil rights issue. His differences with the Communist Party are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism.

Alliance with King

Levison gravitated to Martin Luther King's organization in 1956 and applied equal dedication in support of King's activities. He quickly developed a close personal relationship with King. By 1958, he was referred to as King's "Assistant Chief" and was described as a real-estate man who spent half his time helping King. In 1961, he was Assistant Treasurer of the SCLC.

In his support of King's activities since 1956, Levison has expended prodigious efforts in King's behalf. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared.

"The Time Is Now"

Levison's importance to King as an advisor was demonstrated in the evolvement of plans that led to the March on Washington in August, 1963. Originally Negro leaders, principally A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a march on the Nation's Capital sometime in the Fall of 1963. Subsequently, after consulting with Levison, who agreed that "the time is now," Martin Luther King seized the initiative and secured the cooperation of the other Negro leaders in backing King's proposal for an earlier march--a move that put King squarely in the forefront of the events as they developed.

Financial Support

Part of King's great dependence on Stanley Levison is attributable to the money Levison has furnished him. James R. Wood, who worked for the SCLC as Public Relations Director from 1960 until he resigned in 1962, has advised that during that period Levison acted primarily as King's business manager and donated large sums of money to him when funds were low. He said Levison was very close to King, had his confidence completely, and was one of the few people who could get King alone, give him advice, and always have it accepted.

King - Levison Contacts Guarded

Although King has attempted to maintain covert his association with Levison and keep to a bare minimum personal meetings between the two, such meetings have been observed. On November 20, 1963, King met personally with Levison at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, New York City. The site was a room registered in the name of one of King's assistants. King and Levison again personally met in New York City on January 8 and February 7, 1964. During the period March 9-10, 1964, Levison spent considerable time in the Atlanta, Georgia, offices of the SCLC. King was occupied in these offices during the same period. The evening of March 9, 1964, witnessed Levison dining at the King residence. One of the purposes of these March, 1964, visits with King was a discussion as to whether Bayard Rustin was to be hired by the SCLC.

Since April, 1964, Levison's contacts with King have been handled through an intermediary, Clarence Jones, who is also a frequent advisor to King. Jones is General Counsel for the

Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC. During the mid-1950's, Jones held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Levison met with Jones on several occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1964. Jones in discussing Levison with King, usually refers to Levison as "our friend." On September 29, 1964, Jones again met with Levison at the latter's office. The subject was business relating to the SCLC. On October 30, 1964, (U) plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and Jones with Levison which was to take place in Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation for this meeting, Jones told King to think about what role Levison could play in the future, adding that Levison had been helpful in the past. On November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

Another important communist whose advice King has relied on is Hunter Pitts O'Dell. Long active in the communist movement, O'Dell worked for a number of years as a district organizer for the CPUSA in Louisiana. In December, 1959, at the Party's last National Convention, he was elected a member of the Party's National Committee under a pseudonym. In 1960, at which time he was working as the assistant to James Jackson, who was then the Party's National Secretary for the South, O'Dell also began to work actively in support of Martin Luther King's movement.

There are two important points that should be noted in connection with O'Dell's gravitation to King's movement. Early in 1960, it was learned that efforts were being made by the Party to get O'Dell into a special type of activity. About the same time, a Party official stated that the Party was in a position to place people in Martin Luther King's organization, the SCLC. Subsequently, in 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the SCLC's New York office. In addition, two other Party members, Hazel Gray and Loretta Pauker, worked there under O'Dell at one time or another.

Activities Blended

The operations of the SCLC's New York office illustrate how communists blended their activities into support of King. A major function of the office is the solicitation of funds for King through letters mailed out over his signature. It appears, for example, that the mailing list for one such solicitation was

that used by the publishers of the "National Guardian," a weekly publication which has been cited as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Another incident shows how the communists blended King's activities into support of their own objectives. Early in May, 1962, the Party's leader, Gus Hall, directed another Party functionary to select a full-time Party member for a special assignment in the South. The member selected was Hosea Herman Hudson, of New York, and, later that month, he attended a Party meeting in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. (Y)(U)

Twofold Purpose

At the meeting, Hudson announced that he had come to organize full-time Party members to do both Party work and mass organization work. The purpose was twofold-- to develop recruits for the Party and get all eligible Negroes registered to vote.

Hudson told an individual unaware of the underlying communist purpose in the voter registration drive that the money for the mass organization work would come from Martin Luther King's group. However, confidentially, he told two Party members that the Party had appropriated the money for the work. How the Party intended to funnel the money through King's group was revealed when Hudson arranged for the Party's Baton Rouge area leader, Sargeant Caulfield, to meet O'Dell in Atlanta several days later, at which time O'Dell told Caulfield he would pay him $1000 a month to organize the work. Although Caulfield was unable to work full time in this capacity, O'Dell is known to have worked actively for several months in the voter registration drive for the SCLC in the South.

This fitted nicely into the communists' scheme of things. Only a month before, Caulfield had instructed Party members in his area to conceal their Party affiliations and join noncommunist mass organizations interested in the integration movement. They were told to urge complete voter registration for all members of the groups and, then, to maintain close contacts with the leaders of these groups to influence them to follow the Party line.

O'Dell's Exposure

An opportunity for the communists to put O'Dell directly on the scene permanently in regard to the voter registration drive arose in June, 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative

assistant to his staff. Levison recommended O'Dell, who was still serving as head of the SCLC's New York office, and King said he liked the idea. It is clear that, at the time, King was well aware of O'Dell's communist affiliations.

Subsequent to Levison's proposal, O'Dell went to Atlanta to work for the SCLC and used the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations.

King's Reaction

King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with the SCLC. He said most of O'Dell's work had been in the North and simply involved mailing procedures. He also tried to imply ignorance of any communist affiliations on the part of O'Dell and stated that O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an SCLC inquiry into the matter.

O'Dell's "temporary resignation" consisted of his return to New York, where he continued to operate out of the SCLC's office. He remained there until July, 1963, when King advised him his "temporary resignation" was being made permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response.

Reluctant Action

Yet it is known that, prior to his action in making O'Dell's resignation permanent, King not only had indicated he knew of O'Dell's communist affiliations but actually had received information on two separate occasions from unimpeachable sources that O'Dell was definitely a communist. In fact, it can be said that King took action on O'Dell reluctantly and only after being urged to do so most urgently and emphatically by high level and again, unimpeachable authority. In addition, even after O'Dell's "permanent resignation" was accepted, he is known to have transacted business for the SCLC later the same month and there is evidence that King continues to rely on O'Dell for assistance. In February, 1964, King accepted as a "wonderful suggestion" a proposal by O'Dell that O'Dell prepare a letter to be distributed over King's signature relating to King's appointment as chairman of an ad hoc committee to defend a group of integration leaders who were under indictment by the Justice Department for having perjured themselves before a Federal

Grand Jury. O'Dell furnished King with a draft of the proposed letter which was then prepared in the Spring of 1964 for mass distribution on SCLC stationery and bore the purported signature of King.

O'Dell has continued his efforts to make his presence felt in the civil rights movement in behalf of the CPUSA. The Winter 1967 issue of "Freedomways," self-described as a review of the Negro freedom movement, lists J. H. O'Dell as Associate Managing Editor. Actually, "Freedomways" is a CPUSA initiated and supported publication espousing the communist viewpoint of Negro problems.

100-358916-322

Regarded as a Marxist

King's reluctance to discontinue his association with O'Dell may be attributable to either of two factors or to a combination of both. The first involves King's reported dedication to Marxism-Leninism. In February, 1962, Stanley Levison passed the word to Gus Hall that "King is a wholehearted Marxist who has studied it (Marxism), believes in it and agrees with it, but because of his being a minister of religion, does not dare to espouse it publicly." Further, in March, 1962, Levison told a CPUSA functionary that King was concerned about a "communist label" being "pinned on us" but that, at the same time, he wanted to do everything possible to evidence friendship toward the Soviet Union. (U)

Moreover, King has been described within the CPUSA as a true, genuine Marxist-Leninist "from the top of his head to the tips of his toes." The feeling within the CPUSA is that King is definitely following a Marxist-Leninist line.

The Second Factor

The second factor which, alone or in combination with the first, may have had a bearing on King's reluctance to dismiss O'Dell concerned King's reliance and dependence on both O'Dell and Stanley Levison for guidance. In January, 1963, for example, when King desired to hold a meeting to make a "critical review" of "where they are," he asked specifically that Levison be present and is known to have met with Levison, O'Dell, and eight other officials of the SCLC at Savannah, Georgia, later that month. During King's entire relationship with Levison and O'Dell, he clearly became more dependent on them for advice and guidance.

Bayard Rustin

Another of King's key advisors is Bayard Rustin

who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC. King said he had to let Rustin go because they started having problems arising from his homosexual activities. It is to be noted Rustin has long been so inclined, having been arrested in New York City in 1946 for offering to commit a lewd or indecent act and again in Pasadena, California, in 1953 for offering to engage in an act of sex perversion of a homosexual nature, which he admitted and for which he was sentenced to serve 60 days.

Communist Affiliations Ignored

King seemed to be more concerned about Rustin's homosexual proclivities than his prior communist affiliations. Rustin had publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930's. He had also publicly supported various communist causes and was one of a select group of observers permitted to attend the CPUSA's 16th National Convention in 1957. For a number of years Rustin maintained contact with the Party's National Secretary, Benjamin J. Davis, who died on August 22, 1964. During 1963 Rustin frequently conferred with Davis and took the position that he did not care who knew it.

Rustin's Influence on King

Rustin was extremely active on King's behalf in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which was awarded him on December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. He arranged a number of affairs to honor King after his receipt of the award and made a trip to England for that purpose. Rustin was assisted in that endeavor by Saul Mills, who was a member of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. While Rustin holds no official office in SCLC, as late as October 13, 1966, he attended a leadership conference of SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, to determine what King's position should be on the "Black Power" issue. Rustin remains a part of the inner circle of communist advisors to King.

Advisory Committee Established for King

On June 22, 1964, an advisory or research committee, formed with the approval of King, scheduled its first meeting. This committee was formed for the purpose of writing King's speeches and guiding his actions. Among members of the group were Lawrence Reddick, Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones and Harry Wachtel. The scene of the meeting was Wachtel's office on the fifth floor at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. King and Rustin were among those observed arriving at this initial meeting. Reddick was a former member of the CPUSA who as recently as January 18, 1964, visited with Benjamin J. Davis,

then the Party's National Secretary. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights.

On March 5, 1944, Wachtel's name was on a list of names, significance not known, maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, New York. On the same date records at these headquarters contained the name of Wachtel's wife, Leonora, on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party, New York.

King's Attraction for Communist Advisors

Two previous aides of King are Cordy T. Vivian, who served as Director of Affiliates of the SCLC, and Randolph Blackwell, who acted as SCLC Program Coordinator. Both these individuals are former members of the CPUSA.

King's "Ghost Writers"

During the latter part of 1963 and early 1964, King frequently conferred with Levison and Jones concerning a book which was being written by King. Both Levison and Jones were consulted on a number of occasions regarding the content of this book and actively participated in negotiations with the publishers regarding the book. This book, which was entitled "Why We Can't Wait" was published in June, 1964. In the Summer of 1964, King began negotiations with "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning the publication of an article which would carry King as the author. Rustin told a group of associates that the article was, in fact, written by Jones, and King did not even read the article before giving the "Post" permission to go ahead with its publication. This article, entitled "Negroes Are Not Moving Too Fast" appeared in the November 7, 1964, issue of the "Post." In November, 1964, Wachtel wrote an article for King entitled "Looking Ahead" which was to be turned over to the "New York Herald Tribune" by Wachtel after receiving King's approval.

King is currently preparing for publication and release in the Spring of 1967 a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" This book will set out King's proposed course of action for the civil rights movement. Interestingly, Stanley David Levison has written the key chapter which will bear the same caption as the book title. 100-106670-2834

RCW/1

King: His Personal Conduct

Supplementing the picture of King as an unprincipled man is his role as a clergyman. He seeks refuge in this role when pressed concerning his relationship with communists. On one occasion, for example, he was asked by reporters if he took orders from the communists and also whether he took them from Stanley Levison. He replied that he took orders only from God. But his personal conduct belies it. To all outward appearances, King, copastor with his father of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia, is a respectable man who resides with his wife and children in Atlanta. The facts concerning his private life, however, stamp him as a moral degenerate. He is known to have engaged in a series of extramarital relations not only in Atlanta, but as he travels about the country.

On January 6-7, 1964, a Washington, D. C., hotel was the scene of such activities on the part of King and some of his SCLC associates as to reveal the true nature of this man. At least 12 individuals, near equally divided between males and females and, including King, officers of the SCLC and others bearing the title of "Reverend," participated in a two-day sex orgy, the details of which are shocking to even the most sophisticated. Excessive consumption of alcohol and the use of the vilest language imaginable served only as a backdrop to acts of degeneracy and depravity, many of which were in a communal atmosphere with the onlookers as "entertained" as the participants. Many of those present engaged in sexual acts, natural as well as unnatural. King more than once boasted of his drunken condition. When one of the females shied away from engaging in an unnatural act, King and other of the males discussed how she was to be taught and initiated in this respect. 100-3-116-761;762

During the period February 20-25, 1964, Los Angeles, California, was the scene of another of King's immoral "adventures," his partner in this escapade being a married woman with whom he has had several illicit diversions. The dates of April 22, 24, and 25, 1964, found King again spending nights in a motel room with some of his west coast paramours, one of whom, his apparent favorite, was the married woman who was his partner in February, 1964. 100-3-116-1049; 1050; 1051; 1052; 1053; 1078; 1143

A Las Vegas, Nevada, hotel room was the scene of another of King's sex orgies during the early morning hours of April 27, 1964. A prostitute has advised that she was engaged for King by a female intermediary and received $100

for her services. King and an associate indulged in repeated acts of sexual intercourse with the prostitute in the presence of the female who had engaged the prostitute. All four individuals participated in unnatural acts. The prostitute summed up her reactions with the remark "That was the worst orgy I've ever gone through." 100-3-116-1512

The period July 8-9, 1964, witnessed a continuation of King's extramarital activities in Los Angeles. During the early evening hours of July 8, 1964, he had sexual relations with his Los Angeles "favorite" and later spent the night with another female with whom he had relations. 100-3-116-1939; 1866; 1865

The Astor Hotel, New York City, October 14-15, 1965, was the scene of another of King's extramarital activities. His willing accomplice on this occasion accused King of continuing the illicit affair over a period of three years, unknown to her husband; she bore a child in natural childbirth to keep from crying out King's name; and accused King of fathering the child. The meeting culminated in another all night session of sexual relations, normal and abnormal, including oral sodomy. 100-106670-1975; 1976; 1980; 2031; 1990X

During October 28-30, 1965, the New York Hilton Hotel was utilized by King to combine business and pleasure. King engaged in policy discussions with Levison and Jones concerning the civil rights movement and the Government's position in Vietnam to the accompaniment of giggles from King's paramour and female sexual companion. 100-106670-2092

The evening of January 21, 1966, gave a clear insight into the unconscionable behavior of King. While staying at the Americana Hotel, New York City, King and a group of men and women discussed sex while having dinner served. A female stated "Doctor King is our brother, and we must serve and satisfy all his needs and desires." King commented "The flesh is weak and both me and the Lord know it." He then continued in an extremely vulgar vein discussing his physical limitations as to the sex act. During the evening of January 23, 1966, he engaged in sexual relations with a female companion while at the Americana Hotel. 100-106670-2224X

As can be seen from the above, it is an established fact beyond any question that King not only regularly indulges in adulterous acts, but he also, from one end of the country to the other, engages in group sexual orgies with definite abnormal manifestations.

Role as a Peacemaker

On August 12, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr., announced publicly that he would appeal personally to President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam to join a conference to end the Vietnam War. He said he would also send letters to leaders of South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the United States in this regard. Wash. Post A7 8/13/65 - 100-106670-A

This move on the part of King was engineered by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel. In early August they met and discussed how to inject King into the Vietnam issue. It was decided to have King write these world leaders utilizing King's prestige as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. This action, they felt, would cast an image of King as a great moral leader and extend his influence beyond the civil rights movement. 100-106670-1693

Subsequently, a leading newspaper sent King 12 questions to answer which would clarify his position on Vietnam. Upon receipt of these questions, King referred them to Stanley Levison to answer. 100-438794-530

Because of the unfavorable public reaction to King's announcement, a conference with his top advisers was held in early September, 1965, at which time it was decided that King would avoid the Vietnam issue. Bayard Rustin, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, and Clarence Jones were in attendance at this conference. 100-442529-1448

Admiration Lost

In early 1966, King was lamenting to Harry Wachtel about a nationally-known figure, who at one time was a heavy contributor to and admirer of King; but, was displeased because of King's stand on Vietnam. Wachtel reminded King, "When we went into this Vietnam thing, we decided that he who controls the purse strings doesn't control our philosophy." 100-106670-2225

Continued Pressure by Press

After the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam in February, 1966, King conferred with Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin concerning a statement for the press. King informed them that the press had been bothering him for a statement, but he dared not take any action until he discussed the matter with them. It was agreed that King would say he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for a cessation of the bombings. Levison reiterated that King should point out how much opposition there is to the bombings. 100-106670-2269

Anti-Vietnam War Resolution

Miami was the scene of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference executive board meeting in the Spring, 1966. During this two-day conference, the sessions ran into the early morning hours attempting to draft a resolution on the Vietnam War. While there appeared to be general agreement, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel continued to argue for a stronger resolution than presented. They wanted a resolution that would condemn participation by United States troops in Vietnam. The conference finally adopted a resolution calling on the Government to desist aiding the military junta in Vietnam and to seriously consider a prompt withdrawal.

100-438794-1333

"Face the Nation"

In May, 1966, King was extended an invitation to appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation." Prior to this appearance, King sought the advice of Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones. King wanted their thinking on the more important questions he might be asked. Levison noted the possibility that King might be questioned on the Vietnam War. Jones advised King to use the Southern Christian Leadership Conference resolution on Vietnam as his text. Levison suggested that King should also point out how unfair it was that Negroes were shouldering a heavier burden in the War and that more Negroes were in combat than other Americans. 100-442529-1832

When King appeared on the program, he suggested the United States stop bombing North Vietnam, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and recognize Red China. 100-442529-1832

Senate Hearings

Prior to his appearance before a Senate Sub-Committee hearing on urban affairs in December, 1966, King contacted Levison for counsel concerning his testimony. During this discussion, it was agreed that King must reiterate during his testimony that the war in Vietnam is standing in the way of the implementation of any of his civil rights projects and an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruptions, and riots.

100-438794-1692

During his subsequent testimony before this committee he spoke critically of the war in Vietnam along these lines.

100-438794-1692

"The Nation" Symposium

In late February, 1967, King spoke before a symposium sponsored by "The Nation" magazine concerning the problems of redirecting "American Power." After this speech in which King was highly critical of the United States' involvement in Vietnam, Levison congratulated him. Levison was pleased with the publicity King's speech received commenting that King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators was the appropriate occasion for him to express his antiwar sentiments. 100-106670-2843

Riverside Church Speech

In early April, 1967, King accepted an invitation to speak before the group, "Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam." This is an interdenominational committee formed to mobilize religious opinion against the War. 100-106670-2863

Prior to this speech, King and Andrew Young, Executive Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spent approximately eight hours in conference with King's top advisors in New York, New York. Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were present at this conference. 100-106670-2874

Later that same day, King spoke at the Riverside Church, New York, New York, before this group, at which time he was highly critical of the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War. He proposed a five-step process to extricate the United States from this conflict. Comments in the news media coverage of King's remarks pointed out that the five points are similar in concept to the conditions imposed by North Vietnam as a prerequisite to negotiations. It is interesting to note that King's proposals parallel the propaganda line which the Communist Party, USA, has been projecting regarding the war in Vietnam. 100-106670-2879

Spring Mobilization

At a conference in the Fall of 1966 of the Peace Mobilization Committee, it was tentatively decided to hold a massive peace demonstration on April 15, 1967, in New York City and San Francisco, California. Of the one hundred and seventeen individuals in attendance, seventy-five were members of the Socialist Workers Party or its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. The Communist Party was represented by Arnold Johnson and James West, both of whom are members of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. 62-111181-194

This group subsequently changed its name to Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Reverend James Bevel, on leave from Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was appointed Executive Director of this Committee.

100-438794-1766

King has agreed to be the keynote speaker at New York City on April 15, 1967. His wife is scheduled to be one of the speakers at San Francisco on the same date. These demonstrations are to culminate in these two cities and the organizers claim they will have over 100,000 in attendance at each location.

100-106670-2863

Communist Party, USA, Objectives

For years, the Communist Party, USA, leadership has attempted to create opposition to the war in Vietnam and thereby influence the United States Government either to withdraw its troops from Vietnam or to participate in premature negotiations to end the war. The communists hope, of course, that either action would result in a communist victory in Vietnam.

The most important tactic they have utilized to create opposition to the War is the instigation or support of various types of demonstrations in behalf of peace.

A major objective, therefore, is to merge the civil rights struggle with the peace issue under communist domination forming a massive movement which would be able to dominate governmental policies.

Conclusions

It is evident from the facts presented that Martin Luther King constitutes a security problem to this Nation. It is equally evident that the Negro people, some 22 million strong, are not aware either of King's security liability or of his personal debauchery. If they were aware, it is not likely that they would be giving to him the support that he now has. At this time, the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have successfully resisted communism and this is to their distinct credit. Under King's leadership, will this condition be changed? King has been guided more and more toward a procommunist position and has now firmly adopted a position which undermines United States policy. Although he alleges this is a moral position arrived at because of his religious motivations, his background and conduct do not lend credence to any claim that he is guided by moral convictions.

Where documentation does not appear for some portions of this paper it is available on the yellow file copy of the original paper prepared 10/16/63, Bufile 100-3-116-416 and the revised paper dated 11/27/64, Bufile 100-442529-504.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 4/11/90

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Date: 5/12/67

Secret (U)

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)
Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

SECRET

DATE 12-5-79

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRI
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Classified by 3428 PWT/GAT
Declassify on: OADR 11/23/89
(82-0611 Barrow | King | Levison 83-1719)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180 RAB/EBM
REASON - 1.4.2
DATE OF DECL. 5-12-87

Re NYtel 5/11/67, reporting desire of North Vietnamese representative in Stockholm, Sweden to meet with representatives of the peace movement. FU

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM incorporating information contained in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S* was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. FU

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. FU

[redacted] and [redacted] (Former) were the sources used in characterizing CORA WEISS. FU

[redacted] (U)

Class. & Reason-FCIM I... Date of Review ... By SP4 Tom ... 1987

CLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/BSM DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6 DECLASSIFIED BY 2603 ON 2-26-03

5 - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted]) (VIDEM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
6 - New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - [redacted]) (CORA WEISS)
(1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

8 MAY 16 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted]; [redacted] CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 5/15/67
HOW FORW:
BY:
Sent ... M Per

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DATE 3/13/76 Classification JSB/mlg

D.C. Wick

Classified by 6080 led/TAP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
1-26-77

JMK:pam
(14)

Approved: ... Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 23 1967

SECRET

CCAT + LHM 924 9PD

Secret (U)

UPON COPY OF ENCL FILED IN ... 1-26-77

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

~~Secret~~ (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (X) u

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 12, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

4/10/03 CLASSIFIED BY SP1 CLK/BSM
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6
CA# 02-0603

SECRET (U)

CN87,063 (8/24/94) 11/10/81 2/24/71 9803RDD Appeal 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6472 CEP/DMS 4/1/90
82-0611 CN 80,513

SECRET

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 11, 1967, that information had come to his attention which disclosed a contact on that date between Stanley Levison and Andrew Young, the Executive Assistant to Dr. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). The following was what the source was able to ascertain about their contact: FW

Young disclosed to Levison that he had a very important matter to discuss with him since he could not get in touch with Martin Luther King. In elaborating, Young revealed that Cora Weiss had contacted him to advise that she had received word (from whom was unknown) that the North Vietnamese representative in Stockholm, Sweden, would like desperately to meet in Paris, France, on Monday (May 15, 1967) with a group from the United States peace movement and consequently, had invited Martin Luther King; Dr. Benjamin Spock; Dave Dellinger of "Liberation Magazine"; Carl Oglesby, former President of the Students for a Democratic Society; Ivanhoe Donaldson, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, and Dagmar Wilson of Women Strike for Peace. FW

The North Vietnamese, according to Weiss, are anxious to get a real appraisal of what the situation is in the United States. Levison was of the opinion that possibly Weiss had suggested such a meeting since the North Vietnamese would have no reason to know Oglesby and Donaldson. He felt the North Vietnamese do not have that much knowledge about the makeup of the peace forces in this country. Furthermore, Levison does not have any faith in Weiss' judgment. FW

Classified by 6080 led/TAP
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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82-0611 Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-2

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible] DATE 12-4-79

Class. & Ext. Reason-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 Date of Rev. 12-4-79 BY Stapleton

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classifier DATE 3/13/78 TSB/mms

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison did not think King should get involved in such a meeting as this since, in his opinion, it could be a big trap for him if it turned out that Weiss actually contrived the meeting. He suggested that either Young or James Bevel, a former Director of the SCLC's Chicago operation and now National Director of the ~~Spring Mobilization Committee to~~ End the War in Vietnam, attend as his representative. $\mathcal{U}$

Levison was very disappointed on the selection of the people to attend the meeting. It was his belief that they are the poorest representatives of the peace movement. In expressing his doubts about the group, Levison described it as the least sober-thinking bunch that could have been selected. $\mathcal{U}$

In characterizing Weiss, Levison called her a "scatterbrain, arrogant and with left sympathies". In his opinion, she was never organizationally connected (with the Party). $\mathcal{U}$

Subsequently, according to the same source, Levison and a man whom source did not know, conferred during which time Levison repeated the aforementioned information. Levison told him that King definitely would not attend the meeting in Paris, but was uncertain if Andrew Young would go. $\mathcal{U}$

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1966, that Cora Rubin Weiss was a member of the Central Coordinating Committee (CCC) of Women Strike for Peace during the period June - December, 1966. FU

In March, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 26, 1956, Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL). FU

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On September 14, 1965, a confidential source abroad advised that Nguyen Van Sao and Cu Dinh Ba, London representatives of "Cuu Quoc", a Communist weekly paper published in Hanoi, had furnished North Vietnamese propaganda to Mrs. Cora Weiss [redacted], New York. (S) (U)

b6
b7C

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DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/12/67

-2227

On 5/11/67, New York advised that Stanley Levison, confidential advisor to Martin Luther King and former clandestine member of the Communist Party, in a discussion with Andy Young, Executive Assistant of Martin Luther King, discussed a possible meeting of representatives of the U.S. peace movement with a representative of the North Vietnamese in Paris, France, May 14, 1967. Young said that King had been invited to take part in this meeting, but both Levison and Young agreed that he should not. This information was furnished by teletype to the White House, State [redacted] b7E

Attached, which reports further developments in the meeting in Paris, indicates that King will not take part and also indicates that other persons might be invited to take part in such meeting.

The attached was also disseminated by teletype to the White House, State [redacted] b7E

Since there is an indication that Levison will meet King in Chicago on 5/12/67, Chicago was instructed to contact sources in an effort to develop further information concerning the meeting.

TJS:ts

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK 5

415 PM KRGENT 5-12-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM, IS - C, OO - NEW YORK
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA 100-6670 NEW YORK 100-153735

REFERENCE TELETYPE
RE NEW YORK TEL FIVE ELEVEN, SIXTYSEVEN CONCERNING INVITATION OF NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM, TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND OTHERS IN PEACE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, FURNISHED INFORMATION ON FIVE TWELVE, SIXTYSEVEN, WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF KING HAD MADE CORRECT DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET IN TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE" JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE

REC-52 100-442529-2227
EX-113
9 MAY 17 1967

57 MAY 25 1967

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

RELAYED TO AT

CREATED IN MINDS OF NORTH VIETNAMESE. KING WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH LEVISON.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SUCH A GROUP MAKING TRIP, LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE NORTH VIETNAMES WANT HONEST APPRAISAL OF PEACE SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, THAT A SMALL GROUP OF RESPONSIBLE, REASONABLE PEOPLE SIT DOWN AND MAKE SUCH AN ESTIMATE AND OFFER IT TO THEM THROUGH AN AGENCY LIKE U. THANT.

LEVISON FELT IF NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE BEING MISLEAD BY LACK OF INFORMATION, BY OVERESTIMATING PEACE MOVEMENT, AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL BY GROUP HE SUGGESTED MIGHT CUASE THEM TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS AND MOVE TOWARD PEACE TABLE. LEVISON FELT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE MATTER SHOULD BE PURSUED FURTHER SINCE HE ENVISIONED NEGATIVE PUBLICITY FOR PEACE MOVEMENT IF IT IS NOT DONE. IN OTHER WORDS, A RENEWAL OF OLD CHARGE THAT HANOI IS BASING ITS POLICY ON PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES MIGHT BE MADE.

IT WAS LEVISON-S SUGGESTION THAT PEOPLE LIKE JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, KING, JAMES WECHSLER, THE EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK POST", DR. JOHN BENNETT, PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

END PAGE TWO

AND DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SHOULD BE URGED TO MAKE OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. THEIR REPORT WOULD BE SUBMITTED AS A MINORITY REPORT.

KING WAS CONVINCED UNITED STATES WOULD REVOKE HIS PASSPORT IF HE DECIDED TO MAKE TRIP TO PARIS, THEREFORE COULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE ON THAT. HE FELT HIS JOB IS IN UNITED STATES WHERE HE MUST CONTINUE TO GET NEGRO SUPPORT AGAINST WAR AND BOMBING. IF OPPOSITION AGAINST PRESIDENT COULD MATERIALIZE TO FORCE CESSATION OF BOMBING, HE WOULD GO TO HANOI TO MEET WITH HO CHI MIN TO URGE NEGOTIATION.

CONFERENCE ENDED WITH LEVISON AGREEING TO CONTACT CORA WEISS TO DISSUADE HER FROM MAKING TRIP, AND TO FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT MORE INFLUENCIAL PEOPLE SUCH AS GALBRAITH COMMUNICATE THROUGH U THANT. RESULTS OF CONTACT WITH WEISS WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO KING WHEN LEVISON SEES HIM IN CHICAGO TONIGHT. LHM FOLLOWS. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

END

MKW

R RELAY FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI [redacted] Date: 5/12/67

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP - 5-12-67 DAT

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: URGENT

* *

FIELD DISSEMINATION

To: ☒ THE PRESIDENT

☒ SECRETARY OF STATE

[redacted]

☐ DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

☐ DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE ☐ Deferred ☐ Immediate

☐ WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, ATT.: SECRET SERVICE (PID)

☐

b7E

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 1/23/89 (82-0611 Gabriel T. King)

(UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible])

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: ~~SECRET~~ U ~~NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

Subject: MEETING OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM, MAY FOURTEEN - FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, PARIS, FRANCE.

EX-103 REC 30 100-441[illegible]2228

12-4-79 (Text of message begins on next page.) 4 MAY 16 1967

5180 RCB/C Rom

5-12-87

Nelson
DeLoach
Bohr
Mohr
Gaspe
Callah
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyder
Tele. Room
Holmes

TREAT AS YELLOW

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 JUN 20 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

Approved [redacted]

Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

MAY 24 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY Rtc
DATE 12-5-79

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY
DATE 2/9/78

REFERENCE IS MADE TO COMMUNICATION FROM THIS BUREAU MAY ELEVEN LAST WHICH REPORTED POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN NORTH VIETNAMESE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT IN PARIS, MAY FOURTEEN - FIFTEEN NEXT. FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PUTGAT
ON 1/23/89 (82-0611 Garrow/King)

ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, AND WHO IS CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND A FORMER CLANDESTINE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), [redacted] FURNISHED INFORMATION [redacted] WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED THE LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF THAT KING HAD MADE THE CORRECT DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET INTO TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE" JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE

FBI

Classified by 1259
Category 23
Date of declassification Indefinite
1/15/88

12-15 [illegible]

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

PAGE THREE

AND DR. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, SHOULD BE URGED TO MAKE AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL. THEIR REPORT WOULD BE SUBMITTED AS A MINORITY REPORT.

KING WAS CONVINCED THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD REVOKE HIS PASSPORT IF HE DECIDED TO MAKE A TRIP TO PARIS, THEREFORE HE COULD NOT TAKE A CHANCE ON THAT. HE FELT THAT HIS JOB IS IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE HE MUST CONTINUE TO GET NEGRO SUPPORT AGAINST WAR AND BOMBING. KING SAID THAT IF OPPOSITION AGAINST THE PRESIDENT COULD MATERIALIZE TO FORCE CESSATION OF BOMBING, HE WOULD GO TO HANOI TO MEET WITH HO CHI MIN TO URGE NEGOTIATION.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED WITH LEVISON AGREEING TO CONTACT CORA WEISS TO DISSUADE HER FROM MAKING THE TRIP, AND TO FOLLOW HIS RECOMMENDATION THAT MORE INFLUENCIAL PEOPLE SUCH AS GALBRAITH COMMUNICATE THROUGH U. THANT. LEVISON SAID THAT THE RESULTS OF HIS MEETING WITH WEISS WOULD BE TRANSMITTED TO KING WHEN LEVISON SEES KING, POSSIBLY IN CHICAGO ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT. GP*1

END.

12-15 Hunt RC

SECRET

LRC

12-15 AM 5-13-67 LRC

~~SECRET~~

TO: THE PRESIDENT 001

TO: SECRETARY OF STATE 002

[redacted] b7E

FROM: DIRECTOR FBI

(~~SECRET~~ NO ~~FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~)

MEETING OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM, MAY FOURTEEN-FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, PARIS, FRANCE.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO COMMUNICATION FROM THIS BUREAU MAY ELEVEN LAST WHICH REPORTED POSSIBLE MEETING BETWEEN NORTH VIETNAMESE AND REPRESENTATIVES OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT IN PARIS, MAY FOURTEEN-FIFTEEN NEXT.

ON MAY TWELVE INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, AND WHO IS CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND A FORMER CLANDESTINE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), FURNISHED INFORMATION WHICH DISCLOSED CONTACT BETWEEN LEVISON MARTIN

Classified by 1251
Exempt from GDS, Category 2,3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
1/13/78

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

LUTHER KING AND ANDREW YOUNG CONCERNING NORTH VIETNAMESE INVITATION. KING WANTED LEVISON-S EVALUATION OF THE INVITATION ALTHOUGH HE ADVISED NEITHER HE NOR YOUNG WOULD ATTEND. IT WAS LEVISON-S BELIEF THAT KING HAD MADE THE CORRECT DECISION SINCE HE COULD GET INTO TROUBLE BY DEALING WITH THOSE WHO WERE INVITED. LEVISON HAS NO RESPECT FOR THEIR "REALISTIC OBJECTIVE" JUDGMENT; THEREFORE FEELS IT WOULD BE EXERCISE IN FUTILITY AND EVEN MISLEADING. HE FEELS GROUP WOULD EXAGGERATE INFLUENCE OF PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES TO POINT WHERE WRONG IMPRESSION WOULD BE CREATED IN MINDS OF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE. KING WAS IN AGREEMENT WITH LEVISON.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SUCH A GROUP MAKING THE TRIP, LEVISON SUGGESTED THAT SINCE THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT AN HONEST APPRAISAL OF PEACE SENTIMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, THAT A SMALL GROUP OF REASPONSIBLE, REASONABLE PEOPLE SIT DOWN AND MAKE SUCH AN ESTIMATE AND OFFER IT TO THEM THROUGH AN AGENCY LIKE U.THANT.

LEVISON FELT IF THE NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE BEING MISLEAD BY LACK OF INFORMATION, BY OVERESTIMATING PEACE MOVEMENT, AN OBJECTIVE APPRAISAL BY THE GROUP HE SUGGESTED MIGHT CAUSE THEM TO MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS AND MOVE TOWARD THE PEACE TABLE. LEVISON FELT THAT IN GOOD CONSCIENCE THE MATTER SHOULD BE PURSUED FURTHER SINCE HE ENVISIONED NEGATIVE PUBLICITY

[redacted]

[redacted]

FOR THE PEACE MOVEMENT IF IT IS NOT DONE. IN OTHER WORDS, A RENEWAL OF OLD THE CHARGE THAT HANOI IS BASING ITS POLICY ON THE PEACE MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES MIGHT BE MADE.

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GP-1

[redacted]

[redacted]

END AND HOLD FOR ACKS

H

WH ACK FBI Ø1 PLS

WH ACK FBI Ø1 PLS

QSL FBI Ø1

[redacted] ACK FBI Ø1 PLS

RECVD UR P Ø1

b7E

STATE ACK FBI Ø2 PLS

DE STAT RCVD ØØ2 5-3

DE STATE RCVD ØØ2 5-13-67 1237A

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 22 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 6/1/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

On 5/29/67 [redacted] advised that he recently learned [redacted].

b3
b7D
b7E

Informant advised he was unable to furnish any further details regarding this matter.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted].

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-29-84 BY SP 6 BJA/kp NO. 80,513

3- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289)
5- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586)
(1 - 157-565) (DORA E[redacted]MC DONALD)

100-442529-227

REC 51

19 JUN 2 1967

AGS:bjh
(10)

ICC 92 J 9W D

C. C. Wicks

87

Approved: JUNE 2 1967 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

~~SECRET~~ Date 6/5/67

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 11-24-91 & 12-11-91~~
9803 RDD/DMJ 83-1719 7-27-92

Enclosed are nine copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office, the office of origin in the KING and SCLC cases. One copy is enclosed for the information of the following offices in view of planned SCLC activities or because of the breakdown of SCLC staff members:

Columbia
Birmingham Charlotte
Chicago Richmond
Jackson
Mobile
Cleveland
Houston
Louisville
Washington Field

Classified by: 275 DDW/DMS 7/10/89
Declassify on: OADR
LEVISON 83-1719
Class. & Ext. By SP8/BLU/dlc
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 6/5/87
#87065

9 ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Birmingham (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Chicago (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Columbia (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Houston (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Jackson) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Louisville (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Mobile (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Charlotte (100-Encl 1 RM
1-Richmond (100-Encl 1 RM
4-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (SCLC) (43)

REC-9 100-442529-2245

16 JUN 6 1967

JMK:pam
(19)

~~SECRET~~ ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

59 JUN 12 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, OSI; SEC. R10
DATE FORW.:
HOW FORW.:
BY:

SER:

INT. SEC.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, was the source of the information.

(U) NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

The LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration (U) of information from NY 694-S* and because of information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly confidential nature about racial matters in the US and the CP influence thereof.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 5, 1967

~~SECRET~~

Bureau 100-442529

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11-21-91 & 12-11-91
7803 RDD/DMH/RD
83-1718 7-27-92

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Classified by
Declassify on: OADR

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on May 31, 1967:

Adele Kanter, Director of the New York City Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), while in contact with Stanley Levison on that date, apprised Levison that of 82 recent contributions to the SCLC, 22 of the contributors asked that their names be removed from the list because of Martin Luther King's position on Vietnam.

Kanter also told Levison that she had learned from Andrew Young, the Executive Assitant to King, that the SCLC will be working in four general areas this summer: 1. politica education in Mississippi, elections in Alabama, in Georgia, where Hosea Williams is getting his voters league started again and in South Carolina, where all registered voters must re-register every tenth year; 2. economic development, which will be basically the bread basket program in Chicago, Clevelan and Atlanta; 3. urban involvement, rent strikes, tenant unions and open housing in Cleveland, Chicago, Atlanta, Louisville, Houston and Washington; 4. and peace activity.

According to an order from King, staff members are free to participate in peace activities when they have spare time, but no one will be encouraged to go into peace work on a full time basis.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

7/30/87
Class. & Ext. By SP8 3 T/dd
Reason-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
Date of Review 6/5/87
#870463

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529-3412

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
330 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

King, Kanter advised, is considering a big peace march in Washington at the end of the summer. This has not been divulged to the general public.

The field staff of the SCLC has been reduced and the pay has been increased. The new field assignments are: 3 in Georgia; 2 in South Carolina; 2 in Alabama; 8 in Chicago; 3 in Mississippi; 4 in Cleveland; 6 in Louisville; 2 in Houston; 1 each in North Carolina and Virginia.

On June 1, 1966, the same source furnished information indicating that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King were in contact on that date. King, who had returned from Geneva, Switzerland on that date, wanted to talk to Levison about some speeches Levison had been writing for King.

King, in apprising Levison as to what transpired during his attendance at the Pacem In Terris Conference, said he met many Americans who were sympathetic to his views on Vietnam. One man by the name of Edward Lamb of Ohio, who according to King, owns radio stations and is reportedly worth fifty million dollars, was very sympathetic to him. Levison will record his name on his list of potential contributors.

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/8/67

Information in attached will be furnished to the White House, State Department and the Attorney General.

Stanley Levison has been identified as a Communist Party member as recently as July, 1963. Harry Wachtel has been a member of the National Lawyers Guild. Andrew (Andy) Young is a member of Martin Luther King's staff.

TJS:chs

-2246

WRSP

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 8 1967

FBI NEW YORK18

537 PM URGENT 6-8-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 10-29-84 BY SP6 BJA/MR TU

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS ~~CIRM~~, IS - C, 00 - NEW YORK.
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

NO. 80,513

ON INSTANT DATE, NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT ON THIS DATE MARTIN LUTHER KING CONFERRED WITH HIS ADVISORS, NAMELY, LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL AND ANDY YOUNG ABOUT THE CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. KING SOUGHT THEIR ADVICE AS TO WHAT POSITION HE SHOULD TAKE WHEN ASKED THIS BY THE PRESS. THIS WAS IN VIEW OF CRITICISM RECEIVED BY HIM FOLLOWING HIS ENDORSEMENT OF A STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF ISRAEL, WHICH APPEARED IN "THE NEW YORK TIMES" SEVERAL DAYS AGO. IN ELABORATING, KING SAID HIS CRITICS HAD INTERPRETED THE STATEMENT AS AN ENDORSEMENT OF VIOLENCE, WHEREAS HE WAS CONSIDERED TO BE NON-VIOLENT.

REC 27 100-442529-2246

JUN 12 1967

KING, IN REMARKING THAT HE WOULD ADDRESS THE CAPITAL PRESS CLUB ON SATURDAY NIGHT, SAID HE WOULD HAVE TO FACE THE ISSUE AT THAT TIME. HIS ADVISORS OPINED THAT IF ASKED FOR A STATEMENT, **IT SHOULD BE VERY GENERAL IN NATURE, EMPHASIZING THE**

END PAGE ONE

57 JUN 19 1967

W.H. LT 6/9/67 PM

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO AT

PAGE TWO

NEED TO ABIDE BY THE ~~UN~~ United Nations CEASE FIRE ORDER SINCE WARS SOLVE NOTHING. KING CONCURRED AND SAID HE WOULD USE THE SAME LINE ON SATURDAY WHEN HE MAKES REFERENCE TO VIETNAM.

Letterhead memorandum ~~LHM~~ FOLLOWS.

END

JRL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 6/12/67

In 1963, various Negro leaders, including Martin Luther King, were cited for contempt of court after violating an injunction by a circuit court banning civil rights marches in Birmingham, Alabama, without a parade permit. The parties were sentenced to five days in jail and fined $50.00 each.

In a 5 to 4 decision handed down 6/12/67, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the convictions, with Chief Justice Earl Warren sharply dissenting.

The information in attached will be furnished to the White House and Attorney General.

x 2247

TJS:ts 87

62 JUN 19 1967

--16-----

FBI NEW YORK

627 PM URGENT 6-12-67 AWS

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CIRM;~~ ~~IS-C.~~

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

~~NY~~ THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED INSTANT DATE THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HARRY WACHTEL, STANLEY LEVISON, AND ANDREW YOUNG WERE IN CONFERENCE CONCERNING FIVE DASH FOUR DECISION OF SUPREME COURT FINDING KING GUILTY OF VIOLATING FEDERAL COURT INJUNCTION IN ALABAMA. CONCENSUS OF OPINION IS TO HAVE KING ISSUE A PRESS RELEASE CONDEMNING INEQUITIES OF INJUNCTIONS AND THE USE OF INJUNCTIONS AS A RACIST TOOL AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS. DURING INSTANT EVENING THE THREE DISSENTING OPINIONS WILL BE STUDIED TO CALL THE BEST ARGUMENTS, PARTICULARLY STRESSING DISSENT OF CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO ADVISERS WOULD BE A STATEMENT THAT THE THWARTING OF NONVIOLENCE BY THIS DECISION WOULD LEAD TO VIOLENCE. A COMPLETE STATEMENT WILL BE ISSUED UPON DETERMINING THE MOST SUITABLE ARGUMENTS FROM DISSENTS.

LHM FOLLOWS:

END

DKG FBI WASH DC

W.A.LT 6/14/67

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 12 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-59 100-442529-1

16 JUN 14 1967

CLASSIFIED BY SP 6 [illegible]
DECLASSIFY ON: 25 YEARS

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 6/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS (CO: NEW YORK)

Classified by SCMAB
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since it is origin in the KING and SCLC cases. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous source of WFO in report of SA JOHN O. WALSH, dated 7/19/59, at WFO, and NY 1190-S*.

NY 2359-S* and NY 4212-S* were the sources used in the characterization of BAYARD RUSTIN. [redacted] furnished the characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS. b7D

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

ENCLOSURE (5) (U)

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
6-New York
(1 - 100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

JMK:pam
(13)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 JUN 14 1967

54 JUN 26 1967

SECRET

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER; State
DATE FORW: 6/15/67
HOW FORW: PAO
BY: [redacted]

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMK 1d00
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 6-13-87 per telcon 6/27/

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 BY 9803 RDD/DMJ

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADV SLIP (S, C) ROUTING SLIP (S, C) DATE 12/11/79

CLASS. BY 9803 RDD/SCM
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2
DATE OF REV. 6-13-87

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

ICC ATTN LHM 924940

REC-13 6/25/96 # 253760

100-442529-22418

EX-104

cc - Mr.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 13, 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK DATE 12/11/79

~~SECRET~~

Bureau 100-442529

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 11, 1967, that Harry Wachtel and Stanley Levison, advisors to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date. During their contact, several items of concern to King were discussed, specifically: the support King gave to Israel and his itinerary while in New York this week (June 12-16, 1967). U

With respect to the first item, Levison said King was very concerned over Israel's smug and unyielding attitude since her victory. As a consequence, King, Levison believes, should explore the whole business of the need for a broad base peace and raise each issue that needs a solution over it. Levison opined that King should play a very important role in the present crisis. U

King will be in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss with his advisors the peace issue and in this regard, a peace march on Washington, D. C., which he hopes to have later this summer. During this discussion, they will also consider the Israeli-Arab conflict, according to Wachtel. U

In connection with the meeting scheduled for Wednesday, the question arose as to whether Bayard Rustin should be invited since the proposed march on Washington will be considered. It was unanimously agreed that Rustin is now dominated by opportunism and that he is a "very tired radical" who wants to be secure and who will no longer go out on a limb. Levison thought Rustin should be invited to the Wednesday meeting although he does not favor peace demonstrations. U

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 (Appeal 82-0611)

EXTENDED BY ... REASON FOR EXTENSION ... DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION ...

CLASS. EXT. BY ... REASON FCIM, II, 1-2, 4, 2 ... DATE OF REVIEW 6-13-87

~~SECRET~~ GROUP 1 ~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by ... Declassify on: OADR

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529 2248

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, Benjamin J. Davis remarked that, "Rustin calls me constantly--openly."

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates

~~SECRET~~

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. ~~X~~ U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 21, 1964, that as of that date, Benjamin J. Davis was National Secretary of the CP, USA. ~~X~~ U

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

U

~~SECRET~~

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (U)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, ~~Leonora~~ WACHTEL it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (U)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr. is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

F B I

Date: 6/15/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [redacted]
DATE OF REVIEW [redacted]
DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

Classified by 3048 Auth DOJ/Sr. Carrow/King 82-0611
Declassify on: OADR
Levison 83-1119

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office, the office of origin in the KING and SCLC cases, and one for the information of the Cleveland Office.

(U) NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

In an effort to ascertain if KING, LEVISON or any of KING's known advisors met at WACHTEL's office or at the Americana Hotel, SAS [redacted] and [redacted] conducted a fisur during the evening of 6/14/67, at these locations. Neither of those named were observed.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

EX-104 REC-82

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
4-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

9 JUN 16 1967

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 DD/ksm 12-29-97
REASON-FCIM II 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-15-87

JMK:pam
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) DATE 6-19-67
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted] ISD, CID, RAO
DATE FORW: 6-19-67
HOW FORW: [redacted]
BY [redacted]
C. C. Wick
10 ENCLOSURES
ICCAT + LHM 924 970
5 JUN 23 1967
UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-14-90 (4-12-90) 9803 DD/ksm 12-29-97 (4-12-90) 480,513 Appeal 82-0611 (4-12-90)
2249

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
June 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~ SEC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MJK DATE 10/11/78

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

1-29-88 3048 PUT 2/8
Classified by OADR
Declassify on: Garrow/King 82-0611
LEVISON 83-1719

On June 13, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison, while in contact with Andrew Young, the Executive Assistant to Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), learned from Young that he and King had met that day with leaders from other civil rights organizations. According to the information from Young, the meeting took place at the Motel on the Mountain, Suffern, New York. The source was unable to ascertain what transpired during the meeting. S U

According to Young, King desired Levison arrange accommodations for him at the City Squire Motel, New York City, for that night. It was King's desire to stay at the Americana Hotel, New York City, on Wednesday night, June 14, 1967. S U

While in New York, King desired to autograph some copies of his new book "Where Do We Go From Here?", Young related. S U

On June 14, 1967, the same confidential source advised that Stanley Levison and Michael Miller of the Ford Foundation were in conference on that date to discuss the pending application of the SCLC for a grant from the Foundation. Miller disclosed that the application will be acted upon in September and according to him, those at the Foundation believe it will get favorable action. S U

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ---
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 ---
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-15-87
1-29-87 SPSUM 44 2 6076

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 REASON: 1.4(b) (d) 3.4(b)(1)(2)(4)
11-19-91 8-13-92 4-30-93 4-30-94 8-30-94 4-30-95 4-30-96 4-30-97 4-30-98 4-30-99 4-30-00 4-30-01 4-30-02 4-30-03 4-30-04 4-30-05 4-30-06 4-30-07 4-30-08 4-30-09 4-30-10 4-30-11 4-30-12 4-30-13 4-30-14 4-30-15 4-30-16 4-30-17 4-30-18 4-30-19 4-30-20 4-30-21 4-30-22 4-30-23 4-30-24 4-30-25 4-30-26 4-30-27 4-30-28 4-30-29 4-30-30 4-30-31 4-30-32 4-30-33 4-30-34 4-30-35 4-30-36 4-30-37 4-30-38 4-30-39 4-30-40 4-30-41 4-30-42 4-30-43 4-30-44 4-30-45 4-30-46 4-30-47 4-30-48 4-30-49 4-30-50 4-30-51 4-30-52 4-30-53 4-30-54 4-30-55 4-30-56 4-30-57 4-30-58 4-30-59 4-30-60 4-30-61 4-30-62 4-30-63 4-30-64 4-30-65 4-30-66 4-30-67 4-30-68 4-30-69 4-30-70 4-30-71 4-30-72 4-30-73 4-30-74 4-30-75 4-30-76 4-30-77 4-30-78 4-30-79 4-30-80 4-30-81 4-30-82 4-30-83 4-30-84 4-30-85 4-30-86 4-30-87 4-30-88 4-30-89 4-30-90 4-30-91 4-30-92 4-30-93 4

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Levison disclosed that King met with Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other civil rights leaders yesterday, June 13, 1967, in Suffern, New York. Levison related, however, that he did not know what transpired.

Miller mentioned that a representative of "Time", the weekly magazine, wanted to interview King within the next few days about the possibility of writing an article on him. Levison related that King was going to be too busy on June 14, 1967, since he had three engagements; one with Ministers in Pawling, New York, during the day; another in New York City later in the afternoon; and an address that night before Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union of America, at the Americana Hotel, New York City.

"The New York Times", June 15, 1967, page 31, reported that leaders of nine civil rights organizations met secretly in a Suffern, New York motel Tuesday, June 13, 1967.

According to the article, about twenty persons attended. It was sponsored by the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, an organization formed in March to deal with urban and civil rights problems.

Those who attended included Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, President of the Research Center; Dr. Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC); Roy C. Wilkins, Executive Director of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League; and Floyd B. McKissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Dr. Clark, the article reported, in a news conference yesterday, June 14, 1967, said the organization would work together with Cleveland groups this summer to ease racial tension and "wipe out inequality and injustice in employment, education, housing, health and welfare services, voting and the administration of justice."

In the same article, it was reported that Dr. Martin Luther King told a capacity crowd of 800 delegates of Local 1199, Drug and National Employees Union, at the Hotel Roosevelt last night that "social justice is an absolute guarantee of riot prevention".

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 6/13/67

Transmit the following in Secret (Type in plaintext or code)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible] DATE 12-14-79

Via AIRTEL

SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442525)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 ESP DWS 4/11/90 82-0611 CN80,513

Re New York teletype, dated 6/12/67, reporting results of conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisors.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM and two are enclosed for the Atlanta Office since it is origin in the KING and SCLC cases.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information in the LHM. (U)

(U) NY 694-S* was the source utilized in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were: anonymous source of WFO in report of SA JOHN O. WALSH, dated 7/19/57, at WFO, and NY 1190-S*

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

(U)

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

REC 19

Classified by 3042 PUT/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 1/25/89
LEVISON 53-1719

82-0611 Garrow/King

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL-SCLC) (43)

JUN 14 1967

CLASS. 12-11-79 9802 RDD/EBM
REASON 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-13-87

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Classification DATE 3/13/78 JJB/ahy

JMK:pam
8(12)

D.C. Mick

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 23 1967

SECRET

Classified by 6080 TAS/THC
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/5/77

AGENCY: ACSI, OTI, OSI; SEC. SER: EXTENDED BY [illegible] REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-13-87
DATE FORM: 6/13/67 CSD, RAO
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]

ICC ATTENTION 93494P

FBI/DOJ COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
June 13, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-153735 NY

SECRET

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-13-87

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On June 12, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on that date, Martin Luther King, Jr. was in conference with Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King, and Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel, New York advisors to King, concerning the United States Supreme Court's June 12, 1967 decision upholding King's conviction for contempt. This conviction stemmed from King's violation of an Alabama court order enjoining King and his followers from parading and demonstrating in Birmingham, Alabama, in the Spring of 1963.

Harry Wachtel viewed the upholding of the injunction as a crippling device to the whole non-violent movement and as a tool of repression against all mass demonstrations. Andrew Young viewed the five day jail sentence which King faces in Birmingham as inconsequential, but pointed out that many other contempt laws carry penalties up to six months. King was of the view that the upholding of the Court injunction is a great evil since many people are affected including King, himself, who has violated injunctions in Chicago, Illinois and Louisville, Kentucky, and faces contempt charges in those jurisdictions. Stanley Levison reminded King that in King's "Letter From Birmingham Jail", King stated that the non-violent protestor accepts his punishment, but was overruled on this point by Harry Wachtel. Levison then noted a parallel between the use of the injunction to inhibit the growth of unionism and the use of the injunction against the Civil Rights movement.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 12-14-79

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DATE: 3/14/90 6072 EFTPIDOS 4/11/90
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9863 RDP/EAM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-13-87
12-11-79

82-0611 CN 80,513 11-21-91 7-27-91 9802 RDD/AM 91 Garrow/King 82-0611
Classified by 6080 Led TAP
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/5/77

Classified by 3042 Rut/Lew
Declassify on: OADR 12/5/89
83-1719

SECRET
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 3/13/98 Declassification 7-27-92

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE
100-KC 259-2250

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Wachtel advised King to press for a re-argument of the case and King assented. It was felt by King that even if the motion was denied within the next week, it would still allow him to attend a Ministers' conference on June 26th and organize a program to protest his jailing. If the re-argument were granted, it might not be heard until the Fall of 1967, at which time the Court would be differently constituted. (U)

The question of King's statement on the decision was also discussed with Harry Wachtel suggesting that the three dissenting opinions, particularly the dissent of Chief Justice Earl Warren, be culled for the strongest arguments against the decision. Andrew Young felt that the statement should stress this was a severe setback for non-violence and an open invitation to violence by Negroes. It was decided that King make two statements; one immediately and one when the dissents had been studied. Wachtel suggested the first statement be general and refer to the damage it will do to the non-violent movement. The second statement will go into more detail, emphasizing the union parallel, the bad precedent which the decision sets, the aid it will be to racists and segregationists and the climate of despair and cynicism which will be generated in the Negro community setting the stage for violence and riots. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 6/9/67

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ASCM FOR EXTENSION SEC, II, 1-2.4.2. ALL OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Classified by 3042 PWT/DAB/SBK
Declassify on: OADR

Re NY teletype dated 6/8/67, reporting results of conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING and his advisors.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information in the LHM.

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

Sources used in the characterization of HARRY WACHTEL were Anonymous Source of WFO in report of SA JOHN O. WALSH, 7/19/59, at WFO, and NY 1190-S*

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

JMK:pam
(12)

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY 3042 PWT/DAB/SBK
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-9-87

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY ____ DATE ____
AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. ARMY, State, [redacted] FBI, CRD, RAO
DATE FORM: ____
HOW FORM: ____
BY: ____
C C Wick

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90

REC-69 100-442529-225
ENCLOSURE
57 JUN 27 1967
JUN 10 1967
UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*~~(C)~~ ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 9, 1967

SECRET

Bureau 100-442529

SECRET

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MLK DATE 12/11/79

11-28-88
Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/Sko
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/King 82-0611
LEVISON 83-1719

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 8, 1967, that Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), conferred on that date with his advisors, namely, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel and Andrew Young, King's Executive Assistant. Their conference was in regard to the Middle East conflict. King sought the opinions of his advisors as to what position he should take when asked by the press how he stood on the issue. *U

King's concern arose in view of criticism received following his endorsement of a statement in support of Israel, which appeared in "The New York Times" several days ago. In elaborating, King mentioned that his critics had interpreted the statement as an endorsement of violence, whereas he is considered to be non-violent in his doctrine. *U

King, in remarking that he would address the Capital Press Club on Saturday, June 10, 1967, felt he would have to face the issue at that time. His advisors opined that if asked for a statement, it should be very general in nature, emphasizing the need to abide by the United Nations cease fire order since wars solve nothing. King concurred with their recommendation and said he would use the same line on Saturday when he makes reference to the Vietnam conflict. *U

Class. & Ext. By 9803 RDK/KMS
Reason FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 12-9-89

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 EEP/Sk
IN 80,513 Appeal 82-0611 (Hess/90)
SECRET
GROUP 1 11-21-91 ; 12-11-91 (Hess/90)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
9803 RDK/KMS 83-1719 7-21-82

12-9-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDK/KMS
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-9-89
SECRET

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100-442529-2251

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-4 J. Smith
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-16-87

FBI

Date: 6/16/67

SECRET

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

8-15-84 8-15-85 Classified by 249 extr clk
Declassify on: OADR
Per previous release 80-1599, 80-2116, 81-1346 81-1384, 81-1029

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 6-20-67 DATE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1628 DRC

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
AT 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
ATfile 100-5718

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies, for Chicago one, and for New York one, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (U)

(U) Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S*. Sources utilized to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are NY 694-S* and NY 4171-S*.

(U) The discussion referred to in the enclosed LHM took place [redacted]

Classified by 6070
Exempt from GDS, category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
FWD: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 6/20/67
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: PTB/ci
ICCATA very LHM, 9 cys rec'd

4- Bureau (RM) (Enc. 9)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
1- Chicago (RM) (Enc. 1)
1- New York (RM) (Enc. 1)
6- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)

AGS:bjh
(12)

100-442529-2252

REC-21

(U) 13 JUN 19 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 8-5-19 declassification

54 JUN 30 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

UNREC COPY FILED IN

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. b7D
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS INFORMANT [redacted]. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-1-85 1678 RFP 164

Atlanta, Georgia
June 16, 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF
DATE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

On June 14, 1967, confidential source advised that [redacted]

Classified by 6087
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR

~~SECRET~~
GROUP ONE
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF
DATE

ENCLOSURE

1 - 44 - 1-2252

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 16, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

SECRET

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/15/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-106670
ATfile 100-5586

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/DMS
ON 1/26/89 Carrow/King

b3
b7D
b7E

On 6/14/67 [redacted] furnished the following information:

[redacted]

UNREC COPY FILED IN

100-442529-2253

1- Bureau (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-106670)
3- New York (RM)
(1 - HARRY WACHTEL) (100-148289)
2- Birmingham (RM)
2- Chicago (RM)
2- Cleveland (RM)
2- Louisville (RM)
2- Jackson (RM)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5586)
[redacted]

REC-21

JUN 16 1967

11/26/89 CLASS & EXT. BY 9803 RDP/MBF/JP
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6/15/67

INT. SEC.

Routing Slips Handled

CONFIDENTIAL

CAGS:bjh
(20)

1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

AT 100-6670
AT 100-5586

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

In deference to security of source and fact above information does not represent concrete plan of KING or SCLC this information not being submitted in LHM at this time. X U

b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted]. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]. X U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6/30/67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. D.M. Wells

airtel

To: SAC, New York (100-7629)

From: Director, FBI (61-3176)

THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
7/10-15/67
RACIAL MATTERS

Reurairtel 6/27/67 and Boston airtel 6/21/67.

Bureau authority is granted to confidentially and orally alert Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant Executive Director, NAACP, of the current Communist Party plans relative to his organization's National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, next month.

He should be cautioned that the source of this information is not to be divulged to anyone. He should also be instructed to utilize this information in a discreet and circumspect manner so that the FBI will not be identified as the source of this information.

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

DMW:des
(7)

NOTE:

See Memorandum C.D. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan, 6/29/67, same caption, prepared by DMW:des.

BUFILE YELLOW

100-442529

JUL 5 1967

90
51 JUL 12 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. Sullivan

6/29/67
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. D. M. Wells

C. D. Brennan

THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JULY 10 TO 15, 1967

PURPOSE:

To obtain authority to confidentially advise Dr. John A. Morsell, Assistant Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of the efforts by the Communist Party to pressure his organization into adopting an anti-Vietnam War resolution at its National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts, on July 10-15, 1967.

BACKGROUND:

As you have previously been advised, Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, tried to participate in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Convention in 1966 without any success.

He has recently urged members of the Communist Party to make every effort at this year's National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to get this organization involved in anti-Vietnam War activity. Lightfoot hopes that Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, can be pressured into sponsoring an anti-Vietnam War resolution.

President Johnson, according to a source, will probably address this Convention on the evening of 7/13/67. Because of this, the above information has been furnished to the White House and Secret Service.

On 6/27/67, the New York Office requested that the above information regarding Communist Party plans be orally furnished to Dr. John A. Morsell, liaison contact of that office.

61 -3176
Encl.
100-[illegible] (CPUSA)
DMW:dca

DUPLICATE YELLOW 100-[illegible]

JUL 5 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

57 JUL 6 (7)-7

C. D. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan
Re: THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
61-3176

OBSERVATIONS:

Roy Wilkins has openly taken a stand aligning himself with the Administration's policy in Vietnam. He has also openly criticised civil rights leaders who have attacked the Administration's involvement in Vietnam.

By advising the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People leadership of this communist plan, they would then be alert for any thrust of the Communist Party line at their Convention. It would also help them in their continuing struggle against communist infiltration. In addition, it is felt that this action would enhance the liaison relationship between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the New York Office in the field of racial matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) It is recommended that the New York Office be authorized to confidentially and orally alert Dr. John A. Morsell of the current plans of the Communist Party relative to his organization's National Convention.

(2) It is also recommended that the attached airtel be forwarded to the New York Office.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
ORGANIZATION (CP, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
6/13/67)
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK
CINAL

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) entitled, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 6/13/67." Three copies of the LHM are being forwarded to New York.

The source used is [redacted].

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from WDC in order to help protect the identity of the informant.

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise his future effectiveness. b3 b7D b7E

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

100-442529

5 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089, CINAL) (1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
3 - New York (Encls. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(2-100-8054, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)
3 - Baltimore [redacted] (1 - 100-19876)
RCN:jtk
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

~~100-442529~~

NOT RECORDED
152 JUN 21 1967

CARBON COPY

JUN 30 1967

~~JUN 23 1967~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-3-69-12445

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

June 16, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JUNE 13, 1967

A confidential source on June 15, 1967, advised that a Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission Meeting was held on June 13, 1967 at CP Headquarters, 23 W. 26th Street, New York, New York.

The meeting was called to order by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs of the CP, USA, at 10:30 A.M.

RASHEED STOREY was appointed Chairman for the meeting and SANDY PATRINOS was appointed Recording Secretary.

The following were present:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	RASHEED STOREY
JAMES JACKSON	ALVA BUXEMBAUM
PHIL BART	ED TEIXERA
MILDRED Mc ADOREY	JACOB GREEN
JAMES TORMEY	BILL TAYLOR
PATRICK TOOHEY	SANDY PATRINOS
TOM DENNIS	ED BORTZ
HENRY WINSTON	CARL BLOICE
CHARLENE ALEXANDER	DON HAMMERQUIST
ROSCOE PROCTOR	HOSEA HUDSON
EARL DURHAM	

LIGHTFOOT called on EARL DURHAM to give a report on political activities in Chicago, Illinois.

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JUNE 13, 1967

DURHAM then spoke at length about activities of CP members in Chicago and their efforts to assist various political groups in having Negroes elected to various political offices. DURHAM stressed that Party people and their friends made frequent contact in the ghettos. DURHAM concluded his report by saying that he felt that the party had done some good work in helping to achieve greater Negro representation both at a local and national level.

Discussion on DURHAM's report continued through the rest of the morning and after lunch. The general feeling was that each CP District should act in a similar manner. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stressed the fact that they should set a goal of 20 Negro congressmen within the next few years.

LIGHTFOOT then told the group that the coming summer, which would bring about Negro unrest, might help to assist the Negro to get his rights a great deal sooner than any of them might have hoped in the past.

LIGHTFOOT then proposed that more white comrades should be placed on National Negro Commissions. He stated that only two national Negro commission meetings should be held in a single year but felt that local Negro Commission meetings should be held at least every two months. He suggested that an administrative body be established for the National Negro Commission and felt that MILDRED Mc ADOREY, ALVA BUXEMBAUM, RASHEED STOREY and CARL BLOICE would be suitable selections.

LIGHTFOOT said that he planned to have the minutes of National Negro Commission meetings disseminated to all CP Districts in the future in order that they could be given to other various CP members.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JUNE 13, 1967

LIGHTFOOT also stated that he would like to have the administrative body of the National Negro Commission be empowered to obtain information of interest to Negroes, to print it up and pass it on to the CP membership.

During the discussion that followed, it was further suggested that the Puerto Ricans in New York who were affiliated with the Party, be permitted to work with the National Negro Commission since they had a common goal.

All of the above suggestions and proposals were approved by those present.

At about 2:55 P.M., the following members of the CP Trade Union Commission joined the National Negro Commission meeting:

GEORGE MEYERS, JAMES WEST, IRVING POTASH and GEORGE MORRIS.

GEORGE MEYERS who is Labor Secretary for the CP, USA, told the group about Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Conference which had been held in Washington, D. C., May 26 - 28, 1967.

The NALC is a Negro Labor Organization.

MEYERS told the group that he was pleased with the fact that the NALC was interested in Negro and white unity and he felt that many of the objectives of the NALC were similar to Party objectives.

The meeting ended at about 4 P.M.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 16, 1967

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JUNE 13, 1967

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Harrell
1 - Mr. D.M. Wells

100-472529-

June 28, 1967

THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JULY 10 TO 15, 1967

The following information has been supplied by confidential sources of this Bureau who have furnished reliable information in the past.

Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, recently urged members of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois, to make every effort at the National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on July 10 through 15, 1967, at Boston, Massachusetts, to get this organization involved in anti-Vietnam War activity. Lightfoot hopes that Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, can be pressured into sponsoring an anti-Vietnam War resolution. (C) (U)

Another source advised that he had received information indicating the President, Lyndon B. Johnson, would probably address this Convention on the evening of July 13, 1967. (C) (U)

Other prominent figures attending the Convention will be Hugh Shearer, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and Senator Edward Brooke of Massachusetts. (C) (U)

This same source advised that at most of these Conventions some element of the American Nazi Party, a notorious right-wing hate group, appears to picket or disrupt the Convention in some manner. (C) (U)

To date, no information has been received by this Bureau indicating that the American Nazi Party has made any plans in this regard.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DMW:des
(17)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Classified by 5288/JSR
Declassify on: OADR 4-20-88

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

56 JUL 5 1967

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

XEROX COPIES BEING SENT TO MRS. MILDRED STEGALL, THE WHITE HOUSE; RUSK, SECRETARY OF STATE; ATTORNEY GENERAL; ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL YEAGLEY AND DOAR; SECRET SERVICE; AND THE MILITARY INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.

NOTE:

See memorandum C.D. Brennan to Mr. Sullivan dated 6/27/67, same caption, prepared by DMW:des.

Classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as the sources for the above information are a highly sensitive sources relating to the racial situation.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
6/27/67

Mr. Sullivan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Harrell
1 - Mr. D.M. Wells

C. D. Brennan

THE 58TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JULY 10 TO 15, 1967

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by SP8BJ/RTC~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 4/20/88~~

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval for dissemination is a letterhead memorandum containing the following:

BACKGROUND:

Information has been received from a source indicating that Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, Communist Party of Illinois, recently urged Communist Party members to make every effort at the National Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on 7/10-15/67, at Boston, Massachusetts, to get this organization involved in anti-Vietnam War activity. Lightfoot hopes that Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, can be pressured into sponsoring an anti-Vietnam War resolution. (U)

Another source advised that President Johnson is scheduled to speak on the evening of 7/13/67 at this Convention. Other prominent figures to attend are Hugh Shearer, Prime Minister of Jamaica, and Senator Edward Brooke, (R - Massachusetts). (U)

This source also advised that at most of these conventions, the American Nazi Party, a notorious right-wing hate group, appears and attempts to disrupt the activities. To date, we have received no information that the American Nazi Party has made any plans in this regard. (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

Since this development would be of interest to the President, it is recommended that attached communication be forwarded to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House; Secretary of State; Attorney General; Assistant Attorneys General Yeagley and Doar; ~~United States Secret Service~~ and the military intelligence agencies.

100-442529-644

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOT RECORDED
191 JUN 30 1967

~~91-8176~~
6 - Mpfile 100-442529 (CIRM)
DMW:des (6)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

F B I

Date: 6/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

82-0611
Garrow/King
Classified by 3042 PWT/DB
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88
LEVison 83-1719

b6
b7C

Enclosed are nine copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 694-S* (U) was the source of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. The same source also furnished the information in the characterization of HARRY BELAFONTE.

SA [redacted] observed the lobby at the New York Hilton Hotel on 6/19/67, to determine if STANLEY LEVISON or any other individuals with subversive backgrounds appeared at the reception publicizing KING's latest book. Neither LEVISON nor HARRY WACHTEL were observed at the hotel.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6492 EEP/DMS 4/16/90
11-21-91 E12-11-91 9803 DOJ/OIP 1-23-92
83-1719
82-0611 CN 80,513

Classified by 1359
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

4-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 2) (RM)
4-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM) (43)

NOT RECORDED
198 JUN 27 1967

JMK:pam
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM 1M4 dd
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6 YRS

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUL 3 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF declassification DATE 2/28/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 100-136585

~~SECRET~~

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* ~~(S)~~ (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 20, 1967

Bureau 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

82-0611
Garrow / King
DJus
Classified by 3042 PWT/TDB
Declassify on: OADR 11/21/88
LeVison 83-1719

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 19, 1967, that Joan Daves, publisher's representative for Martin Luther King's latest book, "Where Do We Go From Here?", and Stanley Levison, King's principal advisor, were in contact on that date concerning the book. Daves wanted to apprise Levison of a reception planned for that afternoon at 5:45 p.m. at the New York Hilton Hotel, New York, New York, the purpose being to afford King an opportunity to meet representatives of Harper Publishers, the publishers of his book. Although only eight people were to attend, Daves invited Levison to the reception. She said Harry Belafonte would also be there. S/U

According to Daves, following the reception, King and Belafonte were scheduled to appear on the Merv Griffin television show, a Metromedia production on Channel 5 in New York. S/U

"The New York Times", Tuesday, June 20, 1967, on page 25, an article captioned "Dr. King Deplores 'Long Cold Winter' On the Rights Front" appeared. He is reported to have made the statement that "Everyone is worrying about the long hot summer with its threats of riots." He said, however, that "We had a long cold winter when little was done about the conditions that create riots."

1-26-87 SP4 2 6-20-87 6076
CLASSIFIED BY EXTENDED FOR REASON FCIM 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION #870623

Classified by 1455
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
1/17/74 Mgt/Dalp

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/4/92 6972 EEPlona 4/14/92
82-0611 CR80,513 11-21-91 12/1/91 9803 RDO/DMH 83-1719 7-23-92
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF classification DATE 2/28/74 jgf/mas
~~SECRET~~ GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

100-111125-29

King, the article reported, made these observations during a luncheon on June 19, 1967, while discussing his book, "Where Do We Go From Here: Chaos or Community?". The luncheon was held at Sardi's Restaurant, and was given by Harper and Row, his publishers.

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.

According to Jean Smith, a Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. ~~(S)~~ (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/5/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by SPC BJT Tag
Declassify on: OADR 5/30/85
#245,759

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 5/19/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve (12) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is designated for Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM).

Local military agencies, the U.S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, and the U.S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have been furnished a copy of the LHM.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division have been instructed to report any racial situation immediately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the same.

The following sources were utilized in this LHM:

Source	Identity of Source	Agency
1	[redacted] (X)	G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD
2		

Date Forw. JUN 9 1967

How Forw. RS

By C.A.F.J.

3 - Bureau (Encl 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)
LDJ/nls
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
180 JUN 14 1967

55 JUN 20 1967

Source	Identity of Source
3	[redacted]
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

b6
b7C
b7D

LHM classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources one, six, seven, and eight could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the two-week period from 5/21/67 through 6/4/67 eight potential criminal informants and no potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
June 5, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 Bja/Tas.
ON 5/30/85 #245,759

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 5/12/78 (Lap)
DATE

DECLASSIFIED BY 3832
ON 5/11/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442527

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

[redacted]

II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper of May 11, 1967, page AI, was an article reporting that Marine Sergeant William Hines, a Veteran of 21½ years in the Marine Corps, and his school teacher wife had filed suits totaling $560,000 against twelve trailer parks in Santa Ana, California. He stated he had found trailer space when he had arrived in the area in 1965, but when he left for Vietnam, his wife was evicted. On his return a year later, Hines stated trailer court managers gave every excuse in the world for not renting to Negroes and he had been unable to find space. His attorney, Irwin Gostin of San Diego, stated Hines's problem was especially disturbing in view of his long service to his country.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 11, 1967, page A3, was an article reporting Mayor Samuel Yorty had blamed the bad image of Watts on negative news reporting by news media. Yorty described the image as distorted and complained newsmen passed over the constructive programs in Watts.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 11, 1967, page EI, was an article reporting that Art Kevin, President of the Southern California Broadcasters Association, challenged Yorty's claims (above). He stated Yorty was making allegations without foundations, especially his statement that there would have been no Watts riot without television coverage.

Kevin responded that the rioting was caused by "the troubles overlooked in Watts all these years by the politicians".

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In "The Hollywood Reporter", a Hollywood newspaper magazine of May 15, 1967, page 9, was an item reporting that several Negro writers who were trained in the Watts Writers Work Shop (WWW), and who were the original "Angry Voices of Watts" (which appeared on local television in the recent past), had been selected to go to Canada for five days for the Canadian fair "Expo-67".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 24, 1967, II-2, was an article reporting that Ernest J. Loebbecke, honorary chairman of United Way Volunteers had stated the anti-poverty war "had been less than satisfactory" and costs were extremely high when compared with results obtained. He admitted there were problems beyond the ability of voluntary organizations, but stated the two consequences of Government assistance were a loss of personal involvement and the tax burden. He urged total community involvement with Government programs.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 24, 1967, I-3, was an article reporting that Los Angeles City Human Relations Commission, Commissioner Max Mont had challenged the employment figures issued by H. C. (Chad) Mc Clellan of the Management Council for Merit Employment Training and Research (MCMETR). His group had issued a report that 17,000 Negroes had been hired through his group. Mont stated he believed the claims were exaggerated and wanted to know how many hirings were permanent, and whether the percentage of those hired in Southern Los Angeles had increased in comparison with rising employment throughout Los Angeles. Mc Clellan stated he did not have such figures and never said they did, but they had not found one company which had not increased its minority employment by less than 15 per cent, and some of them had increased up to 150 per cent. He stated there was a waiting list of 5,000 for the four local skill centers financed by the United States Department of Labor, and believed the centers should be enlarged. He stated the cost of solving

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the problem of denying the Negroes equal opportunity in the past would be greater than anyone realized.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-4, was an article reporting that John C. Montgomery, California State Social Welfare Director, believed that 90,000 or about eight per cent of the state's welfare recipients were employable, although this figure varied with estimates by Federal officials. Montgomery stated he was working through H. C. Mc Clellan (above) in an effort to find jobs for those capable of working. Lieutenant Governor Finch indicated he would form a California Job Training and Placement Council. The article concluded something must be done since, at a time of unprecedented prosperity, combined Federal, State and local welfare expenses were at least $1 billion annually.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 25, 1967, page D7, was an article reporting the Federal Government had relented in its plans to cut off funds for job training of welfare recipients. Up to $700,000 would be allocated to Los Angeles County for its operations in the next twelve months, compared to $1.8 million made available last year.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article reporting that opponents of the $1 million youth center offered to the Watts area by Beverly Hills Businessman John Factor, had been threatened by supporters of the project. Mrs. Esther Humphries, one of those who feared the center would disrupt her neighborhood, appeared at a hearing and stated many of those opposed did not appear because of threats, and stated a brick was thrown through her picture window after the first hearing. Mrs. Humphries based her protest on the uncertainty of lasting financial support for the center, as well as the presence of other "adequate" facilities in the area.

John Factor stated he planned to insure the financial health of the center for at least five years, and complained he had had less difficulty organizing the business then in giving away a million dollars.

> On December 26, 1962, John Factor was granted a full pardon by the late President John F. Kennedy, relieving Factor from possible deportation proceedings as an alien who had been convicted in 1943 for mail fraud.

COMMUNITY ALERT PATROL (CAP)

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 23, 1967, page I-2, was an article reporting the CAP had received a grant of over $238,00 from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) to act as a "buffer" between the Los Angeles Police Department and residents of high crime areas. Approximately $78,000 was provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity for training underprivileged youths as auto mechanics. The CAP observed police for about three months during 1966 and assumed responsibility for maintaining order during the Watts Summer Festival (WSF). The Los Angeles Police Department was quoted as indicating some people thought the CAP did a good job and others thought they were "overbearing and officious".

The Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission (LACHRC) commended the CAP after the festival. An HEW spokesman stated it was conceivable that the 20 members of the Patrol, most with police or juvenile records, could serve as "deterrents to delinquency".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article reporting Mayor Samuel Yorty had charged the CAP grant was "political" and was made "almost" without consultation with local officials. He stated he hoped the CAP would use the money constructively or he would demand it be withdrawn. Yorty thought the funds should not have been approved without checking with local officials, and he believed the money could have been used better in a summer youth program.

In the Los Angeles "Herald-Dispatch", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper of May 25, 1967, page 1, was an article characterizing the CAP as "a group of young black nationalists" who were "looked upon with suspicion by responsible members of the Negro community". The article charged that similar to Government programs abroad, the group might be used as a "black Nazi Patrol" or as a "counter-military army" against the Negro community. The article disagreed with CAP action during the WSF, stating that they were "to a man overbearing, obnoxious, and abusive".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 26, 1967, page II-4, was an editorial by Nick B Williams citing "serious questions" raised by the CAP funding. It quoted chairman Elbert Hudson of the Los Angeles Police Commission as indicating they were "greatly disturbed and extremely concerned over the matter". The editorial concluded the money

could be spent in an extended program of youth activities.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 27, 1967, page I-7, Police Chief Thomas Reddin indicated he regretted the funding of the CAP but would try to create a liaison with the group.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 30, 1967, page I-3, was an article quoting Acting Welfare Commissioner Joseph H. Meyers of the Federal Government as stating if Los Angeles Police felt the CAP would hurt rather than help, they might consider withdrawing alloted funds. An HEW official advised that before the CAP received its funds it must meet certain criteria. Meyers said he expected the CAP to report criminal acts of citizens as well as police brutality, however, Ronald (brother Crook) Wilkins, CAP Commander and Assistant Director of the project stated they would not report any criminal acts they might witness. The CAP application for funds was filed by Emeet P. Briggs, serving as a $13,000 a year director of the project.

Venice, California

Venice is an area immediately adjacent to Santa Monica, California policed by the Los Angeles Police Department.

In the "Evening Outlook" newspaper of Santa Monica, California of May 16, 1967, page 17, was an article reporting the first meeting of the Venice Police Advisory Council, wherein residents criticized police for failure to be friendly.

Those present suggested the police take a few minutes a day to visit with residents in a casual friendly way. They also asked for a program to bring youths to police stations to look into the police job and problems. Lieutenant Frank Wysocki, Community Relations Officer of the Venice Division was praised for making positive changes in the division, and Ernest Jefferson of "Project Action" praised police for making efforts to contact residents of the area.

III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On May 12, 1967, source one, a Negro leader in the Southern Los Angeles area stated he could not predict whether a riot could occur this summer, however, stated the youth are frustrated and walking the streets because of mishandling of funds for job training programs. He stated the youth want to take part in all movements of society but feel they are being neglected. He stated the "good" and older people do not want a riot, and all they are interested in is steady employment to provide for their families.

On May 18, 1967, source two and source three, high officials of Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, advised they felt they were "sitting on a powder keg" in the Southern Los Angeles area. Source two stated the main cause for concern was the deep animosity between Negroes and Mexican Americans in the area. He stated many residents of the area are "simply waiting for someone to hand them some money" and are resentful if they have not received anything from the poverty program. Source believed the most probable area for a disturbance was the ten block area around 151st Street and Central Avenue.

On May 24, 1967, source four, a Negro leader in the Los Angeles area stated he believed conditions were less settled than a year ago, but could not predict violence in the near future. Source criticized some Negro youths who were not willing to work and some who resisted legitimate law enforcement no matter what police did. Source believed these would be the type of people involved in any future racial trouble.

On May 31, 1967, source five, a Negro leader in the Los Angeles area stated the group most likely to cause racial trouble would be the "black nationalists" who continue agitating the Negro community.

Ramona Gardens Housing Project Disturbance
May 21, 1967

On May 21, 1967, police responded to a report of a fight between Negroes and Mexican Americans at the above housing project at about 10:45 p.m. At 11:05 p.m. police responded to the shooting of Archie Gonzales, Mexican American youth who was allegedly shot by a group of young Negroes. Four Negro juveniles were arrested in connection with the shooting but were subsequently dismissed.

Tension between the groups remained high throughout the week of May 21, 1967 to May 28, 1967. There were various rumors of possible violence between the two groups, but no subsequent violence ensued up to June 1, 1967. Los Angeles Police Department officers have indicated the situation between the two groups is more serious than generally realized, and every effort is being made to open communications between the two groups to avoid violence.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

National Conference of Negro Elected Officials, aka
California Black Conference,
May 26 -28, 1967,
Los Angeles, California

The above conference was held at Jefferson High School, 41st Street and Hooper Avenue, Los Angeles on the date indicated. Only Negroes were allowed into the conference and all newsmen were excluded. Source seven advised the conference was patrolled by a group of young Negroes allegedly controlled by Ron Karenga, head of "US", a Negro self-determination organization in Los Angeles.

On May 26, 1967 the Los Angeles Police Department received an anonymous call that two bombs were set to go off at the school, however, a search of the school revealed nothing.

On May 26, 1967, source seven advised the conference was picketed by followers of Michael Lasky, General secretary of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist, (see appendix) (CPUSA,M-L) during the evening hours. Numerous prominent speakers appeared at the conference in the course of three days, including State Senator Mervyn Dymally, Stokely Carmichael, former national head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), H. Rap Brown, new national head of SNCC, Georgia Legislator Julian Bond, former aide to Martin Luther King, Reverend James Bevel, Comedian Dick Gregory, Floyd Mc Kissick, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, Hughie Newton, Leader of the Black Panther Party at Oakland, and Nabrwera, Kenya's Ambassador to the United Nations.

[redacted]

Source seven advised 800 to 850 Negroes were in attendance throughout the conference, over 50 per cent of them were young Negroes with "natural" hair styles and beards or whiskers. Source stated several of the speakers stated they were "talking revolution" and most spoke of using illegal activities as a tactic if necessary. Several speakers spoke of arming for self-defense and fighting back.

Source eight, a Negro who attended the conference stated he believed the conference was controlled for the most part by Ron Karenga and John Shabazz of the Nation of Islam (See appendix), who favored a "black nationalist" position.

Source eight stated the younger Negroes in Los Angeles openly supported the black power concept and were prominent in attendance at the conference.

On May 31, 1967, source six, a high official of the Los Angeles Police Department pointed out that the above conference passed no resolution and set up no lasting organization to carry on the thought and ideas presented at the conference.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 19, 1967, page I-12, was an article reporting that Los Angeles had no coordinated plan like that of New York to keep racial areas "cool" this summer if Federal programs do not materialize.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of May 25, 1967, page A1, was an article reporting the paper would have a special "jobs for summer" section to be published in June to help keep Los Angeles "cool". The Sentinel also urged private industry to help such a program.

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page II-1, was an article quoting Mayor Samuel Yorty as stating there was a "false impression" that Los Angeles had no program to keep the city "cool". Yorty stated more than one half million youths would benefit from a variety of activities. He stated he did not like to announce programs until they were assured of success, and stated many of New York's programs have not yet been worked out. He said Los Angeles's programs would be carried out by the City Summer Council made up of officials and community leaders.

Ripley, California

In "The Daily Enterprise" newspaper of Riverside, California, of May 21, 1967, page B1, was an article reporting a series of meetings had been held in Ripley to discuss problems of Negro farm workers in the area. Sidney Wolverton, Executive Director of the Riverside County War on Poverty, stated the first objective would be to acquaint the public with conditions in Ripley. One of the problems in the area is that few of the jobless can quality for welfare. Wolverton and others recommend that welfare be "stretched" to include more people. Welfare spokesman stated some of the people in Ripley are not willing to move to the west end of Riverside County to receive vocational retraining. Mrs. Myrtle Spann, Negro leader of a protest march in Ripley stated she believed a need for help in Ripley was urgent.

IV. IDENTIFIES OF ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to below have been involved in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

(Section II above)

Students of the WWW are expected to represent Watts in the Canadian "Expo 67" during the summer.

The MCMETR is active in seeking jobs for Negroes through private organizations.

The CAP remains active in Southern Los Angeles area.

(Section III above)

CORE, SNCC, US, the NOI and the CPUSA-M-L were all active during the California Black Conference in Los Angeles.

V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals have been involved in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

(Section II above)

H.C. (Chad) Mc Clellan continues to head the MCMETR.

Ronald Wilkins is the Commander of the CAP.

(Section III above)

Ron Karenga of US, and John Shabazz of NOI were active during the California Black Conference in Los Angeles.

Michael Lasky, General Secretary of the CPUSA,M-L picketed this conference.

VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL OFFICIALS.

No change.

VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of May 25, 1967, page I-32, was an article reporting that Stokely Carmichael had stated in a speech at the University of California at Los Angeles that Negroes should take over their own communities. He stated the Black Power Movement was not an attempt to take over the county, but only the Negroes' own communities, so they could bargain with the "white imperialists". Carmichael criticized integration as "impractical and undesirable". He also announced the start of a Negro anti-draft movement this year.

At the California Black Conference (see Section III above), Stokely Carmichael urged Negroes to take control of the education system in their community, demand the languages of "oppressed peoples" be taught, and demand as many black teachers as possible. He urged Negroes to get control of as much housing as possible, and demand business in Negro communities support the communities. Reverend James Beval called upon Negroes willing to go to jail to "awaken Present Johnson to anti-war sentiment". Ron Karenga urged a coalition of Negro groups and suggested using people from the extreme left to the extreme right for their own ends. Several speakers, including H. Rap Brown and Floyd Mc Kissick, urged the formation of a Negro third party, preferably a Black Panther Party. Hughie Newton (above) warned Negroes to arm for self-defense and Tommy Jacquette, Los Angeles "black nationalist" agreed with Newton, stating Negroes must "meet force with force in the dark of night on an individual basis".

VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

Los Angeles, California

On June 1, 1967, source six advised District Attorney Evelle J. Younger had held a high level secret meeting on May 31, 1967 with Negro officials Thomas Bradley, Los Angeles City Councilman; Superior Court Judge Earl Broady, Los Angeles Police Commission Chairman Elbert Hudson and several other Negro leaders.

Younger stated the purpose of the meeting was to seek ways and means of handling some of the more vocal civil rights agitators such as Ron Karenga (above), Tommy Jacquette of the group Self Leadership for all Nationalities Today (SLANT), and Lenier Eggleston of the CAP. Younger indicated he wanted sound advice as he did not want to make any moves threatening racial peace. Those present generally agreed the principal agitator in Los Angeles was State Senator Mervyn Dymally. Those present thought the best way to handle him was to confront him, tell him to cease and desist his agitation, and if he did not cooperate, he would be destroyed politically.

Source six stated it was doubtful this plan would work but at least important Negro leaders are giving consideration to the matter of racial agitation among the Negroes.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigation, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the

information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST (CPUSA, M-L)

On August 24, 1965, a source advised that the West Coast Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (WCPOC) was formed in Los Angeles, California, on August 23, 1965, under the leadership of MIKE LASKY. Although similar in name, the newly organized WCPOC had no connection whatsoever with the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) or the latter's West Coast POC.

On September 7, 1965, the above source advised that a National Conference of the newly formed WCPOC was held over the September 4-5, 1965, weekend in Los Angeles. At that meeting, the name WCPOC was dropped, and the CPUSA, M-L was formed under LASKY's leadership. The CPUSA, M-L has the following aims and purposes:

1. To conduct guerrilla warfare training, including the use of firearms;

2. To organize CPUSA, M-L cells in the South to exploit all "racial situations" that might arise there, to agitate the population, and create situations which would require the use of Federal Troops so that Americans would be fighting Americans;

3. To establish and maintain an accelerated recruiting program to include acceptance of anyone who is an anti-imperialist.

On May 12, 1966, the above source advised that the CPUSA, M-L continued to exist.

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APPENDIX

NATION OF ISLAM

In January, 1957, a source advised that Elijah Muhammad has described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

On April 29, 1966, a second source advised that, Elijah Muhammad is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 Muhammad and other NOI officials, when referring to Muhammad's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam".

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. Muhammad claims to have been selected by Allah, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following Muhammad's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and that the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon".

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised that Muhammad had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATION OF ISLAM

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised that Muhammad had, early in July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to Muhammad, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FBI

Date: 6/2/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

SUBJECT: PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS - PLP
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYairtel and LHM, 5/16/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are twelve copies and one each for the information of Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco of an LHM containing information regarding a PLP flyer prepared by MILTON ROSEN to be distributed to white workers in a follow up of the PLP National Committee's decision to

5 - Bureau (100-437041) (Encls. 12) (RM)
(1 - [redacted]) (VIDEM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Chicago (100-39748) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-63077) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-46282) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-50255) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (100-154786) (VIDEM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1 - New York

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JWR:dje
(13)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
102 JUN 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

87

59JUN 12 1967

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-437041

distribute leaflets to both white and black workers this summer to incite the whites against the blacks and the blacks against the whites.

The source is [redacted]. b7D

This LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by the source could result in identification of this source of continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interests of the US.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 2, 1967

Bureau 100-437041
New York 100-147372

Progressive Labor Party

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) is attached hereto and the source utilized therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 29, 1967, furnished a copy of a letter sent to all members of the PLP Trade Union Section by Walter Linder, PLP National Labor Co-ordinator.

This letter starts with the following paragraph:

"Following is the draft of a flyer to be distributed in several hundred thousand copies in the next few months to white workers, basically where they work. It is in line with a National Committee decision to attempt to answer an apparent ruling class strategey to provoke a race war this summer in order to get workers' minds and actions away from strikes, opposition to the war,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

Progressive Labor Party

"and generally their increasing opposition to the enemy. It is one of a number of things we will be doing in the next few months. (Another piece will be distributed in the Black ghettos; meetings, rallies, etc.) This draft was written by Milt. Pertinent pictures and data will be included. Any comments, suggestions should be sent in by June 2 (Friday) to either Milt or myself at Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, NYC, NY 10003."

The source advised that "Milt", referred to above, is Milton Rosen, President of the PLP.

The draft of the flyer, referred to above, is captioned "War-Makers, Strike-Breakers Plot Race War This Summer" with a subheading, "Dont Be A Sucker!"

The flyer sets forth in part:

"---The politicians in Washington who are controlled by big monopolies like General Motors, Ford, U.S. Steel, General Electric, DuPont, the banks, utilities and the airlines, railroads and truckers need their government in Washington when we fight for our rights. And they need the government in Washington to protect their investments in other countries when workers and poor people in those countries fight for their rights and freedom. Right now, the same strike-breaking, wage-freezing, boss-backed government headed by LBJ is conducting a war of aggression in Vietnam. They are slaughtering thousands of workers and poor people in Vietnam to protect their investments---.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Progressive Labor Party

"This summer the bosses and their stooges in Washington have another dirty job for us to do which will benefit only the bosses. They want us to be bigger suckers than ever. They want us to fight our Black brothers at home. Bosses have been making the biggest profits off of the backs of Black workers for over a century. They (the bosses) love this. They want to keep it that way. For more than a century they have poisoned our minds against Black people. They want us to hate and fight Black workers instead of hating and fighting the bosses. This way they keep the workers divided and weak - Black against white - while they pile up huge profits---

"The bosses, using the government, the papers, TV, radio, etc. are trying to create a wave of hysteria. They want to whip us into a frenzy so that we will go out and kill Black people this summer. This will, the bosses hope, divert us from our own rotten conditions. They hope it will divert us from our growing antagonism to their war in Vietnam, which is killing our children. (After all, the sons of the rich and middle classes have all sorts of deferments, because of being in college, etc.)---

"The bosses will benefit in other ways, too. They will further deepen the divisions between Black and white workers---

"They have killed, beaten, and jailed thousands of us in the past to prevent workers' militancy and unity. This time they want to use us to kill off and beat down one another at home just like they use us to kill and burn oppressed workers in other countries.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Progressive Labor Party

"Don't be drawn into the bosses' plans. We should keep our eye on the ball. Let's fight for higher pay, shorter hours with no loss in pay; militant union leaders who act to organize North and South; for the U.S. to get out of Vietnam now.

"If the bosses draw us into race war this summer, just remember how they will sit back and laugh--how they will laugh and say 'look at the suckers doing our dirty work'.

"Well, it's up to us. We can go on playing the bosses' game, fighting and dying so he can pile up more dough, in other words, be a sucker. Or we can begin to take matters into our own hands. Clean out the mis-leaders in the union. Adopt a fighting program. Unite with all workers for things we all need. If we do this, we can win. We can win enough for all workers. Our labor together with the labor of our Black brothers has created enormous wealth. Black and white workers can start to fight to control and distribute this wealth for the interests of the workers, not the bosses. In other words, start the long, hard job of taking it away from the bosses and placing the wealth and power in our own hands. Let's start this summer. Let's fight the real enemy, the bosses and their boys in Washington."

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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b7C

FBI

Date: 6/1/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-21896)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
IS-C
OO: NEW YORK

Enclosed with this airtel for the Bureau are 12 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) entitled "Negro American Labor Council, National Economic Conference, Hotel America, Washington, D. C., 5/27-28/67." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to WFO, New York and Philadelphia.

The source used is [redacted]. The earliest opportunity to obtain information from source was 5/31/67 due to the source being out of the state, 5/29-30/67.

In order to further protect the informant, the LHM is being shown as having emanated from WDC.

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported by the confidential informant could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

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4 - Bureau (100-432067) (Enc. 12)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-442529, CIRM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(100-153735, CIRM)
3 - Philadelphia (Enc. 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)(1 - 100- , MURELDEEN)
3 - WFO (Enc. 3)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)(1 - 100- , CARL BLOICE)
3 - Baltimore ([redacted])(1 - 100-23443, CIRM)
RCN:jtk
(16)

100-442529-

~~NOT RECORDED~~
202 JUN 8 1967

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 16 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

June 1, 1967

RE: NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL,
NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,
HOTEL AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 27 - 28, 1967

A confidential source on May 31, 1967, advised that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) held a National Economic Conference at the Hotel America, Washington, D. C., May 27 - 28, 1967.

The NALC is a national Negro labor organization.

The source advised that the first day's session began at about 11:30 A.M. with approximately 175 persons in attendance. Among those present were the following individuals known to the source to be current Communist Party (CP) members:

GEORGE MEYERS, CP, USA Secretariat;

JACOB GREEN, Chairman, CP of Maryland;

CARL BLOICE, official representative of The Worker in Washington, D. C.;

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

Mr. and Mrs. JESSE CUTCH;

Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR KNIGHT;

ANGIE WILLIS;

LEO RABOUINE.

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442757-

RE: NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL,
NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE,
HOTEL AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 27 - 28, 1967

After the invocation, the National President of the NALC, CLEVELAND ROBINSON, made a lengthy talk regardng the failure of the AFL-CIO leadership to bring about better working conditions for Negro laborers. He pointed out that this eventually resulted in the formation of the NALC in 1960. He stressed the necessity of a separate labor organization run by Negroes which would be devoted to ending segregation, discrimination and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro masses. He stated that the aims of the NALC were to end joblessness, low wages and other forms of social, cultural and economic deprivations which prevented the Negroes from bettering themselves.

DICK GREGORY, Negro comedian, then spoke. He blamed white leadership in the United States for the economic plight of the American Negro, stating that there was no real interest by such leadership in upgrading of the American Negro. He was opposed to the Vietnam War. He stated that funds spent on the war should instead be spent to help the impoverished Negro masses.

After lunch on the opening day, the conference was broken up into workshops as follows:

1. Jobs and discrimination
2. Poverty and housing
3. Education
4. Women

The above workshops carried on their activities until the early evening of May 27, 1967 and were continued on the following day until about 4:15 P.M. at which time the conference was terminated.

The confidential source advised that under the direction of ANGIE WILLIS, the CP members present during the

conference were broken up into different groups so that at least one CP member could be in attendance at each workshop. These CP members were instructed by WILLIS to guide the discussion in the direction favored by CP, USA policy, in particular Negro and white unity and an early termination of the War in Vietnam. They were told by WILLIS not to push issues, draw attention to themselves or disclose their membership in the CP.

At the close of the conference the NALC leadership urged those present to help recruit new members for the NALC, to build the organization and to continue the fight for better working conditions for all laborers whether they were white or Negro.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

June 1, 1967

Title NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL, NATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, HOTEL AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 27 - 28, 1967

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 6/23/67

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/DND 4/16/90

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

82-0611 CN 801513

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Classified by 3042 PAT/DB
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta concerning a contact between MIKE MILLER and STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

NY 3810-S* was the source of the information in the LHM. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (U)

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
(1 - 100-79303) (COMINFIL CORE) (43)

RM:pam
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/1/88

~~SECRET~~

REC-42 100-442529-1-2254

JUN 24 1967

5 JUL 6 1967

UNREC COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OR [illegible] DATE [illegible]

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted] DATE FORW: 6/28/67 HOW FORW: [illegible] BY: [illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

New York, New York
June 23, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/4/96~~ 4/16/90 6972 ESPLDMS CN 80,513 82-0611
11-2-91 3 12 11 91 RW 10 MRW
9803 RW 10 MRW
83-1719 7-23-92
SP-4 Yum 4 Yllw 2 6-23-87 6/6/90 126-81
EXCLUDED BY REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II, 1-24.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On June 22, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison, advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., was in contact on that date with Mike Miller of the Ford Foundation concerning civil rights matters. (U)

Miller noted that he was optimistic concerning the Ford Foundation grant to the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) to sponsor the operations of CORE in Cleveland, Ohio. This grant will amount to $300,000.00 spread out over two years. Miller was happy over the recent civil rights summit meeting and mentioned that Whitney Young, Executive Director of the Urban League, had warned King and Floyd McKissick, Director of CORE, not to make any anti-Johnson Administration speeches while in Cleveland, Ohio, noting that Young was very close to the Johnson Administration. (U)

Levison assured Miller that there would be no friction between the Cleveland ministers who have been working with King and the people from CORE in Cleveland. Levison was also of the opinion that the reports of a plot to assassinate Whitney Young and Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), by Negro extremists would not increase the white back-lash since the actions of that group was beyond the understanding of rational people. (U)

82-0611 Garrow/King
Classified by 3042 For DB
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88

DATE
SLIP(S) OF
ADVISED BY ROUTING
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
APPROPRIATE FIELD OFFICES

Classified by 1259
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/1/77

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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100-442529-2254

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/30/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Miss Gandy

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b7E

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

CIRM

On 6/28/67, [redacted] advised that [redacted] member of the National Committee of the CP, USA and [redacted] told [redacted] that the CP, USA was sending a man to Washington, D. C., to work in anti-war and civil rights activities in Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1967. [redacted] indicated he did not know the identity of the man being sent. [redacted]

New York requested to be alert for any information re this CP worker and his mission.

In the event the visit of the CP worker actually materializes, WFO will submit an LHM containing his name and available details of his mission [redacted]

REC 20 1 cc 924 GAD EX-103 -4/ -2255

JUL 11 1967

(4) - Bureau
(1-100-138315) (VIDEM)
3 - WFO
(1-100-44061) (VIDEM)
[redacted]
2 - NEW YORK (RM)
CEG:bas
(9)

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/10/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)(43)

SUBJECT: CIRM

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1-100-3-69)(CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)
2 - Baltimore (RM)
( )
(1-100-12076)(GEORGE MEYERS)
1 - (RM)
1 - (RM)
1 - Cleveland (100-)(PHIL BART)(RM)
2 - (RM)
1 -
1 - (RM)
1 -
1 - (RM)
1 -
1 - NY 100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)(41)
1 - NY 100-83317 (HOSEA HUDSON)(41)
1 - NY (41)
1 - NY 100-269 (HENRY WINSTON)(41)
1 - NY 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)(41)
1 - NY 47)
1 - NY (41)
1 - NY 100-15946 (JIM TORMEY)(47)
1 - NY 100-84275 (WILLIAM PATTERSON)(41)
1 - NY 100-13472 (GIL GREEN)(41)
1 - NY 100-80641 (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)(41)
1 - NY 100-153735 (43)

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-69-

REC 53 100-442529-2256

JAH:msb
(27)

16 JUL 13 1967

59 JUL 19 1967

NY 100-153735

Identity of Source: [redacted] (reliable)

Description of Info: Report on CPUSA Negro Commission meeting at CPUSA Headquarters, NYC, on 6/13/67

Date received: 6/13/67

Received by: SA JOHN A. HAAG (oral)

Original location: [redacted]

b3
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Report sent to Miami on 6/15/67 and returned by Miami by letter dated 6/28/67.

A copy of informant's report follows:

NY 100-153735

6/13/67

A CPUSA Negro Commission meeting was held at CPUSA headquarters, New York City, on 6/13/67. Present were:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	JAMES JACKSON
HOSEA HUDSON	JAKE GREEN
ALVA BUXENBAUM	EARL DURHAM
BILL TAYLOR	ROSCOE PROCTOR
SANDY PATRINOS (Secy.)	RASHEED STOREY (Chairman)
HENRY WINSTON	CHARLENE ALEXANDER
PAT TOOHEY	MILLIE MC ADORY
ED TEIXEIRA	JIM TORMEY
PHIL BART	DON HAMMERQUIST

Discussion of report in form of letter to President JOHNSON was led by LIGHTFOOT. Negro foment blamed on statement of government officials, caused incitement and called an attack on ghettos. Government spokemen's attack on MARTIN LUTHER KING's position on Vietnam, criticism of ADAM CLAYTON POWELL represent attack on Negro movement by government. All part of campaign to abandon civil rights legislation, blaming lawlessness of Negro.

There will be a direct effort against the draft. Up to now CP had no position on draft question but will now take strong position against it.

(It is known that a discussion on draft question also came up in meetings of Youth and Peace Commissions of CP.)

Discussion in Negro Commission feels Negroes see a big thing in CASSIUS CLAY's draft protest - as rallying point of Negro Youth. Feel there will be an international campaign to reinstate CLAY's heavyweight title. He will be a rallying point, a symbol on draft question and Vietnam for all youth.

(It was reported that Muslims are urging CLAY join army since position as convicted evader is not to their benefit.)

EARL DURHAM gave 1½ hour report on problems of overcoming Democratic and/or Republican Party machines in the ghetto. The machine is influential. A place where one can go to "kill a parking ticket," get a "kid out of jail"-- patronized by good and criminal alike, consequently hard to convince Negro to fight it.

Negro Commission agreed to concentrate on:

1. Relationship of jobs to a "long hot summer"

2. Draft question

3. Organize resistance to attacks in ghettos by organized government and police brutality

Negro Commission organization:

1. Full Negro Commission will meet twice a year in conjunction with National Committee

2. East Coast Commission members meet every two months

3. Administrative Committee of Negro Commission to function constantly for day-to-day operations

Administrative Committee will be:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
WILLIAM PATTERSON
ALVA BUXENBAUM
RASHEED STOREY
GIL GREEN
SANDY PATRINOS
and GEORGE MEYERS or
JIM TORMEY of TU Commission

4. Minutes of all meetings Negro Commission, East Coast and Administrative Committee to be sent to all district leaders and state Negro Commissions

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/8/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P)

CIRM

ReWFOairtel, 6/30/67. For Boston's info, referenced airtel reported info from [redacted] that the CP,USA was sending a man to Washington, D.C. to work in anti-war and civil rights work during the Summer of 1967.

[redacted]

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[redacted] furnished the following information about [redacted]:

Although [redacted] had said the man was being sent by the CP,USA, [redacted] phraseology was inaccurate because [redacted] has been [redacted] working for Concerned Citizens for Peace, a pacifist organization. He was apparently not sent here by the CP,USA but evidently [redacted]

EX-115 REC 6 100-442529-2257

3-Bureau
1-New York (Info) (RM)
2-Boston
(1- [redacted])
2-WFO
(1- [redacted])
CEG:dan
(8)

JUL 14 1967

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

admitted membership in a CP club in Cambridge, Massachusetts. did not discuss CP participation in civil rights and anti-war activities as such. apparently, main interest will be CP recruitment.

WFO files reflect that

b6
b7C
b7D

WFO files and informants in 1965 were negative.

WFO instituting an investigation of

Boston is requested to furnish WFO any information in their files on

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-26-81 2-1087 6076

Enclosed are nine copies of an LHM incorporating information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office, and two copies are enclosed for the Chicago Office. ~~S~~ (U)

NY 694-S* ~~S~~ (U) was the source of information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. S & U

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (U) ~~(S)~~ S & U

11-21-91 12-11-91 831779 7-07-92 2843 RDD/DMS/jdw CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 ERD/DM6 4/16/90 82-0611 CN 80,513

4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls 2) (RM)
2 - Chicago (100-) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (43)
1 - New York

1 ENCLOSURE

RM:kpm
(13)

11/26/79 CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/DMS REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW 7/10/87

Classified by 3042 OWT/DDB/DMS Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88 Garrow/King 82-0611

Routing slips handled

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

NOT RECORDED 185 JUL 14 1967

CARBON COPY

Approved: JUL 1 1967 Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

JUL 13 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. BU 100-106670
NY 100-136585

New York, New York
July 10, 1967

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

On July 10, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Stanley Levison, advisor to Martin Luther King, Jr., was in contact with Andrew Young, Executive Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) on that date concerning an article which appeared on page 38 of the "New York Times" edition of Sunday, July 9, 1967. This article appeared under the headline "New Left Convention Next Month Will Seek Strategy to Defeat Johnson" and was authored by Donald Janson. The article reads in part as follows:

"CHICAGO, July 8 -- About 200 peace, civil rights and New Left student organizations are being invited to a convention here next month to devise strategy aimed at defeating President Johnson for re-election.

"The convention is being called by the National Conference for New Politics, a liberal antiwar group based in New York City. The five-day meeting will be held at the Palmer House beginning Aug. 31. The keynote speaker at a rally in the Coliseum that night will be the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 MLH/LH FOR 25X1 REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-10-87 1-26-87 6078

Classified by 3042 Rust/DB/DWS
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88
Garrow/King 82-0611

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11-26-91 F12 11-91 9803 RDD/DWS/mlw 83-1719 7-2792
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/98 6442 EEP/DWS 4/16/90
82-0611 CN 80,513

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/mlw
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/10/97
Routing slips handled

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529 —
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

"One question before the convention will be whether to start a third party with Dr. King as its 1968 Presidential candidate. He has said he would not run. U

"Invitations to attend the convention were mailed this week to scores of national and local organizations. The call will be announced at a news conference here Monday. U

"Advocates of a party headed by Dr. King and Dr. Benjamin Spock, the pediatrician who has been a leader of the peace movement, believe it would attract enough Negro and liberal votes to deny the President the electoral votes of some states in a close election". U

Lexison advised Young that he had prepared a statement for release by Martin Luther King, Jr. commenting on this article. The text of the release as prepared by Lexison is as follows: ~~S~~U

"In the Sunday Times of July 9th, a news story under a headline, 'New Left Convention Next Month Will seek Strategy to Defeat Johnson', reports that I am to be the keynote speaker of its rally. The story also declares that one of the questions before the Convention will be whether to start a third party with myself as its Presidential Candidate. The article gives an unmistakable impression of my close association with the Convention and its deliberations. It would be extremely misleading and a distortion of my relationship to fail to correct

these impressions. I am solely related to the convention merely as a guest speaker at its mass rally. My presence there is not an endorsement of any decisions made by the Convention; in none of which shall I be participating. In addition to having no relationship to the general policy or strategy of the organization, I am specifically not involved with any plans to start a third party with myself as a Presidential Candidate. I excluded any such possibility last April and that decision remains unaltered. It would not be possible for the Convention to make plans concerning me since I am in no way subject to its decisions". (U)

Young contended that this statement went too far in that it appears to denounce the Convention. Levison is of the opinion that separation, not denunciation, is the theme and reitereated that a close association of King and this Convention will cause problems for King. Young agreed to furnish this statement to Donald Janson, the author of the original article and requested Janson to have the statement published in the "New York Times". (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/19/67

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Classified by 3642 Burt/Dms
Declassify on: OADR 1/30/89
Harrow/King 80-0611 1-26-81

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 RMS
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, 1-2.4.2
DATE FOR REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 7/19-87
6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-106670
ATfile 100-5586

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

ReATairtel and LHM captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM - C", dated 8/17/66 and 5/10/67. U

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and eight copies, for New York three, and for Chicago two, of LHM. U

Confidential source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] This source on 7/17/67 furnished the brochure referred to. U

(U) Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C" and NY 1190-S*. U

b3
b7D
b7E

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670)
(1 - 100-442529)
3- New York (RM) (Enc. 3)
2- Chicago (RM) (Enc. 2)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-5586)
(1 - 100-6670)

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

AGS:bjn
(12)

NOT RECORDED
198 JUL 27 1967

CARBON COPY

11/2/79 NSA
CLASS. & EXT. BY 3803 MLK
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7/19/87
Reading slips handled

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 CN 80-0611 6972 SEPT Docs 4/16/90

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: [redacted] Sent ~~SECRET~~ (M) Per

Special Agent in Charge

53 AUG 2 1967

AT 100-5586
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] &U

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. &U (U)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
July 19, 1967

~~Garrow~~ / King 82-0611
~~Classified by 3042 PUT~~ / Jones
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 1/30/89

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, currently has available for distribution to interested members of the public a fold-out brochure, the cover page of which sets forth a photograph of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President, SCLC, below the caption, "DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. invites YOU to join him on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in November. 1967 'Come Thou With Us, and We Will Do Thee Good' Numbers 10:29". U

This brochure is prepared in a manner to facilitate mailing and reflects the addressor to be "DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. PILGRIMAGE, Concreta Tours, Suites 202-204, 275 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11213". U

This brochure reproduces the following letter on SCLC letterhead stationery:

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~
~~DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE 3/14/90 6972 EBR/DMS 4/16/90~~
~~82-0611 CN 80,513~~

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ 7N 2/79
~~REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 7/19/87~~
2803 RDD/mlf
Remarked para 2c

~~SECRET~~

Remaining slip handled

~~ENCLOSURE~~
ENCLOSURE

100-106670-

~~SECRET~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

~~SECRET~~ "March 1, 1967

"Dear Friends:

"One of the really memorable occasions of my life was to visit the Holy Land and to see and feel the inspiring land from which our faith burst forth.

"Now I have been asked by my good friend Dr. Sandy F. Ray to lead a tour of pilgrims to the Holy Land, and to preach at services of worship by the Sea of Galilee and on the Mount of Olives. I count this a rare privilege in my ministry, and would like to invite you to join me in this pilgrimage and share in the spiritual renewal which can come from such a venture.

"For years now I have felt that too few were availing themselves of the modern opportunities for travel and experience in other lands, so we have arranged for the tour to visit Paris, Rome and Athens in connection with the pilgrimage. Each city represents one of the great civilizations of history and even a brief visit constitutes an outstanding educational experience.

"We have made every effort to conduct this tour in the most economical manner possible, without sacrificing its content and quality of accommodations in order to make it possible for many to share in this experience.

"World travel is one of the important contributions to the promotion of peace and brotherhood. As we see how people live in other countries, and how mankind has developed through the years we get a new understanding of some of the problems which confront us in our world today. And as we walk where Jesus walked and view the hills and dry places wherein the prophets of old received God's revelation, we will find ourselves lifted to new heights of spiritual consciousness.

"Sincerely yours,

/s/ "Martin Luther King Jr.
"Martin Luther King Jr."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

According to the brochure this pilgrimage has been divided into three separate tours:

"Tour A"
November 6, 1967 - November 20, 1967

"Tour B"
November 7, 1967 - November 21, 1967

"Tour C"
November 8, 1967 - November 22, 1967 u

The cost of each tour is $750. The daily itinerary for each of the three tours is set forth. According to each itinerary, on November 14, 1967, "... all pilgrims will assemble in mass on the Mount of Olives and witness the history-making sermon delivered by Dr. Martin Luther King - truly a sight to behold!" On November 16, 1967, "all pilgrims" will gather together at the Tsema Amphitheatre on the shore of the Sea of Galilee to witness a "awesome spiritual meeting" led by Reverend King. u

A confidential source advised on August 15, 1966, that during the annual SCLC convention held August 8 - 11, 1966, in Jackson, Mississippi, Ralph D. Abernathy, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, informed the SCLC Executive Board that during 1967 Reverend King contemplated engaging in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land as a fund-raising activity for the benefit of SCLC. Abernathy also related that Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel had previously been requested by SCLC to examine the feasibility of this activity and had reported favorably to Reverend King. u

The same source advised on May 9, 1967, that Carol Hoover, Fund-Raising Officer, SCLC, was currently assisting a New York travel agency (identity not known) in arranging details of Reverend King's forthcoming pilgrimage to the Holy Land and also soliciting individuals to participate in the pilgrimage. u

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 19, 1967

Title MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character SECURITY MATTER - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

On 7/12/67 [redacted] advised that [redacted] commented that he had found HARRY WACHTEL to be a difficult person to deal with. [redacted] said he had found WACHTEL to be an extremely domineering person and that on more than one occasion during SCLC staff meetings he, therefore, found it necessary to "set him straight".

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b7C
b7D
b7E

The foregoing is for information.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

C. C. Wick

EX-115

REC 6

100-442529-2258

16 JUL 18 1967

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Detroit (RM)
2- New York (100-153735)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)

[redacted]

AGS:bjh
(9)

1cc 929 GVD

5 JUL 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

VIA TELETYPE

JUL 14 1967

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK 12

359 PM URGENT 7-14-67 JVD

TO DIRECTOR

ATT. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

ON JULY FOURTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, NY TWO ZERO ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED IRVING POTASH CALLED THE ROBERT TREAT HOTEL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, AND REQUESTED A ROOM FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOLDING A PRESS CONFERENCE AT TEN AM, JULY FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN. UPON REQUEST POTASH IDENTIFIED THE ORGANIZATION TO HOLD THE CONFERENCE AS COMMUNIST PARTY. HE WAS ADVISED THERE IS NO ROOM AVAILABLE FOR USE. POTASH THEN CALLED THE ESSEX HOUSE REQUESTING A ROOM AND WAS AGAIN TURNED DOWN. NEWARK WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

NEWARK ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY.

REC 52 100-442529-2259

END

ICC 924 94D EX 101

11 JUL 17 1967

PCR

FBI WASH DC

DCD FTG #12/PCR

57 JUL 20 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/13/67

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau 4/18/67.

No information has been received during the period 4/1/67 - 6/30/67 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC 3 100-442529-2260

EX 101

18

20 JUL 15 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(4)

57 JUL 24 1967

VIA TELETYPE
JUL 15 1967
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TTNGNEW YORK VJBHQNMXQ

P,/6,/6

FBI NEW YORK

4-40 ØPM URGENT MML

TO DIRECTOR -4-

FROM NEW YORK

CIRM, NEWARK RACIAL RIOTS.

REFERENCE NEW YORK PHONE CALLS TO THE BUREAU THIS AM AND PHONE CALL TO NEWARK.

NEW YORK TWO ZERO ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ON INSTANT DATE ADVISED AN UNKNOWN WOMAN REPORTER CONTACTED THE CITY DESK OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ADVISED SHE WAS PRESENT AT A COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE OF THE WORKER OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY THIS AM AND THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM THIS CONFERENCE. SHE STATED THE COMMUNIST PARTY CALLED TODAY FOR THE IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION OF NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR RICHARD HUGHES AND NEWARK MAYOR HUGH J. ADDONIZIO. IF THEY DO NOT RESIGN THEY SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY IMPEACHED. SHE STATED THAT WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, CHAIRMAN, NEGRO AFFAIRS COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SAID

END PAGE ONE

100-442527-2261

REC-25

EX 107

53 JUL 24 1967

11 JUL 18 1967

7-14-67

Vz-14-2

"THERE IS NOT A BLACK MAN IN NEWARK THAT HAS A VOICE IN POLICY MAKING ALTHOUGH THEY CONSTITUTE THE MAJORITY. PATTERSON CONTINUED "NEWARK HAS BECOME THE MOST VICIOUS EXPRESSION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD NEGRO CITIZENS AND "FORCE AND VIOLENCE HAVE EVERYWHERE BECOME THE ANSWER OF GOVERNMENT TO A DEMAND FOR JOBS, HOUSING AND ADEQUATE EDUCATION. PATTERSON CONTINUED "THE LINES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT IS HAPPENING IN NEWARK LIES DIRECTLY WITH HUGHS AND ADDONIZIO AND ADDED THAT A GOOD DEAL OF FAULT "ALSO RESTS SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDER OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON. PATTERSON FURTHER STATED "WE ARE SUPPORTING THE DEMANDS OF THE NEGROS IN NEWARK. THE QUESTION OF THEIR METHODS CAN BE ANSWERED ONLY BY WHAT DO THEY HAVE RECOURSE TO. MY PARTY DOES NOT ADVOCATE FORCE AND VIOLENCE BUT MY PARTY DOES NOT ADVOCATE PASSIVENESS IN THE FACE OF FORCE AND VIOLENCE. WE DO NOT SANCTION

PAGE THREE/THE ACTIONS, WHAT WE SANCTION ARE THE DEMANDS." UNKNOWN REPORTER ALSO STATED THAT THE COMMUNIST PARTY DEMANDED IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL STATE TROOPS AND STATE MILITA FROM NEWARK. UNKNOWN REPORTER FURTHER DECLARED THAT PATTERSON STATED "THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHAT IS HAPPENING IN NEWARK RESTS SQUARELY AND PRIMARILY WITH CITY GOVERNMENT AND MAYOR." WE BELIEVE THAT MAYOR ADDONIZIO SHOULD RESIGN AND IF HE DOES NOT RESIGN A CITIZENS AD HOC COMMITTEE SHOULD CALL FOR HIS IMPEACHMENT. I THINK THE PRESENT SITUATION ALSO CALLS FOR THE RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR HUGHES. ACCORDING TO PATTERSON, HUGHES SAID "WE WILL MEET THIS WITH POLICE ACTION" WHICH MEANS HE WILL MEET IT WITH TERROR. UNKNOWN REPORTER STATED THE COMMUNIST PARTY NOTING THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAD OFFERED GOVERNOR HUGHES AID, IF NEEDED, THE PARTY DEMANDED THAT SUCH A PROMISE BE WITHDRAWN. PATTERSON STATED "PRESIDENT JOHNSON INDICATED TO THE GOVERNOR THAT HE WILL DO ANYTHING THE GOVERNOR WANTS. DOES THAT MEAN HE WILL ADD HIS REPRESSIVE FORCES TO THE

END PAGE THREE

REPRESSIVE FORCES ALREADY USED BY THE GOVERNOR?" THE UNKNOWN REPORTER STATED THAT AMONG THE DEMANDS MADE ON THE PRESIDENT AND THE CITY OF NEWARK WERE THE FOLLOWING:

ONE: IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT OF NEGROES TO POLICE POLICY MAKING BODIES, TO POSITIONS OF COMMAND.

TWO: THE PROCUREMENT OF TEN THOUSAND JOBS FOR NEGRO YOUTHS IN NEWARK TO BE GUARANTEED BY CITY, STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS.

THREE: THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT "COMMANDEER ADEQUATE HOUSING SPACE" FOR THE NEGRO IN NEWARK.

FOUR: A SYSTEM OF FOOD, CASH, RELIEF TO BE ORGANIZED FOR THE NEGROES OF NEW YORK CITY.

FIVE: THE FORMULATION OF A BUILDING PROGRAM IN NEWARK FOR PUBLIC HOUSING, RECREATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

SIX: THE APPROPRIATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS OF TWO POINT FIVE BILLION DOLLARS FOR THAT PURPOSE.

END

RM FBI WASH

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Del ach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Co er
Mr. Ca an
Mr. Co d
Mr. Fel
Mr. Go
Mr. Ro n
Mr. Su on
Mr. Ta l
Mr. Tr er
T lo. B m
Miss H es
Miss G dy

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/14/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM, and for New York two.

Source referred to is [redacted].

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted].

b3
b7D
b7E

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

ENCLOSURE

EX-110

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (100-153735) (RM)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)

REC 53 2262

JUL 19 1967

AGS:bjh
(8)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted], FBI, CID, RAO; FBI by Liaison
DATE FORW: 7/18/67
HOW FORW: hand
BY: Dunwoody

E. G. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
July 14, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 12, 1967, a confidential source advised that as of the middle of July 1967 the New York City Office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) planned to mail requests for financial contributions to SCLC to approximately 50,000 individuals. Source advised this activity by the New York City Office of SCLC is part of the SCLC mail appeal program which is conducted under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

100-442529-2262

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 14, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

VIA TELETYPE

JUL 15 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

8-01 PM URGENT 7-15-67 JCM

TO DIRECTOR -6-

FROM NEW YORK

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~7/15/92 Classified by 10486 DKm/ODR Declassify On: OADR 311,280~~

CIRM, NEWARK RACIAL RIOTS

RE NEW YORK PHONE CALLS TO THE BUREAU THIS AM, PHONE CALL TO NEWARK AND TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DATED JULY FIFTEEN SIXTY SEVEN.

NEW YORK TWO ZERO ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK, ON INSTANT DATE, ADVISED A REPRESENTATIVE OF NYC RADIO STATION WWRL CALLED COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL OFFICE, NYC, THIS DATE AND ASKED FOR COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT REGARDING NEWARK RIOTS. JAMES JACKSON, MEMBER OF COMMUNIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FURNISHED TEXT OF STATEMENT ISSUED BY WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, CHAIRMAN NEGRO AFFAIRS COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICAN, THIS AM AS FOLLOWS: (C) (U)

END PAGE ONE

REC-28 100-442532-2263

14 JUL 18 1967

JUL 19 1967

56JUL 24 1967

EX 101

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

157-6-31

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

PAGE TWO

"THE FAILURE OF MAYOR HUGH ADDONIZIO OF NEWARK, THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS OF THAT STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND TO THE LEGITIMATE DEMANDS OF NEWARK'S NEGRO CITIZENS HAS CREATED A NATIONAL EMERGENCY. NEWARK HAS BECOME THE MOST VICIOUS EXPRESSION OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICY TOWARDS NERGO CITIZENS. FORCE AND VIOLENCE HAS EVERY WHERE BECOME THE ANSWER OF GOVERNMENT TO A DEMAND FOR JOBS, HOUSING, AND ADEQUATE EDUCATION. THE SITUATION IN NEWARK HAS REACHED DISASTER PROPORTIONS. THE NEGRO SECTION OF THAT CITY HAS BECOME A SHAMBLES AND AN ARMED CAMP OCCUPIED BY ENEMY FORCES. THE RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE PLACED SQUARELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE CITY, THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WHO HAVE BARRED NEGROES FROM ALL POLICY-MAKING POSITIONS OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE. NEGRO CITIZENS HEVE BEEN RELEGATED TO THE CATAGORY OF EXPENDABLES AGAINST WHOM A PROGRAM OF GENOCIDE HAS BEEN INSTITUTED. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEWARK CANNOT BE FORCED (U)

END PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

UPON THE SHOULDERS OF ANY NEGRO CITIZEN. A GENOCIDAL ATTACK HAS BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST THE NEGRO AMERICANS. TERROR IN AND THE HORRORS OF MISSISSIPPI OBJECTIVELY DO NOT DIFFER FROM THOSE IN NEWARK AND THE NORTH. JOBLESSNESS BACKED UP BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE CHARACTERIZES THE NATIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO AMERICANS NEWARK MUST BE MADE THE STOPPING POINT OF RACIST TERROR. OUR PARTY THROUGH THE OFFICES OF HENRY WINSTON AND GUS HALL HAS RELEASED TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITIONS TO MEET THE SITUATION IN NEWARK ONE, THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL STATE TROOPS AND STATE MILITIA AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF YOUR PROMISE TO AID THESE ARMED FORCES. TWO, IMMEDIATE SUSPENSION AND TRIAL OF ALL POLICE OFFICERS GUILTY OF CRIMES AGAINST NEGRO CITIZENS OF NEWARK. THREE, PURGE OF THE POLICE FORCE OF ALL KNOWN RACISTS AND FACIST ELEMENTS. FOUR, IMMEDIATE ASSIGNMENT OF NEGROES TO ALL POLICE POLICY-MAKING BODIES AND POSITIONS OF COMMAND. FIVE, IMMEDIATE IMPEACHMENT AND TRIAL OF THE MAYOR FOR DERELICTION OF DUTY. WE DEMAND, ONE IMMEDIATE PROCUREMENT

END PAGE THREE

OF TEN THOUSAND JOBS FOR NEGRO YOUTH IN NEWARK TO BE GUARANTEED BY CITY, AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS; TWO THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMMANDEER ADEQUATE HOUSING SPACE TO MEET THE DEMAND OF ALL VICTIMIZED NEGRO CITIZENS, THAT IS, SPACE IN HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES; THREE, THAT A SYSTEM OF FOOD AND CASH RELIEF BE ORGANIZED TO MEET THE DEMANDS ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS OF ALL VICTIMIZED AND NEEDY NEGRO CITIZENS; FOUR, THE FORMULATION OF A WIDESPREAD BUILDING PROGRAM IN NEWARK OF PUBLIC HOUSING AND EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILTIES, AND THE APPROPRIATION OF TWO POINT FIVE BILLIONS DOLLARS FOR THAT PURPOSE." (U)

JACKSON SAID THAT PATTERSON ALSO STATED THAT NEWARK CITY GOVERNMENT SHOULD NOT BE A WHITE MINORITY GOVERNMENT DOMINATING A NEGRO MAJORITY, BUT THERE SHOULD BE A NEGRO MAYOR AND PROPORTIONATE NEGRO REPRESENTATION IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT. JACKSON SAID PATTERSON CALLED FOR MORE NEGRO POLICE AND FOR PUTTING THE NEGRO GHETTO AREAS OFF LIMITS TO THE WHITE POLICE WHO HAVE HANDLED THEMSELVES IN THIS CRISIS (U)

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

IN SUCH A WAY AS TO DISQUALIFY THEM AS THE PROTECTORS OF THE LIVES AND LIBERTIES OF CITIZENS THERE. (U)

THE ABOVE INFO WAS FURNISHED BY NEW YORK TWO ZERO ONE ZERO DASH S ASTEEISK, AND SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED, ~~"SECRET~~ - ~~NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION,~~" IS DISSEMINATION IS DESIRED. (U)

NEWARK TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED OF CONTENT.

END

RM FBI WASH

cc-Mr. Putnam

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/17/67

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 5/29/67.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:jab
(3)

EX-110
REC-60 100-442529-2264

16 JUL 19 1967

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

VIA TELETYPE
JUL 14 1967
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK ---15---

7-10 PM URGENT 7-14-67 JVD

TO DIRECTOR

ATT-DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735)

CIRM

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE, JULY FOURTEEN , SIXTY SEVEN.

ON JULY FOURTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, [redacted] ADVISED THAT DANIEL RUBIN, NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONAL SECRETARY, CONTACTED THE NEWARK EVENING NEWWS AND STATED IRVING POTASH, SPOKESMAN FOR THE NEW JERSEY COMMUNIST PARTY, WILL HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE ON NEWARK RIOTS AT TEN AM, ON JULY FIFTEEN, SIXTY SEVEN, AT CPUSA HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY. WILLIAM PATTERSON, CHAIRMAN, NEGRO AFFAIRS COMMISSION, WILL ALSO BE PRESENT.

BUREAU AND NEWARK WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

NEWARK TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED

END

RM FBI WASH

RWF FTB WASH

Xerox - 2

REC 55 100-[illegible]-7265

16 JUL 20 1967

62 JUL 21 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/17/67

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 4/19/67.

No pertinent information has been received by the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

-2266

REC-60 JUL 20 1967

INT SEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-05

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/18/67

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 4/28/67, at Buffalo.

Informants and sources at Buffalo have reported no information indicating Communist Party activity in captioned matter with regard to Strategy, Tactics or Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations.

It has been periodically reported by [redacted] b7D that a CP club, concerned with Negro matters, has been formed as the third CP club in Buffalo, but this informant has also stated that leaders of this club and the Party have agreed they would not be accepted in the Negro community in Buffalo. Therefore, they have decided to meet and study and prepare for a time when they will be able to go out and work in the community.

In view of the above, no report will be submitted at this time by Buffalo UACB. Buffalo will maintain attention to this matter and submit appropriate communication to reach Bureau by 11/1/67.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo
KPG;rlk
(3)

ST 102 REC 21 100-442529-2267

18 JUL 20 1967

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 1 1967

VIA TELETYPE
JUL 16 1967
ENCIPHERED

V,/6

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW YORK

11:15AM 7-16-67 MML

TO DIRECTOR -8-

FROM NEW YORK (100-153735) 2P

CIRM.

b7D

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY SEVEN, [redacted] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF) WAS PLANNING A PICKET DEMONSTRATION REGARDING RECENT NEWARK RIOTS AT THE NEWARK, NEW JERSEY CITY HALL ON SUNDAY, SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY SEVEN. SOURCE SAID YAWF WAS TO MEET AT FIFTY EIGHT WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, AND THEREAFTER GO BY PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO NEWARK. PICKET WAS SET TO START AT ONE PM. SOURCE DID NOT KNOW NUMBER OR MEMBERS TO PARTICIPATE IN PICKET BUT THOUGHT DEMONSTRATION WOULD BE SMALL.

END PAGE ONE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442954

100-442527-2268

REC-56 100-442527

EX 101

14 JUL 19 1967

JUL 20 1967

JUL 25 1967

PAGE TWO

SOURCE WILL ATTEND PICKET.

LEAD:

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. ALERT LOCAL AUTHORITIES REGARDING PLANNED PICKET.

NEWARK TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED.

END

MLT FBI WASH D C

Xerox for Mr. Trainor

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/21/67

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ C
(OO: New York)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau 4/21/67.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-108

REC-9 100-442529-2269

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

TAS/mpt
(3)

JUL 24 1967

57 AUG 1 1967

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/67

FROM : SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 4/13/67.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced KClet. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:B
(5)

REC 82 100-442529-2270
ST-AM 24
18 JUL 21 1967

54 JUL 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/18/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re NY telephone calls to Bureau, 7/15/67; NY telephone call to Newark, 7/15/67; and NY teletype to Bureau, 7/15/67, concerning a conversation between an unknown person from New York City Radio Station WWRL and JAMES JACKSON, a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, which took place on that date.

Enclosed are ten (10) copies for Bureau of an LHM, incorporating information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies of said LHM are enclosed for the Newark Office.

NY 2010-S* is the source of information set forth in LHM.

[redacted] is the source who furnished the information used to characterize JAMES JACKSON. b7D

ENCLOSURE

100-442271

REC-41 12 JUL 19 1967

EX-105

(4) - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
2 - Newark (Encs. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (100-84275)
1 - New York (100-16785)
1 - New York

JLL:lls
(10)

CC - Wick AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted]: CSD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 7/20/67
HOW FORW: Hand
BY: [signature]

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 27 1967

ICC ATTACHED 924 FBD

NY 100-153735

This LHM is being classified, "~~Secret - No Foreign Dissemination~~", because it contains information from NY 2010-S*, the source close to the activities of the Communist Party in New York City, who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 18, 1967

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On July 15, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had learned of a conversation between an unknown person, who was an employee of New York City Radio Station WWRL, and James Jackson, a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 27, 1966, James Jackson was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, held at New York City, from June 22 until June 26, 1966.

The aforementioned conversation concerns a statement issued by William L. Patterson, at a Press Conference at the Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, on the morning of July 15, 1967, concerning the civil disturbances in Newark, New Jersey.

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

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333DEC 30 1970

100-442529-2211
ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

On September 24, 1961, "The Worker", on Page 11, refers to William L. Patterson, as the"Chairman of the New York State Communist Party".

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist publication.

Jackson said the statement issued by Patterson in effect said, "The failure of Mayor Hugh Addonizio of Newark, the administrative officials of that State and the Federal Government to respond positively to the legitimate demands of Newark's Negro citizens, has created a National emergency.

"Newark has become the most vicious expression of Governmental policy towards Negro citizens. Force and violence has everywhere become the answer of Government to a demand for jobs, housing, and adequate education.

"The situation in Newark has reached disaster proportions. The Negro Section of that City has become shambles and an armed camp occupied by enemy forces. The responsibility must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the officials of the City, the State and Federal Government, who have barred Negroes from all policy making positions of any significance. Negro citizens have been relegated to the category of expendables against whom a program of genocide has been instituted.

"The responsibility of Newark cannot be forced upon the shoulder of any Negro citizen. A genocide attack has been launched against the Negro Americans. Terror in and the horrors of Mississippi objectively do not differ from those in Newark or the North. Joblessness, backed up by force and violence, characterize the National attitude toward Negro Americans. Newark must be made the stopping point of Racist Terror".

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

"The Communist Party has released to President Johnson, the following proposals to meet the situation in Newark:

1. The immediate withdrawal of all State Troopers and State Militia and the withdrawal of your (President Johnson's) promise to aid these armed forces.

2. Immediate suspension and trial of all Police Officers guilty of crimes against Negro citizens in Newark.

3. Purge of the Police Force of all known Racists and Fascist elements.

4. Immediate assignment of Negroes to all police policy making bodies and positions of command.

5. The immediate impeachment and trial of the Mayor of Newark for dereliction of duty.

"We further demand:

1. Immediate procurement of 10,000 jobs for Negro youths in Newark to be guaranteed by City, State and Federal Governments.

2. That the Federal Government commandeer adequate housing space to meet the demands of all victimized Negro citizens, that is to save space in hotels and apartment houses.

3. That a system of food and relief be organized to meet the demands on an emergency basis of all victimized and needy Negro citizens.

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

"4. The formulation of a widespread building program in Newark of public housing, educational and recreational facilities and the appropriation of 2.5 billion dollars for that purpose".

Jackson further said that Patterson also stated that the Newark City Government should not be a white minority Government dominating a Negro majority and there should be a Negro Mayor and proportionate Negro representation in the City Government.

Jackson said Patterson called for more Negro Police and for putting the Negro Ghetto areas off limits to the white police who have handled themselves in this crisis, in such a way as to disquality themselves as the protectors of the lives and liberties of the citizens there.

The source further advised that at the aforementioned press conference held at Communist Party Headquarters in New York City, it was stated that the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, Hugh J. Addonizio, as well as the Governor of that State, Richard J. Hughes, should be forced to resign their respective offices, and if they do not do so, they should be impeached.

The source continued that it was further stated that blame for the disturbances in Newark, New Jersey, "rests squarely on the shoulders of Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States".

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **DIRECTOR, FBI 100-442529**

DATE: **7/20/67**

FROM : **SAC, HONOLULU 100-6356 (RUC)**

SUBJECT: **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS - C**

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

REC- 60 — 2292

JUL 24 1967

cc 924 919

2 Bureau (RAM)
1 Honolulu
LSB:GHP
3

90

57 AUG 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/20/67

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL 11-21-91 & 12-11-91 9803 RDD/OM/SLW 7/21/92 83-1719 (Priority)

82-0611

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 ESR/OWS 4/11/90 82-0611 80513~~

~~Classified by 3025 RUTDB SWS Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: ~~C~~ CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~ SP4 JMT/Bdd
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ 2
~~FCIM~~ 1.2.1.2
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~ 7.20.67 #87063

607 C

Do not disseminate to Dept & WH
SE WH 7/21/67

ReNYteletype to Bureau dated 7/19/67, concerning a conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. and STANLEY LEVISON on 7/19/67.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of an LHM incorporating the information contained in referenced teletype. Two copies of this LHM are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

NY 3810-S* was the source of information set forth in LHM. (S) (U)

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret - No Foreign Dissemination"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF~~ declassification DATE 2/28/79 JMT/us

4 - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-106670) (Encls. 2)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVINSON) (#43)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (#43)
1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL, SCLC) (#43)
1 - New York
2 - Newark

AGENCY: ACSI, CNT, OSI; SEC. SER:
JLL:dll (11)

~~EX-115~~ REC 10 100-442529-2273

DATE R[illegible]
HOW FC[illegible]
BY: [illegible]

RIS
JUL 21 1967

CC AT + LHM 924 9TD

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 31 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 1255
Exempt from GDS, Category 4
Date of classification indefinite
12/31/77 JMT/alp

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCS FILED IN 100-106670-1

STANLEY LEVISON, who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and Communist influence thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~Secret~~ - ~~No Foreign Dissemination~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 20, 1967

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP HQ 4/16/90 82-0611 CN 86,513

Communist Influence In
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On July 19, 1967 a first confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised he had learned that a conference had taken place that date between Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Joan Daves, a literary agent in New York City who is Martin Luther King's publisher's representative and Stanley Levison. (U)

A second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964 he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position. His differences with the CP however are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

The first source advised that during the course of the aforementioned conference King mentioned that he was left $11,000 by a man from Baltimore, Maryland who had recently died. Levison and Daves both advised King not to put the $11,000 into the SCLC treasury but to keep the money himself. (U)

~~Secret~~ - ~~No Foreign Dissemination~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Classified by 3042 PUT/DB
Declassify on: OADR 11/29/88

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Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE
COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 30 1970

100-442529-2273

ENCLOSURE

Communist Influence In Racial Matters ~~SECRET~~

The first source continued that King stated he was not concerned about building a big personal bank account but he did worry about his family's well-being.

The first source then stated that Levison said that he had heard that Hermine Popper (who has edited books published under King's authorship) has been making statements to the effect that she wrote King's books and has also said publicly "Martin Luther King can't write you know".

The first source stated that King, Levison and Daves all agreed about Hermine Popper should no longer be allowed to edit King's books in the future.

Levison then indicated that he was concerned about King's failure to make any statements dealing with the racial disturbances in the Newark, New Jersey area.

King stated he had been considering the aforementioned and that he believes there will be more situations similar to Newark, New Jersey this summer and maybe they will be even worse in the month of August because it is hotter then. King advised he is very worried about the situation in Chicago, Illinois, and has been considering making a major statement about riots in Chicago and what our country is to do about them.

The first source stated that King further advised he cannot make a statement merely condemning riots but must condemn the conditions which lead to riots and the fact that not enough is done to better these conditions.

Levison suggests that King advocate a program with dramatic qualities such as suggesting that a program similar to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) of the 1930's be implemented by the Federal Government to employ jobless youths.

The first source stated that Levison continued by saying that the WPA program worked in the period when the United States was almost bankrupt and should work even better now when the country is "almost sick with money".

Communist Influence In Racial Matters ~~SECRET~~

King stated he believes Levison's idea has merit and that he will call upon the Federal Government to do something about it. The first source stated that then Levison reminded King that President Lyndon B. Johnson is familiar with the activities of the WPA and will be interested in the idea.

King suggests that he will make a public announcement on the foregoing at a press conference. Levison according to the first source suggested to King that King utilize television to make any public announcement concerning his ideas.

The first source continued that Levison and King agreed to discuss in more detail matters concerning racial disturbances in the immediate future.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-66)

Date 7/21/67

To:

[X] Director — FILE [redacted]file 100-442529 / NYfile 100-153735

Att.: DOMESTIC INTELL DIV

Title CIRM

☐ SAC

☐ ASAC — IS - C

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent — (OO: NY)

☐ SE

☐ IC — RE: NY airtel and LHM dated 7/20/67

☐ CC

☐ Steno

[X] Clerk ☐ Rotor #:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-26-81 BY 6076 SP

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline ____	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ See me
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials ____
☐ File	to ____
[X] For information	☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Handle	☐ Submit report by ____
☐ Initial & return	☐ Type
☐ Leads need attention	

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Two copies of referenced airtel and LHM have been forwarded to the Newark Office by routing slip. Bureau please note on your copies of airtel above distribtuion to Newark.

Rm

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

____ See reverse side

Office NEW YORK

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES G[illegible]NT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/67

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 4/26/67.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

100-442529-2294

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/mcl
(4)

REC-34 100-442529-2294

JUL 24 1967

[illegible]

[illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(100-442529)

DATE: 7/21/67

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On 7/20/67 [redacted] advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

The foregoing is for information.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-6-84 BY SP6 BJG

(2)- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted]

EX-110

REC- 60 100-[illegible] 1-2275

AGS:bjh
(8)

9 JUL 25 1967

55 JUL 31 1967

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," BuFile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the document is enclosed. b3 b7D b7E

THE ENCLOSURE SHOULD NOT BE MARKED IN ANY WAY.

(3) - Bureau (Encs.6) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

1CCAT + 1CC Enc.
924940

REC 30 100-442529-2276

JUL 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JUL 28 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
July 21, 1967

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on July 21, 1967, made available the following document:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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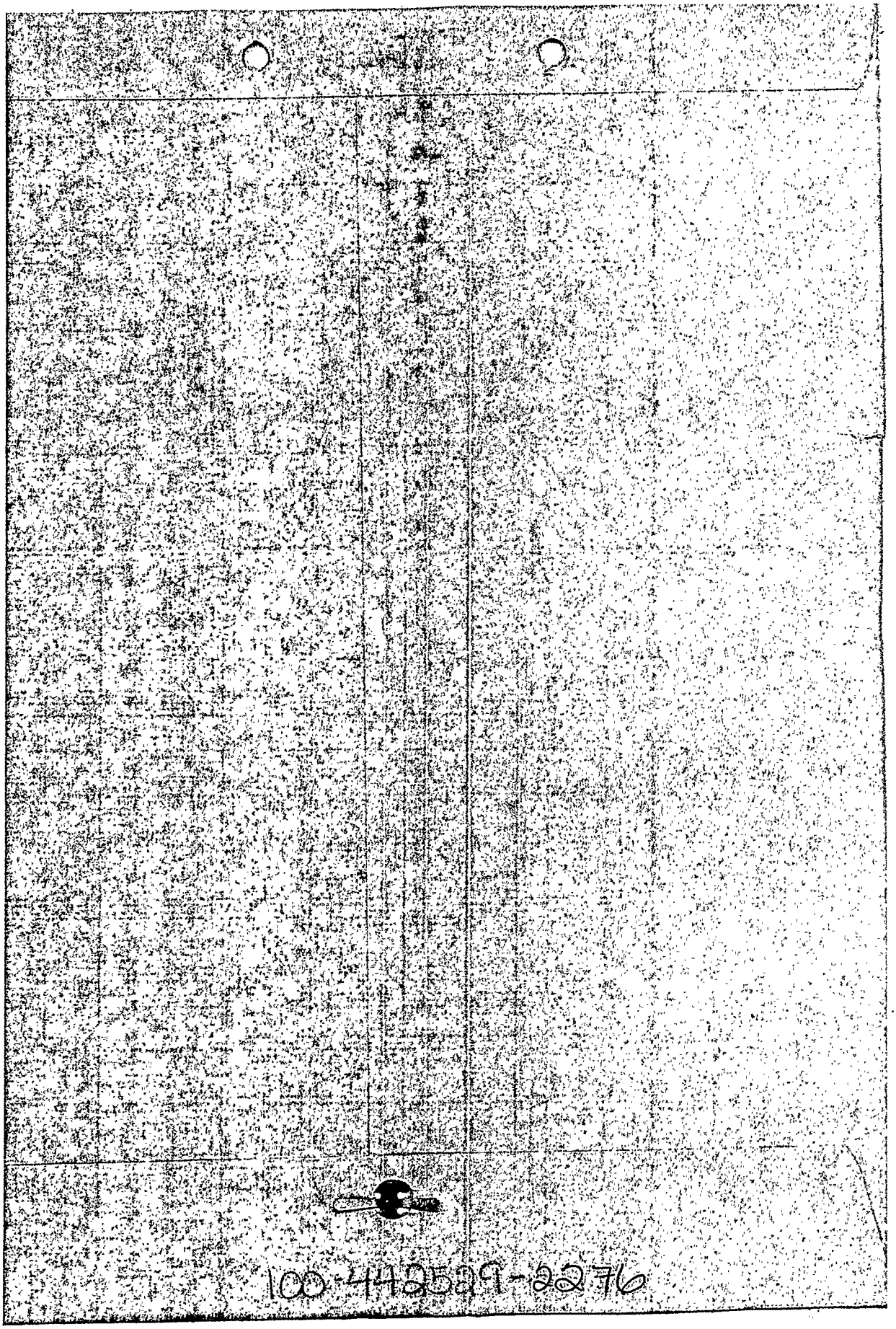
100-412539-417

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


100-448599-2276

Proposals on Long Hot Summer and Beyond

(Background document used at the June 1967 National Committee meeting and based on the Report of Comrade Hall and the special remarks of Comrade Lightfoot on this subject.)

1. The Communist Party, U.S.A. urgently calls for immediate mass action against a conspiracy afoot in our land to provoke and slaughter Negroes in the ghettoes this summer who are desperately struggling for their just demands, to end decades of black oppression and to achieve full equality--economic, political and social--denied them through the centuries.

This conspiracy is directed by fascist and pro-fascist circles in our country who are fanning racism to an extreme degree. It is aided and abetted by inaction on the part of government to use its power to enforce existing laws at a time when there is a growing fascization of the administrative apparatus in terms of policy and its execution and when in many areas of the country there is a complete breakdown of law whenever racists attack Negroes.

This is one phase of the attack against the democratic movement as a whole, which begins with an attack upon its most militant sector, the Negro Freedom movement.

The attack is many-sided:

A. The effort to destroy the civil rights movement by splitting the alliance between black and white, that is, Negro, labor and the white liberals.

B. To prevent the development of a needed growing consciousness to press more vigorously the fight for economic equality in industry, and to undertake aggressively the fight to organize the unorganized, North and South.

C. To retard and/or halt the developing movement for independent political action by various techniques, including -

D. Instituting a reigh of terror in the ghetto gy legal and extra-legal machinery.

There is an urgent requirement to improve qualitatively and extend the fight against racism within the labor movement and to raise the struggle in a new way among white liberals to show that this counter-offensive against the Negro people at home is related to the counter-offensive of U.S. imperialism against peace, national liberation and socialism in the sphere of foreign policy.

Equal rights for the Negro people is the Achilles heel of imperialist reaction. It is the link in the chain which must be fashioned if democracy for all is to be maintained and extended.

The Party, therefore, can make a contribution which can explain more clearly the apparent contradiction and confusion, and point the way to the development of a successful campaign to defeat these reactionary aims of imperialism.

2. Basic in this respect is the need to recognize two stages in the evolvement of this policy.

The first was the class necessity of imperialism to wear the false garb of justice and equality in order to shield its imperialist policies of penetration of the colonial world and the building of military bases all around the globe.

In this particular it was necessary for the ruling class to win white masses, especially the liberals, to support its policies of legal equality. The limited concessions by imperialism on this front temporarily merged with the just and continuing struggle of the Negro people for equality, resulting in a great growth of the Civil Rights movement.

This explains the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on school desegregation, the granting of token concessions--the passage of three civil rights laws, the joint action of all three branches of the Federal government in promulgating legal actions and token concessions--economic, politican and social--which affect primarily sections of the middle strata while the basic conditions of the Negro masses continue to deteriorate.

The second stage reflects an advanced period and a more clearly defined counter-offensive in which government attempts to assume the role of a benevolent and neutral arbiter in a struggle which supposedly no longer is directed government, but assumes the form of a fight against prejudices which "flow from customs and mores among poor whites."

Basing its policies on token concessions, the Johnson Administration attempts to subordinate the Civil Rights struggle to its war policies. But there exists a growing and stubborn opposition to those policies together with efforts to achieve greater independent political unity and actions.

The Johnson Administration's response is swift. It undertakes to break the democratic alliance for equality by splitting the white liberal masses from it on the one hand and, on the other, to sow dissension and try to split from within the unity movement of the Negro people.

Such is the meaning of Paul Douglas' attack upon Martin Luther King.

The same is true of the statement, "Crisis and Commitment" as well as the initiative seized by the Democratic Party's national committee to organize a conference of all elected Negro Democratic officials, etc., etc.

It is false to assert that the long, hot summer conspiracy is directed solely against 3 per cent of the Negroes who are in the ghetto. What is being planned is an attack upon all class strata among the Negro people, the brunt of which will be directed against the basic mass of the Negro people.

The tasks within the ranks of the Negro people are clear.

The more difficult task, and the job that must be tackled without delay, is to win an active struggle the white democratic masses and liberals in defense of the Freedom struggle.

This special task must be boldly undertaken by our Party.

3. Let us repeat a truism which requires great alertness on the part of Communists.

The ruling class - ever seeking to conserve its undivided power and add to its profits - has continued to demonstrate its commitment to the all-sided exploitation and oppression of the 22 million Negro Americans. Because of the advance of the Negro Freedom movement it combines terror with minor concessions to sustain the system. In this regard use is being made of white liberals.

White liberals are often found to be exploiting and abusing their positions in the coalition of allied and associated forces who have related to the equality and freedom movement of the Negro people: they are often guilty of holding back of reining in the militant mass thrusts of the movement. They often impose heavy obligations upon Negro leaders to endorse or support diversionary and unrelated matters of their primary allegiance, as the price for white liberal support to specific programs in the cause of the struggle for Negro rights. They often use their financial resources for dictating to and seeking to dominate the Negro movement through this or that Negro - or institution in need of liberal white patrons.

White liberals among the forces allied to the Negro freedom movement often play a role in connection with it as classical social democrats play in respect to the labor movement.

Their weight is cast on the side of conservatism, tokenism, and eliteism (as against mass involvement, mass actions, mass methods and tactics of struggle); and they often divert from program emphasis upon the mass needs, the issues and demands of the masses.

The white liberals exhibit a curious admixture of humanitarian concern and paternalism. Actually this is a specific form in which white supremacy ideas are dressed in liberal garb. This form must be understood if labor-progressives are to have their policies based on realities and help weld democratic unity against reaction.

We single out the manifestations of racist prejudice and white chauvinist practices of the white liberal because this is the level and form of assumption of race superiority and race prejudice which is currently a major danger and obstacle to the mass consolidation of the required bonds of unity and confidence within the peace movement and the movement for independent progressive political action. This is no less the case in the trade union movement and it is an inflamed and urgent question in the youth movement.

It follows from this that the National Committee authorizes the Secretari to prepare without delay a complete plan of work, including ideological, political and organizational tasks for the Party as a whole. This must be done in order to heighten the understanding of the need for a campaign that will result in a mass breakthrough among the white masses on these questions.

Such is the essence of Internationalism which, when concretely applied, guarantees the maximum development of black and white unity.

4. The elements of this kind of program can be found in the open letter to the President of Henry Winston and Gus Hall:

"We can prevent the summer slaughter.

"People of America, Black and White!

"The forces exist to reject this way of life if all who are opposed to racism and war act together.

"To bar the way to such a way of life Americans must act to STOP THE SUMMER SLAUGHTER threatening our Negro ghettos.

"This cannot and MUST NOT be left to the heroic people alone to do. This fascist-like way of life threatens all Americans, white as well as Negro. It demands united action of all who want peace and democracy and particularly the great peace and freedom coalition which brought more than half a million people onto the streets on April 15.

"For the fight for peace and the fight for freedom are ONE, as tens of thousands of militant Negro freedom fighters and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Stokely Carmichael and Muhammad Ali are demonstrating. THEIR UNDERSTANDING AND UNITED STRUGGLE NOW MUST BE MATCHED BY MILLIONS OF WHITE FIGHTERS FOR PEACE IN THE CHURCHES, UNIONS, IN OUR COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS AND IN COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

NY 100-448-685

"THE CRISIS CALLS FOR UNITED ACTION OF ALL FORCES ON THE LEFT REGARDLESS OF DIFFERENCES.

"AND IT ESPECIALLY CALLS FOR THE MOST SELF-SACRIFICING ALL-OUT EFFORTS OF EVERY COMMUNIST TO WORK TIRELESSLY TO UNITE ALL AMERICANS OF CONSCIENCE, NEGRO AND WHITE, TO ACT AT ONCE.

"PRESIDENT JOHNSON MUST BE TOLD HE WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR TAKING ALL MEASURES TO STOP THE IMPENDING SUMMER SLAUGHTER IN THE GHETTOES.

"NOTHING LESS THAN THE ENDING OF THE WAR IN VIETNAM AND USING THE BILLIONS WASTED IN DESTRUCTION AND DEATH FOR LIFE AND CONSTRUCTION WILL MAKE POSSIBLE MEANINGFUL SOLUTIONS OF THE CRITICAL PROBLEMS OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY THOSE LIVING IN THE GHETTOES.

"THE COMMUNIST PARTY PROPOSED IN 1964 A $15 BILLION A YEAR PROGRAM FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND REHABILITATION OF THE GHETTOES. BUT EMERGENCY STEPS CAN AND MUST BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

"Emergency Program

"Toward this goal we propose an Emergency Program to include:

"1. An immediate $5 billion appropriation for a SUMMER JOB AND RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM for our Negro ghettoes.

"2. Immediate Federal intervention in Cleveland to RECONSTRUCT THE HOUGH AREA and to protect the Negro people of that city from threatened police and vigilante violence.

"3. Federal prosecution of those responsible for the police and National Guard assaults on Negro colleges in Texas and Mississippi. Release of all Negro students jailed in these unprovoked attacks and full restitution for personal injury and property damage. Federal guarantees against any recurrence of attacks.

.Prompt Federal action aganist the National Riflemens Association for its incitement to racist vigilanteism and against all other bands organized to foment and perpetrate assaults on the Negro people.

.The immediate seating of Representative Adam Clayton Powell and a halt to legislation in Congress perpetuating racial gerrymandering of Congressional districts.

. Restoration of Muhammad Ali's legitimate title and cessation of the persecution and harassment of all militant Negro peace and freedom fighters."

---

5. The Party must undertake a vigorous struggle in its ranks against white chauvinism in whatever guise it may appear and that fight should be developed around the following 6 points contained in Comrade Gus Hall's report:

a. Mass distribution of the open letter in every district.

b. Organization of a national conference and of conferences in every district on the basis of the new tasks and problems in the struggle for Negro Freedom.

c. The holding of a state committee meeting in the nearest future in every district to discuss the following:

1. The initiation of struggles among white citizens against the racist campaign, and

2. Initiation of struggles around the most burning issues of the ghetto;

d. That at the proposed national party conference on trade union work, a concrete plan be worked out to break down racist barriers within the unions.

e. That we organize and initiate statements, especially on those points where the struggle for Negro rights comes into collision with the war policies of the Johnson Administration.

# # #

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 4
Page 87 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
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SAC, New York (100-153735) 7/20/67

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Rozamus

CIRM

Reurform FD-306, dated 7/6/67 prepared by SA John A. Haag, which enclosed statement by [redacted] concerning CPUSA and "Black Power."

b7D

The FD-306 should be used only for channelization of information and not for referral of information to the Bureau. Referenced material is being maintained in the Bureau; however, you should resubmit the pertinent information contained therein in a letterhead suitable for dissemination.

MJR:sss
(4)

NOTE:

The FD-306 is used for channelization of information in a field office. New York Office used the form to forward a report by [redacted] Material is not suitable for dissemination.

ST-104

REC 82 100-442527-2277

MAILED 6
JUL 19 1967
COMM-FBI

JUL 26 1967

54 AUG 1 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Cover Sheet for Informant Report or Material
FD-306 (3-21-58)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 7/6/67

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b7E

Date received	Received from (name or symbol number)	Received by
6/13/67	[redacted]	SA JOHN A. HAAG

Method of delivery (check appropriate blocks)

[X] in person [ ] by telephone [ ] by mail [X] orally [ ] recording device [ ] written by Informant

If orally furnished and reduced to writing by Agent:

Date

Dictated _____ to _____

Transcribed _____

Authenticated by Informant _____

Date of Report: 6/13/67

Date(s) of activity: 6/13/67

Brief description of activity or material

Report on CPUSA and "Black Power"

File where original is located if not attached: [redacted]

Remarks:

Report sent to Miami on 6/15/67 and returned by Miami by letter dated 6/28/67.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Miami [redacted] (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-)(ROSCOE PROCTOR)(RM)
1 - [redacted] (INV)(41)
1 - NY 100-16785 (JAMES JACKSON)(46)
1 - NY 100-153735 (43)

JAH:msb
(7)

Block Stamp

100-442529-1-2444 5-10K

ENCLOSURE

6/13/67

"Black Power"

CPUSA has no formal position on "black power," but in fundamental outlook it must be opposed to it.

The CP is reluctant to break with the conservative Negro leadership, i.e., Roy Wilkins of NAACP, the Urban League, J. Philip Randolph, etc., since the CP looks on these as the leaders of the meaningful Negro mass organizations. The Party cannot be put in a position of opposing this conservative element--thus isolating the CP from the mainstream of the Negro movement.

The CP looks on the new leaders of the Negro movement, i.e., Stokely Carmichael, the leader of SNCC, etc., in two ways:

1. They reflect the mass anger and indignation of the Negro common people, particularly the youth. They reflect an upsurge of radicalism.

2. CP looks on them as adventuristic, reckless, unthinking and probably transitory.

Again the CP cannot alienate itself from the new crowd either.

The CP under James Jackson's leadership is trying to ride two horses, trying to please both sides--as a result

it does nothing. CP Negro policy is no policy.

Yet this position does not satisfy the young Negro in the CP, nor does it satisfy the old comrades who are frustrated.

However, it appears that the Negro composition of the CP leans toward the new crowd since a strong Negro nationalist sentiment exists.

The quandry of the CP leadership is that the question is not faced up to but is evaded. But the question of Black Power remains.

The clever article on the subject in "Political Affairs" by Roscoe Proctor has brought the question out into the open. It appears too that Proctor is speaking for more than just himself.

There does exist a strong pro-Black Power current in the lower echelons and rank and file of the CP.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 7/21/67

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b7C

Transmit the following in: _____

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) [redacted]

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

[redacted]

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 11/28/88

LEVISON 83-1719

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM containing information received from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are also enclosed for each of the following offices, Atlanta, Chicago and Cleveland, who have an interest in this matter.

ENCLOSURE

4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
2-Cleveland (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (#43)
1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (#43)
1-New York [redacted] (#43)
1-New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL, SCLC) (#43)
1-New York (157-892)
1-New York
JLL:mxm
(17)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FCIM, II
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 [redacted] 4/12/90

REC- 28

10 JUL 28 1967

ENCL COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE 4/3/78

~~SECRET~~

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/9/77

1 AUG 9 1967

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D

NY 100-153735 (U)

NY 694-S* was the source used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

[redacted] Columbia University LYL in 1954 was the source of the documentation of CLARENCE JONES.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret - No Foreign Dissemination"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 21, 1967

BU 100-442529
NY 100-153735

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

Re: Communist Influence
in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

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b7C

On July 20, 1967, a first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he received information on that date of a meeting between Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones at New York City.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being "left" of the CP in his position on Civil Rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his idealogical adherence to Communism. (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] DECLASSIFICATION DATE
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3/14/90 [redacted] EEP/DMS 4/17/98
Classified by [redacted] Exempt [redacted] Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/8/77
[redacted] 7-16-98

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 4/4/78

~~SECRET - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

[redacted] Classified by [redacted] Perkins

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassify on: OADR 11/28/88

Levison 83-1719

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 30 1970

100-442529-2228

A third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of Clarence Jones as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL). X U

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Clarence Jones is presently the General Council of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, Incorporated, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

The first source stated that Clarence Jones said to Stanley Levison that he had heard that the National Rifle Association was trying to attach a rider to a pending "anti-riot bill" now before the United States Congress. This rider would prohibit for a certain period of time the sale of firearms in an area in which a riot had occurred. Jones stated he believes this rider was aimed specifically at the Negro and was another "example of right wing reaction to the current racial situation." S U

Stanley Levison then stated that Martin Luther King, Chairman of the Southern Leadership Conference believes the racial situation is very tense and that Chicago, Illinois, may be the next trouble spot. S U

The first source continued that Jones added that he believes that New York, is according to what he hears, just seething with resentment about the current racial situation. S U

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

The first source stated that Stanley Levison then suggested to Jones that Martin Luther King should do something about the situation in Cleveland, Ohio. Levison suggested that King lead a march of 10,000 Negroes, each one of them to carry a brick or a bottle and march to the Cleveland City Hall and dump the bricks and bottles on the lawn of City Hall as a symbol of protest to the racial situation. Jones said he completely agrees with Levison's suggestion and thinks that King would lead such a march. S

The first source advised that Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison agreed upon the fact that there should be a meeting between them and Martin Luther King in Atlanta in the near future to discuss any statements that are to be made in public by King. S

Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones agreed that under no circumstances should King be permitted to say anything without them approving it. Jones advised that he feels King should not be permitted to think for himself and Levison stated that King is such a slow thinker that he is usually not prepared to make statements by himself without help. S

The first source advised that Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones agreed to meet again in the near future to continue the discussion of the aforementioned matter. S

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-06-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM SAC, NEWARK (100-48052)

SUBJ CIRM
IS - C
OO:NY

[redacted]

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above regarding JAMES JACKSON's appearance before the National Conference on Black Power held in Newark, N.J., 7/20-23/67. Enclosed for NYO are 4 copies of LHM

The sources in order used are:

1. [redacted]

2. [redacted] (Used to characterize JAMES JACKSON)

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the above sources who are familiar with the activities of the CP and whose information tends to disclose their identity. Such disclosure would have an adverse effect on the security of the U.S.

1-Keating with Incl
4-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
4-New York (100-153735) (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-100-) (PUBLIC APPEARANCES OF PARTY LEADERS)
(1-100-) (JAMES JACKSON)
1-Newark
DDO:lab
(9)

ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

LOCATE LHM 0249RD

100-442529-2279

REC 32
EX 101

Approved: RWB/AH Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

59 AUG 1 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 24, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during the week end of July 22, 1967, that on Friday, July 21, 1967, a workshop "International Aspects of Black Power" was held in connection with the National Conference on Black Power, being held July 20 - 23, 1967, in Newark, New Jersey.

James Jackson got up to speak before the workshop and, according to the above source, it appeared Jackson was attempting to control and direct the workshop.

The other delegates to the Conference felt he was consuming too much of the workshop time and the source said they told Jackson they did not care who he was or who he represented; that he should shut up and sit down. The source said Jackson did just as he was told.

A second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 27, 1966, that James Jackson was elected a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/26/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
ATT: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a LHM on above captioned matter.

The source referred to in the enclosed LHM is NY 2010-S*.

This LHM is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since it contains information furnished by NY 2010-S*, a source of continuing value. Revelation of this source's identity would be detrimental to the national defense interests.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted]: [illegible] C.D, RAO
DATE FORW: 7/27/67
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: Dmal/a:

1cc AT + LHM 924 940

EC-24 [illegible] 2280

FX-113 JUL 27 1967

(3) Bureau (Encls 3 LHM)
1-New York

RJR:pam
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

D 2 AUG 2 1967

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 26, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

On July 26, 1967, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, received an inquiry at Communist Party Headquarters from the Associated Press inquiring on his reaction to the comments that the racial riots are Communist inspired.

Gus Hall stated "I think that is a coverup for the real causes because I think everybody in America knows now that the real cause is hunger and the fact that there is affluence in America, but these people don't get it. It's a rebellion of the poor. Race has nothing to do with it, it's a rebellion of the poor. This is what America must recognize and take a new beginning. The new beginning must include the ending of the war in Viet Nam and using this money for a new beginning in America. No amount of the red scare and anti-Communist myth is going to cover up this fundamental and basic fact."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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ENCLOSURE

100-442529-2280

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/27/67

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS;
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 7/31/67.

REC 11 100-442529-2281

EX-113

8 JUL 31 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:lm
(4)

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/25/67

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64; El Paso letter to the Bureau dated 4/28/67.

b7D

El Paso has continued to maintain contact with [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, and the informant has determined that during the second quarter of 1967, the Communist Party members have made no attempt to develop any racial unrest in the El Paso area nor has there been any discussion along this line.

In addition, El Paso maintains continuous contact with sources in the security field and liaison sources regarding racial matters and no information has been developed to indicate that there is any communist party influence in any of the organizations seeking integration or that there is any effect on the policies of these organizations.

In accordance with current Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted in view of the above information.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

FJP;mad
(4)

REC 11 100-442529-2282

EX-113 14 JUL 31 1967

INT. SEC.

53 AUG 2 19

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/67

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 4/18/67.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC-cch
(5)

REC 11 100-442509-2283

EX-113

JUL 31 1967

INV. SEC.

57 AUG 2 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: JULY 26, 1967

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

Page H9334. Congressman Watson, (R) South Carolina, advised that he was urging the House Committee on Un-American Activities to conduct an immediate and extensive investigation of subversive activities in the riots taking place in various cities. He stated One could question whether there are ample laws regarding rebellion, sedition, insurrection, and advocating the overthrow of the Government, because the Justice Department has not made one positive step to prosecute an offender. - - - - Ramsey Clark obviously does not have the stomach to enforce the law. In the interest of justice and the protection of the American people, he should resign and take up a job teaching sociological jurisprudence at some university. The American people have a right to expect someone with a genuine respect for the law as their Attorney General, rather than someone who spends his time analyzing the so-called sociological causes of crime."

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
AUG 8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-3119

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for JULY 25, 1967 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

59 AUG 17 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

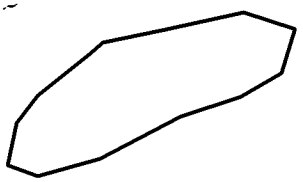
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/67

b6
b7C

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) P *



SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: New York

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 4/28/67.

There has been no information developed in any category (I thru IV) for the period from 4/1/67 to 7/1/67.

It is noted that there are no known CP members presently residing in Norfolk Division.

Norfolk will remain alert for any information concerning this matter.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Norfolk
LWK:cbs
(5)

REC- 47

2284

JUL 31 1967

INDEXED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-08-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	7/25/67	5/1/67 - 7/24/67

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA RUSSELL D. JONES — TYPED BY: eak

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, 4/26/67, Milwaukee.

- P* -

LEAD

MILWAUKEE

At Milwaukee, Wis.

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 11/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified ~~"confidential"~~ because it contains info furnished by MI T-1, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense. 0-7 to NY 8/14/67

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100- 442539-2285

REC-34

EX 101

31 JUL 31 1967

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- 1 - Military Intelligence, Milwaukee (RM)
- 2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
- (1 - OSI, Chicago) COPIES DESTROYED
- 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 338DEC 30 1970
- 1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted],	OSI; CRD	SEC. SER: RAO
REQUEST RECD.		[redacted]:		
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW.:		8/4/67	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW.:		RCS	
BY	AUG 4 1967 BY:		Dmm/ic	

NOTATIONS: INV. SEC.

ICC next 8/24 grd

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

MI 100-14439

All persons mentioned in this report are on the Security Index.

b3
b7D
b7E

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
T-1 is [redacted]	Characterization of Progressive Workers of America and [redacted]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

Copy to:
1 - Military Intelligence, Milwaukee (RM)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (1-OSI, Chicago) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES Office: MILWAUKEE
Date: 7/25/67

Field Office File No.: MI 100-14439 Bureau File No.: 100-442539

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: June, 1967 issue of "Communist View Point," published by CP of Wis., devoted to spring elections in Milwaukee regarding school board and judiciary, stated the election results showed upsetting degree of racial prejudice. Progressive Workers of America (PWA) held meeting in May, 1967, at which resolution was passed to form a committee to work with civil rights groups to break the barrier of token employment of Negroes at the Allen Bradley Co. Contents of leaflet prepared by PWA set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

The June, 1967, issue of "Communist View Point," a bulletin of Marxist commentary, published by the Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW), is devoted mainly to the spring elections which were held in Milwaukee regarding the school board and judiciary. The article states that the April 4, 1967 election results showed an upsetting degree of racial prejudice and "just plain backwardness" on the part of the electorate who voted and an upsetting degree of apathy, disinterest and hopelessness on the part of the electorate that did not vote.

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The article further stated, "We feel that for a person to be judged by his peers means not only in juries but in judges. We need some liberal-minded judges. We need some black judges. Governor KNOWLES has open appointments to fill to the Milwaukee court. It is time for a Negro judge."

B. Progressive Workers of America (PWA), formerly known as the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

On July 14, 1967, MI T-1 advised that on March 26, 1967 the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP unanimously voted to withdraw from the national organization of the SWP. Informant stated the Milwaukee Branch adopted the name Progressive Workers of America and the aims and purposes of this organization remain identical with those of the SWP except that the PWA believes the present Chinese regime of MAO TSE TUNG represents a direct revolutionary workers government.

A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP is attached hereto.

A membership meeting of the PWA was held at 150 East Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on May 14, 1967. At this meeting, a resolution was passed to form a committee to work with other civil rights groups in Milwaukee to break the barrier of token employment of Negroes at the Allen Bradley Company in Milwaukee. A leaflet in this regard was prepared, which is entitled, "Hit Racism Where It Hurts," and reads as follows:

"Q. What is the Citadel of race prejudice and South-Side white chauvinism in Milwaukee?

"A. Allen Bradley

"Q. Where has token integration been the biggest insult?

"A. Allen Bradley

"Q. What industry has shown the greatest contempt for the Human (Civil) Rights Movement?

"A. Allen Bradley

"Q. What industry is a leading advocate of American aggression in Viet Nam?

"A. Yes, Allen Bradley.

"When will Afro-American leaders stop crawling for Administration appointments, university posts, and special status privileges????

"The people demand jobs and human equality, not white middle class cocktail lounge rights!

"BREAK THE WHITE RACIST WAR PATRIOT PAPER TIGER AT ALLEN BRADLEY

"BUILD A REAL BLACK POWER MOVEMENT IN WISCONSIN NOW

"issued by: The Progressive Workers of America
(formerly: Socialist Workers Party)
J. Boulton Chm.
150 E. Juneau Ave., Milw 53202

"READ WORKERS WORLD"

(MI T-1, 5/18/67)

On July 14, 1967, MI T-1 advised that the PWA has taken no further action regarding the above resolution.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of July, 1967, the following members of the PWA were members of the civil rights organizations indicated below.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):

MYRTLE KASTNER

Negro-American Labor Council (NALCO):

MYRTLE KASTNER
WAYNE LEVERENZ
JAMES BOULTON

Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC):

ALBERT STERGAR
BETSY STERGAR
MYRTLE KASTNER

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP):

Most members of the PWA are members of this organization.

Even though the PWA members hold membership in the above organizations, they seldom attend meetings of these organizations.

(MI T-1, 7/14/67)

[redacted]

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OF THE SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

During May, 1966, a source advised that the Milwaukee branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1940 and is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Post Office Box 663
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 25, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, dated and captioned as above.

All sources mentioned in referenced report have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/27/67

FROM SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

[redacted]

ReMoLet to the Bureau dated 4/28/67.

b6
b7C

No information was developed concerning captioned matter in this Division during the quarter ending 6/30/67.

No CP group has been active in this Division. The only CP member is an elderly Negro male, Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(100-153735) (RM)
1 - Mobile
JTB:crb
(4)

EX-102

REC-25 100-442529-2286

JUL 31 1967

AUG 3 1967

AUG

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/67

FROM : SAC, Minneapolis (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Minneapolis letter to the Bureau 5/1/67.

The Minneapolis Office's established sources and security informants knowledgeable in the racial-matters field have been contacted. These sources have advised there has been no change in the over-all situation in regard to Communist influence in racial matters during the past three-month period.

The Minneapolis Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

DEW:CK
(5)

2287

REC-21

JUL 31 1967

AUG 4 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/28/67

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Re San Diego letter, 4/28/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(REGISTERED)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(Info)(REGISTERED)
2 - San Diego

RET:gdb
(8)

REC 7 100-442529-2288

EX 101 JUL 31 1967

51 AUG 3 1967

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DATE 02-08-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	7/28/67	7/7-21/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: W. RULON PAXMAN — TYPED BY: MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 4/28/67 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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REC. 43

100-[redacted]-2289

ST-109

JUL 31 1967

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1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)
1 - New York (Info)(REG. AM)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: [redacted], OSI, SEC, SER: [redacted], CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/4/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RC
By	BY:

Notations

INT./SEC.

54 AUG 7 1967

1 cc mfd 924990

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
	Characterizations of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, WAYNE D. HOLLEY, MARCUS PARR, ROBERT ARCHULETA
SU T-2 [redacted]	Characterization of SAM KUSHNER
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
Copy to: 1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN **Office:** SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 7/28/67

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: A memorial service for JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, deceased, who was a leading Communist Party (CP) of Utah member, was held at a Negro community center, with one speaker representing National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah. Salt Lake County Club of CP considers NAACP should be helped. Reported CP members attended activities of NAACP, Salt Lake City. Two reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A memorial service for JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, who died on March 28, 1967, was scheduled to be held at Trinity A.M.E. Church, Salt Lake City, Utah, which is a Negro church. It was moved to the Nettie Gregory Community Center, a Negro community center in Salt Lake City, after it was determined that SAM KUSHNER would be one of the speakers.

(SU T-1, 4/17/67)

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI prior to his death on March 28, 1967, was a leading member of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah.

(SU T-1, 4/6/67)

SAM KUSHNER is Los Angeles Editor of the "People's World" and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

(SU T-2, 2/20/67)

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper.

A memorial service for JOSEPH R. DI SANTI was held on April 6, 1967, at the Nettie Gregory Community Center, Salt Lake City, Utah. The speakers included SAM KUSHNER and a representative from the Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP).

(SU T-3, 4/17/67)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting in Salt Lake City on April 28, 1967. The NAACP was discussed, as well as other civil rights movements. It was decided that many of the groups were doing a fine job without active CP help, but that Party members should always be available to help civil rights groups when needed.

(SU T-4, 5/2/67)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its annual banquet in Salt Lake City on May 29, 1967. Among those present were WAYNE D. HOLLEY, MARCUS S. PARR, and ROBERT ARCHULETA. HOLLEY stated he intended to join the Credit Union of the NAACP.

(SU T-3, 6/2/67)

WAYNE D. HOLLEY is the Chairman of the CP of Utah; ROBERT ARCHULETA is the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah, and MARCUS PARR is a member of the Executive Committee of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 6/15/67)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its monthly meeting on June 5, 1967, in Salt Lake City. ROBERT ARCHULETA was one of those present.

(SU T-3, 6/7/67)

On June 20, 1967, a meeting was held by the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP Credit Union to discuss setting up a scholarship-education fund. ROBERT ARCHULETA came as a representative of Mexican-Americans.

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(SU T-3, 6/26/67)

HENRY LEE ADAMS, [redacted], continues as the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He is an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Utah. The issues of communism and communist infiltration have not come up during the past three months. No

activities have been observed which would indicate an attempt on the part of communists to influence the NAACP. ADAMS has no reason to suspect any present members of the Branch of being members of the CP or associated with members of the CP.

The prime current problems of the Branch continue to be open housing and the position of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) which refuses to permit Negroes to receive the priesthood. ADAMS considers that some progress has been made in the field of open housing in Utah on the basis of informal dealings with real estate people. No steps have been taken with respect to the Mormon Church, although there has been some discussion within the NAACP with respect to seeking some type of a solution to this problem.

ADAMS does not consider that there are trouble spots in Utah at the present time which would indicate that racial violence in Utah is a problem. He would be very much surprised to see such violence break out in Utah.

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(HENRY LEE ADAMS, [redacted] 7/7/67)

There are currently between 350 and 400 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Open housing for Negroes and other minorities continues to be the principal civil rights interest of the Branch. It is believed that some progress has been made toward the acceptance of Negroes in previously all-white areas in the State of Utah during the past few months. The refusal of the Mormon Church to permit Negroes to hold its priesthood continues to be a problem in view of the dominance of the Mormon Church in Utah. No solution to this problem appears to be possible at the present time. The Branch has held no demonstrations during the past three months, and none are planned. The Branch still considers that demonstrations have received a bad name because of the demonstrations pertaining to Vietnam.

HENRY LEE ADAMS, an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Utah, continues to be the President of NAACP, Salt Lake City. He is moderate in his approach to civil rights

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and desires to make progress without creating problem situations. The subject of communism and its possible attempts to influence the NAACP has not come up during the past three months. No suspected members of the CP in Utah are considered to be in a position to influence the NAACP to engage in activities in which it would not otherwise engage. Among the current members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]; membership expires September 30, 1967.

b6
b7C

ETHEL C. HALE, [redacted]; membership expires December 31, 1967.

(SU T-3, 7/11/67)

ETHEL C. HALE is a member of the CP of Utah but is presently on leave of absence.

(SU T-1, 6/15/67)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
July 28, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated July 28, 1967, at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM [redacted]

ReBulet, 7/20/67.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination containing information furnished by [redacted] regarding the CP, USA and "Black Power".

This information was furnished by [redacted] orally on 6/13/67. It was reduced to writing and sent to Miami for authentication by informant on 6/15/67 and returned by Miami to NYO on 6/28/67.

This LHM is being classified, ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could result in the identification of its source who is of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

EX-105

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
1 - New York [redacted]
1 - New York

JAH:rmp
(4)

REC-43 100-442529-2290

15 AUG 1 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted] AO
DATE FORWARDED: 8/4/67
HOW FORW: R/S/T
BY: Dmd/ci
ICC ltr & LHM 924940

55 7 1967 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

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[redacted]

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b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
July 31, 1967

Bufile 100-442529

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past recently advised as follows:

The Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), has no formal position on the concept of "Black Power" but in fundamental outlook must be opposed to it.

The CP, USA is reluctant to break with the conservative Negro leadership, i.e., Roy Wilkins of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, Whitney Young of the Urban League, etc., since the CP, USA looks on these as the leaders of the meaningful Negro mass organizations. The CP, USA cannot be put in a position of opposing this conservative element--thus isolating the CP, USA from the mainstrean of the Negro movement.

The CP, USA looks on the new leaders of the Negro movement, i.e., Stokely Carmichael, a leader of Student Non-Violent Co-Ordinating Committee, etc., in two ways:

1. They reflect the mass anger and indignation of the Negro common people, particularly the youth. They reflect an upsurge of radicalism.

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338DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-227

Communist Influence In
Racial Matters

2. They are adventuristic, reckless, unthinking and probably transitory.

Again the CP, USA cannot alienate itself from this new crowd either.

The CP, USA under James Jackson's leadership on the Negro Question is trying to ride two horses, trying to please both sides--as a result it does nothing. CP, USA Negro policy is no policy.

Yet this position does not satisfy the young Negro in the CP, nor does it satisfy the old comrades who are frustrated.

However, it appears that the Negro composition of the CP, USA leans toward the new crowd since a strong Negro nationalist sentiment exists. There does exist a strong "pro-Black Power" current in the lower echelons and rank and file of the CP, USA.

The question of "Black Power" remains but is evaded by the CP, USA leadership.

James Jackson is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/27/67

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

b6
b7C

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau dated 4/28/67.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:pas
(6)

REC- 44 100-442529-229

EX 101

2 JUL 31 1967

INT. SEC.

AUG 7 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/26/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

CIRM
IS-C

EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN CONNECTION WITH ANY HANDLING OR REPORTING OF INFORMATION SET FORTH HEREIN IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE IDENTITY OF THIS HIGHLY PLACED SOURCE. SINCE THE INFORMATION BY ITS VERY NATURE TENDS TO IDENTIFY THIS SOURCE, IT SHOULD BE COMPLETELY PARAPHRASED IF FOUND NECESSARY TO BE SET FORTH IN ANY REPORT FOR DISSEMINATION.

On 7/25/67 CG 5824-S*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised SA WALTER A. BOYLE that the following information had been furnished to him by GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, who was present in Chicago on that date. According to HALL, the CP, USA had been

(3)-Bureau (RM)
1-Newark (Info)(RM)
(1-100- (CIRM)
2-Springfield (RM)
(1-100- (CIRM)
(1-100- (FNU) JOHNSON)
3-Chicago

REC-61 100-442529-2292

15 AUG 1 1967

WAB:MDW
(9)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 AUG 7 1967

following the tense racial situation in Newark, N.J., very closely and had been particularly interested in the four-day National Conference on Black Power which had been held in Newark, starting 7/21/67. HALL stated that this Conference had been attended by CP, USA members EUGENE TOURNOUR of Chicago and (FNU) JOHNSON, a young Negro male, and [redacted], from East St. Louis, Ill. JOHNSON is the same individual who had attended a meeting in Chicago, Ill., 7/11/67, of leading members of the National Committee, CP, USA, from the Midwest.

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b7C

For the information of the Bureau, Newark, and Springfield, TOURNOUR is a white youth and from all published information concerning the Newark conference, the only individuals permitted to attend this conference were Negroes. Therefore, the information furnished by CG 5824-S* appears to have been garbled either by the informant or by HALL. Further, HALL gave no indication that the CP, USA had attempted in any way to exercise any influence over the proceedings of the Newark conference.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau and interested offices for information.

VIA TELETYPE
JUL 26 1967
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK-7-

1138AM URGENT 7-26-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529

ATT. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

~~CIRM~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RACIAL MATTERS

ON JULY TWENTY SIX INSTANT, NEW YORK TWO ZERO ONE ZERO DASH S ASTERISK ADVISED THAT GUS HALL RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL AT COMMUNIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS INQUIRING ON HIS REACTION TO THE COMMENTS THAT THE RACIAL RIOTS ARE COMMUNIST INSPIRED.

GUS HALL STATED I THINK THAT IS A COVERUP FOR THE REAL CAUSES BECAUSE I THINK EVERYBODY IN AMERICA KNOWS NOW THAT THE REAL CAUSE IS HUNGER, AND THE FACT THAT THERE IS AFFLUENCE IN AMERICA BUT THESE PEOPLE DON'T GET IT. IT'S A REBELLION OF THE POOR. RACE HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH IT, IT'S A REBELLION OF THE POOR. AND THIS IS WHAT AMERICA MUST RECOGNIZE AND TAKE A NEW BEGINNING. AND THE NEW BEGINNING MUST INCLUDE THE ENDING OF THE WAR IN VIET NAM AND USING THIS MONEY FOR A NEW BEGINNING IN AMERICA. AND NO AMOUNT OF THE RED SCARE AND ANTI-COMMUNIST MYTH IS GOING TO COVER UP THIS FUNDAMENTAL AND BASIC FACT.

LETTERHEAD MEMO
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

REC 20 100-442529-2293

EX 101

15 AUG 1 1967

MAL

FBI WASH DC

59 AUG 3 1967

FTB/mal

THE DIRECTOR CC MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/67

FROM SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64; and Little Rock let to Bureau, 4/21/67.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3506)
EFM/jew
(7)

100-442527-2294

EX-110

REC-62 9 AUG 2 1967

INV. SEC.

AUG 3 1967

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5010-108-01

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	7/31/67	7/14 - 26/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 2/10/85

REPORT MADE BY: SA LELAND G. RICHIE

TYPED BY: flk

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b6
b7C

Classified by [redacted] 1288S

Declassify on: [redacted]

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 4/28/67, at Chicago.

0-Hoc 8/5/67 for appropriate admin. Identity of T-10 Correct Page 3+10. Advise ltr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

2/10/87
Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: [redacted]

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-[redacted]-229

REC. 57

AUG 2 1967

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1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
4 - Chicago (100-41324)

DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report: OSI, SEC, USER:

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC, USER: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	9/6/67
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: [redacted]
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: DMW/dkh
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations: INTERNAL

ICC 922 94D

59 SEP 8 1967

CG 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ ... it contains data received from CG T-1 through C... CG T-12, CG T-13, and CG T-16 [illegible] unauthorized ... of which could lead to the identification of these ... of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof. b3 b7D b7E

INFORMANTS

Source

CG T-1 is [redacted] (C) (U)

CG T-2 is [redacted] (C) (U)

CG T-3 is [redacted] (C) (U)

CG T-4 is [redacted] (C) (U)

Location

[redacted] to be serialized
-1432
-1442

Characterization of ISRAEL FLORY
" " RALPH TURNER

A [redacted]
-1464

100-35162-2647

[redacted] be serialized
" " "
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-1489
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-1467
-1471
-1465

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[redacted]
-1662
-1668
-1615
-1661

- 8 -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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CG 100-41324

Source

CG T-5 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-6 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-7 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-8 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-9 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-10 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-11 is
Security Unit, Chicago,
Illinois, Police Department
(Protect - Requested)

CG T-12 is [redacted]
PSI, Cleveland

CG T-13 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-14 is [redacted]

CG T-15 is [redacted] (U)

CG T-16 is [redacted] (U)

Location

[redacted] -7

[redacted] (U)

100-35162-1A315

100-35162-1A316

100-40703-704
Characterization of OBED LOPEZ
Characterization of MICHAEL JAMES
Characterization of SOLOMON GOLDIN

Characterization of ALICE GITLIN

Characterization of May Day
Celebration, 1966

Characterization of
SOLOMON GOLDIN

[redacted] (U)

100-8261-5981

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DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE
Office: Chicago
Date: 7/31/67

Field Office File #: 100-41324
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

b6
b7C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~
~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~X-2885~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Congress of Racial Equality, Coordinating Council of Community organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Negro American Labor Council. CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP of Illinois continues to stress utilization of CP caucus within Negro American Labor Council in attempt to strengthen Negro-Labor Alliance within civil rights movement. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, spoke at CP of Illinois May Day rally during 4/67, and called for peace groups and civil rights groups to join together to end the war in Vietnam. During 6/67, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Committee Member, CP, USA, discussed work of CP of Illinois in regard to influencing Negroes and stated CP of Illinois has been weak in this area and has had very little success. (U) The African-American Heritage Association issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa", aka. "Afro-American Conference" to be held 5/19-21/67, at New York, New York. The above conference was cancelled and may be held during the fall of 1967.

(U)

- P* -

~~Classified by~~ [redacted]
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The following organizations mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

African American Heritage Association

Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Chicago Chapter and national

Students for a Democratic Society

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-Line and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement, however, in reality the CP of Illinois has exerted little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urgan League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Relative to the CUL, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

Relative to CORE, EUGENE TOURNOUR, S.I., a member of the CP of Illinois, is also a member of CORE. TOURNOUR, in the past several months, has been spending a substantial amount of his time in St. Louis, Missouri, and therefore TOURNOUR exerts very little influence with CORE in Chicago. (C) (U)

Concerning the CCCO, EUGENE TOURNOUR is a member of the CCCO and is considered to be a close associate of ALBERT RABY, the convenor of the CCCO. TOURNOUR is assigned by the CCCO to the job of organizing hospital workers in the Chicago area. HERBERT WRIGHT, also a CP member, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO. At the present time TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. (C) (U)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago branch of the NAACP but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to NAACP. (C) (U)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has four individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area with particular emphasis on organizing Negro hospital workers. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective because the Chicago chapter of the NALC is currently having financial problems and has been quite inactive recently. (C) (U)

Relative to the SCLC, the WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 7/25/67) J(C)(U)

During May, 1967, EARL DURHAM, Chairman, CP of Illinois Negro Commission and member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, stated that the CP of Illinois has experienced many difficulties in attempting to form a broad collective within the civil rights movement in Chicago but that they are continuing their efforts in this regard. (C) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

(CG T-2, 5/11/67) (C)(U)

The CP of Illinois objective of infiltrating mass organizations such as CORE and the NAACP with the view of moving these organizations to positions more compatible with CP goals remains in force. The success of the CP of Illinois in the past three months, however, in achieving any success in this regard is not perceivable.

(CG T-2, 6/28/67) (C)(U)

b. CP of Illinois Labor Conference (C) (U)

A CP of Illinois Labor Conference was held on March 19, 1967, at Chicago and the featured speaker at this meeting was GEORGE MEYERS, who is in charge of industrial work for the CP, USA. (C) (U)

MEYERS spoke and recommended that the CP organize trade union peace committees whenever possible. He also recommended that all CP members support civil rights organizations because by doing this they will make the civil rights organization stronger. (C) (U)

JIM WEST, Midwest Regional Trade Union Coordinator, CP, USA, also spoke and stated that the CP of Illinois should work to strengthen the NALC in Chicago because the NALC has a good program in respect to helping Negro workers. He added that the NALC has been successful in other areas of the country and there is no reason why it cannot also be a success in Chicago. (C) (U)

(CG T-3, 4/1/67)
(CG T-4, 3/22/67)
(CG T-1, 3/25/67)
(CG T-5, 4/27/67) (C)(U)

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c. Meeting of CP of Illinois Negro Commission (C) (U)

A meeting of the CP of Illinois Negro Commission was held on April 10, 1967, at Chicago. Among those in attendance were: (C)

EARL DURHAM
ISHMAEL FLORY
RALPH TURNER (C) (U)

It was stated that the purpose of this meeting was to hear a discussion on the question of setting up a new CP of Illinois Negro Commission because the last CP of Illinois Negro Commission did not function. EARL DURHAM stated that they should exchange ideas concerning what steps should be taken by the CP of Illinois concerning Negro affairs. He stated that the Negro Commission should be an ideological body which makes estimates of the various movements and their relationship to the struggle of the Negro people. The Negro Commission should not only handle tactical problems within the civil rights movement, nor should it separate itself from the rest of the CP but should coordinate civil rights activities so that the CP can move ahead in this area. He added that the main problem within the CP of Illinois at the present time in respect to the civil rights movement is that there is not a collective which concerns itself with the problems of the freedom struggle. This situation has seriously weakened the CP and its position in the civil rights movement. (C) (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY spoke and stated that the CP of Illinois is extremely weak in the Negro field in Chicago, there has been a lack of recruiting of new CP members and the CP of Illinois should increase their efforts to influence more Negroes within the civil rights movement. (C) (U)

RALPH TURNER spoke and stated that the Negro Commission should work with the various Negro organizations in Chicago. He stated that the NALC can be strengthened in the Chicago area if more people will take an active interest (C) (U)

in the NALC. He added that the Negro Commission should arrange to have people work within the various civil rights organizations such as the NAACP, CORE, and the SNCC. He added that by having CP members active in these organizations these organizations can be directed so that CP programs can be carried out. (U)

[(CG T-1, 4/21/67)
(CG T-2, 4/11 and 12/67)
(CG T-4, 4/17/67)] (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY is a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-1, 4/67)] (U)

RALPH TURNER is a member of the Railroad Club, CP of Illinois.

[(CG T-1, 4/27/67)] (U)

d. CP of Illinois
May Day Rally

The CP of Illinois held a May Day rally on April 30, 1967, at Chicago.

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, was the main speaker. WINSTON spoke concerning the peace groups and civil rights groups in the United States at the present time. He said MARTIN LUTHER KING had been right when he said that the civil rights groups and the peace groups must join together to end the war in Vietnam. The American foreign policy since the time of President TRUMAN has been the cause of all the wars and fighting in the world. The American foreign policy has also been the cause of the dictatorship in Africa. He stated the United States was stopped in Cuba by CASTRO, the communists, and the Soviet Union and unless President JOHNSON is stopped now from carrying out his foreign policies we will not be able to have peace in Vietnam. He reiterated that the peace groups must join forces with the civil rights

groups and stated that the NAACP and RALPH BUNCHE had disagreed with MARTIN LUTHER KING's becomming involved with the issue of the war in Viethan. He added that the NAACP was not for the Negro any more because all of the good leaders have left the NAACP. He added that MARTIN LUTHER KING is right when he calls for an end to the war in Vietnam and WINSTON stated that everyone must fight for peace, civil rights, and the rights of the Communist Party.

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[(CG T-6, 5/4/67) (CG T-5, 5/10/67)] (X) (U)

e. Meeting of the CP of Illinois Sub-Committee on the NALC (X) (U)

A meeting of the CP of Illinois Sub-Committee on the NALC was held on April 24, 1967, at Chicago. Among those in attendance were: (C)

EARL DURHAM
RALPH TURNER
ISHMAEL FLORY
FRANK CROWLEY

(X) (U)

EARL DURHAM was the chairman of the meeting and he stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss the problems of the NALC. He stated he felt that it is possible to build the Chicago chapter of the NALC to the point where it can be an effective organization. He added that the persons that the CP of Illinois have assigned to the Chicago chapter of the NALC should remain there to give the CP direction to the NALC. He added that RALPH TURNER and two other CP members are active in the NALC at this time. (X) (U)

RALPH TURNER discussed some of the recent activities of the NALC in Chicago. He added that the NALC has accomplished many things in other areas of the country and there is no reason why they cannot also do this in Chicago. The NALC should work to have Negroes up-graded at their places of employment and should also work closely with unions in order to accomplish this. The NALC should also increase their (X) (U)

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efforts to fight discrimination within the labor unions and they should also decide whether they should endorse any candidate in future elections. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY spoke and stated that "new blood" should be generated into the NALC because for a long time the NALC has not been doing its proper job among Negro trade unionists. He stated that part of the problem is that the leadership of the NALC has no base among Negro trade unionists and some drastic changes should be made. EARL DURHAM stated there never has been a fundamental estimate of the NALC and its role among Negro trade unionists. Also there has been several disagreements expressed as to whether the NALC can play a positive role, however, the NALC is committed to work in the organization of the unorganized and, therefore, the CP should do everything possible to help the NALC. (U)

FRANK CROWLEY stated that at the present time the Teamsters Union is the only organization attempting to organize the hospital workers in Chicago. The NALC should reinstitute its own independent organization and should not be stopped by either the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO or the Teamsters Union. He added that the NALC should begin contacting hospital workers and at the same time attempt to sign them up in the NALC. (U)

[(CG T-2, 4/25/67)
(CG T-4, 5/3/67)] u

The Chicago chapter program of the NALC is essentially to organize the unorganized. The Chicago chapter has centered its tactics on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area. When the program first got started contacts were made with some hospital workers but within the past six months no known contacts have been made by any member of the Chicago chapter of the NALC.

[(CG T-4, 5/8/67)] u

f. Meeting of the State Board, CP of, Illinois (U)

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on May 1, 1967. (U)

EARL DURHAM gave a report concerning the current status of the Chicago Freedom Movement. He stated the major issues at this time were housing, education, and the struggle for peace. Although some activity has been taking place in these areas, there has been insufficient attention given to building people's organizations around these issues. The peace question and the civil rights question are linked together and MARTIN LUTHER KING was correct in his statements calling for peace in Vietnam. He added that the main weakness in the Chicago Freedom Movement is that too few communists are directly involved and until more communists take an active part in the Chicago Freedom Movement, it will not make much progress. JIM WEST also spoke on the trade union movement and stated that the NALC should be the pivotal organization within the trade union movement. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY stated that one method whereby they can influence the civil rights movement is by issuing more pamphlets and leaflets setting forth the position of the CP. (U)

HENRY WINSTON spoke and stated that the CP should take a more bold approach in bringing the CP to the attention of people who are fighting for more jobs for Negroes. They should also demand that the government supply more money for training workers and for creating more jobs. (U)

(CG T-2, 5/2/67) (U)

g. Meetings of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois (U)

A meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee (SCFPC), CP of Illinois, was held on May 3, 1967, at Chicago. (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY was in attendance at this meeting and stated that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA) is a vital organization in the Negro community and has been responsible for recruiting several members into the CP. The AAHA is designed to teach Negro history within the context of the Marxist-Leninist theory. FLORY appealed to those present for financial contributions to aid the AAHA in reprinting the full text of MARTIN LUTHER KING's position on peace and civil rights. (U)

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[(CG T-7, 5/26/67)] (U)

A meeting of the SCFPC, CP of Illinois, was held on May 17, 1967, at Chicago. (U)

VERSTA MILLER, Chairman of the SCFPC, spoke and stated he had recently attended a meeting of the CP of Illinois and that the AAHA was the point of discussion at this meeting. He stated the CP of Illinois will help to guide the AAHA, pay their bills, and see that this organization is conducting their business as it should. He added that the CP of Illinois does not want the public to know who is backing the AAHA. (U)

[(CG T-8, 5/25/67)] (U)

h. [Meeting of the CP of Illinois Staff] (U)

A meeting of the CP of Illinois staff was held on May 4, 1967, at Chicago. (U)

JACK KLING, Executive Secretary, CP of Illinois, stated that HERBERT WRIGHT, Chairman of the Trade Union Commission, CP of Illinois, should concentrate on political action in the NALC and should also have Negro CP members on the south side of Chicago become more active in mass organizations. (U)

[(CG T-1, 5/4/67)] (U)

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i. Statements Made by CP Members and Leaders (U)

A meeting of the members of the CP of Illinois was held on April 19, 1967, at Chicago. (U)

RALPH TURNER stated he had called this meeting because he wanted the CP of Illinois to react to the growing attack against MARTIN LUTHER KING. He was especially interested in what role the NALC could play in fighting this attack on KING. (U)

JACK KLING stated that the CP should very definitely organize some type of effort to combat these attacks, however, first of all they should desire the best way to start a campaign in support of KING. He added that it is his understanding that certain of the Negro leaders are split regarding whether KING should be supported and first of all they should decide how other members of the NALC feel in this respect. (U)

(CG T-2, 4/20/67)

During June, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Committee Member, CP, USA, discussed the work of the CP of Illinois in regard to influencing Negroes and he stated the CP of Illinois has been weak in this area and has had very little success.

(CG T-1, 6/8/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meeting of the Chicago Chapter, NALC, Where CP Members in Attendance

Membership meeting of the Chicago chapter of the NALC was held on April 7, 1967, at Chicago. Approximately 55 people attended this meeting and the following CP members were in attendance: (U)

RALPH TURNER
CHARLES WILSON (U)
NATE SHARPE

Several persons gave speeches concerning the importance of finding ways and means of building the Chicago chapter of the NALC. (X)(U)

NATE SHARPE stated that the NALC should take steps immediately to have Negroes obtain leadership positions in labor unions. (X)(U)

[(CG T-4, 4/10/67)] (X)(U)

B. African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

A leaflet issued by the AAHA urged people to support WILLIAM ~~COUSINS~~, JR., an independent Negro candidate for alderman from the 8th Ward in Chicago and DICK ~~GREGORY~~, Negro commedian, in GREGORY's write-in campaign for mayor of Chicago in the coming city elections in Chicago.

[(CG T-9, 3/28/67)
(CG T-10, 4/7/67)] (X)(U)

During early 1967 the AAHA issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa" also known as the "Afro-American Conference" to be held May 19 to 21, 1967, at New York City, New York.

ISHMAEL FLORY recently advised that the above conference had been cancelled. FLORY gave no reason why this conference was cancelled and indicated that this conference may be held sometime during the fall of 1967. (C)

[(CG T-1, 5/15/67)] (X)(U)

C. "Stop Urban Renewal" Demonstration at City Hall, Chicago, Illinois, June 2, 1967

On June 2, 1967, at 9:30 AM, approximately 100 persons, 25 per cent of whom were Negroes, participated in a

CG 100-41324

"Stop Urban Renewal" demonstration at the City Hall and County Building Civic Center Plaza, Chicago, Illinois. About 40 of the demonstrators gained entrance into the City Hall Council Chambers and when an unidentified female Negro began to shout in an attempt to gain recognition from Mayor DALEY, the entire group started chanting "Stop urban renewal." Prior to this disruption, three persons were arrested in the hall outside of the chambers as they proceeded to create a demonstration. The group then conducted a picket line demonstration on the LaSalle Street side of City Hall in which they displayed anti-urban renewal placards. After this a brief rally was held on the Clark Street side of the County Building and the affair was terminated at 12:20 PM without further arrests.

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Reverend RICHARD LAWRENCE of the Englewood Action Committee (EAC), who acted as a spokesman for the demonstrators, announced that further demonstrations would be conducted at future Urban Renewal Council hearings. LAWRENCE stated that they would use the same plan to disrupt future hearings but would have more people at the demonstrations.

The following persons participated in the above demonstration: OBED LOPEZ, ALICE GITLIN, MICHAEL JAMES and SOLOMON GOLDIN.

[(CG T-11, 6/7/67)]

OBED LOPEZ is the chairman of the Latin American Defense Organization (LADO) located at 1306 North Western Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. LADO was formed in the summer of 1966 to help Chicago residents of Latin American descent. LADO has been active in voter registration and employment counseling and it is considered the most active and militant group within the Puerto Rican community in Chicago.

OBED LOPEZ is a male Mexican, born [redacted], who entered the United States in February, 1957, and is still in an alien status. LOPEZ was arrested by the Chicago Police Department in August, 1966, when police responded to a call "making fire bombs." LOPEZ was found on the scene, together with a gallon glass container of gasoline and although charged with disorderly conduct and resisting arrest, the charges against him were subsequently dismissed. LOPEZ is a former chairman of the now defunct Chicago Branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

b6
b7C

[(CG T-11, 6/5/67)]

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A meeting was held on August 3, 1965, at 2908 Jay Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, sponsored by the Students ~~[illegible]~~ Democratic Society (SDS), at which time ALICE NANCY ~~HOLLANDER~~ GITLIN spoke of her visit to Djarkata, Indonesia.

Alice Gitlin

Mrs. GITLIN stated that she was one of the women that went to Indonesia to meet with women from North Vietnam and South Vietnam. She stated that North and South Vietnam did not want war and that the United States should remove their troops because they are not winning the war. She made a statement that North Vietnam is free and that South Vietnam is under a dictatorship.

Mrs. GITLIN told a group that the United States is supposedly using non-poisonous gas, but children and old people are dying from the gas they use. She advised that Russia does not have any troops in North Vietnam and that Russia does not want war. It is just the United States that wants this war. She further advised the group that the United States soldiers are torturing the prisoners to get information from them.

[(CG T-12, 8/9/65)] (U)

MICHAEL ~~JAMES~~ is active in the SDS.

[(CG T-11, 6/5/67)] (U)

SOLOMON GOLDIN attended the annual Chicago May Day celebration on May 1, 1966, at Chicago.

[(CG T-11, 5/3/66)] (U)

At a meeting of the Nationality Section, CP of Illinois, held on April 4, 1966, it was announced that the May Day celebration would be held on May 1, 1966, under the sponsorship of the United May Day Committee of 1966. Actually this celebration is being planned and operated by the Nationality Section, CP of Illinois. (U)

[(CG T-13, 4/7/66)] (U)

SOLOMON GOLDIN attended a meeting of the AAHA on February 26, 1967.

HERBERT APTHEKER was the main speaker at this meeting and was introduced as a member of the CP. He stated that what the Negro needs is the ballot box, the jury box, and the cartridge box. He called for a struggle against the enemy, the white ruling class and urged the Negro to refuse to go to Vietnam to kill other colored people.

[(CG T-14, 2/27/67)] (U)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)] (U)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

A meeting of the St. Louis, Missouri, chapter of CORE was held on May 7, 1967, at St. Louis, Missouri. It was stated that a CORE regional conference had recently been held and that the Chicago delegation of CORE came to the conference to have EUGENE TOURNOUR removed as Regional Vice Chairman and TOURNOUR, after seeing the handwriting on the wall, resigned. It was stated that some CORE chapters in the east not only do not want whites in leadership positions but do not want them in CORE at all. It was stated that the Chicago CORE chapter was going through this kind of struggle at the present time. (U)

[(CG T-15, 5/11/67)] (U)

EUGENE TOURNOUR as a CP member has also been assigned to work within CORE and he is a member of CORE, however, he (U)

exercises very little, if any, influence in CORE. In the past several months TOURNOUR has been spending a considerable amount of time in St. Louis, Missouri. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)]

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

EUGENE TOURNOUR is a member of the CCCO and is a close associate of ALBERT RABY, who is the convenor of the CCCO. (U)

HERBERT WRIGHT, CP member, attends activities of the CCCO as a representative from the NALC periodically, however, TOURNOUR and WRIGHT exert very little influence in the CCCO. The CCCO has been inactive recently, primarily because of a lack of funds although attempts are being made at the present time to increase CCCO activities. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)]

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

CP influence in establishing policy in the Chicago branches of the NAACP is practically non-existent. LESTER DAVIS, BRENETTA HOWELL, and EARL DURHAM, all of whom are current CP members, are members of the NAACP.

BRENETTA HOWELL is the Third Vice President of the Chicago west side branch of the NAACP and LESTER DAVIS and EARL DURHAM hold no leadership positions. These individuals exert little, if any, influence on the affairs of the NAACP.

[(CG T-16, 5/11/67)]

LESTER DAVIS is a member of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP but is not active in the NAACP, has very little influence in the NAACP and at the present time the CP has little, if any, influence within the organization.

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)]

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

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HERBERT WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLES WILSON, and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work in the NALC. Their main objective at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area, however, they have had very little success in this regard. The above individuals have had little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP. (U)

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)] (U)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)] (U)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence with the SNCC. [(CG T-1, 7/25/67)] (U)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

[(CG T-1, 7/25/67)] (U)

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1 APPENDIX

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 8, 1967, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on January 9, 1967, that during the first week of January, 1967, the AAHA moved their headquarters from 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, to 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago.

A third source advised on April 12, 1967, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the undisputed leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The other officers simply carry out FLORY's decisions. The Executive Committee of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

1 APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

July 31, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Chicago file 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[CG T-11] is an agency which collects security information in the Chicago, Illinois, area.

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Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
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☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Rerep SA LELAND G. RICHIE 7/31/67 at Chicago.

Administrative page CG T-10 should be [redacted] (S) (U)

Chicago copies corrected. Other offices advised of necessary changes.

SAC M.W. JOHNSON
CHICAGO

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____ See reverse side. Office ____

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7-31-67

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) -P*-

SUBJECT: ~~GRIM~~ CIRM

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 5-2-67.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:TK
(4)

FX-113

REC 16 100-442529-2296

18 AUG 2 1967

5010-108

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	JUL 31 1967	4/4 - 7/24/67

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES J. WYLAND | TYPED BY: KOJ

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

0-1 to Phil - 8/4/67
for appropriate action as indicated by the Bureau. Submit results of attempts with the Bureau. Enclosures to be returned to New York.

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 4/28/67 at Philadelphia.

- P* -

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

A copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: NONE

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED JP Jrm | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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PH 100-47672

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

T-1
CG 5824-S*

Characterization of
JAMES JACKSON

T-2
[redacted]

T-3
[redacted]
(per request)

100-47672-401, 413

T-4
NY 2359-S*

Characterization of
BAYARD RUSTIN

T-5
NY 4212-S*

Characterization of
BAYARD RUSTIN

COVER PAGE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: JUL 31 1967

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: 51
THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 4/1/67 THROUGH 6/30/67. JAMES JACKSON, member of the National Committee, CPUSA, pictured the Vietnam war as further "oppression" of the American Negro. ARNOLD JOHNSON, Public Relations Director, CPUSA, stated the two issues being mishandled by the current Administration are the Vietnam war and civil rights. He stated that if the Negroes were in the majority in any particular state they should be elected to public office. SONDRA PATRINOS, District Organization Secretary, CPEPD, stated the Party should recruit members from the Negro peoples movement. Radio Station WDAS, Philadelphia, agreed to carry tapes of KING's speeches concerning civil rights. KING stated the Government must spend billions of dollars and that civil rights legislation is not vigorously enforced. BAYARD RUSTIN stated the civil rights movement has entered a new phase dealing with housing, education and unemployment. The Federal Government must spend billions of dollars to clear up the slums, schools and unemployment.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(CPUSA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES

On pages 1 and 15 of the "Sunbury Daily Item," local newspaper in Sunbury, Pa., appeared an article entitled "Daily Worker Editor a Dud at Lewisburg." According to this article, JAMES JACKSON, publisher of the "Daily Worker," spoke in the Olin Science Auditorium at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., on Sunday evening, April 9, 1967.

On December 8 and 9, 1966, PH T-1 advised that JAMES JACKSON, publisher of "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper, was elected to the National Committee of the CPUSA and was a member of the National Executive Board, CPUSA.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

According to this article, JACKSON's talk on Vietnam and the American Negro was not too well received, even among left-leaning elements of the 100 or so people who heard him. He pictured the war in Vietnam as further "oppression" of the American Negro and cited from figures to support his claim.

This article further reflects that throughout his talk people continued to leave the auditorium. The students were obviously aware that JACKSON's informed sources of information and the information itself were largely fabricated. According to some students, it was almost embarrassing to witness his crude and rather ridiculously distorted presentation.

On May 9, 1967, RALPH MAPLES, news reporter, Radio Station WAEB, Allentown, Pa., advised that ARNOLD JOHNSON, Public Relations Director, CPUSA, spoke at Lehigh University on that date. His topic concerned "The Viewpoints of the American Communist on the Problems of Today."

JOHNSON's appearance was sponsored by the Arcadia Lecturers Committee, the Sophomore Class at Lehigh University and the Lehigh Valley Student Government Association. JOHNSON, in his opening remarks, mentioned he had been a long-time member of the Communist Party (CP) in the United States. He began by trying to dispel the popular image of the CP advocating the violent overthrow of the U.S. Govt. by stating CP does not take orders from foreign powers. He stated the two issues which were being mishandled by the present Administration were the Vietnam war and civil rights. He also stated that if the Negroes were in the majority in any particular state, they should be elected to public office in that state.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On June 8, 1967, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CP of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on May 23, 1967, SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS, District Organization Secretary, gave an organization report in which she discussed the matter of recruiting. She indicated the Party should attempt to recruit members from the Negro peoples movement.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. RADIO STATION WDAS, PHILADELPHIA, CARRIED TAPES OF KING'S SPEECHES ON CIVIL RIGHTS

On April 5, 1967, PH T-3 advised that an individual named WILLIAM S. STEIN, who claimed he was a public relations man for MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., contacted Radio Station WDAS, Philadelphia, Pa., a Negro-oriented radio station, and attempted to arrange a radio program for the purpose of playing tapes of KING's speeches. Each week the station would be furnished 25

4/ SAT.

minutes of tape recorded program material containing KING's speeches, press conferences, etc., of the preceding week. Source subsequently advised that actually, STEIN was not offering to purchase radio time on behalf of KING but was asking the radio station to donate the time. Included in the package was a promotion statement by KING naming the station and calling attention to the fact that the time was being donated.

On April 12, 1967, this same source stated Radio Station WDAS was interested in KING as a civil rights leader and would commence carrying his program on April 16, 1967. Source further stated, however, that the management of the station indicated they were opposed to KING's anti-Vietnam policy and in the event any of these tapes contained any of his anti-Vietnam statements, it would be recommended they not be aired.

On June 2, 1967, PH T-3 advised that Radio Station WDAS, Philadelphia, continued to carry the weekly taped program of MARTIN LUTHER KING. Source advised, however, that it did not appear this program would continue much longer on that station.

B. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., UNIONVILLE, PA., MAY 2, 1967

On May 2, 1967, Trooper MERRIT BINNS, Troop J, Pennsylvania State Police, Lancaster, Pa., advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., arrived at the Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, at 8:05 p.m. and was driven to the Unionville, Pa., High School, where he spoke before 807 people, which affair was sponsored by the Hadley Memorial Fund, which is administered by the Philadelphia Ethical Society and the Kennett Society of Friends. KING's speech was based on racial equality and the need for additional civil rights legislation and strict enforcement of this legislation. KING did not discuss the situation in Vietnam, nor did he discuss any activities scheduled to take place during the Summer of 1967.

The May 3, 1967, issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a local Philadelphia newspaper, carried an article entitled

"King Asks Poverty Billions." According to this article, KING stated on May 2, 1967, that the Government must spend billions of dollars on the war on poverty, time will not solve the problem of prejudice, and that legislation alone is not the total answer, although it can regulate behavior and restrain harshness if vigorously enforced. He stated that in too many instances this legislation is not vigorously enforced and the Negro cannot do the job all by himself.

C. APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN, PHILADELPHIA, PA., MAY 12, 1967

The May 13, 1967, issue of the "Evening Bulletin," a local newspaper in Philadelphia, carried an article entitled "Rustin Says Rights Drive Has Entered New Phase."

This article reflects BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New York City, spoke at a conference on May 12, 1967, sponsored by the United Presbyterian Board of Christian Education staff held at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia. He stated that in the beginning the civil rights movement was emotional. It affected Negroes only, who were fighting for accommodations on buses, trains and in public eating places. Today the civil rights movement is not dead, but it has entered a new phase. This new phase deals with housing, education and unemployment. In this new phase of the civil rights movement there is a need for alliance with others and the reorganization of the political structure is essential.

RUSTIN further stated that no city in the Nation has enough money to deal with the slums, schools and unemployment. The Federal Government must spend billions of dollars in these areas or the social fabric in America will be torn to bits. Industry cannot put all the unemployed back to work. He advocated a guaranteed annual income for older citizens and those who are physically handicapped.

In the "Saturday Evening Post" issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject

of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, PH T-4 advised that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CPUSA, remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

On February 19 and 20, 1964, PH T-5 advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND at Philadelphia, Pa., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 6-14-66)

Date 8/22/67

To:

[X] Director

FILE 100-442529

Att.: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Title

[ ] SAC
[ ] ASAC — CIRM
[ ] Supv. — IS - C
[ ] Agent
[ ] SE
[ ] IC
[ ] CC
[ ] Steno

Bu copies corrected 9/6/67 DMW/dlak

RE:

[ ] Clerk
[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

[ ] Acknowledge
[ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
[ ] Bring file
[ ] Call me
[ ] Correct
[ ] Deadline ____
[ ] Deadline passed
[ ] Delinquent
[ ] Discontinue
[ ] Expedite
[ ] File
[ ] For information
[ ] Handle
[ ] Initial & return
[ ] Leads need attention
[ ] Open Case
[ ] Prepare lead cards
[ ] Prepare tickler
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NOT RECORDED
14 AUG 23 1967

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken

Re report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 7/31/67.

Attached are nine copies of amended page six of referenced report. Other copies corrected.

Enc. 9 (ENCLOSURE)
CJW/hn

SAC JOE D. JAMESON

[ ] See reverse side

Office PHILADELPHIA

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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 7/31/67

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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 [redacted]
CN 80, 513 Appeal
11-21-91 3-12-91 RDD/DNJ (3/4/96)
83-1719
21692

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category _____
Date of Declassification Indefinite

12-12-97 TAP/140

b3
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TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Bufile 100-106670
ATfile 100-5586)

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2-25-98 TAP/140

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] REASON: 1.5 (c) DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION: 12-31-87

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies, and for New York four, of LHM. (U)

11-29-88 Classified by [redacted] Declassify on: OADR

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

LEVISON 83-1719

Source advised KING's comments referred to in the enclosed LHM were made 7/19/67 to ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to the President, SCLC. (U) (U)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*. Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C" and NY 1190-S*. (U)

100-442529

RECORDED
AUG 7 1967

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-106670)
(1 - 100-442529)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
5 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5586) (1 - 157-621)
[redacted]
[redacted] (1 - 100-5718)(SCLC)

CARBON COPY

1 ENCLOSURE

AGS:ovr
(13)

53 AUG 10 1967

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

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AT 100-5586
AGS:ovr

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NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. b7D
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC. (U) (U)

The enclosed LHM as been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

Source
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 11-29-88 [redacted] PWT/DB/Sk

Classified by [redacted] DADP
[redacted]
REVISED 85-1719

Atlanta, Georgia
July 31, 1967

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted] N 2
REASON FCIM, [redacted]
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 2-31-82
[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 [redacted] EEP/Sk
CN 80,513 Appeal 82-#466
11-21-91 3 10 11 91
[redacted] RDD/DMJ
85-1719

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

7-16-92 On July 27, 1967, a confidential source advised Reverend Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently expressed to several officers of SCLC that he was greatly concerned as to whether he should participate in the pilgrimage to the Holy Land which has been scheduled for November, 1967. Reverend King said his principal concern was due to the continuing friction in the Middle East. He said he did not think the current situation in the Middle East would necessarily be resolved by the time of the pilgrimage and he felt he might very easily find himself in an embarrassing political situation.

In regard to this matter Reverend King said he contemplated seeking the advice of Harry Belafonte, Stanley Levison, and Harry Wachtel. Reverend King requested Andrew J. Young, Executive Assistant to the President, SCLC, to ascertain for him whether it might be possible to obtain an opinion concerning this matter from some of the African delegates (not identified) to the United Nations.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529

~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York. ~~X~~ U

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. X U

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. X U

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. X U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild:"

1. Cited as a Communist front.

   (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

   (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 31, 1967

Title — MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character — SECURITY MATTER - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference — Atlanta letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DENVER	NEW YORK	7/31/67	7/20-25/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/28/67

- P* -

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter pr... to 11/1/67.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source		Location
T-1:	[redacted]	100-8997-98, 99
T-2:	[redacted]	100-8997-98, 99
T-3:	[redacted]	100-8997-98, 99

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1 AUG 2 1967

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Request Recd.	Crim. Div.	[redacted]:	CRD	RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD.:	8/10/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.:	RM		
By	5 AUG 16 1967	[illegible]		

Notations

INVOLVED

ICC mjt 9-4-90

DN 100-8997

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b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Agents who observed the march and rally on 7/22/67 are identified as L. RUSSELL HASHMAN, LOUIS D. NELAN and [redacted]

This report has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since data reported from T-1, T-2 and T-3 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

[redacted]

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1 - OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM)
2 - 113th M.I. Group, Denver (RM)

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted] Office: DENVER

Date: July 31, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-8997 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party members and Socialist Workers Party members participated in a march, 7/22/67, of Negroes and Mexican-Americans to protest the killing of EUGENE BERNARD COOK, a Negro, and LOUIS PINEDO, a Mexican-American, by Denver police officers.

- P* -

Details:

[redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 20, 1967, CLIFFORD STANLEY, Chief of Patrol, Denver Police Department, Denver, Colorado, advised that on that date the Denver Manager of Safety issued a permit to LAUREN RALPH WATSON and LOUIS RHONE, son of a deceased prominent Negro attorney, and CHARLES CAMPBELL, for a march July 22, 1967, to protest the killing of EUGENE BERNARD COOK, a Negro ex-convict, who was killed during the early morning hours of July 3, 1967, by off-duty Denver police officer JOHN PINDER, and also to protest the killing of one LOUIS TIMOTHY PINEDO, an 18-year-old Mexican-American youth, by Denver patrolman JOHN E. CAIN, on July 12, 1967, at the O'Meara Ford storage lot located at 1426 Mariposa Street, Denver. STANLEY advised that patrolman CAIN had been dispatched to the lot to investigate a complaint of car stripping and during the process of putting PINEDO under arrest for this offense, the latter drew his knife and stabbed patrolman CAIN in the left arm, after which patrolman CAIN drew his revolver and killed PINEDO.

LAUREN RALPH WATSON, who has in the past both publicly and privately advocated violence on behalf of Negro rights and has also advocated open Negro revolt in the United States, was expected by Chief STANLEY to lead the marchers.

Chief STANLEY advised that Denver's "Crusade for Justice" leader, RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES, had also applied for a permit to march in conjunction with the above-mentioned march from the Lincoln Park Project located at 13th and Mariposa Streets in Denver, in a predominately Mexican-American area of Denver, to

the Denver police headquarters, mentioned above, to join the other picketers; however, this permit was not granted because it would interfere with the free flow of traffic. Representatives of the organization stated that members of their group and other interested persons would march along the sidewalk regardless of the fact that they did not have a permit.

RUDOLPH CORKY GONZALES, 1265 Cherokee Street, Denver, is a subscriber to the mid-week edition of "The Worker."

DN T-1 4/22/67

"The Worker" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On July 23, 1967, an article appeared in the "Denver Post," Denver daily newspaper, captioned, "Protest Staged at Police Building." The article stated that during the afternoon of July 22, 1967, more than 125 Mexican-Americans and Negroes converged on Denver police headquarters in a two-pronged protest march and then staged a noisy demonstration in the police building located at 13th and Champa Streets, Denver. The marchers told reporters that they were angry over the slayings by Denver patrolmen of EUGENE BERNARD COOK, a Negro, and LOUIS PINEDO, a Mexican-American.

The article stated that the marches and demonstration were sponsored by the Mexican-American "Crusade for Justice" organization headed by RUDOLPH "CORKY" GONZALES and by LAUREN WATSON, a Metropolitan State College student who told reporters he organized the Black Panther Society in Denver.

The article stated there was one tense moment when the demonstrators, demanding to talk to Police Chief HAROLD DILL, started crowding in the front door of police headquarters. According to the article, DILL, Division Chief CLIFF STANLEY and eight crash-helmeted policemen cleared the crowd away from the door.

The article stated that several of the demonstrators shouted into television and radio microphones and among those

shouting were WATSON and one EMILIANO ZAPATA DOMINGUEZ, who was described as vice chairman of the Crusade for Justice. DOMINGUEZ reportedly stated, "This will be the last time that we come here in peace; we want to do right but we're not left alone. Our people are shot in the back." One Negro shouted, "This time we drink water. The next time there'll be fire."

During the afternoon of July 22, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI in Denver observed the following:

Approximately 50 Mexican-American males and females picketed Denver police headquarters from 1:30 to 2:30 P.M. following a march from Lincoln Park, located at 12th and Mariposa in a predominately Mexican-American area of west Denver, and many of them carried signs criticizing alleged Denver police brutality. Among the Mexican-American picketers was one MARK PHILLIP JARAMILLO, 232 Bannock, Denver.

> On July 19, 1966, JARAMILLO appeared at the Denver Office of the FBI to complain that his civil rights were violated during an arrest by Denver police officers during the morning of July 16, 1966. He stated he was picked up by the Denver Police Department on charges of being drunk in public, using filthy language, disturbance and resistance. He stated, however, that he did not wish to furnish complete details concerning the arrest or cooperate fully. During the interview with JARAMILLO he stated he hated all police and refused to cooperate with them.
>
> On August 6, 1966, JARAMILLO was observed acting as an escort for a group of marchers who on that date marched through downtown Denver in protest against United States participation in the war in Vietnam.

At approximately 2:00 P.M. on July 22, 1967, approximately 60 Negroes joined the Mexican-Americans in their demonstration at the Denver Police Department following a march from 33rd and

Holly Street through a predominately Negro area of east Denver and through downtown Denver to the Denver police headquarters. It was noted that several of the Negro participants attempted to enter the Champa Street entrance of the Police Department but were moved back to the sidewalk by uniformed Denver police. Several Negro males screamed for the ouster of Denver Police Chief HAROLD DILL. No other incidents were observed and no arrests were made.

LAUREN RALPH WATSON, mentioned above, was observed among the demonstrators. Also observed milling about among the demonstrators were NORMAN and MARY JANE HODGETT.

As of July, 1967, NORMAN and MARY JANE HODGETT are members of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP). C o/o

DN T-2 7/16/67

A characterization of the Denver Branch, SWP, appears as an appendix hereto.

ROBERT TRUJILLO, Chairman, Communist Party (CP) group in Denver, requested members to participate in the above-described demonstration. TRUJILLO marched with the Mexican-Americans and CP member NELLE GARCIA was observed in the area of the Denver Police Department during the demonstration. C o/o

DN T-3 7/24/67

The Negro and Mexican-American participants in the demonstration left the area at approximately 2:30 P.M. and a group of approximately 25 "hippies" sat on the lawn of the Denver police building singing folk songs until approximately 3:00 P.M. and then left the area.

Leaflets distributed by the Negroes and Mexican-Americans present indicated that the marches and rally were sponsored by the Black Panther Party, the New Hispano Movement, Sundiata, the Denver Provos, Crusade for Justice, Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee) and the Denver Area Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

DN 100-8997

Re: New Hispano Movement

The New Hispano Movement was organized in Colorado by individuals of Mexican-American origin to run candidates for Colorado political offices in the fall of 1966. NORMAN and MARY JANE HODGETT have been active in this movement; however, they do not exercise any control over the activities and plans of this movement.

DN T-3 7/24/67

A characterization of SDS appears as an appendix hereto.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - DENVER BRANCH

A source advised in June, 1960, that as of May 24, 1960, the National Office, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), notified SWP members in Denver, Colorado, that they had fulfilled the constitutional requirements for the establishment of a branch and would thereafter be designated as such.

A second source advised on May 26, 1967, that the Denver Branch, SWP, collects dues from members, sends a portion thereof to the National Office, SWP, and follows instructions set forth by national officials of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
July 31, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated July 31, 1967, at Denver

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 02-13-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-56)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	SAN FRANCISCO	7/26/67	7/10 - 21/67

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY	lav

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY, 4/18/67, at San Francisco.

- P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

6-7 to SF 8/1/67 for appropriate advice Bur admin purposes re T- matter & Communist S/B Communist Party, USA, dues work Communist S/B Communist Party, USA, dues deduction S/B handled S/B contemplated. Para 2, last line, changes S/B contemplated S/B anticipated. Para 3, 2nd line, delete word "and" S/B comma. Para 4, last line, add word Bulletin S/B Bulletin. Para 4, last P, 4th line, delete word Bulletin S/B Bulletin.

(10)

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CNT~~ OSI, SEC, SER., ~~DEFT~~; ISD, CRD, RAO
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Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/24/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RS
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations

INT. SEC.

ICC & Rep
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SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

Used to document ROSCOE PROCTOR and MICKEY LIMA.

SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
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SF T-12 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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LEADS:

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CLAIFORNIA: Will follow and report the activities of the CP and other subversive groups in relation to their influence in racial matters.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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1 - OSI - 19D (RM)

Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 7/26/67

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During the past three months, plans were made to employ a full-time Negro organizer in the Negro Community which will be implemented when sufficient funds are raised by CP for this purpose. ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected Chairman of the Northern California CP District Negro Commission and is actively engaged in the Negro Community advancing the principles of Marxism. Northern California CP District Convention held during April, 1967, came up with recommendations to combat racism.

- P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans made at District and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

At the second session of the Northern California District Communist Party (NCDCP) Convention held April 30, 1967 at Finnish Hall, 1819 10th Street, Berkeley, California, it was decided that a full time Negro organizer was badly needed to work in the Negro community. The primary difficulty was where to get the money to pay such a person. All discussion pointed toward the need for such a person, so the Convention voted in favor of the proposal, however, the implementation will depend on the availability of funds and the finding of a qualified person to take over the job.

SF T-1, 5/1/67

At the second day's session of the NCDCP Convention held April 30, 1967, the question came up on whether to spend money first on an Organizational Secretary for the Party or a Negro Organizer for the ghettos. In general, the Convention concluded that money must first be spent for an organizational secretary and secondly for a Negro organizer for the Negro community, as funds are not available for both.

SF T-2, 5/17/67

In June, 1967, a five page summary of the results of the NCDCP Convention entitled "Main Political Resolutions and Motions on Resolutions Adopted at the District Convention," was submitted. Item III a (3) reflected a resolution that the district staff include a full-time organizational secretary, and that work should be done toward engaging a full-time Negro organizer.

Under the caption of "Political Perspectives" item C, the following appears:

"The Negro community has been and continues to be in a state of crisis in attempting to combat racism. This summer promises to sharpen that crisis with the prospect of upheaval across the country.

"In spite of the tremendous struggles waged by the Party in the past in combating racism, a key weakness in this district in the last year has been that virtually all policy and implementation of policy in relation to the Negro liberation struggle has been the sole responsibility of the black comrades.

The Party did begin to tackle this weakness in its two recent conferences on black power and white chauvinism, and, in addition, there have been exceptions in that some white comrades have continued to work very hard in the Negro liberation struggle.

"One result of this key weakness, however, has been that almost the entire burden of developing policy on the question of combating racism, which is fundamental to all aspects of American society, has been left to a few black comrades. Likewise, the implementation of policy has been left to the black comrades working in the black communities with virtually no work being done by white comrades in white communities. This weakness reflects the inability of the Party to fully implement its policy of Negro-white unity. This policy of Negro-white unity must be instituted immediately to develop what coalitions and common programs in both communities are possible now.

"The district committee should work toward establishing a cultural center and bookstore in Oakland.

"We resolve that it is essential for all comrades to engage in formulating policy on question of racism and all should actively engage in a struggle against racism wherever their work may be.

"The district committee should make a Marxist analysis of who are the bribed sectors of the working class.

"While the source of the crisis is the political problem that there are very few white comrades active in the Negro liberation struggle it reflects itself structurally in that the Negro commission (as is true with other commissions) has been used as a policy-making as well as implementing body; rather than having the policy formulated, based on proposals from the commission, by an authoritative body reflecting the entire district, i.e. the district committee and discussions on all levels of the Party. Once the policy has been adopted it is the responsibility of all comrades to implement it in all aspects of their work."

SF T-3, 6/16/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

At the NCDCP District Committee meeting held May 13, 1967 at 81 Clementina Street the Committee, acting in accord with instructions of the District Convention, discussed obtaining a full-time CP Negro organizer and the establishment of a CP Cultural Center which would include a bookstore in the Negro community. The matter was referred to a sub-committee to report to the next meeting of the District Committee with recommendations of the amount of money needed for salary for an organizer, cost of establishing a bookstore, and ways and means of raising the money required.

SF T-1, 5/29/67

On June 3, 1967 there was a meeting of the NCDCP Committee at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, California. One of the items discussed was the proposed employment of a Negro organizer and the establishment of a cultural center in the Negro community. There was considerable discussion on the point and it was finally concluded that the people on the District Committee should go back to their various clubs and tell them that the District Committee has decided to begin plans in every CP Club to bring the cultural center and the employment of a Negro organizer into reality. Each club will be instructed to elect a finance committee of its own to begin efforts to bring in money to support the fund raising for this project. The Clubs are to be told that this project is of major importance and that it is contemplated that the organizer will begin work in September, 1967.

At this meeting, ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on a recent black conference of various clubs which he attended in Los Angeles. This dealt mainly with the Selective Service, and he reported that an attempt will be made to get ten thousand Negro youths to refuse to be drafted. Out of this number, California is expected to produce half of this number. It was decided that the CP Negro Commissions of Northern California and Southern California should meet and discuss the anti-draft situation. PROCTOR said that on his way back from Los Angeles he looked over the Monterey area with the idea of locating a place midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco for holding this meeting.

SF T-1, 6/3/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected Chairman of the NCDCP Negro Commission at a meeting of the District Committee held May 13, 1967.

SF T-1, 5/16/67

On May 7, 1967, there was a meeting of the NCDCP Negro Commission at the home of one of the members, JUANITA WHEELER in San Francisco, California. There was a long discussion of the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) and its activity. The commission decided that it will stand between the CP and the BPPSD. ROSCOE PROCTOR was instructed to deal with the BPPSD but not officially. The BPPSD is to know that with regard to political charges against them, the members of the CP will assist in their defense individually but will not support their program and policies. PROCTOR is to handle this so that the BPPSD can not tie in the CP as supporting them in any public announcement. He is to tell them that any unofficial help depends on their promise that they will create no future disturbance.

SF T-1, 5/29/67

Considerable publicity was given to a group of individuals, many of them armed, and calling themselves the BPPSD, who, on May 2, 1967, entered the State Legislature at Sacramento, California to protest a gun law that was being considered that day by the Legislature. They were subsequently arrested by local police and each was held on $2,200 bail and charged with conspiracy to disturb the Legislature while it was in session.

On May 21, 1967 there was a meeting of the NCDCP Negro Commission at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR. At this meeting they discussed the BPPSD. It was stated that the BPPSD wants the help of the CP in its defense. PROCTOR was instructed by the Commission to let them know they could get no help from the CP to defend their organization and their program, but unofficially, the CP will help in defending them against political charges as a matter of principal. The Commission wants the BPPSD to know that CP members will contribute to a defense fund if they establish one, but will not front for them publicly.

SF T-1, 5/29/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

A meeting of the Negro Commission of the NCDCP was held June 4, 1967 at the home of one of its members at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. With regard to assisting the BPPSD it was stated that the position of the CP is non-involvment in any way with them, however the District Negro Commission stood between the CP and the dealings with the BPPSD in its effort to help them in a reasonable defense against political charges. The proposition by the Negro Commission was not accepted by the BPPSD, therefore, no money is to be raised for them by the CP. However, it was felt that a known communist should be identified with their political defense.

The CP is planning to employ a Negro organizer in the Negro cultural community and it was determined unfair to solicit the same CP sources for both this program and for the BPPSD, therefore, no solicitation will be made for the BPPSD.

SF T-1, 6/5/67

On June 18, 1967, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission of the San Francisco Bay Area CP at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. Part of the discussion was centered around the Alliance for Black Unity. It was said that the organization was set up several months ago by ROSCOE PROCTOR and JUANITA WHEELER and its membership consists of an amalgamation of members from several organizations. The purpose of the organization is to set up classes and to educate Negroes in socialism.

SF T-4, 6/21/67

On April 20, 1967 there was a meeting of the Sonoma County CP Club at 420 West Railroad Avenue, Cotati, California. The chairman of the meeting stated that the club needs to exert more influence in the Negro struggle in the county.

SF T-5, 5/11/67
SF T-6, 5/11/67

SF 100-53902
JTQ:law

On April 20, 1967, the Santa Clara County CP held a meeting on the subject of Black Power, with ROSCOE PROCTOR as the featured speaker. PROCTOR said he thought the term Black Power means "massive black organization". He said that the CP should use Black Power to its advantage. He said that there are many Negroes in that Bay area who are looking for assistance. He said they are reading MALCOLM X's literature. PROCTOR said he ran a survey on books available relative to Black Power and the Negro problem. He said the "blacks" are seeking information. PROCTOR said the Party is missing the boat because the Party has no literature to give these Negroes. He said the Negroes will always be oppressed. The Negroes are beginning to believe under Socialism they may not get a "fair shake". He said "everyone is seeking and the Party has nothing to offer".

PROCTOR said the only Communist ideas being given these militant young Negroes are being supplied by PROCTOR. PROCTOR said he is trying to convert all these young "blacks" to Communism. He said the Communist Party must have something to offer these people. PROCTOR said these young "blacks" are all young militant students. PROCTOR said these youths meet at his residence, 1919 Oregon, Oakland, every Tuesday night. PROCTOR said this group is "keyed up" over the draft and the Vietnam war and the Communist Party has nothing positive to offer them.

PROCTOR ended his talk by saying the time is now if the Communist Party wants to get Negroes into the fold. PROCTOR invited WILLIE NORMAN to attend a meeting at his residence inasmuch as he is the only Negro in the Party in San Jose. Calif.

SF T-7, 4/26/67

MALCOLM X is characterized in the appendix section of this report under the heading "Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU)".

On April 24, 1967 there was a meeting of the North Oakland CP Youth Club at 1941 Derby Street, Berkeley, California.

At this meeting, one of the members, MIKE MILLER stated that the CP is making a mistake in not recognizing the militancy among the Negro comrades and hopes that the "Party"

will take a stand supporting militant Negro questions. Another member, MARGARET LIMA said she thinks the CP supports militant Negro stands, although many party members do not.

Another member, CAROLYN BLACK felt that the coming Convention should recommend the Party take part of the "People's World" (PW) money presently being used to support five District Organizers in Southern California to help finance a Negro cultural center in Oakland with a full time person to run it. She also stated that the New York CP already has a cultural center in Harlem which it supports financially.

SF T-8, 4/25/67

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

On July 5, 1967 there was a special meeting of the Marin County CP at 622 Locust, Sausalito, California. MICKEY LIMA gave a short report on the recent CP District Convention and among other things he stated that ROSCOE PROCTOR is the head of the work in the Negro community. He stated that PROCTOR is working with a Black nationalist group in Oakland and they are holding Marxist classes within this group.

SF T-9, 6/7/67

MICKEY LIMA is chairman of the NCDCP.

SF T-1, 5/16/67

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The third session of a conference captioned "Emergence of Black Unity" was held at the "Church of the Fellowship of all Peoples," on Sunday morning, April 9, 1967 at 2041 Larkin Street, San Francisco, California. AL RICHMOND, editor of the PW, spoke on "the press's treatment of Black Movements."

RICHMOND broke his talk down into three parts: first, there is a serious doubt, at least by Negroes, that white newspapermen could, without bias, report activities, such as civil rights marches or Watts riots, because of an inability to sympathize or understand. Secondly, since it requires at least ten million dollars to start a newspaper, the owners are a very affluent class and they are surrounded by reporters who react to the Negro problems in the way they think the owners expect them to react.

Third, the press, by its nature and place in "the establishment" must defend the status quo and with few exceptions must be against the black liberation movement. Generally, he compared the American revolutionary movement to the liberation fight of the Negroes today, what started as an inconsequential quest for rights like eating in a cafe, or riding in the front of a bus, may develop into a radical and advanced concept of black power, and dignity requiring an equality basis dictated by the power structure of "the establishment."

Fourth, black power requires a radical change, the implementation of which would need billions to satisfy the re-development or separation. This idea brings about a new type of tension or gap by the vested interests and the Negro and causes the press to attempt to channel the Negro leaders into more acceptable demands.

SF T-10, 4/12/67
SF T-11, 4/14/67

On April 25, 1967 there was a meeting of a discussion group at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR, 1919 Oregon, Oakland, California. This group was made up of Negroes and reportedly meets every Tuesday evening at PROCTOR's residence.

At this meeting, it was indicated that the group was once known as OAAU Discussion Group, but they are now looking for another name.

PROCTOR said that another segment of this organization meets every Saturday night in Richmond, California, which he described as an action group. He said they were young and brilliant, and are all Black Extremists between the ages of 19 and 25. At this meeting there were approximately 20 Negroes.

PROCTOR stated that he is trying to find someone in the CP in the Los Angeles area who can do the same thing he is doing herewith this group, so that they will be given communist direction.

SF T-7, 4/26/67

The OAAU, Inc, is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

A meeting of a new organization founded by ROSCOE PROCTOR, tenatively known as the Alliance for Black Unity, will be held at the residence of ROSCOE PROCTOR on Tuesday, May 9, 1967. According to one of the members, this organization was formed for the purpose of attempting to reach the black militant section of the black power movement and indicated that the CP has, in the past, failed to provide a program which will appeal to these Negroes. The club plans to hold dances in the near future in an effort to attract young militant Negroes into this organization.

SF T-12, 5/3/67

CONFIDENTIAL

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights," while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes of education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On February 28, 1966, a confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Boston, Massachusetts.

On April 12, 1966, the same confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a second confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

APPENDIX

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 26, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNATL SECURITY - C
Reference	San Francisco report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated and captioned as above.

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FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	7/31/67	7/21/67 - 7/26/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: jky

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 4/28/67, at Cleveland

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND DIVISION

At Cleveland, Ohio

Will follow and report Communist Activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party, whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION IN FILE
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ALONZO HOWARD
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify AUDREY CLINE
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-4 is [redacted]	Used to identify PHILIP BART
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON
CV T-6 is [redacted]	Used to identify ARTHUR EVANS
CV T-7 is [redacted]	Used to identify FRIEDA KATZ, FREDA HARRIS and CCR.

CV 100-27056

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 thru CV T-7 which could possibly result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 02-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Copy to: 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV, 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868, Columbus, Ohio 43216 (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND
Date: 7/31/67

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD APRIL 16, 1967, THROUGH JULY 15, 1967

Cleveland CP anxious to become active in CORE and has taken steps to arrange a meeting between Ohio CP leaders and Cleveland CORE leaders. Cleveland CORE leaders will reportedly work with CP "on the Q.T.". Ohio CP leaders state everything possible should be done to prevent violence as this is not the answer to the racial problems. CP members have joined CORE and expressed desire to work with CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY USA

1. Local Communist Party Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on April 7, 1967, that PHILIP BART is anxious for the Communist Party (CP) to become active in the local Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). He feels that because of the stand Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING has taken in opposition to U.S. foreign policy in Vietnam, that more and more of the Negroes in the United States will agree with KING and actively oppose being drafted. BART pointed out that "of course, I could not work openly in CORE because I am a known Communist". In discussing racial problems on April 6, 1967, BART stated that it will not solve anything for the Negroes and whites to arm themselves against one another because the Government has all the power and will call in the National Guard. BART stated he is not against anyone trying to defend themselves against hoodlums, but he is against violence as a means of solving problems "unless you can win". BART stated that "for a revolution to be successful, you must have the will of the people. I think KING's coming out as he has on the Vietnam situation will go a long way towards getting the people to realize the ills of the Capitalist system".

PHILIP BART -- CV T-4 advised on 11/17/66, that at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on 11/13/66, it was announced that PHILIP BART is Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party.

CV T-1 advised on April 20, 1967, that during a discussion with ANTHONY KRCHMAREK on April 18, 1967, concerning racial violence which occurred in Cleveland in April, 1967, KRCHMAREK stated that violence is not the answer to problems that exist, although that is what the Mayor of Cleveland is advocating. He pointed out that both the Mayor and the Governor of Ohio are trying to get power to use any kind of physical force to subdue the Negro youths who are rioting. KRCHMAREK pointed out that the U.S. used force in Vietnam and it did not accomplish anything other than to kill a lot of people. He stated that subduing and suppressing the Negro people is not the answer -- the answer is to remove the cause which is unemployment and poor living conditions.

KRCHMAREK suggested that the white and Negro leaders in the civil rights and peace movements should get together and demand that the Mayor of Cleveland meet with them, and demand that city officials get to the unrest. At KRCHMAREK's request, arrangements were made for KRCHMAREK to discuss these problems with LEWIS ROBINSON. On this same date, KRCHMAREK did meet with ROBINSON, and following this talk, ROBINSON agreed to meet with some Negro ministers right away to see what could be done about these problems.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK -- On 10/11/66, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a radio program carried over Cleveland Radio Station WKYC, during which program KRCHMAREK pointed out that he was Chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio.

LEWIS ROBINSON -- LEWIS G. ROBINSON, in his application for a position with the U.S. Government, dated 7/1/57, in answer to the question "Are you now, or have you ever been a member of the CP, USA, or any Communist or facist organization?", stated "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950".

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 4/64, LEWIS G. ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-5 advised on 11/28/65, that a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) sponsored social was held in Cleveland on 11/13/65, for the purpose of raising funds for the current National SWP fund drive. LEWIS G. ROBINSON was present.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-2 advised on April 25, 1967, that ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that date that there is a rumor prevalent to the effect that racial violence will break out in Cleveland on May 9, 1967, and the people are afraid that such violence will occur. KRCHMAREK stated that responsible people should do everything they can to see that this does not happen. He said he had met with LEWIS ROBINSON on this matter and both agree that something had to be done to head off this trouble. According to KRCHMAREK, the trouble arises from the younger Negroes who have nothing to do, no place to go and who are just looking for trouble. KRCHMAREK stated that since the New York Times had carried an article predicting trouble in the Hough area of Cleveland, the Communist Party in New York had asked him to write an article on this problem. KRCHMAREK said he did not want to write anything that might serve to add to the problems or tensions -- that the important thing is for the people in the area to be prepared to do all they can to stop any trouble that might erupt. KRCHMAREK said that he definitely wants to work with any groups or individuals who are trying to head off further trouble.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CV T-1 advised on May 11, 1967, that PHILIP BART has been very anxious for a meeting to be arranged between local CP leaders and Cleveland CORE leaders, and it is hoped that this meeting can be arranged for May 15, 1967. DONALD BEAN, 9/11/5 who is in charge of Cleveland CORE, and ARTHUR EVANS, who is also one of the local CORE leaders, have expressed their willingness to meet with BART and others in the Communist Party. BART advised that FRIEDA KATZ, FREDA HARRIS, ALONZO HOWARD and himself will meet with the CORE leaders. BART said he does not want too many CP persons present for fear the CORE leaders will think the CP may try to tell them how to run CORE.

ARTHUR EVANS -- CV T-6 advised on 11/2/66, that ARTHUR EVANS attended an occasional SWP sponsored forum or social event and has spoken on civil rights at some of these affairs; however, his interests are confined to the issue of civil rights and he has no political ties with the SWP or any similar group.

FRIEDA KATZ -- CV T-7 advised on 6/7/66, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on 6/4-5/66, during which convention she was elected a delegate to the National Convention of the CPUSA to be held in 6/66, and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

FREDA HARRIS -- CV T-7 advised on 6/7/66, that FREDA HARRIS was present at the Ohio CP State Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, 6/4-5/66.

Ohio

ALONZO HOWARD -- CV T-1 advised on 5/11/67, that ALONZO HOWARD is a member of the Cedar-Central Club of the CP in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on May 11, 1967, that PHILIP BART has expressed some interest in a Negro boy who has come into the CP bookstore on a number of occasions. BART advised on May 9, 1967, that he wants this boy to be invited to some of the CP Cedar-Central Club open meetings. BART commented that "we are showing some progress. Six months ago we did not have a club that was predominantly Negro and now we have one (Cedar-Central Club). At present we do not have a youth club predominantly Negro," and possibly if this Negro boy joins the Cedar-Central Club we will be able to recruit some Negro youth.

CV T-1 advised on May 26, 1967, that as of that date nothing further has been done about arranging a meeting between Cleveland CP leaders and CORE leaders, although BART said on May 25, 1967, that DONALD BEAN agreed that a date should be arranged for such a meeting and that he (BEAN) and ARTHUR EVANS would be present.

CV T-1 advised on June 19, 1967, that a meeting of the CP Cedar-Central Club was held in Cleveland on June 15, 1967, at which PHILIP BART discussed a CP meeting he had attended in New York City on June 10-12, 1967. BART said that at this New York meeting it was emphasized that CP members must take an active part in the Negro struggle. BART said "We are not going to take an active part in the civil rights struggle in order to continue the rioting, but to try and put pressure on those who have the power to correct the evils causing the riots. Just passing laws against discrimination in housing and employment is not giving the Negroes jobs or building homes for them." BART said that CP members must attend the meetings of different organizations such as CORE, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Pastors Association with

which Reverend KING is working in Cleveland. BART wants the Cedar-Central Club members to give a report at each future club meeting on what they have done in these different groups. At this meeting ALONZO HOWARD pointed out that Cleveland CORE, under DON DEAN, will work with the Communist Party "but, of course, it has to be done on the Q.T.".

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

THERE ARE NO PERTINENT DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE REPORTED DURING THE PERIOD OF THIS REPORT.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CORE

CV T-3 advised on June 2, 1967, that the Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR) held a meeting in Cleveland on May 10, 1967, at which FREDA HARRIS had invited two guests from CORE to join the CCR and support CCR projects, and in return, the Negro guests were promised support by the CCR.

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the U.S. Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on 6/5/62. Mrs. HARDIN mentioned on 9/5/61, that on 9/1/61, a CCR meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, at which the name CCR was approved to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN, Chairman and only officer of the CCR, controls the operations of the CCR, which has no formal membership requirements. The stated purposes of the CCR are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith and McCarran Acts.

CV T-7 advised on 3/29/65, that an Ohio CP State Conference was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on 3/28/65, with both EDNA KAUFMAN and FRIEDA KATZ being present. At this conference KATZ stated she wished to congratulate EDNA KAUFMAN on the work she had done to abolish the HCUA which KATZ said was a Party assignment. EDNA KAUFMAN died on 3/4/65.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-27056

CV T-1 advised on May 18, 1967, that at a CCR meeting held in Cleveland on May 10, 1967, several CORE members were present including DONALD BEAN. BEAN explained how badly CORE needs money and advised that CORE was planning a picnic in August. BEAN said that tickets were 25¢ each, or a book of 5 for $1.00, and that any organization that sells $150 in tickets can keep $50 of this money. FREDA HARRIS suggested that the CCR take $150 in tickets, and if sold, give all the money to CORE. It was finally agreed that the CCR would sell all the tickets it could and thereafter decide whether to turn over all the ticket money to CORE. At this gathering, FREDA HARRIS stated that she had already joined CORE and she pledged to give $2.00 a month to CORE.

CV T-1 advised on June 19, 1967, that both FRIEDA KATZ and AUDREY CLINE are selling tickets for the Cleveland CORE picnic to be held August 6, 1967, and on June 12, 1967, CLINE paid $3.00 for her membership in CORE. CLINE suggested to DONALD BEAN that "because there are no decent places for swimming other than private places, would it not be a good idea for CORE, with the help of some of the white people, to try and crack the practice of discrimination at these places?". CLINE suggested that a car load of white people first go to one of these places, followed by a car load of both whites and Negroes. CLINE asked BEAN whether CORE would back her in such a plan, and he advised that he would take it up at the next CORE meeting.

AUDREY CLINE -- CV T-2 advised on 6/21/64, that a meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on 6/19/64, for the purpose of hearing a leading functionary from the CPUSA discuss the Chinese-Russian ideological dispute. AUDREY CLINE was present.

As heretofore set forth, CV T-1 reported on June 19, 1967, that according to ALONZO HOWARD, Cleveland CORE, under DONALD BEAN, will work with the Communist Party "but, of course, it has to be done on the Q.T.".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

)-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
July 31, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/67

FROM : SAC, Savannah (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C
OO: New York

b6
b7C

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated 4/28/67.

Inasmuch as there has been no information developed within the Savannah Division regarding the captioned matter this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Savannah
WPF/fme
(5)

D

EX-102

REC- 50 100-442529-2301

15 AUG 3 1967

5 AUG 9 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/67

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

[redacted] b6 b7C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 1/27/67.

No evidence has been developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organization or individuals.

Las Vegas will give this matter continual attention and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

REC-9 100-442529-2302

AUG 3 1967

(2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:kah
(4)

62 AUG 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/67

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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b7C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and SIlet to Bureau, 4/28/67.

Contact with informants and sources in the Springfield Division has failed to reflect any information pertinent to captioned matter.

EX-108

REC-9 100-442529-2303

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM) (INFO)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)
BJG:DM
(5)

4 AUG 3 1967

INDEXED

AUG 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO - NEW YORK

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 4/28/67; and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

REC-9 100-442529-2304

16 AUG 3 1967

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Dallas
EDK;cjh/wvm
(6)

INT. SEC.

62 AUG 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	NEW YORK	8/16/67	5/1/67 - 7/31/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE — TYPED BY: cjs;fj

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

O.T to Memphis 9/1/67 for appropriate
T-38. missing from report
P.67 Dictated characterization
4 SCEF. DMW/ale

SYNOPSIS:

XXXXXXX

REFERENCE:

Memphis letter to Bureau dated 5/15/67

- P -

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-1 [redacted] Former CS	(Characterization of SHERRY MYERS)	
T-2 [redacted], CS	Characterization of "Open Debate"	[redacted]

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - OSI, 8th District, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
1 - Knoxville (Info)
3 - New York
2 - Memphis (100-4070)

442529-2337 REC-50

EX-110

17 AUG 21 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted], CID, RAO

SEE NOTE ON REVERSE SIDE

DATE FORW: 9/18/67

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: DMW/lc

INT-SEC

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55 SEP 18 1967

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AUG 23 5 48 PM '67

CVS 22 1967

COVER, A, 1-A, 32-38, 59-56

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ME 100-4070

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
[redacted]	Characterization of SSOC	[redacted]
"	Information furnished May 9, 1967	
"	Information regarding Vietnam Summer activity	
"	LAWSON allows SSOC to hold November 25 and 26, 1966 conference	
"	Tour with LEE WEBB	
T-3 Former [redacted]	Characterization Socialist Study Group	
T-4 [redacted]	Characterization of SSOC	
T-5 [redacted]	Characterization of DONALD BONER	ME 100-4368-2&3
T-6 [redacted]	Characterization of PATTI RABBITT	[redacted] and ME 100-4435
T-7 [redacted]	Characterization of SSOC	[redacted]
"	April 11, 1967 comments of SHERRY MYERS	
"	July 31, 1967 comments of SHERRY MYERS	" " "

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ME 100-4070

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-8 [redacted]	Characterization of DONALD LESLIE BONER and CAROL BONER	[redacted]
T-9 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN O. KILLENS	ME 100-4234-2 & 3
T-10 NY 4494-S*	"	" " "
T-11 [redacted] Prospective PSI	Characterization of JAMES E. WOODRUFF	
T-12 [redacted] Prospective PSI	"	
T-13 [redacted]	Characterization of FRED HORACE BROOKS	[redacted]
T-14 [redacted], 111th MI Group, Third Army, Nashville, Tenn.	Characterization of FRED BROOKS	100-4415-10
T-15 [redacted]	Comments of FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY August 31, 1966	[redacted]
T-16 [redacted]	Information regarding April 6-8, 1967 SCEF meeting, Nashville, Tenn.	ME 100-92
T-17 [redacted] Intelligence Unit, Nashville Metropolitan PD, Nashville, Tenn.	Information regarding efforts of SNCC July 28, 1967, to obtain guns	157-109 LHM dated August 1, 1967

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b7D

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-18 [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee (protected at her request)		157-953-3
"		" "
T-19 [redacted] (protected at his request)		" "
T-20 [redacted] NAACP, Memphis, liaison source		" "
T-21 [redacted] NAACP, Memphis - liaison source		" "
T-22 [redacted] Confidential Source, Memphis, Tenn.		[redacted]
"		" "
"		" "

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ME 100-4070

IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
[redacted] Confidential Source, Memphis, Tenn.		[redacted]
"		" "
"		" "
"		" "
"		" "
T-23 [redacted] Liaison Source, [redacted] Memphis, Tenn.		157-953-3
T-24 [redacted]		[redacted] and 157-953-3
"		
T-25 [redacted]		[redacted]
T-26 [redacted]	Characterization of BRENDA and DOUGLAS HOWARD	SF 100-5864 and ME 100-4455
T-27 [redacted] Memphis, Tenn. (protected at his request)	Characterization of DOUGLAS and BRENDA HOWARD	

ME 100-4070

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-28 [redacted] (name used by Memphis FBI to receive "National Guardian")		100-2467
T-29 [redacted]		[redacted] and ME 100-4394-36
T-30 [redacted] Prospective PSI		100-4394-61
T-31 [redacted] Memphis, Tenn. (Protected at his request)	Characterization of Rev. JAMES M. LAWSON, JR.	
T-32 [redacted] Inspectional Bureau, Memphis, Tenn., PD	Characterization of FRAN HETZER	
T-33 [redacted] Former prospective source of information (security)		100-4394-35
T-34 [redacted] Former prospective PSI (security)		" "

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANT	DESCRIPTION OF INFORMATION	FILE NUMBER WHERE LOCATED
T-35 [redacted] Former Prospective PSI (security)		100-4394-35
T-36 [redacted] Nashville, Tenn. (protected at his request)		" "
T-37 [redacted] (protected at her request)		100-4394-61
T-38 [redacted] Memphis, Tenn. (protected at his request)		100-4394-35

LEADS:

THE KNOXVILLE DIVISION - INFORMATION

An information copy of this report is being furnished Knoxville as that office covers a portion of the state of Tennessee.

THE MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Will continue to follow and report pertinent information in instant case.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

T symbols are used only where necessary to protect the identity of the sources and informants of continuing value to this Bureau and whose unauthorized disclosure could seriously hapmer and jeopardize the effectiveness of this Bureau's investigations in the internal security field.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" inasmuch as it contains information from informants of continuing value whose unauthorized disclosure would jeopardize this Bureau's future internal security investigations.

The investigative period of this report runs to August 11, 1967, to show up-to-date status relative to employment of COBY VERNON SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1-111th MI Group, Region 1, Nashville, Tenn.
1- OSI, 8th District, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
1- NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.

Report of: SA WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE: FJ Office: Memphis
Date: 8-16-67

Field Office File No.: ME #100-4070 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: Quarterly Period 5-1 through 7-31-67.

Details of Negro disturbances, Nashville, Tenn., beginning 4-8-67 set forth, including information regarding participants and persons present who have subversive backgrounds such as Rev. JAMES E. WOODRUFF, JOHN KILLENS, FRED BROOKS and SHERRY MYERS. Info set forth that as early as 1966 a Nashville CP member predicted riots in Nashville. STOKELY CARMICHAEL of Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee(SNCC) spoke in Nasvhille 4/6-7/67, and seen at scene of disturbance night of 4-8-67. CARMICHAEL met with CARL BRADEN and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) leaders in Nashville on 4-7-67. SHERRI MYERS told informant "her group" planned demonstration which preceded the 4-8-67 racial disturbance. Two SNCC leaders, GEORGE WASHINGTON WARE, JR. and ERNEST CORNELIUS STEVENS, arrested by Nashville PD 4-10-67, in possession of a pistol contained in personal brief case of STOKELY CARMICHAEL. Car driven by them rented by Rev. JAMES E. WOODRUFF of St. Anslem's Episcopal Chapel. On 4-10-67, Nashville PD searched a house occupied by key SNCC personnel finding Molotov cocktails, gasoline and bottles. Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) and Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam circulated handbills defending riotors and raised money for same. These groups have interlocking and much common membership. Nashville PD officials feel there is definite genetic and working relationship of SNCC, SCEF and SSOC. Later on 7/27 and 28/67, SNCC leader RALPH FEATHERSTONE and ERNEST C. STEVENS, aka Stephens, were reported to be

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SYNOPSIS (CONTINUED)

in Nashville with automatic weapon and in contact with Rev. JAMES E. WOODRUFF. On 7-31-67, SHERRI MYERS reportedly said these SNCC people going to Holmes County, Miss. to use guns and physical force togain control of Sheriff's Office, and that MYERS said they were seeking guns. On 7-31-67, SNCC leader ROBERT HOLCUMB(phonetic), in presence of WOODRUFF, said "We have guns and are ready to kill both blacks and whites," and seeking incendiary type acid. In Memphis, Tenn., beginning early July, COBY VERNON SMITH and CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, self-acclaimed SNCC members began making statements that they were going to "turn Memphis upside down" and SMITH claimed he would give anything to have a good race riot in Memphis. SMITH is member of SSOC and on 6/23-24/67, attended plenum meeting of Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in New York, N.Y. Both currently working for Memphis Area Project - South, a part of Federal Anti-Poverty Program. Were given jobs by Rev. JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., Pastor, Centenary Methodist Church, who has defended Communism in his statements. LAWSON refused to dismiss CABBAGE and COBY SMITH.

- P -

ME #100-4070

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC)

AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Captain [redacted], Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department, Intelligence Section, Nashville, Tennessee, on April 8, 1967, advised a representative of the FBI that STOKELY CARMICHAEL appeared before the Vanderbilt University Impact Symposium on the afternoon of April 8, 1967, and talked at length relative to "Black Power" and the progress and direction of the various phases of the civil rights movement, with particular emphasis on the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). According to [redacted], this particular speech had no violent overtones and was given on a fairly high intellectual level in keeping with the group before whom CARMICHAEL was appearing. b6 b7C

However, on the two previous days, CARMICHAEL appeared before groups of students at the Fisk and Tennessee A & I Universities in Nashville. According to [redacted], those two speeches of CARMICHAEL had what would have to be considered violent overtones, and in the opinion of the leadership of the Police Department, the Fisk and A & I speeches helped set the background for the incidents which later occurred.

The April 7, 1967, edition of the Nashville Banner, a Nashville daily newspaper, had on Page 13 an article relative to CARMICHAEL's Fisk speech given on the evening of April 6, 1967. The article in part indicated that CARMICHAEL vowed that he was in Nashville to "stir up trouble" and quoted CARMICHAEL as saying that the United States is a

"savage and barbaric country." The article quoted CARMICHAEL as saying, "The Banner says we have come to Nashville to stir up trouble. They lie all the time but this is one time they spoke the truth." The article quoted CARMICHAEL as saying, "Until there is justice for everyone in this community, there won't be peace... turn father against son, mother against daughter, sister against brother, and if everyone doesn't get justice, nobody will have any peace."

The article indicated that CARMICHAEL said in reference to a white church being burned last week in Mississippi, "This is just the beginning. From now on, we either pray in churches that's both people or we burn churches that's both people and we all pray outside." In reference to the recent 70 fires in Cleveland, he said, "People will call them savage and ignorant, but those people are trying to liberate themselves." He is quoted as saying, "There is going to be a change and a change soon in this community. If we dont get justice, we're going to tear this country apart."

CARMICHAEL in duscussing the Vietnam war said, "We're not going to fight. Let the white Americans prove something to us. It is their war. The war is for the birds, Lady Bird, Lyndon Bird..."

He indicated that "We cannot any longer follow white America...the whole problem is we are always trying to prove to white people how good we are...we should have been teaming up with the Indians to beat the hell out of the white man."

Captain [redacted] advised that the A & I speech was given in a similar vein with many of the same statements made at the Fisk speech repeated before the A & I audience. b6 b7C

The April 7, 1967, edition of the Nashville Banner had on Page 1 an article captioned "STOKELY INVOLVED IN SECRET TALK." The article in part indicated that CARMICHAEL spent almost one and one-half hours in a secret meeting with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) board on April 7, 1967. According to the article, a Banner reporter entered the meeting as CARMICHAEL arrived but immediately was ordered from the room by CARL BRADEN, SCEF Executive Director. CARMICHAEL went before the board at 10:05 AM and left the session at about 11:30 AM, according to the article.

The article indicated a news release designated as being from SNCC had said the meeting would be open to the press and gave the title of CARMICHAEL's address as "SNCC- Black Power for Communism." According to the article, BRADEN disclaimed knowledge of the release.

Characterizations of SCEF and CARL BRADEN appear in the Appendix section of this report.

Captain [redacted] on April 8, 1967, advised at about 8:30 PM on April 8, 1967, the operator of a Negro bar, which is located on Jefferson Street immediately across the street from the Fisk University campus, called the Metropolitan Police Department to answer a disturbance call. Uniformed officers responded to the call and placed the subject of the disturbance call in a police car.

About three to five minutes thereafter, 12 to 15 Negro males and females, who appeared to be students, appeared before the bar and set up a picket line. Demonstrators were carrying signs relating to the arrest which had happened only minutes before and attacking the bar owner as "Uncle Tom." Among those persons in the picket line were ANDREA FELDER and a Negro male known as CAZZIO (phonetic), both of whom have been identified with local Fisk SNCC activities, according to Captain [redacted]. A group of about 150 Negro spectators immediately gathered. These were primarily teenagers and students. The size of the crowd hindered traffic on Jefferson Street and police diverted traffic from the area. b6 b7C

SIF At this point a representative of the FBI observed SHERRY MYERS and her husband, JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, in the immediate vicinity observing the demonstration. Mr. and Mrs. MYERS thereafter departed the scene in their automobile, accompanied by three Negroes.

SHERRY MYERS, also known as Sherri Myers, Sherrie Myers, Mrs. John William Myers

On September 28, 1965, Memphis Confidential Informant T-1 advised that SHERRY MYERS, aka Sherri Myers, Sherrie Myers, wife of JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, residence, [redacted], had described herself as a non-member of Students for Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), and an active worker in both these organizations; that MYERS had become

a particularly close associate of CARL BRADEN, Executive Director of SCEF and ANNE BRADEN, editor of SCEF's publication, "The Southern Patriot."

On January 3, 1967, ME T-2 advised that "Operation Open Debate" [redacted] (MYERS' address), was in operation, sponsored by SCEF, in a new effort to stimulate, in the South, education, discussion and activity around the war in Vietnam and related issues; that NANCY HODES would travel as widely as possible in the South to contact people who have been involved in action against the war and find new people to become involved; that in order to follow up NANCY's contacts, SHERRY MYERS would operate an office in Nashville.

On December 15, 1959, [redacted], Immigration and Naturalization Service, Kennedy International Airport, New York, N. Y., advised that ROBERT HODES, wife JANE HODES, and children, PETER R. HODES, WALTER W. HODES and NANCY HODES, arrived in the United States at this airport on December 15, 1959, from Copenhagen, arriving on a single U. S. Passport issued by the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, Russia.

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On November 14, 1966, CLARENCE CECIL ADAMS, a male Negro, then living [redacted], a self-admitted American "turncoat" during the Korean War, and who spent about twelve years living, studying and working in Communist China prior to his return to the United States in 1966, advised that all of the above five HODES had lived in Peking, China during the late 1950's as voluntary communists; that ROBERT HODES, following a doctrinaire difference with the Red Chinese over the interpretation of communism, returned with his family to the United States; that on November 14, 1966, NANCY HODES, while in Memphis, contacted ADAMS. She defended Communist China in her statements and gave every indication of still being a dedicated communist.

On July 29, 1966, ME T-3 advised that at a meeting of the "Socialist Study Group" held in Nashville July 26, 1966, such people as SHERRY MYERS,

JOHN WILLIAM MYERS, DONALD LESLIE BONER attended; that featured speakers were GEORGE VERNON MYERS, then of Baltimore, Maryland, and Southern Director, Communist Party, USA, and ART SHIELDS, reporter of "The Worker," East Coast Communist publication.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

On November 1, 1966, T-2 advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in area of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDC), and is a fraternal affiliate of SDS, and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF).

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

(Characterization of SCEF and SDS are set forth in the Appendix of this communication).

On September 27, 1966, ME T-4 advised that DONALD BONER, of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a CP, USA Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, N. Y., September 12-14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), and establishing a Socialist study group for students. He

predicted future rioting which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, T-5 advised that DONALD LESLIE BONER, male white, age [redacted], of [redacted], had been in the CP about four months. b6 b7C

On September 27, 1966 and June 2, 1967, T-4 advised that during the Summer of 1966, the CP, USA, concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was DONALD LESLIE BONER, with funds to be made available for three to five full time organizers in Nashville. JACQUELINE SAINDON of the CP in New York, N. Y., a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the Summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CP, USA Youth Conference, held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12-14, 1966, BONER reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses, and that a beginning had been toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF). Jackie Saindon

Following the conference, attendees BRIAN HEGGEN and PATRICIA LOUISE RABBITT, aka Patti Rabbott, traveled to Nashville to join BONER's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, T-6 advised that PATTI RABBITT of Seattle, Washington and member of Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, T-7 advised that PATTI RABBITT, BRIAN HEGGEN, DONALD LESLIE BONER and wife,

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CAROL STEVENS BONER, are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that HEGGEN is now editor of the official SSOC publication "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, T-8 advised that DONALD BONER and wife, CAROL BONER, attended a CP, USA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, N. Y. July 1-4, 1967.

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The masthead of the June, 1967 issue, "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCEF, lists CAROL STEVENS BONER and ANNE BRADEN as editors and lists CARL BRADEN as Executive Director.

The Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tennessee newspaper, issue of May 15, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967 appearance of MIKE ZAGARELL, National Youth Director, CP, USA, at Vanderbilt University; that BILL DOSS, press agent of SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material the CP had sent to SSOC.

The April, 1967 issue, Volume IV, No. 4, "New South Student," published each month, October through May by SSOC, carried an article on Page 22 entitled "CIA American Labor," a review by DONALD BONER of a book entitled "The CIA and American Labor," authorized by GEORGE MORRIS, labor editor of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper. BONER is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC Chapter.

Captain [redacted] advised that additional police had been called to reinforce arresting officers and officers directing traffic around the area. [redacted] met with demonstration leaders and they indicated they would cease the demonstration if police were withdrawn from the area. The police were removed from the immediate area with the exception of two officers directing traffic on either end of the block in which the demonstration was occurring, and the crowd began to partially break up. b6 b7C

At this point a representative of the FBI observed three or four persons, previously observed as accompanying CARMICHAEL, appear at the scene, including WILLIE RICKS and GEORGE WARE.

The pickets, followed by the crowd, proceeded east on Jefferson Street. The police officer directing traffic at the corner of 17th and Jefferson Street thereafter called for help inasmuch as the crowd had congregated at that point and had physically stopped traffic. Captain [redacted] advised that three or four automobiles, which had been diverted around the Fisk campus area, were stopped by the crowd, and the lead vehicle, which was driven by a white man, was not allowed to proceed by several of the Negroes from the crowd. At one point some of the Negroes opened the door to the car and [redacted] directed riot-equipped police to assist the car in passage through the crowd.

Captain [redacted] stated at this point the crowd began to move further east on Jefferson Street toward downtown Nashville. He estimated that there were from 300 to 400 persons present at this time. [redacted] advised that a line of riot-equipped police was drawn across Jefferson Street. The crowd at this point filled the entire street. [redacted] advised that the situation remained static for five to ten minutes with the police in a stationary line and the crowd standing before the officers. Some of the individuals in the crowd were taunting the officers and calling names during this time. At this point the police line was suddenly assailed by a volley of rocks, bricks and bottles, which came from the rear of the crowd before them. The police were then instructed to break up the crowd, and the police charged the crowd, firing shots in the air over the heads of the persons in the crowd. The bulk of the crowd thereafter retreated into the nearby Fisk University campus and from that time on Captain [redacted] advised that general disorder started breaking out all over the immediate area.

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b7C

Fisk thereafter became a stronghold for the mob, and small groups of youths sallied out from the school buildings, throwing rocks and other objects at police and passing motorists, both white and Negro. In other nearby areas groups of Negroes, mostly youths, moved about stoning cars and breaking store windows and reportedly set fire to one or two houses. The incidents were generally restricted to the immediate vicinity of the Fisk campus and included an area about one square mile. This was entirely a Negro area. Numerous small disturbances occured from that point on intermittently throughout the night. Captain [redacted] advised that the groups seemed to lack leadership and control. There were no reported incidents of looting, and the police did not receive any gunfire from the persons participating in the demonstrations.

Inquiry with police officials determined that some 25 to 30 persons, primarily Negro youths, were arrested by the police during the period of disturbances. Several officers received minor injuries and several police vehicles suffered damage. Several Negroes also received minor injuries, including one individual, reportedly a Fisk student, who received a minor gunshot wound to the leg.

Captain [redacted] advised that as the morning went on, the distrubances became less frequent and the activities ceased with the coming of daylight. He estimated that some 400 police officers were used in quelling the disturbances. b6 b7C

Captain [redacted] advised that the police were making preparations for renewed outbreaks on the evening of April 9, 1967, and all available officers were being recalled to duty at about 4:00 PM, April 9, 1967.

On the evening of April 8, 1967, SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR., arrived at the corner of 18th and Jefferson at approximately 8:10 PM. The car in which SA OLSON was riding was parked in the grocery store parking lot located on the southwest corner of the intersection of 18th and Jefferson. SA OLSON noted that a demonstration wasin progress in front of the University Inn which is located on the north side of Jefferson Street immediately across from the Fisk University campus. A picket line had been set up in front of the University Inn and some 12 or 15 Negro males and females were marching around the front of this establishment in a long oval path which was revolving in a counterclockwise direction. Most of the persons in the line were carrying signs. There was a group of about 150 persons gathered on the south side of Jefferson observing the demonstration. This group was predominately Negroes and predominately Negro males who appeared to be in their late teens and early 20's.

SA OLSON stood onthe southwest corner of 18th and Jefferson, at which time he noted that JOHN WILLIAM MYERS and his wife, SHERRI MYERS, were standing on the curb immediately in front of the popcorn stand and telephone booth located on the southwest corner of 18th and Jefferson. They were talking to three Negroes and these five individuals stood on the corner conversing for about five minutes as they watched the demonstration.

The MYERS and the three Negroes thereafter left the scene and were smiling and laughing as they did so. The

MYERS and the three Negroes were observed getting into the MYERS' 1957 turquoise blue Oldsmobile 4-door sedan and before they departed the scene it was necessary for a police officer to move his car in order to enable them to back out of their parking space.

Among the group of pickets marching in front of the University Inn, SA OLSON recognized the following individuals:

DAN MASSIE, Fisk University Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC);

FRED BROOKS, Tennessee A & I SNCC Chairman;

A Negro female who SA OLSON later determined was ANDREA FELDER, Fisk University SNCC Secretary.

FELDER appeared to be the most vocal and active member of the group of pickets.

SA OLSON conversed with police officers who had arrived on the scene before him and was advised that the demonstration had been in progress for some ten or fifteen minutes and had resulted from a disturbance call which was answered by uniformed police officers at the University Inn. The officers advised that the crowd of pickets had appeared on the scene with their signs some three to five minutes after the police officers arrived at the University Inn. Among the signs carried by the pickets observed by SA OLSON was a sign that read, "Uncle Tom," and other signs were noted reading in effect, "Honky Police," and "Don't Buy Beer from Super Tom." As the demonstration continued SA OLSON observed ANDREA FELDER shouting and yelling. She would from time to time leave the picket line and move up to the crowd of spectators and encourage them to join the pickets. She chastised the males in the group of spectators and told them that they were not men if they were afraid to join the pickets. As FELDER moved about the picket line and into the crowd, she was also heard to shout, "Honky Police," "Go Home, Honky Police. We don't need you," "Uncle Tom."

SA OLSON observed ANDREA FELDER shouting "Briley, Briley, go home. Honky Mayor," and she was thereafter heard to remark to the crowd, "See, the Mayor left because he was afraid of them."

At about 8:25 PM, SA OLSON observed JAMES BOOTH, Tennessee A & I student and SNCC member, immediately in front of the University Inn. SA OLSON observed BOOTH running away from the scene and observed him heading south from Jefferson down 18th Street. SA OLSON heard BOOTH shouting as he ran, "Don't give up. I know where I can get 50 more." BOOTH repeated this statement over and over again as he ran through the group of spectators.

BOOTH re-appeared some three or four minutes later, coming from the direction in which he left. Shortly thereafter, SNCC leaders, GEORGE WARE and ERNEST STEVENS, were observed by SA OLSON immediately in front of the University Inn. SA OLSON also observed a tall Negro male with an Afro haircut wearing a tribal robe who arrived on the scene about the same time as GEORGE WARE and ERNEST STEVENS. About five minutes thereafter SA OLSON observed Father JAMES E. WOODRUFF and JOHN O. KILLENS arrive on the scene. KILLENS was observed to approach the picket line and converse with one of the persons picketing. KILLENS talked to this person as the person made about four or five circuits around the picket line.

James

ANDREA FELDER thereafter was observed to approach the uniformed police officer directing traffic at the corner of 18th and Jefferson and attempted to antagonize him by saying that he should get out of the street and she would take over directing traffic; that they did not need "Honky white police" around.

The pickets and the crowd thereafter moved east on Jefferson toward 17th Avenue. As they did so, SA OLSON observed STOKELY CARMICHAEL and a light-complexioned Negro female with auburn hair approach Jefferson Avenue on foot walking along the sidewalk from the south along 18th Avenue. SA OLSON overheard a Negro male call to STOKELY CARMICHAEL's companion, "Hi there, Sheryl."

The girl acknowledged the person who called to her. Two other Negro males accompanied CARMICHAEL. CARMICHAEL and his companions were last observed following after the crowd toward 17th Avenue.

ME #100-4070

John O.

JOHN OLIVER KILLENS

The June 6, 1965 edition of "The Worker," on Page 8, contains a photograph of JOHN KILLENS, described as a Negro-American Novelist, who is pictured observing two other individuals, described as former Buchenwald Concentration Camp inmates, greeting each other at a Weimar, German Democratic Republic Convention of writers from 52 countries. 1392 Union ST. Brooklyn, N.Y.

The article, beginning on Page 7 in that issue, described the gathering as a commemoration of the 20th anniversary of liberation from Hitler facism and the 30th anniversary of the Paris Writers' Congress. According to the article, the meetings began in Berlin, on May 14, 1965 and ended in Weimar, on May 19, 1965.

It is further noted that an article concerning a group of writers who gathered at Weimar, Germany-Democratic Republic, during May 1965, is set out on Page 7 of the Saturday, June 19, 1965 edition of "People's World." That article sets out the name of JOHN OLIVER KILLENS as one of the individuals who attended the conference.

"It is noted that "The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper, and "People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

John oliver nmi.

KILLENS maintains his permanent residence with his wife, GRACE WARD JONES KILLENS, at 1392 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, and is an author-in-residence at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, for the school year of 1965-66. In 1965 he was residing temporarily while at Fisk University in Burrows Aprtments, Apartment 25, Fisk University Campus, which is located at 16th and Meharry Boulevard, Nashville, Tennessee.

On September 22, 1964, T-9 related that at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement, on September 21, 1964, it was decided to make a movie on the poor conditions in Harlem. According to this confidential source, KILLENS was to write the script of the film.

For the characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement, see the appendix.

On July 5, 1964, T-10 furnished information that at that time he learned that KILLENS wanted to help the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

For a characterization of the Organization of Afro-American Unity, see the appendix.

REVEREND JAMES E. WOODRUFF

A story appearing on Page 1, Nashville Banner, issue of May 8, 1967, entitled "Nashville Negroes Grope for Solution to Problems," described the Reverend JAMES WOODRUFF, Rector, St. Anslem Episcopal Center, Nashville, as adviser to local Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Chapters.

On June 1, 1967, T-11 and T-12 advised that Rev. JAMES WOODRUFF, on May 31, 1967, said he is a reader of the works of Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse Tung and believes in and closely follows his principles; that when he was asked if he was a communist he replied, "To quote Stokely Carmichael, When you are drowning you will take help from wherever you can get it." WOODRUFF elaborated that the white man has not yet realized it, but there is a revolution going on in this country; that the only recourse for non-whites is violence; that he admired Cuba's Communist leader, FIDEL CASTRO; that CASTRO had to use certain revolutionary type techniques such as brainwashing propaganda and even killing innocent people. WOODRUFF said he visualized that should a revolution occur in the United States that many innocent people would be killed.

In referring to the April 8-9, 1967 race riots in Nashville, Tennessee, WOODRUFF remarked that he had hidden participants in his house and in his church; that he was able to do such a thing because he is untouchable to authorities since he is a minister. He claimed the Nashville police started the riot in an

effort to assassinate STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and it was his, WOODRUFF's, urging that CARMICHAEL left Nashville early.

WOODRUFF said that certain elements of society attempt to teach children that policemen are their friends; whereas it is his policy to instruct non-white children that police are actually the Gestapo. WOODRUFF said whites could not work directly for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and he urged whites to work with Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), which he said is even more militant than SNCC. He said SSOC had consistenly given SNCC both financial and legalistic support.

FRED HARRIS BROOKS, S.F. also known as Fred Horace Brooks

On September 13, 1966, T-13 advised that FRED BROOKS, student, Tennessee A & I State University, Nashville, attended the 1966 News and Letters Committees Convention which was held at the Fisher YMCA, Detroit, Michigan, September 3-5, 1966, said group being an affiliate of the Johnson-Forest Group. BROOKS reported on work he was doing in Nashville with the Nashville Northwest Project working among destitute Negroes.

(The Johnson-Forest Group has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450).

On December 13, 1966, T-14 advised that while interviewing BROOKS in conjunction with an investigation, BROOKS said he had attended a National meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Washington, D. C. August 26-28, 1966.

(A characterization of DCA is set forth in the appendix).

BROOKS said that the hereinbefore identified CP members, DONALD LESLIE BONER and JACKIE SAINDON, attended with him. BROOKS said JACKIE spent the Summer of 1966 in Nashville and claimed to be a member of both the DCA and CP, USA.

BROOKS also said he had during the Summer of 1966 attended meetings of Socialist Study Group in Nashville.

On July 29, 1966, T-3 advised that on the night of July 26, 1966, the Socialist Study Group, formed prmarily by FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY, met in headquarters of SSOC, 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville. Previous and subsequent meetings were held at the residence of DAVID BENSON, [redacted]. b6 b7C FOLEY presided at the July 26, 1966 meeting. The meeting was visited by ART SHIELDS, writer for "The Worker," East Coast Communist publication, and was introduced by CP member DONALD LESLIE BONER. GEORGE VERNON MYERS, Southern Director, CP, USA, was also present.

On September 8, 1966, T-15 advised that a meeting of the Southern California District CP, USA, was held on August 31, 1966; that FRANCIS THOMAS FOLEY, CP member, who had just returned from working for two months in Nashville, Tennessee, made a report. FOLEY, in part, said the wave of Black Nationalism is now being seriously considered in the area and is indication of the trend throughout the United States; that many of the leaders of the civil rights and peace movements in the area representing Negro groups are now considering socialism; that during time he was in Nashville, he was working primarily for ANNE and TOM BRADEN, engaged in doing research and attempting to organize young intellectuals and young Negro workers in the civil rights struggle. FOLEY added that with regard to Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), there is a trend among these people to reevaluate their position and they are considering socialism as a goal.

During the interview of BROOKS, latter said that JACKIE SAINDON had HERBERT APTHEKER, leading CP theoretician, send him a number of communist books.

BROOKS added he was a leader in the Nashville SNCC movement and was director of SNCC's field program.

On April 11, 1967, T-7 advised that he had met with SHERRY FRANCES MYERS that day and she had told him that "her group" had planned the demonstration which preceded the riot of April 8, 1967, in the vicinity of the Fisk campus. MYERS said that she and others, including STOKELY CARMICHAEL, ED HAMLETT, DON and CAROL BONER, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BEECHER, and others, had planned this demonstration in a meeting April 6, 1967, at Nashville. T-7 indicated that MYERS, HAMLETT, the BONERS and the BEECHERS all are connected with the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF), and MYERS, HAMLETT and the BONERS are all Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) members.

On April 4, 1967, T-16 advised that SCEF Board of Directors meeting will be held April 6-8, 1967, in Nashville, Tennessee, at the Methodist Board of Evangelism Building and that CARMICHAEL was to appear before that group.

The April 7, 1967, edition of the Nashville Banner, a Nashville daily newspaper, had on Page 1 an article captioned "Stokely Involved in Secret Talk." The article in part indicated that Carmichael spent almost one and one-half hours in a secret meeting with the SCEF Board on April 7, 1967. The article indicated that a Banner reporter was ordered from the meeting by CARL BRADEN, SCEF Executive Director.

The article indicated a news release, designated as being from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), had said the meeting would be open to the press and gave the title of CARMICHAEL's address as "SNCC- Black Power for Communism." According to the article, BRADEN disclaimed knowledge of the release.

Captain [redacted] advised that the rioting resumed on the evening of April 9, 1967, in a spontaneous fashion throughout the same general area where it occurred the previous night; however, on this occasion there were several reports of gunfire and fires being started by Molotov cocktails. Police officers were fired upon from Fisk University dormitories and from the Tennessee A & I campus. Captain [redacted] advised that the Police Department had more available officers at the outset of renewed violence on the evening of April 9, 1967, and the number of persons participating in the riot was generally less; however, there was considerably more activity in the vicinity of Tennessee A & I where things had been relatively calm the previous night. The

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police sealed off the area to vehicle traffic after the evening activities began with random stoning of automobiles throughout the area.

Captain [redacted] advised that as the rioting continued, plain clothes Negro officers had under surveillance a Ford station wagon which was occupied by five Negro males. A house was burned by a Molotov cocktail in the immediate vicinity where the surveillance of the station wagon was picked up and the surveillance officers followed the station wagon from the riot area to an area some distance removed in South Nashville, where they temporarily lost contact with the station wagon. The officers regained contact with the station wagon in the same general area where they lost it; however, in the meantime a liquor store in that area had a Molotov cocktail thrown through the window, setting it on fire. This was the only incident of violence in that particular area. The officers surveilled the station wagon into the riot area and thereafter stopped it on a traffic violation. A search of the car revealed a Molotov cocktail, an empty bottle that had traces of gasoline in it, and two homemade black jacks.

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Captain [redacted] advised that one of the occupants of this vehicle was LOUIS JULIUS MILLER, Negro male, date of birth, [redacted], who was an active participant in the 1964 sit-in demonstrations in Nashville and who at one time claimed to be the head of SNCC in Nashville. [redacted] advised that MILLER and the other persons in the car were arrested on charges of possession or transportation of explosives.

(George)

Captain [redacted] advised that in the early morning hours of April 10, 1967, officers of the Nashville Police Department arrested national SNCC leaders, GEORGE WASHINGTON WARE, JR., and ERNEST CORNELIUS STEVENS, on charges of carrying a pistol for the purposes of going armed and inciting a riot.

(Ernest)

Captain [redacted] advised that the police found a pistol lying in the front seat of the automobile in which WARE and STEVENS were arrested. A search of the car revealed a pistol in the personal brief case of STOKELY CARMICHAEL. Captain [redacted] advised that a check determined that the car that WARE and STEVENS were arrested in was rented by Father

JAMES E. WOODRUFF, Episcopal minister, who had paid a month's rent on it.

Captain [redacted] advised that later on the morning of April 10, 1967, the Police Department executed a search warrant at [redacted] and found in the bushes around the house six Molotov cocktails, two gallons of gasoline and a quantity of bottles. Captain [redacted] advised that the persons arrested at that place on charges of inciting a riot were:

CHARLES DOUGLASS STEWART, Negro male, date of birth [redacted];

AARON NEAL, JR., Negro male, date of birth [redacted];

(James) JAMES MICKEY BOOTH, Negro male, date of birth [redacted];

ANDREW LOUISE FELDER, Negro female, date of birth [redacted];

IDA ARNETTE WHITMIER, Negro female, date of birth [redacted];

LEROY GILBERT WILSON, Negro male, date of birth February 3, 1946;

(D. M.) DANIEL FRANK MASSIE, Negro male, date of birth [redacted].

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Captain [redacted] advised that NEAL, WILSON and MASSIE all resided at that address and that all the persons arrested are known to have SNCC affiliations.

Captain [redacted] advised that during the course of the rioting activities, the police also arrested ROBERT LEE SMITH, Negro male, born [redacted], student at Rusk College, Holly Springs, Mississippi, who indicated he was a SNCC Field Secretary. Also arrested, on charges of loitering, in the vicinity of the house that the police raided was ELIAS COLAY DIAZ, Negro male, date of birth [redacted], who is believed to be of Panamanian extraction. [redacted] advised that his best information indicates that DIAZ has SNCC affiliations also.

Captain [redacted] advised that he has received information from numerous sources indicating that subsequent to the rioting that occurred on April 8-9, 1967, various members of the SNCC group in Nashville were involved in organizing the disturbances which occurred on April 9-10, 1967. Captain [redacted] advised that in his opinion the rioting of the first night came closer to getting out of hand in view of the fact the police had to spend a little time mobilizing their forces in order to seal off the area. However, from the press coverage it would appear that the second night may have been the most severe, but this was due to the fact that the second night's activities were actually less and the press and television media were able to move about the area more freely in giving the second night's activities better coverage.

Captain [redacted] advised that the evening of April 10-11, 1967, was relatively calm and that the police were fully mobilized with the coming of darkness as they were the night before; however, there were minor incidents of gunfire and rock throwing, but the riotous activities were for the most part confined to the immediate area of the Tennessee A & I campus. b6 b7C

T-7 advised that a meeting of the local SSOC chapter, which included the leadership of the Nashville Committee for Alternatives to War in Vietnam, was held at the residence of SHERRI MYERS, [redacted], on the evening of April 10, 1967, at which time money was collected to bail out ERNEST STEVENS, who was at the time of the meeting still in the Nashville Jail. CHARLES GOSS, a Peabody University Professor, was the person who actually made the financial transaction with the bondsman. T-7 advised that SSOC had apparently participated in raising bond money for GEORGE WARE, who had been released earlier that day, and the persons attending the meeting indicated their wholehearted support for SNCC and the persons who had participated in the riot.

On April 12, 1967, Captain [redacted] made available a press release and a handbill being circulated by SSOC in reference to the above-mentioned riots.

"STOKELY CARMICHAEL DID NOT START RIOT!!!!

"We must not believe the lies that the white press tells us. Stokely Carmichael did not start a riot, rather; it was a conspiracy of the white politicians to alienate us from the one

"leader for, and of us. He is not a traitor to our cause as are many of our black 'leaders.' The riot was triggered by the beating of a black boy by white policemen. It was planned by white politicians so that we, the black community would believe that Carmichael is only a troublemaker. We must see through their scheme or

W E A R E D O O M E D !!!!!!

"Did you know:

"1. That generally black policeman are sent to black neighborhoods on calls as well as on patrol duty?

2. That since the morning of April 6th, white policeman, en masse, have arrogantly invaded the Fisk-Meharry area?

3. That Fisk students generally protest when faced with unsatisfactory social, political, and academic situations? (We note last spring's lawn demonstration, last fall's protest of police brutality against a Fisk student, past civil rights demonstrations, etc.)

4. That Stokely Carmichael and his so-called 'bully boys' were nowhere near the Fisk-Meharry area when the Saturday night incidents began?

5. That on Saturday evening of April 9th, crash helmeted, club-swinging riot squads arrived en masse to quell a yet peaceful demonstration, along with municipal newspaper and cameraman?

6. That some students unaware of the situation and escorting their dates back onto the campus were clubbed by white policemen?

7. That policemen entered a restaurant in their attempt to capture a rockthrower and began clubbing all of the restaurant's occupants?

8. That female students were beaten by the police.

9. That policemen fired into the dormitories.

10. That the students did not break the dormitory plateglass door by 'throwing a fellow student through the glass,' rather the glass was broken by police.

"The above are some of the true events of the weekend of April 8th and 9th.

"There are numerous other points that could be given to illustrate that the events of the past weekend were simply a part of an attempt of the power structure to smear the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, smear Stokely Carmichael and smear all those who upheld Carmichael's right to speak.

"Justice demands our cooperation to combat these oppressive forces. Many of the students who were victims of the police are presently jailed on ridiculous charges with excessive and unjust bills. Therefore your financial aid is needed. Please call: 291-3537."

"Nashville Southern Student Organizing Committee
4.10.67

"Nashville is involved in a violent clash between the black community and white police. Nashville must solve not only the immediate problem of this violence but also the many problems that are the basis of the anger and frustration of the black community. To understand, we must look beyond the sensational headlines, and the misdirected irrational accusations of the Banner and the Tennessean.

"The Nashville papers accuse SNCC of planning the riot to climax Carmichael's visit. Nashville SSOC has listened to SNCC and the black men on the street, to the other side, as well as to the white police and the white reporters. The evidence from all these sources points to the following facts:

"1. White police reacted to a peaceful demonstration with riot force while settlement of the demonstration was in progress.

"2. 150 armed policemen on one block in any neighborhood created a hostile atmosphere. When the police are white and the neighborhood is Jefferson, it results in a riot.

"3. SNCC does not start riots; SNCC starts demonstrations. To the police, a demonstration is a riot.

"Nashville SSOC knows that the nature of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the events leading up to the riots, and the rioting itself have been distorted by white policemen, white reporters, and white polticians.

"Will all of white Nashville hear the other side?

"Will they demand to hear?"

Captain [redacted] advised that it would seem that the demonstration in which the University Inn was picketed was a pre-planned activity and that investigation would more than likely reveal that the SNCC group was perhaps responsible for the demonstration itself and did much to cause or even caused the ensuing periods of rioting. Captain [redacted] advised that it would also seem apparent that there is some genetic relationship between CARL BRADEN's Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., the Southern Student Organizing Committee, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Captain [redacted] advised that results of physical surveillances conducted by his Intelligence Section indicate that there were numerous and repeated contacts between members of these various groups at various locations throughout the city. Captain [redacted] said, for example, he has photographs depicting CARL BRADEN, ERNEST STEVENS, GEORGE WARE, and SSOC personnel all drinking beer on the front steps of the SSOC house, 1703 Portland. Captain [redacted] noted that SSOC is certainly not doing anything to restore good feeling in Nashville and seemed to be trying to capitalize on this unfortunate situation and is deliberately lying and distorting the events for their own ulterior, selfish purposes. b6 b7C

Captain [redacted] stated that in his opinion, examination and study of this problem would reveal connections going far beyond the relationship which seems to exist between Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, Southern Student Organizing Committee, and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.

On July 29, 1967, T-17, who is quite familiar with many activities of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Nashville, Tennessee, advised that this source had received reliable information that key workers of the SNCC, including ERNEST C. STEPHENS, who had been arrested by the Nashville-Metropolitan Police Department on or about April 10, 1967, in possession of a gun during the Nashville

race riots, and one (First Name Unknown) SCHULTZ, also of SNCC, had arrived in Nashville July 27, 1967, and that they allegedly had in their possession an automatic weapon or machine gun, although this fact had not been confirmed. T-17 continued that one (First Name Unknown) FEATHERSTONE, a member of SNCC, had also arrived in Nashville two or three days prior to July 28, 1967, and FEATHERSTONE was purportedly staying with the Reverend JAMES E. WOODRUFF, a male Negro, who is director of the St. Anselm's Episcopal Student Center, which services Negro students from Fisk University and Tennessee A & I State University in Nashville. T-17 added that STEPHENS and SCHULTZ were purportedly residing at the new SNCC headquarters, 1504 Sweetbriar Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee.

T-17 recalled that STEPHENS had accompanied the renowned SNCC leader, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, when the civil disturbance or riot occurred in Nashville in April, 1967.

The June, 1967, issue of the "Southern Patriot," official publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., lists RALPH FEATHERSTONE as the new Project Director for SNCC.

On July 29, 1967, T-17 advised that it had been determined that the FEATHERSTONE mentioned above was RALPH E. FEATHERSTONE of Route 1, Selma, Alabama, and that he was accompanied in Nashville as of that date by ROBERT LEE SMITH and ERNEST C. STEPHENS, along with a person thought to be (FNU) SCHULTZ. These individuals, according to T-17, were driving a 1964 blue Plymouth four-door sedan, bearing Alabama License 278365, which, according to T-17, tentatively belonged to the Sojourner Motor Fleet and was used by RALPH FEATHERSTONE.

On July 31, 1967, T-7 advised that SHERRY MYERS of [redacted], who is a sympathetic supporter of SNCC, had commented that these SNCC people, all Negroes, were planning a trip to Holmes County, Mississippi, as the SNCC members in Holmes County had seized upon a plan that if they had enough firearms they could, by physical force, gain control of the Sheriff's Office in Holmes County, Mississippi, the County Seat of which is Lexington, Mississippi. b6 b7C

T-7 also advised that SHERRY MYERS had just stated that she wanted to obtain all of the firearms possible as the SNCC workers driving the Alabama car would return to Nashville on the first weekend of August, 1967, picking up said firearms.

She did not specifically mention these four by name but described them as "big shots" of SNCC who had gone to Mississippi. She said that they would need all of the guns which they could get.

T-7 pointed out that SHERRY MYERS is also a member of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), the national headquarters of which is 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and T-7 is aware of the fact that SSOC possesses a shotgun, not further described as to model or make, and two pistols of unknown caliber.

On July 31, 1967, T-11 addedthat a meeting was held on July 29, 1967, with Father JAMES E. WOODRUFF and that actually the meeting had begun on Friday night, July 28, 1967. At this time WOODRUFF introduced a certain individual to ROBERT HOLCUMB(phonetic), male Negro, age about [redacted], who he said was the new SNCC leader in Nashville, not further described, and a male Negro (FNU) MASSEY (phonetic). At this meeting, which began on the night of July 28, 1967, HOLCUMB made the statement, "We have guns and are ready to kill both blacks or whites, if they get in our way." HOLCUMB and his associates were interested in finding a chemist who could provide them with raw material for a process which they described as putting acid of a special type in one container and water in another container, both containers being breakable upon contact with any hard surface, and when the two containers were broken simultaneously the acid would mix with the water, a fire would start instantaneously and the water in its running in different directions would spread the fire. b6 b7C

Later on July 31, 1967, T-7 advised that SHERRY MYERS had just commented during the afternoon of July 31, 1967, that the "SNCC big shots," referred to by her previously, were in jail in Lexington, Mississippi, which is the County Seat of Holmes County, Mississippi. She claimed to know no further details.

T-7 advised on the evening of July 31, 1967, that SHERRY MYERS claimed that she had heard that SNCC workers arrested in Lexington, Mississippi, had 17 guns with them in their cars. She further commented that she was attempting to obtain bail money and would solicit the help of the SSOC in this connection. She further indicated that the Reverend JAMES E. WOODRUFF, mentioned hereinbefore, would be willing

to store any firearms procurred by SNCC in his church, the St. Anselm's Episcopal Chapel. SHERRY MYERS further commented that due to the racial turmoil going on throughout the United States that any supporters of the black power movement who so desire can easily go to Communist Cuba and that she personally has given this possibility some thought. She did not elaborate. (Schultz)

On the night of July 31, 1967, the Jackson, Mississippi, FBI Division advised that the Sheriff of Holmes County, Mississippi; Chief of Police, Lexington, Mississippi; and key representatives of the Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol (MHSP) were advised of the proposed SNCC plan to possibly use firearms to disrupt or take over Holmes County and that through these sources it was determined that ERNEST C. STEPHENS and SAMUEL SHULTZ were in Lexington, Mississippi, on July 31, 1967, assisting other local SNCC workers in voter registration activity in that community; that FEATHERSTONE had not been observed; and that no information had been developed through any sources of the Jackson FBI Division, including local law enforcement agencies, concerning the planned disruptive actions allegedly contemplated by SNCC workers in Holmes County, Mississippi. No information was developed concerning the story put out by SHERRI MYERS to the effect that the group was arrested with 17 guns in its car.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

An editorial, Page 4, Commercial Appeal newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, entitled, "Seeds of Insurrection" in part stated in commenting on the rash of race riots throughout United States in Summer of 1967:

"Testimony produced as a result of a rash of rioting, pillage and destruction which is acknowledged to be the work of a handful of militant black power advocates, comes at the same time that Stokely Carmichael has been lionized by Red Cuba's Fidel Castro during his celebration of the Cuban July 26th Revolution Movement. Carmichael has allied himself with the concept of guerilla warfare and terror that is currently being preached by Castro and Maoist Red China. Castro's organization of Latin American solidarity, whose meeting was the occasion for Carmichael's

"international temper tantrum," is an unquestioned conspiracy. It was convened, writes James Reston of the New York Times from Havana, 'to discuss ways and means of communizing the hemisphere."

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

A story appeared on Page 1 of the "Press-Scimitar," afternoon newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee, issue of August 4, 1967, written by Staff Writer KAY PITTMAN BLACK, entitled, "Two Names Cause Stir at Meeting," which reads as follows:

"The payroll of a War on Poverty organization in Memphis carries the names of two persons who apparently are controversial.

"They are working for MAP-South, calling on residents in poverty areas of South Memphis, The Press-Scimitar learned.

"A discussion as to whether they should be maintained on the MAP-South payroll erupted at the group's policy board meeting last night. The two, some Negro leaders have said, are members or sympathizers of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNICK).

"Rev. J. M. Lawson, chairman of the MAP-South policy board, said 'The discussion about these people came up because they had been targets of rumors during last week's riot rumors. We investigated them thoroughly, checked with the police and with our own group, and voted not to suspend them from the MAP-South organization.'

"He said this was done 'because we have a moral obligation not to act on the basis of alleged remarks.'

"Although all Poverty Program workers' names are supposed to be a matter of public record, the Rev. Lawson refused to disclose records on the controversial figures, saying: 'This is a conservative community and such information would just cause misunderstanding. You can't do anything with a poverty organization unless you use the type of people who communicate with all elements of the community.'

"No information as to their salaries or how long they have been on the payroll was available.

"However, sources told The Press-Scimitar they believed they were put on the payroll at the beginning of the summer.

"Some policy board members expressed strong disapproval of the two being on the payroll but would not be quoted by name."

On the evening of August 4, 1967, T-18 advised that MAPS actually is Memphis Area Project - South and is sometimes referred to as MAPS; that it is sponsored by and financed by the Memphis War on Poverty Committee originally established in January of 1966 by joint action of the Memphis City Commission and the Shelby County Court, both Memphis. This War on Poverty Committee subsequently met the guidelines set forth by the Federal Office of Economic Opportunity and has since administered the Poverty Program in Memphis, Tennessee. This source pointed out that on March 16, 1967, the MAPS program was approved by the Memphis Anti-War on Poverty Committee and would have two main thrusts, (1) to help people improve their physical environment through neighborhood clean-ups, etc., and (2) to employ residents as sub-professional social workers to work with families, educate them as to community, health, social and welfare programs, and to encourage them to improve their job skills. The boundaries were in what the over-all committee considered to be the largest of twelve poverty pockets in Shelby County, bordered by Beale Street on the north, by Walnut and Neptune and College Streets on the east, and on the west by Third and Louisiana Streets, and on the south by McLemore. This area source stated had a population at that time of 36,000, 34,000 of which were Negroes.

T-18 stated that a Negro, AUTREY J. PARKER, is Director and the Assistant Director is one DAVID MAYS, a white male, and that the Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., Pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, a Negro, is Chairman of the policy board which supervises the over-all operation of MAPS. It has a small office on Fourth Street, just south of Beale Street.

(J.M.) (James M.) (J. M.)

(T-19) T-6

T-18 pointed out that an informant of T-18 advised that at a policy meeting of MAPS held on the night of August 3, 1967, it was brought out that five young "black power" advocates and possibly members of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had been put on the payroll of MAPS by Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR. These five persons reportedly were COBY SMITH, JOHN SMITH, CHARLES CABBAGE, CHARLES JONES, and DONALD DOUGLASS.

On August 4, 1967, T-18 contacted Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., who would not give the names of any of the MAPS employees and when the names were read to him he acknowledged that three are with MAPS but he would not specify the identities of these three. He became belligerent in his attitude and defended the Poverty Program, admitting he is chairman of the policy board of MAPS. He did admit he knew COBY VERNON SMITH, a young Negro male who had recently been accused by certain people described by LAWSON as "hysterical" as advocating black power and the establishment of a SNCC chapter in Memphis. LAWSON again refused to say if COBY SMITH was with MAPS but did indicate one or more of the five mentioned by T-18 had retained legal counsel and that none of them could be fired without cause and that he, LAWSON, had no proof they were members of SNCC. [redacted]

LAWSON told T-18, "We have investigated these people and we went to the Internal Security Squad of the Memphis Police Department and checked these people out and they are O.K."

LAWSON did acknowledge that all five of the persons named by T-18 were students. He stated he could not dismiss anyone on the basis of alleged rumors; that the persons in question were victims of vicious rumors and refused to discuss the matter further and emphasized that he did not want any publicity whatsoever regarding the matter.

On July 26, 1967, ME T-19 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH, male Negro, a legal resident of [redacted], son of LULA and EMMETT SMITH, and who in February, 1967, flunked out of Southwestern College, Memphis, had been reliably reported to T-19 as having made numerous statements in various areas of Memphis during July, 1967, to the effect that he, SMITH, and one CHARLES CABBAGE were members of SNCC and were advocating a black power movement in Memphis. T-19 continued that Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., knew about

the black power statements of COBY SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE but hired them nevertheless to work as interviewers and social workers for MAPS.

On July 28, 1967, ME T-20 and T-21 advised that they were shocked as were most of the leaders of the Negro community, including nearly all leading officers of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, to learn that alleged black power advocates COBY SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE had been given jobs on MAPS by Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON and that they had been reliably informed that LAWSON, who is most articulate and who is the Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, of which prominent Memphis Negro attorney, A. W. WILLIS, JR., is a member, had "conned" WILLIS, along with his law associate, RUSSELL B. SUGARMON, JR., also a Negro attorney, into agreeing that COBY SMITH and CABBAGE should be hired by MAPS where LAWSON could "keep an eye on them." These sources pointed out that A. W. WILLIS expects on August 8, 1967, to announce his candidacy for Mayor of Memphis in the October, 1967, City Election, and that both WILLIS and SUGARMON are members of the Tennessee House of Representatives. These sources pointed out that such other prominent Negro leaders as JESSE TURNER, President of the NAACP, Memphis, and who is a member of the Shelby County Court, along with NAACP Vice President, Dr. VASCO A. SMITH, JR., and wife, MAXINE (Mrs. Vasco A.) SMITH, Executive Secretary of the Memphis NAACP, are bitterly opposed to the retention of COBY SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE on the MAPS payroll, feeling that CABBAGE and SMITH can use their positions to spread the venomous hatred of black power among the ignorant poverty stricken Negroes with whom they would normally come into contact and could thus precipitate possible racial violence in the City of Memphis.

On August 4, 1967, T-20 and T-21 pointed out that LAWSON's arbitrary actions were creating a definite split in the Negro community leadership and that it could potentially cause a split in the leadership ranks of the NAACP and that some of the more concerned leaders of the NAACP were seriously considering removing JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR. from its Executive Board.

Plans Headed by Coby Smith and Charles Cabbage to Form SNCC Chapter in Memphis, Plus Wishes for "Race Riot"

On the evening of July 3, 1967, ME T-22 advised that [redacted]-year old male Negro, COBY VERNON SMITH, had just arrived in Memphis, ostensibly from Atlanta, Georgia, where he claimed he has been in close contact with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, the former Chairman and currently renowned self-acclaimed leader of the SNCC. He indicated that he was trying to "get something going in Memphis, Tennessee." He was accompanied during this contact by CHARLES CABBAGE, who indicated that he had recently been attending Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, and who also inferred he had recently been engaged in SNCC activity. SMITH claimed that CABBAGE and two other young Negro associates had been arrested by representatives of the Memphis Police Department during the early AM, July 1, 1967, at a gasoline station at Third Street and Parkway, following an argument with the service station attendant; that a crowd of Negroes formed quickly and that the police emergency squad was called to the scene; that the police arrested CABBAGE and his two associates and that they appeared in Memphis City Court later on July 1, 1967, and large fines were levied against them by Memphis City Court Judge RAY CHURCHILL. COBY SMITH bragged that he would like to see a race riot develop in Memphis and that he was going to exploit to the "hilt" the arrest of CABBAGE and his associates and he was going to "turn" Memphis into a SNCC-dominated city. b6 b7C

SMITH further indicated that he had taken CABBAGE and another Negro to the office of the "Tri-State Defender," a Memphis weekly Negro paper, on July 2, 1967, and that COBY SMITH had, by his own admission, become most militant when the editor, McCANN REID, refused to "play up" the July 1, 1967, arrest and to give publicity to COBY SMITH's efforts to create racial unrest in Memphis.

T-22 recalled that CHARLES CABBAGE is a native of Memphis, was a student at Carver High School, and later attended Owen College for about two years, this being a junior college. COBY SMITH claimed, and CABBAGE also claimed, that the police did not mistreat any of the three arrestees, although the police did put handcuffs on one of the arrestees so tight that the cuffs purportedly hurt his wrist.

On the evening of July 3, 1967, T-20, who holds a responsible position with the Memphis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), advised that COBY SMITH had brought one JOHN B. SMITH to the NAACP office earlier on July 3, 1967, to make an affidavit

alleging wrong-doing on the part of unidentified officers of the Memphis Police Department in connection with the arrest of CABBAGE, SMITH and JONES on July 1, 1967; that COBY SMITH took it upon himself to be the spokesman; and that he became obnoxious, demanded immediate action by the NAACP and indicated he was going to create Negro unrest in the City of Memphis.

T-20 advised that the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, as well as the national organization headed by ROY WILKENS, has repeatedly gone on record as denouncing and preaching against emotional situations which could lead to race riots or racial violence throughout the United States, including Memphis; that the NAACP has received repeated complaints to the effect that COBY SMITH, a native of Memphis and former student at Southwestern, has in recent months identified himself with groups having possible subversive backgrounds and with SNCC, the leaders of which, including RAP BROWN and STOKELY CARMICHAEL, have made public utterances calculated in the opinion of T-20 to incite listeners to race riots. T-20 stated that COBY SMITH and JOHN B. SMITH, who claim no relation, were respectfully told that the NAACP could not accept the complaint until it was reduced to affidavit form and until JOHN B. SMITH signed same.

As of the night of July 3, 1967, neither JOHN B. SMITH nor COBY SMITH made any effort to recontact the NAACP for the purpose of signing the affidavit.

T-20 advised that the considered and reflected opinion of T-20, who has been among the strongest civil rights leaders in Memphis in recent years, is that the arrest complained of was merely being propagandized by COBY SMITH in an effort to (1) inflate his ego, (2) to create a vehicle through which he might form a chapter of the SNCC in Memphis, and (3) to provide a means whereby he could possibly incite young Negroes in Memphis to commit violence.

On the night of July 3, 1967, [redacted], Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, advised that on the evening of July 3, 1967, COBY VERNON SMITH had brought one JOHN B. SMITH, [redacted], to the Inspectional Bureau to make a complaint concerning the July 1, 1967, arrest of CHARLES CABBAGE, DARRY JONES, and JOHN BURRELL SMITH. SMITH had in his possession a city map which he apparently had obtained from one of the city officers. Basically COBY VERNON

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John Born Smith John Berrell Smith

Born [redacted]

SMITH, who was the spokesman, was complaining that the police should not have arrested CABBAGE, JONES and JOHN B. SMITH. He further alleged that the officers handcuffed JOHN B. SMITH too tightly and that the officers, after arresting him and bringing him to headquarters, kept him in a room, the temperature of which was too cold for comfort.

On July 11, 1967, Lt. [redacted], Inspectional Bureau, Memphis Police Department, furnished copies of the arrest tickets relative to the three hereinbefore identified arrestees.

The record of arrest relative to DARRY JONES (NMN), Arrest No. 16224, showed that he was arrested July 1, 1967, at 2:00 AM, at 1465 South Third; that he was born [redacted]; that he was a male Negro, age [redacted], residence, [redacted], and was then employed as a laborer at the Kimco Auto Parts; and that he had been arrested with CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE and JOHN BURRELL SMITH, based on a complaint made to the Police Department by RUSSELL HOOD of [redacted], Business Telephone No. 946-9273. The record of arrest further showed that the arrestee was driving a 1963 Volkswagen with Shelby County, Tennessee License BF-3750, and that he was specifically charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct. He was scheduled to appear in Memphis City Court, Division II, at 9:00 AM, July 1, 1967. The arresting officers were listed as [redacted] and [redacted], both assigned to the Police Department Car HU 500. The narrative provided by Officers [redacted] and [redacted] stated as follows:

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"At approximately 1:55 AM, this date, the undersigned officers received a theft call to 1465 S. Third, the Humble Oil Station. Upon our arrival we were met by JOHN BERRELL SMITH, MC, of [redacted], who stated that he was the one that called and that the service station man there had stolen his gas cap. There were cars all over the lot and approximately 60 MCs ganged around the lot. We then called the attendant of the station over and asked him about the gas cap. He stated to us that when he came in there that he did not have a gas cap. At this time all of these MCs ganged around us, started interrupting in the conversation and we asked them to get back in their cars and we would try to handle the call. None of them would move, we asked them several more times and they didn't

"move. At this time we placed Jones under arrest for disorderly conduct, he started walking off and stated that he was not under arrest and that he would blow the undersigned officers dam_ head off. At this time all of them gathered around us and we then called for assistance on the call. We then had to use manual force and put the handcuffs on Jones to place him in the car. We then arrested Cabbage and Smith for the Disorderly Conduct charge and force had to be used to place these two subjects in the car. At this time Smith jumped back out of the squad car and force had to be used to place this subject back in the car. None of these defendants were ever hit but only manual force was used. Smith received a small scratch on his forehead in the scuffle. We then transported these subjects to Headquarters where they were offered the intoxi-i-meter test at 2:40 a.m., by Tech. [redacted], at which time all three refused. All of these subjects were drinking heavy at the time of arrest and were observed earlier on a lot of the cafe at 299 S. Parkway W."

The arrest ticket for CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, Arrest No. 16223, showed his arrest took place July 1, 1967, at 2:00 AM. He was born [redacted]; is a male Negro, age [redacted]; residence [redacted]; occupation unemployed; location of arrest, 1465 S. Third with DARRY JONES, male Negro, age [redacted], and JOHN BERRELL SMITH, age [redacted], based on the complaint of RUSSELL HOOD, residence [redacted]. He was occupying at the time of arrest a 1963 Volkswagen bearing Shelby County, Tennessee, License BF-3750, and was charged with resisting arrest and disorderly conduct and scheduled to appear in Memphis City Court, Division II, at 9:00 AM, July 1, 1967. The above-mentioned [redacted] and [redacted] were shown as the arresting officers and under the narrative of offense there was a notation, "See Ticket on Darry Jones, male colored, age [redacted]."

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The arrest ticket concerning JOHN BERRELL SMITH, Arrest No. 16222, showed that he, too, was arrested at 2:00 AM, July 1, 1967, at 1465 South Third, by the above-identified Officers [redacted] and [redacted]; that the birth date of SMITH was [redacted]; that he was a male Negro, age [redacted]; residence, [redacted]; and that he was arrested with CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, male Negro, age [redacted], and DARRY JONES, age [redacted], male Negro, based on the complaint made by RUSSELL HOOD. He was occupying the same Volkswagen described above. He, too, was charged with "resisting arrest and disorderly conduct" and was scheduled to appear in

Memphis City Court, Division II, at 9:00 AM, July 1, 1967. The narrative of offense showed the notation "See ticket on Darry Jones, male colored, age [redacted]."

On July 6, 1967, T-22 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH on the evening of July 5, 1967, had bragged that he had threatened "Tri-State Defender" Editor McCANN L. REID and further confided that he, COBY SMITH, and CHARLES CABBAGE had gone to Memphis in the hopes of creating racial disturbance and he personally would like to see a race riot incited in Memphis, Tennessee. SMITH indicated that his associate, CHARLES CABBAGE, had allegedly graduated from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, in the Spring of 1967. COBY SMITH bragged that both he and CABBAGE patterned themselves after STOKELY CARMICHAEL and that CABBAGE had given much trouble to the Morehouse College administration and inferred that both he and CABBAGE had been in recent race riots in Atlanta, Georgia. COBY SMITH added he was going to turn Memphis into a militant and violent SNCC town and was obtaining a house at [redacted], which T-22 stated is in the heart of a solid Negro neighborhood surrounded by several square miles of Negro homes and apartments, to use as SNCC "Freedom House." His problem he said was that he had no money and to date had received no cooperation on the part of the Negro adults with whom he had come in contact. He said that he had talked with MAXINE SMITH, Executive Secretary of the Memphis Branch of the NAACP, and that she had discouraged him and offered him no help whatsoever. b6 b7C

T-22 continued that physically he feels COBY SMITH is sick and further feels he may be mentally sick by being deranged with hallucinations of grandeur by virtue of the irresponsible statements he has made indicating he wants to see a riot develop in Memphis. T-22 stated SMITH is temporarily living with his father, EMMETT E. SMITH, an employee of International-Harvester; that he and his father do not have a harmonious relationship as the father is conservative and cautious in his views; and that COBY SMITH's mother, who "babies" him, is now visiting COBY's brother, a Postal employee in San Francisco.

T-22 added that on the evening of July 5, 1967, COBY SMITH unsuccessfully attempted to place three telephone calls to SNCC leaders in Atlanta, Georgia. He attempted to call RALPH FEATHERSTONE, purportedly SNCC Project Director, and

STANLEY WISE of SNCC, and also attempted to call an attorney, H. MOORE, JR., who SMITH indicated was a SNCC attorney. The numbers which he tried to reach in Atlanta were 573-4616 and 525-8372.

COBY SMITH said that he hoped to get financial support for a radical SNCC movement from some unidentified political science professor at Southwestern College. He was also seeking any sort of automobile which he and his group could use.

COBY SMITH said he had the moral support of a small group in Memphis which each Saturday protests on downtown streets in the form of a peace vigil demonstrating against United States policy in Vietnam. He said that he had sought support of one of the leaders of the Vietnam demonstrators, JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., male Negro, Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church, Memphis, but who had told him that he did not feel that SNCC could gain a foothold in Memphis as people in Memphis tended to rely on the NAACP for civil rights leadership. COBY SMITH said a teacher by the name of LACEY, who teaches at Hamilton High School, had indicated a willingness to assist him and do office and paper work for any SNCC group. (The 1966 Memphis City Directory shows RICHARD E. LACEY, wife PATRICIA B., occupation teacher at Hamilton High School, residence [redacted]). SMITH indicated he will definitely obtain the building at [redacted] and it will be rent free for the first month. He did not become specific concerning details of the rental but said he would "give anything to know what it takes to incite a riot in Memphis." Mrs. Richard E. Lacey b6 b7C

He wanted to hire a photographer to photograph the entire inside of the Memphis Police Department, indicating that he wanted to use this for propaganda purposes. COBY SMITH made additional statements to the effect that "there will be riots here." He also indicated that he would attempt to gain the support of an African Exchange student at Southwestern College, ANTHONY ABDULLA, who may have stayed with SMITH's parents during the past school year.

Again on July 7, 1967, T-22 stated that on that evening COBY SMITH was driving a Honda motorcycle bearing Louisiana Tag No. 3268 and inferred that he, in the very near future, would move into [redacted].

Again on July 9, 1967, T-22 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH was one of the nine participants in a peace vigil held from 2 to 3:00 PM, Saturday, July 8, 1967, at Main and Gayoso, Memphis, participated in by a group of principally young people protesting United States involvement in Vietnam. The spokesman for this group was the above-identified JAMES M. LAWSON, JR. During the demonstration SMITH held placards opposing United States policy in Vietnam but seemed more preoccupied with promoting a "black power program." When various young Negroes, both male and female, would pass by the sidewalk, they would tend to question the motives or actions of the demonstrators and SMITH would challenge them and would say, "Come back here, I'm not nonviolent, I'm with SNCC." SMITH made statements that he would do his best to bring STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN to Memphis before the end of July.

T-22 said Reverend JAMES LAWSON appeared to be nervous and concerned at the intemperate statements made by COBY SMITH but made no effort whatsoever to dissuade him from making the statements or to caution him to conduct himself in a manner befitting a pacifist, nor did any of the other demonstrators disagree or try to quiet him. COBY SMITH kept telling the person standing next to him, RODNEY PUTNAM GATES, JR., that Negroes are forgetting they are Negroes and are being "suckered" into being integrated with whites. COBY SMITH, during the demonstration, kept saying in a loud voice that he had helped to start recent race riots in Atlanta, although he did not elaborate. A group of unidentified Negroes driving a Ford Mustang drove by and argued with COBY SMITH, saying he had gotten a badly confused education at Southwestern; that he was wrong in his actions and statements; and that they were in Vietnam fighting to protect him while he was getting his mind confused. COBY SMITH stated he was going through all of the Negro neighborhoods in Memphis preaching black power and trying to promote a militant race movement in Memphis.

On July 7, 1967, ME T-23 advised that on July 2, 1967, McCANN REID, Editor, "Tri-State Defender," had been contacted by CHARLES CABBAGE and COBY SMITH who made a complaint about the July 1, 1967, arrest, above described, and stated that they planned to utilize the facts of this arrest to create racial unrest in Memphis, to embarrass the Memphis Police Department, and that they hoped to see a race riot in Memphis. They wanted the "Tri-State Defender" to lead a crusade in this direction and were most angry when REID refused to accede to their request, which later during the

conversation became a demand. COBY SMITH kept making the statement that he was tired of his black brothers being cowards and being afraid to fight on the streets for their rights.

On July 10, 1967, ME T-24 advised that he had been informed that the July 1, 1967, arrest of JONES, CABBAGE and JOHN B. SMITH could have been a "set-up operation," inasmuch as this group purportedly hung out at the Log Cabin Inn located at Parkway at Latham. T-24 had heard that a large number of Negroes appeared on the scene at the service station where the arrest took place almost simultaneously and it would have been most unusual for that many Negroes to be in the vicinity as late as 2:00 AM on a Sunday morning. He further said that a girl friend of JOHN SMITH, VIVIAN CUNNINGHAM, who lives on [redacted] and who has been living common-law with SMITH in his apartment, has been telling stories to the effect that the vicious city of Memphis placed exorbitant fines on SMITH, CABBAGE and JONES. T-24 advised that JOHN B. SMITH has the reputation of being a contentious and obstreperous and hot-headed individual who "always wants his own way." T-24 added that CABBAGE, who has recently been away from Memphis, prior to leaving Memphis had a good reputation having formerly been a basketball star at Owen College. CABBAGE and SMITH have, according to T-24, been attempting to induce the Elites, Inc., a young Negro social club, to raise money to pay for their fines, although to date there has been no mention made in these circles to indicate that they are trying to form a SNCC chapter.

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On July 11, 1967, Lt. [redacted], supra, advised that actually to date none of the three arrestees have been fined; that they have all appeared before City Judge BERNIE WEINMAN on the morning of July 1, 1967, and he postponed their City Court case until July 29, 1967; and that all were released from jail on the morning of July 1, 1967, on bond of $101.00 each.

On July 31, 1967, Lt. [redacted], Inspectional Bureau, Memphis, Tennessee Police Department, advised that on July 28, 1967, RUSSELL X. THOMPSON, attorney at law, hired by CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, JOHN BURRELL SMITH and DARRY JONES to represent them in City Court, had heard they might bring a number of followers and sympathizers to the court room and engage in a demonstration and that,

after conferring with Assistant Memphis City Attorney Joseph A. Canale, Jr., it was decided to transfer the case to the court of Judge RAY CHURCHILL. This was done and on July 28, 1967, Judge CHURCHILL dismissed charges against CABBAGE, JOHN SMITH, and JONES.

On July 3, 1967, T- 2 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH was one of the organizers of a chapter of SSOC in Memphis, Tennessee, during the Fall of 1966 while still a student at Southwestern College, Memphis; that since that time SMITH has been a constant agitator who preaches militancy in general terms and who has constantly advocated black power, fancying himself as a follower of the hate-monger and former National Chairman of SNCC, STOKELY CARMICHAEL.

Connection With Socialist Workers Party

On June 5, 1967, ME T-25 advised that COBY SMITH was one of the out-of-town attendees of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) Plenum held June 2-4, 1967, at 873 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

(The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450).

On July 22, 1967, T-22 advised that on July 22, 1967, COBY VERNON SMITH appeared at Main and Gayoso to participate in the Vietnam Summer peace vigil only to learn it had been called off due to inclement weather. Also appearing was a male Negro named BILL WHITEHEAD, former Manassas High School student and earlier participant in the vigils held in April and May of 1967. He then appeared to be a protege of BRENDA LOIS HOWARD. In fact, WHITEHEAD was looking for BRENDA HOWARD and inferred he had been with the HOWARDS possibly on their recent trip to San Francisco. WHITEHEAD said he is opening a sign shop.

BRENDA LOIS HOWARD and
DOUGLAS TURNER HOWARD, JR.

On December 9, 1966, T-26 advised that during 1966 DOUG and BRENDA HOWARD of [redacted], were members of the

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W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), DOUG HOWARD being a San Francisco State student and BRENDA HOWARD an employee of Bekin Van and Storage Company.

On February 2, 1967, T-27 advised that since September, 1966, DOUGLAS TURNER HOWARD, JR., wife BRENDA, had been an instructor in English at Memphis State University (MSU).

COBY SMITH commented that the Vietnam Summer Group is too mild, not sufficiently militant; that he sees fit to demonstrate with them as it affords him exposure to the public and gives him an opportunity to meet potential recruits.

T-22 added that on July 22, 1967, COBY SMITH said he was still trying to form a militant Black Nationalist movement in Memphis and still hoped to form a SNCC "Freedom House"; that he had recently talked to the administrative assistant of Memphis Mayor WILLIAM B. INGRAM, regarding some of his demands such as: demand for more recreation for Negroes, more jobs, better housing, and lower bus fares. He wants to organize Negroes living in the various Memphis Housing Authority Projects. He said his is a deeply Black Nationalistic approach "framed totally to a completely racially segregated community" and that his movement will completely withdraw from whites. He said the various anti-poverty programs, such as MAPS, could not solve the Negro poverty problem as it was dependent upon the "white power structure" for support and guidance and funds.

COBY added he is now attending the second 6-weeks summer school session at Memphis State University. He bragged that he has patterned himself after the renowned Black Nationalist leader, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, former National Chairman of SNCC, and is even dressing and trying to look like CARMICHAEL. He said recently people in the vicinity of Trigg Avenue and Florida Street thought he was CARMICHAEL.

He said he is planning a "black power" meeting for Tuesday night, July 25, 1967, place not specified. He gave WHITEHEAD his parents' telephone number at [redacted] and wants WHITEHEAD to call him about the meeting. b6 b7C

COBY said he had "lined up" a Negro (FNU) SMITH, a United States Armed Forces Veteran, who was an Army photographer, who will work with him.

He also has a recruit phonetically named "Bubba" HARRIS who drives a late model Mercury Comet automobile, white in color.

COBY said his most likely Negro ally at MSU was the female, ASTRID LINDSEY, nee Sengstacke, of [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted]. He said he had been talking to her; that she is a militant Black Nationalist; that she has affected the true, natural African look; that she had married an ignorant white male several years ago and had moved to New York City; that she bore her husband two children, following which the marriage, broke; and that she now realizes the whites only try to sexually exploit Negro women and cast them aside when they tire of them. Now, COBY said, she is extremely bitter toward the white race and merely is biding her time to come out in the open as a militant Black Nationalist.

COBY said Memphis State University is an ideal place to inaugurate a militant Black Nationalist program because here the Negro is closely associated with white students and professors and school administrators. By clever propaganda, SMITH said, the Negro student can be propagandized into becoming disillusioned with the racially desegregated schooling by being convinced that the whites only want the exceptionally talented Negro such as the outstanding artist, musician or athlete, merely for selfish exploitation.

COBY complained most of the Memphis Negro community, especially the adults, are afraid of him and are against him.

With regard to ASTRID LINDSEY, T-22 advised she is the daughter of WHITTIER SENGSTACKE, whose family owns the largest chain of Negro newspapers in the United States, including the "Chicago Daily Defender" and the Memphis "Tri-State Defender." The SENGSTACKES are basically conservative. ASTRID, however, several years ago met a white lad, living in the Glenview area of Memphis. He was a truck driver. They ran off to New York City and married.

She had two children. The marriage failed and she returned home to live with her parents at [redacted]. She is attending MSU studying to be a teacher. She is totally dependent on her parents at the present time and is technically on the payroll of the "Tri-State Defender," as a business stratagem, for tax purposes. She is a bitter Black Nationalist in her thinking and would be "ripe" for exploitation by a demagogue such as COBY SMITH.

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On March 17, 1967, T-28 advised that as of that date ASTRID LINDSEY, [redacted], was a subscriber to the "National Guardian," New York, N. Y., weekly newspaper.

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN "

The "National Guardian," weekly newspaper, New York, New York, issue of May 6, 1967, Page 2, captioned, "A Statement from the Guardian," said, "... With this issue, the National Guardian reaffirms its journalistic and political commitment to a growing American left, and sets a radical perspective for fulfilling that commitment. ... In continuing its traditional independence, the Guardian acknowledges its responsibility for making connections among radicals."

On May 3, 1967, T-29 advised that on April 13, 1967, JANET DEWART of the SSOC Staff, 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, in welcoming a new member from New Orleans, Louisiana, into SSOC had commented that "There is now a New Orleans chapter of SSOC, formed last week through the efforts of COBY SMITH. It is possible for you to join that if you wish and pay your dues later."

On May 9, 1967, A Special Agent of the FBI observed COBY VERNON SMITH, MICHAEL LANE WELCH, white male, and LORENZO CHILDRESS together in downtown Memphis.

On May 9, 1967, T-2 identified SMITH as a SSOC member; identified WELCH as of that time as the Memphis organizer of SSOC; and identified CHILDRESS as a male Negro student at Southwestern College, Memphis, and one who had since the Fall of 1966 been a close associate of SSOC members in Memphis.

ME #100-4070

On July 18, 1967, LOUIS R. HOBSON, Principal, Manassas High School, Memphis, volunteered that he had just heard that one of his former students, COBY VERNON SMITH, was back in Memphis trying to create a "black power" Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) group in Memphis in an effort to create racial strife.

He added that COBY VERNON SMITH, a male Negro, born [redacted] at Memphis, the son of LULA and EMMETT SMITH, both of [redacted], had graduated from Manassas in May, 1964; that he had been a better-than-average student; had been president of the student body and had won the Legion of Merit, one of twelve winners throughout the United States (two winners from each of six United States Army districts) while a senior. This was awarded him because of his outstanding achievements in the National Defense Cadet Corps Unit at Manassas. In high school, he had definite leadership qualities. His mother, LULA SMITH, was president of the Parent-Teachers Association (PTA) and has pampered COBY as he was the youngest of several children.

COBY has always been highly emotional and intense.

HOBSON said he interceded with JAMESON JONES, Dean of Students, Southwestern College, Memphis, to get COBY a scholarship at that school, beginning in September, 1964. He also procured a scholarship for another 1964 Manassas graduate, LORENZO CHILDRESS, male Negro. CHILDRESS, large in build, was a star football player. At Southwestern CHILDRESS made the football team and had studied, having a goal of wanting to be a doctor. b6 b7C

COBY by contrast was small in stature, had no fixed goals. He was water boy on the football team at Southwestern and fell behind CHILDRESS in popularity and student acceptance. Accordingly, he was merely the proverbial "small frog in the big pond." He became more and more resentful and was never happy at Southwestern. His grades deteriorated and HOBSON heard he flunked out in January or February, 1967. He has not seen COBY in nearly a year.

Participation in "Vietnam Summer" Frances

On July 3, 1967, T-2 advised that FRANCES KATHRYN HETZER, [redacted], a student at Memphis State

University (MSU) who has done much of the organizational work for "Vietnam Summer," commented that the scheduled July 1, 1967, demonstration failed to materialize when most of the scheduled participants failed to appear.

She said the Vietnam Summer group had a new recruit, COBY VERNON SMITH, of [redacted], a Southwestern College "flunk-out," and that COBY had gone to Main and Gayoso Street on July 1, 1967, to participate. She said COBY is militant, that he will refuse to be inducted into the United States Armed Forces, that he had trouble with the Selective Service in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Spring of 1967, and that he does not want his Memphis Draft Board to know he is back in town. b6 b7C

On July 4, 1967, T-2 advised that on July 3, 1967, FRANCES HETZER was seeking active supporters for Vietnam Summer.

She advised that the new Vietnam Summer supporter, COBY SMITH, is trying to start a SNCC chapter in Memphis.

On July 6, 1967, T-2 advised that the Vietnam Summer group met at Centenary Methodist Church on the night of July 5, 1967. Among those persons present were the following:

Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, male Negro;

COBY VERNON SMITH, who was accompanied by an unidentified male Negro, dark complexioned, with wiry long hair, baby-faced, 18 to 20 years old, 5' 11" tall, slender, wearing tennis shoes;

RODNEY PUTNAM GATES, JR., and girl friend, SARAH RIGHTOR;

MICHAEL LANE WELCH, of 2358 Broad, Memphis, an SSOC staff member, now working out of SSOC Headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville;

THOMAS M. GARDNER, National Chairman of SSOC and who during the Summer of 1967 is also serving as Southern Coordinator of "Vietnam Summer."

COBY SMITH said he was trying to form a chapter of SNCC in Memphis; was in the process of setting up a SNCC headquarters and had located, for use, a five-room house; and that he needed furniture. COBY said he will live in the house.

LAWSON proposed that the group promote a "Vietnam Summer" teach-in on Vietnam in Memphis around August 1, 1967. He wanted the group to canvass various areas of Memphis and pass out literature opposing United States policy in Vietnam in the vicinity of LeMoyne Gardens, a public housing project; LeMoyne College; Sienna College; and MSU. He wanted all segments of Memphis reached. LAWSON said that beginning Tuesday night, July 11, 1967, workshops will be held in his church to prepare for this massive project and that another workshop will be held on July 18, 1967, at the Centenary Methodist Church. LAWSON said he would use SSOC-provided information sheets regarding Vietnam, furnished by THOMAS M. GARDNER.

GARDNER provided material including, "Student Mobilizer," a 4-page newspaper, devoted to opposing United States policy in Vietnam, and "SSOC in the South," a leaflet dated June 28, 1967, further identified as "Membership Mailing No. 9."

GARDNER was noted to be a white male, about 5' 10" tall, about [redacted] years old, thin to medium build, blond hair, worn medium length, straight. He drove a 1963 or 1964 white Falcon four-door bearing North Carolina License FV-5850, bearing a Camp LeJeune, N. C. base sticker. b6 b7C

"The Student Mobilizer," copies of which were furnished by GARDNER, is published by the Student Mobilization Committee. The address of the "Student Mobilizer" is shown to be 17 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y., 1003, and its masthead states it was founded to organize action against the war in Vietnam, among American students and youth. GARDNER furnished the July, 1967, issue, Volume I, No. 3.

Following the meeting, WELCH, GARDNER, COBY SMITH and SMITH's unidentified Negro companion left in GARDNER's car.

Records of the Nashville-Davidson County Metropolitan Police Department show the above North Carolina

ME #100-4070

License FV 5850 to be registered to [redacted]. b6 b7C

STUDENT MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE

Report by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Ninetieth Congress, First Session, dated March 31, 1967, entitled, "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Vietnam Week (April 8-15, 1967)," stated in part, that the national office of the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) was set up in New York City primarily at the insistence of the Trotskyist Communists with Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) support.

It is reported that the planning conference held in Chicago, Illinois, December 28-30, was attended by 257 persons and that the organizers have openly admitted that representatives of the following took part in the Conference:

Communist Party, USA:

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America;

Progressive Labor Party (the Peking-oriented faction of the United States Communist movement);

Socialist Workers Party (SWP) (the Trotskyist Communists);

Young Socialist Alliance (youth branch of the Socialist Workers Party);

Youth Against War and Fascism (youth branch of the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist splinter group).

It continued on Page 23, that one of the delegates wrote an accurate description of the Chicago meeting which was published in February, 1967, issue of "Challenge," an official publication of the

Progressive Labor Party (PLP). He wrote, "The conference was dominated by the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA), the DuBois Clubs and the Young Socialist Alliance. It refused to consider 'politics for advancing the movement,' suggested by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Progressive Labor Party (PLP)."

The Committee Report added that in the Student Mobilization Committee's , "A Call to Vietnam Week," for April 8-15, 1967, it listed five SMC regional offices, including the Southern Student Organizing Committee with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee.

(Characterizations of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), and Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) are set forth in the Appendix Section of this communication.)

Beginning at 1:00 PM, July 8, 1967, a representative of the FBI and a representative of the Memphis Police Department, Inspectional Bureau, observed another peace vigil at Main and Gayoso in front of Shainberg's Department Store, Memphis.

Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., arrived late, about 1:50 PM. He brought the literature, about 200 copies of a legal-sized brown mimeograph throwaway. These quoted various past and present military and diplomatic leaders of the United States, pointing out the untenable position of the United States in Vietnam and of Oriental involvements. The demonstration lasted until 3:00 PM, with LAWSON handing out the "throwaways" to passers-by. No arrests were made, although a goodly number of passers-by, both Negro and white, voiced vocal disapproval of the demonstrators. Several "hippies," new breed of dirty alleged "psychedelics" in town for a "love-in" scheduled for Overton Park July 9, 1967, appeared on the scene. They were all white, both male and female. Four of them talked at length with COBY SMITH.

On July 10, 1967, T-30 advised that Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., was the main spokesman at the July 8, 1967, demonstration. Reverend LAWSON arrived late, brought

the pamphlets containing statements of various present and past military leaders denouncing the United States position in Vietnam or the United States involvement in Oriental conflicts as being untenable.

T-30 added that basically LAWSON and a white male, 5' 11" tall, with black hair worn long, wearing horn-rimmed glasses, and who said he was a medical student, gave moralistic pacifist views opposing United States policy in Vietnam, rather than political views. Nevertheless, their arguments were one-sided in that they chose only to denounce the United States and not the Viet Cong, National Liberation Front, and their Chinese and Russian Communistic backing in the Vietnam Conflict.

T-30 said LAWSON and the white medical student said there would be another peace vigil Saturday, July 15, 1967, at Main and Gayoso; that later they would commence holding "Vietnam Summer" workshops at LAWSON's church, the Centenary Methodist Church, Alston at Mississippi Boulevard in Memphis, and thereafter hoped to "shame" other church groups in Memphis into joining their efforts and movement.

REVEREND JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR.

On May 9, 1967, T-31 advised that on WHBQ-TV, Channel 13, Memphis, Tennessee, a panel discussion took place on April 30, 1967. Reverend James Morris Lawson, Jr., Negro male, Pastor of the Centenary Methodist Church and Vice President of the Memphis Ministerial Alliance, was a panelist. LAWSON who had been a leader in demonstrations opposing United States intervention in Vietnam, held in Memphis beginning April 8, 1967, was asked by "Press Scimitar" newspaper reporter, CLARK PORTEOUS, if he, LAWSON, was a Communist. LAWSON replied that he was not a member of the CP but felt that the Communist program had many good points and much to offer the United States.

FRANCES KATHRYN HETZER

On April 26, 1967, T-32 advised that in late 1966 FRANCES KATHRYN HETZER was a mental patient in the West Tennessee Mental Hospital, Bolivar, Tennessee.

ME #100-4070

On July 22, 1967, a Special Agent of the FBI observed BRENDA HOWARD, RODNEY P. GATES, JR., and SARAH RIGHTOR at Main and Gayoso from 1:00 PM to 1:25 PM. At 1:25 PM, BRENDA stated that the peace vigil planned by them at this time was being called off due to rain and lack of participants.

At 2:00 PM, July 22, 1967, the Special Agent observed COBY VERNON SMITH at the corner of Main and Gayoso where BRENDA HOWARD had waited.

"VIETNAM SUMMER

The May 24, 1967, issue of the "Commercial Appeal", Memphis, Tennessee, daily newspaper, Page 9, carried an Associated Press (AP) story reporting that Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. had on April 23, 1967, joined in a news conference with Pediatrician Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK and ROBERT SCHEER, Editor of "Ramparts" Magazine, and called for a "Vietnam Summer" that would use techniques of the civil rights movement to pressure the Johnson Administration to end the war in Vietnam.

The "National Review" Magazine, Page 393, April 19, 1967, issue, stated, "Some of 'Ramparts' multiple links with Communists and Communist causes have already been written about; some are, in fact, quite open."

"Jessica Mitford, identified under oath as a Party member, is listed as Contributing Editor. Managing Editor Robert Scheer was active, like several other 'Ramparters' in the 'Fair Play for Cuba Committee,' visiting Cuba in defiance of State Department regulations and also made a secret trip to Prague only this February. A member of the Communist Party's national committee, Carl Bloice, was coordinator of Scheer's 1966 campaign for the California Legislature and that its publisher, Edward M. Keating, was then directing the West Coast activities of the Vietnik 'Spring Mobilization,' an operation launched by the United-Communist front."

The "Tri-State Defender," Memphis, Tennessee, paper, issue of May 13, 1967, reported that "Vietnam Summer Project," headed by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., held

its first planning session the previous week and that represented there were Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the National Council of Churches (NCC), Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), and Inter-University Committee. This article stated that the spokesman for the group was JOHN MAHER. It is noted that PHILLIP ABBOT LUCE in his book, "The New Left," published in 1966, stated with regard to JOHN MAHER that by September, 1965, the youth movement of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), namely, the May 2nd Movement (M2M), had gotten carried away with the concept of opposing the war in Vietnam carrying same on in the confines of the Free University of New York (FUNY), which was formed in the Summer of 1965 by the M2M and the PLP, the latter described by LUCE as a pro-Chinest Communist group in the United States, and that the money for this school was supplied by JOHN MAHER, older brother of ALBERT MAHER, prominent leader of the PLP. LUCE continued that JOHN MAHER was at the time working on his Ph.D. at Harvard University and later became the M2M Coordinator in the Boston area. LUCE further pointed out that MAHER's sister was MARY MAHER LAUB, wife of LEVI LAUB, a PLP leader and then a member of the National Committee of the PLP.

The "National Guardian," issue of May 20, 1967, Page 7, stated that Vietnam Summer had established headquarters at 129 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Director would be LEE WEBB of the National Institute of Policy Studies. (T- 2 has advised that LEE WEBB was former National Secretary for the SDS and during April, 1967, conducted a Southern Speaking Tour under the auspices of the hereinbefore identified SSOC).

This same "National Guardian" article stated, "The only political thing that the national office will be rigorous on, WEBB said, is that volunteers develop contacts that involve new people, new geographic areas, new classes, and new racial groups. Otherwise, they can develop their own Vietnam emphasis program."

"The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper, issue of May 21, 1967, Page 2, in an article written by writer CARL BLOICE at Cambridge, Massachusetts, reported on the formation of Vietnam Summer, stating that SUE THRASHER is in charge of the South for Vietnam Summer and described her as a founding member and leader of the SSOC, described as a group formed by Southern white civil rights activists.

(Characterization of the May 2nd Movement (M2M) is set forth in the Appendix Section of this communication).

FREE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (FUNY) Phillip Abbot Luce

P HILLIP ABBOTT LUCE, self-admitted leader in the "new left," until his split with it in 1965, writes concerning the Free University of New York (FUNY) in his book: "The New Left," published by the David McKay Company, Inc., New York, New York, beginning on Page 115.

The FUNY, he said, was formed in the Summer of 1965 by members of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), a Maoist-pro-Chinest Communist organization, and its youth branch, the May Second Movement (M2M), and is headed by Dr. ALLEN KREBS who made an illegal trip to Cuba in 1964 and who was later fired from Adelphi College for teaching Marxism instead of Sociology. LUCE said the 1965 Fall Catalog lists such teachers as HERBERT APTHEKER of the CPUSA; VICTOR PERLO, CPUSA; LEVI LAUB and MILT ROSEN, both of the PLP; CALVIN HICKS (Black Nationalist); and CHARLES JOHNSON(Revolutionary Action Movement) and that many courses taught are "Anarchistic and Synergetic Politics," "Imperialism: A Marxist-Leninist View," "Ethics and Revolution," "Marxist Geography," "Art and Revolution." LUCE concludes that "of all the organizations on the new left, the PLP represents the Chinese revolutionary line the most clearly." He said that the money to establish FUNY was originally supplied by JOHN MAHER, an older brother of ALBERT MAHER of the PLP.

In addition to the above information, previous investigation conducted by the Memphis FBI revealed that on November 25 and 26, 1967, T-2 advised that on November 25 and 26, 1967 Rev.

JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR. permitted SSOC to hold a two-day conference November 25 and 26, 1966, in his church, the Centenary Methodist Church, on the theme, "The University--The Campus and the Community"; that Negro and white students from throughout the South attended this meeting; and that Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR., attended this meeting, claiming to be an adult adviser and sponsor of SSOC and was present at a portion of the conference. On November 25, 1966, COBY SMITH attended the workshop entitled, "Draft and Opposition toUniversal Military Training," at which he kept interjecting epithets against police, charging police authorities with perpetrating police brutality and claiming too many Negroes were in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Also on November 25, 1966, ME T-33, T-34 and T-35 confirmed SMITH's attendance at this conference and stated that COBY SMITH took the part of a self-admitted radical extremist; that he complained that SSOC was too mild; that Memphis, Tennessee, was too quiet and needed some action; that Mem phis needed a "good revolution"; and emphasized that students should defy authority and somehow gain and use power to "take over the universities."

ST On November 26, 1966, T-2 advised that MICHAEL LANE WELCH, who attended the conference with SMITH, and who was then a Southwestern student with SMITH, had, along with SMITH, said he wanted an active SSOC chapter in Memphis and had the backing of Reverend JAMES MORRIS LAWSON, JR.

On March 27, 1967, T-36 advised that on February 26, 1967, SSOC paid COBY V. SMITH $29.00 travel expenses to a SSOC Executive Committee meeting held in Nashville in February, 1967.

In connection with another FBI investigation, by communication dated April 12, 1967, the New Orleans FBI Division advised that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), spoke at Dillard University, New Orleans; that COBY SMITH was present; that three New Orleans police officers observed an individual hold up and tear what appeared to be a card the approximate size of a draft registration card; that on April 12, 1967, COBY VERNON SMITH of [redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted], Negro male, born [redacted], admitted to Agents of the FBI that while attending CARMICHAEL's speech at Dillard University Chapel on April 10, 1967, he produced form his wallet a partially torn Selective Service Notice of Classification Card and, while holding it in the air, the card was set afire by a Negro male whose identity SMITH refused to furnish. SMITH claimed the burned card was void because he had received a more recent notice of classification. b6 b7C

During the interview SMITH produced from his wallet a Selective Service registration certificate in his name which certified his registration with the Selective Service System under the date of August 21, 1964. SMITH, while holding this card, stated it was not a violation to tear the card, whereupon he tore it in two pieces in front of the interviewing Agents.

SMITH furnished a statement in which he stated that he was attempting to demonstrate that it was not a violation to destroy a "void" notice of classification but through inadvertence he tore his registration certificate instead of a notice of classification.

On May 2, 1967, T-2 advised that on May 1, 1967, MICHAEL LANE WELCH, SSOC organizer, Memphis, commented that WELCH, COBY VERNON SMITH, and JANET DEWART had during late April, (1966) accompanied LEE WEBB, former SDS National Secretary, on a tour of southern schools, including Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, Atlanta and New Orleans. should be April 1967

On arrival at New Orleans, they went to the home of SMITH's uncle. The uncle either did not like WELCH and WEBB, both white, or resented their presence. At any rate, he told them all to leave and told COBY SMITH to pack his belongings and leave.

Also in connection with another FBI investigation, on May 9, 1967, ME T-36 advised that on the morning of May 9, 1967, SHIRLEY LOUISE NEWTON, Staff Director and Office Manager of SSOC; JANET DEWART, SSOC staff member; MICHAEL LANE WELCH and COBY VERNON SMITH all came to Memphis from Nashville in the SSOC Volkswagen bus; that NEWTON and DEWART remarked that COBY SMITH had just returned from Atlanta, Georgia, after having worked with SNCC and they indicated that he would continue to work with SNCC, probably in Atlanta, Georgia.

ME #100-4070

On March 31, 1967, T-3 advised that COBY VERNON SMITH, Negro male, born [redacted], a legal resident of [redacted], had enrolled in Southwestern College, Memphis, as a freshman in September, 1964, and continued through the first semester of 1966-67 school year ending in January, 1967. He was on academic probation during the second semester of 1966 and first semester 1966-67 school year and due to extremely poor grades was dropped from the rolls January 30, 1967, and is no longer eligible to attend Southwestern College. b6 b7C

As recently as August 7, 1967, T-24 advised that on Tuesday, August 1, 1967, the hereinbefore mentioned CHARLES CABBAGE and JOHN BURN SMITH, also known as John Burrell Smith, had picked up four purported SNCC members who were passing through town, one being named KENNETH WINGFIELD who had allegedly arrived in town from Georgia on that date and who had come to the Memphis Mosque of the Nation of Islam (NOI) seeking a place to stay. At this time CABBAGE and JOHN SMITH driving a gray Volkswagen had pointed out their desire to create racial strife in Memphis and to "turn this town upside down"; and they were attempting to utilize the NOI Mosque for future black power meetings. The Minister of the Mosque, CLEMMIE SHIELDS, JR., refused to cooperate with them and refused to allow the Mosque to be used for black power meetings.

ME 100-4070
WHL:mnr

Again on the evening of August 3, 1967, T-24 heard from a reliable individual that CABBAGE and JOHN SMITH had been in the vicinity of Trigg Avenue and Florida Street attempting to recruit young men into their black power organization.

With regard to CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE, on July 21, 1967, [redacted], Registrar's Office, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that CHARLES LAVERNE CABBAGE entered that school in September, 1964, having previously attended Owen College, Memphis. He is not currently a student but did attend the second semester of the 1966-67 school year and was placed on academic probation at the completion of that same semester in May, 1967. He listed his date of birth as [redacted], and listed his address as [redacted]. He listed his father as IRVIN CABBAGE and his mother as JESSIE MAE CABBAGE. On July 21, 1967, the records of the Atlanta Police Department, Identification Division, were checked and failed to reflect any reference to CHARLES CABBAGE.

b6
b7C

With regard to the hereinbefore CHARLES JONES and DONALD DOUGLASS, the indices of the Memphis FBI contain no identifiable information based on name only, and it is not known specifically at this point if the JOHN SMITH reportedly working for MAPS is identical with the hereinbefore identified JOHN BURN SMITH, also known as JOHN BURRELL SMITH.

On the morning of August 8, 1967, T-22 advised that on the evening of August 7, 1967, COBY VERNON SMITH had complained that he and CHARLES CABBAGE had been dismissed from their employment with MAPS; that he felt that certain white people connected with the Poverty Program had brought pressure to bear to force their dismissal; and that he inferred that BERT FERGUSON, Vice President and General Manager of Memphis Radio Station WDIA, a station aimed at a Negro audience, was primarily responsible for his dismissal. When another person present during the interview asked COBY SMITH whether or not he had as yet established a SNCC headquarters, he replied that he had not been able to do so, that he did not have any money, and concluded his remarks with, "We've had to go underground." COBY SMITH complained that CABBAGE and he had been trying to do a good job in the Poverty Program but that they had been arbitrarily let out and then he said, "We'll get them." He complained that the Memphis Police Department had been surveilling him and stated that recently he had talked with two male Negroes on the corner of Thomas and Firestone

and that immediately thereafter the police arrested these two men for talking with him; that he later got a lawyer and obtained the release of these men.

Also on August 8, 1967, T-18 advised that the Memphis "Press-Scimitar" newspaper is still pursuing the issue of such people as COBY SMITH being employed by the Poverty Program and that one of its reporters is endeavoring to check the actual payrolls, and that the paper has been informed that Senator JAMES EASTLAND of the United States Senate Judiciary Committee and who is a Democrat from Mississippi, is sending an investigator to Memphis to investigate this matter. T-18 further stated that a representative of the "Press-Scimitar" had called the National Headquarters of SNCC in Atlanta, Georgia, asking an unidentified person whether or not CHARLES CABBAGE and/or COBY SMITH was a member and that the party answering indicated that SNCC had no current members in Memphis and stated that CABBAGE and SMITH may have been former members. The party then hung up.

The August 8, 1967, issue of the Memphis "Press-Scimitar," on page one carried the following article captioned, "Two 'Angry Young Men' Kicked Out," written by Staff Writer CHARLES A. BROWN:

> "Two Negro anti-poverty workers who have become the center of a controversy over their outside activities have been fired, it was revealed today.
>
> "The firing by the War on Poverty Committee touched off a hot new battle within the anti-poverty organization.
>
> "COBY VERNON SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE are the men fired. They had worked four hours a day at $30 a week as 'aides' with the Memphis Area Project - South (MAP-South).
>
> "Explanation
>
> "HERSCHEL FEIBELMAN, attorney who is chairman of the WOPC, said the action came after information was received that the young men were associated

with organizations 'with interests which don't coincide with those of the anti-poverty effort.'

"Rev. J. M. LAWSON, head of a 4,000-member citizens association which operates Memphis Area Project - South (MAP-South) as part of the War on Poverty, shot a stinging reply to action by the WOPC ordering dismissal of the two from his organization.

"'This represents, in my judgment, that the WOPC is not concerned with the end of poverty.....,' LAWSON said. 'They are not concerned with trying to wage an effective war. If this is their attitude, they might as well close up.'

"LAWSON also lashed out at a demand by the WOPC executive committee that weekly written reports of certain summer activities run by MAP-South be filed, 'the basis of which is that they want to check and see if we are teaching hate.'

LAWSON termed the two 'angry young men,' but said a thorough check with the police and FBI has failed to link them with any group advocating violence.

"Hesitation

"A spokesman for the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNICK) was hesitant to talk possible membership of SMITH and CABBAGE in the Memphis SNICK organization, but said SMITH was a 'former member.'

"MAP-South, Inc., is a private, non-profit corporation, but is funded with Office of Economic Opportunity funds through the WOPC. Purpose of the project is to attack poverty at the grassroots level in a hard core poverty area often described as the worst in the city.

"LAWSON was elected chairman by the several thousand residents of the area organized by the

MAP-South staff. He is also pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Mississippi and Alston.

"No Reflection

"'This (firing) is not intended to reflect upon the character or activities of these two young men,' FEIBELMAN said, 'but is based upon the fact that the anti-poverty program and some of the announced aims of organizations which we understand they have been associated do not altogether coincide.'

"FEIBELMAN conceded that it is not definitely known whether the men are linked with any such groups.

"The MAP-South organization ignored one order to fire the youths issued about a week ago, FEIBELMAN said. Another order was issued yesterday, stating that anti-poverty funds would no longer be made available to pay SMITH and CABBAGE.

"FEIBELMAN had words of praise for the over-all MAP-South program. 'It is this type of organization that will eventually win this war,' FEIBELMAN said. 'Some other programs just scratch the surface. This one gets right down to the roots of the problem.'

"LAWSON said the order to submit weekly programs for such summer activities as art, theater, music and writers' workshops is 'sheer stupidity.' He said the action was prompted by reports of a 'hate school' being operated in Nashville with OEO funds. LAWSON said about 280 people are employed in the summer programs.

"'Both the men fired are angry guys,' LAWSON continued. 'Both are searching for direction. They have been taught by a society which gives credence to violence, hate and war. They are fairly typical of this generation of students.

"'To our knowledge, they are not members of SNICK. But all around the country there are

friends of SNICK who don't agree with all policies of SNICK.'

"Background

"Reasons for dismissal of SMITH and CABBAGE were given LAWSON in a letter yesterday from WASHINGTON BUTLER, WOPC director.

"'It is believed by officials of the board of directors of the WOPC that there exists sufficient reason to investigate the allegations concerning Mr. COBY SMITH and Mrs. CHARLES CABBAGE. This position shall be official and permanent, unless the subject allegations are completely dispelled.'

"Told of LAWSON's reaction to the firings, FEIBELMAN said he hoped to arrange a meeting of the WOPC and MAP-South boards of directors, 'to discuss our relationship.'"

The August 9, 1967, issue of the Memphis "Commercial Appeal," on page 17 carried an article captioned, "MAP-South Calls Meeting on Firings," subcaptioned "Group Seeks to Reinstate Two Employes," which is as follows:

"The executive committee of the Memphis Area Project - South (MAP-South) will meet tomorrow night to determine what action can be taken to reinstate two employes who were fired yesterday by War on Poverty Committee officials.

"The Rev. JAMES M. LAWSON, chairman of MAP-South, said last night he and other committee members will reserve all comments on the firings until after tomorrow night's meeting.

"The Rev. Mr. LAWSON yesterday became angry when informed COBY VERNON SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE were fired because they were associated with organizations 'which don't coincide with those of the anti-poverty effort.'

"HERSCHEL FEIBELMAN, attorney who is chairman of the WOPC, said the MAP-South organization ignored

[redacted] to fire the youths last week, and that anti-poverty funds will no longer be made available to pay Mr. SMITH and Mr. CABBAGE. They earned $30 a week as "aides."

"The Rev. Mr. LAWSON retorted by saying the order 'indicates...that the [redacted] is not concerned with the end of poverty. If this is their attitude, they might as well close up.'

"Mr. FEIBELMAN said it is not definitely known whether the two men are members of such groups as the Student Nonviolent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC). The Rev. Mr. LAWSON insisted they were not.

"MAP-South, a private antipoverty organization, is funded through the WOPC with Office of Economic Opportunity allocations.

"The Rev. Mr. LAWSON said tomorrow night's meeting will be 'closed to the public, of course; it is an executive meeting. We will make a statement afterward.'

"Mr. SMITH and Mr. CABBAGE were unavailable for comment last night."

The "Press-Scimitar" Newspaper, issue of August 9, 1967, quoted COBY SMITH as saying, "Someone is out to get my job. It appears to be the War on Poverty Committee. They are the most vocal at least.... This is not something that just happens. It is well planned, they have been working on it a long time. It has been clear that someone was out to get me almost since the first day I arrived at the MAP South office, about a month ago. At that time someone was spreading harmful rumors about me and Cabbage.... Evidently this is an attempt to discredit the MAP - South Project."

SMITH claimed that in working for MAP - South he has organized a Boys' Club composed of about 70 youths, ages 13 - 22. He said: "It is a group of boys who otherwise would be known as incorrigible hoodlums and thieves."

The "Commercial Appeal" Newspaper, Memphis, Tennessee issued of August 10, 1967, reported that Cabbage and Smith continued to work for the MAP - South program despite the ruling of the WOPC. It said that AUTRY PARKER, Director of MAP-South, said that CABBAGE and SMITH would have to be notified of the charges against them and would have to be given an opportunity of a hearing on the charges. The story reported an interview with CABBAGE in which he said: "If the newspapers would report it like it really is, if they'd come into here and really look at poverty and stop worrying about inconsequential things like whether you're a 'SNICK' or a Communist, maybe we wouldn't have to burn it down."

The story continued that CABBAGE was asked why neither CABBAGE nor SMITH would confirm or deny that he was a member of SNCC and CABBAGE replied: "Because it's inconsequential. If STOKELY CARMICHAEL, former head of SNCC was to come in here, if he was the best man to do a job of fighting poverty, he ought to have the job, 'SNICK' is inconsequential to it. But they say, he's black, fire him, he's 'SNICK', fire him. You can call this trial by rumor, or lynching by the press. The reactionaries who bring these incidents up are not concerned with the real question - that's those poor people out there and whether their needs will be met."

The August 10, 1967, "Press-Scimitar" Newspaper reported that an investigation from the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee would probe the CABBAGE-SMITH situation. The paper said both COBY SMITH and CHARLES CABBAGE refused to confirm or deny membership in SNCC. It quoted CABBAGE as saying" "If a man is dealing with the problem as it is, what matter whether he is a member of SNICK, is a Communist or a Black Nationalist or whatever?" The story quoted CABBAGE as saying: "Sure I'm sympathetic to SNICK. They are dealing with this poverty program at the grass roots and that's where you've got to deal with it..... Riots? Riots are started by just this sort of mess." The paper added that CABBAGE said he participated in civil rights demonstrations while a student at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, and marched in last April's (1967) New York Anti-Vietnam War Rally.

The "Press-Scimitar" Newspaper, issue of August 11, 1967, reported that the Executive Board of MAP-South met on the night of August 10, 1967, in Centenary Methodist Church, pastored by Rev. JAMES M. LAWSON, JR.; that the meeting was closed to the public and the press, and demanded that SMITH and CABBAGE be given a hearing. Rev. LAWSON was present as Chairman of the MAP-South Citizens Association. Shortly after the meeting started about 50 Negro youths arrived telling LAWSON they wanted to show him their support of LAWSON, SMITH and CABBAGE. It reported that LAWSON quieted the youngsters by saying: "Who hired COBY (SMITH)? I did. And I hired CABBAGE. As long as I'm in there you know the battle's being fought. I've been marching before you even thought about it." The story added that LAWSON told the press that the young men were members of a Block Club organized by COBY SMITH in a poverty neighborhood. It said members of the crowd talked of Negro problems and blames present-day Negro troubles on "the white man"; that one member, E. E. SMITH, COBY SMITH's father, said: "We don't want what's yours. We want ours that you have." The story added that LAWSON suggested that the group get organized so that they can carry picket signs for "non-violent" demonstrations to back up their demands. The story said that in an earlier interview COBY SMITH said: "I don't think poverty alone is responsible for the rioting, but the black people are seeking an end to the Police State Society they have to endure. They resent handouts given them, and that is one reason for the destruction they may cause."

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

Carl Braden is identified as Executive Director of SCEF and Anne Braden as editor of "The Southern Patriot."

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11; and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a state sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951 to December, 1954.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF

SCEF CONTINUED

continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966, that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957, in New York City, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966, that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known also as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on March 9, 1966, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan."

APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A source advised on March 3, 1965, as follows:

The May 2 Movement (M2M), formerly known as the May 2 Committee, was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam.

The M2M was dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and had for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis was taken of United States domestic and foreign policies. This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the headquarters of the M2M was 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

A second source advised on February 9, 1966, that the M2M was officially dissolved as an organization on February 6, 1966, at a meeting held on the same date in New York City, by the leadership of M2M and the Progressive Labor Party.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ME #[illegible]-[illegible]70

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference: Report of Special Agent William H. Lawrence dated 8-16-67 at Memphis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American, democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence members of the Communist Party were members of

and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN, Director and Associate Director, respectively, of the SCEF, were identified by ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, on December 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A third source advised on May 26, 1965, that GEORGE MEYERS, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for CARL and ANNE BRADEN and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	NEW YORK	11/1/67	8/1/67 - 10/31/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.	fjt

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., dated 8/1/67 at Washington, D.C.

P*

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
WF T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
WF T-2 is [redacted]	100-43710-338
WF T-3 is NY 694-S*	Used to describe JOSEPH FORER

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED Jos. D. Purvis SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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WFO 100-43710

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information from all informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

All CP members from Washington, D.C. mentioned in this report are on the Security Index.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Washington, D.C. is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR. Office: Washington, D.C.
Date: 11/1/67

Field Office File #: 100-43710 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CP has no policy nor plans for influencing racial groups or racial activities in this area. According to CARL BLOICE, civil rights militants laugh at the CP. The CP was not involved in racial disturbances which occurred in Washington, D.C. on 8/1/67. DAVID REIN was one of a group of attorneys standing by to do research work or handle cases concerning people arrested in racial riots.

~~P~~

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

The Communist Party in Washington, D.C., has neither formulated nor implemented any policy or plans aimed at influencing racial groups or racial activities in this area. The CP in Washington, D.C., follows the national CP line concerning racial matters but has no local program because of a lack of leadership and the lack of effective organization. Individial CP members

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may discuss racial matters and the desirability of recruiting Negroes into the CP, thereby increasing CP participation in racial matters. However, no program has been formulated by the local CP to seek to enter into local racial matters to implement any CP directives.

WF T-1, October 31, 1967

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Racial Disturbances During the Summer of 1967

On July 27, 1967, CARL BLOICE, CP, USA National Committee Member and Washington Representative of "The Worker" discussed the civil rights militants and the relationship of the Communist Party (CP) with these people. According to BLOICE, most of the militants just laugh at the CP. He said if he asked H. RAP BROWN, militant head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to join the CP, BROWN would laugh at him. BLOICE added that since STOKELY CARMICHAEL, militant former head of SNCC had gone to Cuba, BLOICE "feels for his (CARMICHAEL's) life" when CARMICHAEL returns to this country. Also, because H. RAP BROWN was speaking in Washington, D.C., on July 27, 1967, BLOICE was of the personal opinion that if there was going to be a riot or disturbance in Washington, D.C., it would be on July 27, 1967. Concerning the riots which occurred in Newark and Detroit during July, 1967, BLOICE said he could not say that he does not condone riots such as occurred in Newark and Detroit. However, he said he did not advocate such measures. He said in his opinion such measures are not necessary to answer the social inequities in this country.

WF T-1, August 3, 1967

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

The Communist Party in Washington, D.C., was not involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Washington, D.C., on August 1, 1967. Also, the local CP had no plans to be involved in any possible future racial disturbances in Washington, D.C.

WF T-1, August 3, 1967

DAVID REIN, an attorney at 711 14th Street N.W., Washington, D.C., where he is the partner of JOSEPH FORER, who has represented the CP, USA for years in legal proceedings, recently stated that he was one of a group of attorneys standing by to either do research work or handle cases concerning people arrested in racial riots in various cities in the United States. The source could not identify the group of attorneys with whom REIN is associated. REIN said the interesting aspects of these arrests in connection with riots is that some of those arrested were in jail two or three days without a hearing or arraignment on any charge. He said this condition was brought about because some of those arrested were confined to jail within the areas involved in the riots and hearing officers refused to enter the riot areas.

WF T-2, August 3, 1967

Concerning DAVID REIN, HERBERT FUCHS, an admitted former member of the CP from 1934 to 1946 who was active in secret government CP groups in a leadership capacity from 1936 to 1946, advised on August 23, 1955 that DAVID REIN was a member of a secret government CP group at the National Labor Relations Board during the approximate period, October, 1937, to mid-summer, 1942.

In September, 1959, WF T-3 advised that a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA had recently referred to JOSEPH FORER as "one of the most important communists in Washington, D.C."

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 1, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report dated and captioned as above.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	OCT 31 1967	10/9 - 26/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: SA LELAND G. RICHIE — TYPED BY: gh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 7/31/67 at Chicago.

-P*-

LEAD

CHICAGO

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CA# 02-0603

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

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CG 100-41324

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INFORMANTS

Source	Location
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Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY

[redacted] (U)

100-41324-2357

[redacted] (U)

Characterization of KENDRA ALEXANDER

[redacted] (U)

100-35162-2647

[redacted] (U)

CG T-2 [redacted]

CG 100-41324

Source (Con't)

Location

Characterizations of DAVID ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT

[redacted]

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Characterization of JACK SPIEGEL

Characterization of QUENTIN YOUNG

Characterization of JOSEPH ENGEL

[redacted]

CG T-3 [redacted]

CG T-4 [redacted]

CG T-5 [redacted]

CG T-6 [redacted]

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CG T-7 [redacted] (U)

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CG T-14 [redacted]

CG T-15 [redacted]

Location

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Characterization of
DANNY QUEEN

Characterization of
HELEN QUEEN

Characterization of
RICHARD CRILEY

[redacted]

100-41324-2357
-2357
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Characterization of
TAYLOR JONES

[redacted]

Characterization of
JAMES PEAKE

[redacted] (U)

Characterization of
CHARLES SOTIS

[redacted]

Characterization of
JACK SPIEGEL

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CG 100-41324

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	Characterization of FLORENCE CRILEY
	Characterization of NORMAN ROTH
CG T-16 CG 6893-S*	Characterization of Mrs. KENNETH MONTGOMERY
CG T-17 [redacted]	Characterization of BERNARD FARBER
CG T-18 [redacted]	100-41324-2355
CG T-19 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JACOB GREEN
CG T-20 [redacted]	100-41324-2286

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE Office: Chicago
Date: Oct 31, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
CHICAGO DIVISION

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/BSm
ON 4/11/03
CA#02-0603

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Negro American Labor Council. CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP members and leaders state CP should increase their efforts to influence Negroes to accept Communism. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of National Negro Commission, CP, USA, and Chairman of CP of Illinois, stated Negro Affairs Commission, CP of Illinois, is weakest section in the CP of Illinois. CP leaders and members active participants in National Conference for New Politics, (NCNP) convention held at Chicago August 29, 1967--September 4, 1967, and active in "Black Caucus" group at convention. National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa, also known as Afro-American Conference, scheduled for fall of 1967 cancelled. Above conference was being organized by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP member. CP of Illinois issued letter dated July 25, 1967, calling for immediate withdrawal of all armed racist police and troops from all Negro communities, immediate freedom for all those arrested in the racist terror, including RAP BROWN, immediate arrest and trial of any police officer accused of racist activity or the use of racist language and immediate ten billion dollar crash program to be controlled and administered by residents of the ghetto. (U)

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Revolutionary Workers League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

African American Heritage Association

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement, however, in reality the CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Relative to the CUL, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

Relative to CORE, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP of Illinois, was also a member of CORE in Chicago until recently, although he exerted very little influence with CORE in Chicago. TOURNOUR recently left Chicago and no longer resides at Chicago.

Relative to CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO.

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to NAACP.

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has four individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area with particular emphasis on organizing Negro hospital workers. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective because the Chicago Chapter of the NALC is currently having financial problems and has been quite inactive recently.

Relative to the SCLC, the WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

b. Meeting of State Board, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on August 1, 1967, at Chicago, and there was a discussion concerning the recent riots in the United States.

EARL DURHAM, member of the State Board, spoke and said he disagreed with those people who considered the riots a progressive step. The ruling class of America will use these events for further oppression of the Negro people unless ideology and an organized struggle begin to take shape. Many additional factors should be considered, but one is the splits and differences that have emerged in the established civil rights organizations, such as CORE and its relationship to the NAACP and the SCLC. The CP should also make a further evaluation concerning the recent Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey. One of the most important estimates needed is an understanding of the extent of the alienation of the youth in the ghetto and the fact that up until now none of the existing civil rights organizations really speak for them. The major concern for the CP at the present time must be to create an organization in the ghetto.

ISHMAEL FLORY spoke and stated he had attended the recent Black Power Conference in Newark, stating that there were more than 1,000 delegates at the conference, and that the general tone of the conference was extremely anti-Capitalism, but the conference did not unify in any way so,therefore, they came up with no ideas how they could change the Capitalistic system. The dominant theme seemed to be that Negroes should establish their own businesses and operate their own communities.

(CG T-2, 8/2/67)

ISHMAEL FLORY

ISHMAEL FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 6/27/67)

c. Meeting of Negro Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, was held on August 2, 1967.

EARL DURHAM spoke and stated he is of the opinion that the recent riots in the United States had been a spontaneous thing,

and he did not feel that there was any conspiracy involved. The whole situation developed primarily because of the inactivity of the United States Congress. Also, the riot situation came about because of the high rate of unemployment which exists among the Negro people. The CP agrees with STOKELY CARMICHAEL on his attack against the United States Government. CARMICHAEL has stated that the only way progress can be made in this country is by first destroying Capitalism and the CP is in full agreement with CARMICHAEL. If people like CARMICHAEL come out publicly for the destruction of Capitalism, then the CP must also begin to be heard.

ISHMAEL FLORY discussed the recent Black Power Conference that he had attended in Newark, New Jersey, and stated that all white people were barred from the conference, including Negroes who were employed by the various press agencies and television stations and this was done because these communication outlets are dominated and run by the whites. The main point brought out at the conference was the decision to participate in politics, that is, they will work for the election of Negroes.

(CG T-3, 8/3/67)

d. Meetings of South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee (SCFPC), CP of Illinois, was held on July 12, 1967.

ISHMAEL FLORY stated that the "Black Power Groups" are joining forces to fight the white imperialistic white lords of the world. He added that the CP is to play a big part in this fight and that it is the job of the Negro CP members to teach Marxism and Leninism to the people in these groups. After this has been done, there will be an international organization of Negro people who are well versed in Marxism and Leninism. He stated he is trying to get Negroes who are active in civil rights groups to join in this program, but he has not had any success because most of these Negroes believe they can sit down at a conference table and accomplish something, but it has been proven that this will not work. They will have to get more militant with the imperialist white man and it is necessary at this time for the CP to "get out in the streets and identify with the Negroes."

(CG T-4, 7/26/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on July 26, 1967.

There was a discussion concerning the recent riots in the United States.

VERSTA MILLER, Chairman of the SCFPC, stated that the Negro people are confused and are being misled at the present time because they do not have a leader and the job of the CP is to lead them and to prepare them for a socialist world.

LULA SAFFOLD, a member of the SCFPC, stated that the United States has not seen the worst, and that the worst is yet to come. She is for Black Power and for what STOKELY CARMICHAEL stands for. Marxism and Leninism has taught that when the time is right, revolution can be started and the time is right now.

(CG T-4, 8/4/67)
(CG T-5, 8/3/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on August 9, 1967.

ISHMAEL FLORY stated that it is about time that the Communists take the initiative in providing leadership within mass organizations and stated that he has been calling for this approach for a long time.

(CG T-5, 8/23/67)

e. Other Meetings of CP of Illinois

A meeting of members of the CP of Illinois was held on August 13, 1967.

EARL DURHAM stated that there is very little Negro-white unity in the United States at the present time and that the recent Negro revolts were revolts against the Capitalist system. Many Negroes are not too familiar with the Capitalist system and many of the Negro people view the poor white people as their oppressor. Many of the contradictions that exist, as Marxists we understand, are a result of Capitalism and we should never be sidetracked from the basic analysis of Capitalist society. In this country we are witnesses to the impoverishment of the working class and particularly the Negro people, and the results of the frustrations among unorganized sections of that working class. During the period

of mass demonstrations, there was hope that basic changes would take place in the ghetto, but these marches and demonstrations produced little or no results around certain basic economic questions. As a result of these struggles, masses of people soon came to realize that the ruling circles of America were not prepared to accept the integration of the Negro people into the economy. These resistances by the ruling circles helped to consolidate the thinking in the minds of many of the youths in particular that violence was the only solution.

DURHAM added that another trend and division is that represented by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and the many organizations and individuals centered around him. They feel quite strongly that the philosophy of non-violence is the strongest mobilizing force to bring about changes in the system that will encourage Negroes to participate more fully. However, they do not have the position that the system is wrong. There is another tendency that exists which is non-violent in its philosophy, anti-system, but not pacifist. This grouping includes the New Left and within that New Left certain black militant organizations such as SNCC and CORE. Their characterization of the system seems to reflect an understanding of Capitalism as a source of problems but they do not fully understand the nature of Capitalism.

DAVID ENGLESTEIN discussed the recent Negro rebellions in Newark and Detroit. ENGLESTEIN cautioned those present that the ruling class will try three methods to curb the rebellions:

1. The use of police and military forces to suppress them;

2. The offer of some concessions to the Negro people;

3. A combination of both 1 and 2.

ENGLESTEIN called on all Party members to explore this question more deeply and he said that the possibility existed that the Party may arrive at the conclusion that Capitalism as a system cannot solve the problems of the American Negro.

ISHMAEL FLORY criticized the Party leadership in New York for having called the recent conflagrations in Detroit, Newark, and elsewhere as a revolt of the poor. He said he did not think

that this was a correct estimate. It is more likely a revolt for dignity, and he said that the CP estimate falls short of the main issues, which are a quest for identity and dignity and a pride in African traditions and heritage.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that the new commission appointed by the President of the United States which is headed by Governor OTTO KERNER of Illinois to look into the cause of racial disturbances in the cities is phony and the Negro people know that it is phony. The NAACP knows what the problems are but their tactics and approaches to problems are of no assistance to the people in the ghetto.

(CG T-2, 8/14/67)
(CG T-6, 8/16/67)
(CG T-1, 8/16/67)
(CG T-7, 8/15/67)
(CG T-3, 8/14/67)

DAVID ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT

DAVID ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT are members of the State Board, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 6/67)

f. Statements by CP of Illinois Leaders

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, and Chairman of the CP of Illinois, recently stated that the Negro Affairs Commission of the CP of Illinois is the weakest section in the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 6/21/67)

JACK KLING, State Secretary of the CP of Illinois, recently stated that one of the biggest problems of the CP of Illinois is to develop leadership among the Negro CP members. Most of the present CP leaders in the CP of Illinois District are too old and younger people will have to be recruited if they expect to accomplish anything.

(CG T-8, 9/11-15/67)

B. Statements By National CP Leaders

A meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, was held on June 10-12, 1967, at New York City.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT discussed the Negro question and made the following points: The struggle of the CP must be to relieve the pressures in the ghetto and outside of the ghettos. The CP must also initiate a "direct challenge to racism in this country."

LIGHTFOOT stated that the National Committee should send a letter immediately to President JOHNSON holding him directly responsible if anything happens to STOKELY CARMICHAEL. He added that there is a rise in Negro nationalism in this country but the CP must recognize that the first problem is the struggle against racist ideology and the CP must put this struggle first and develop a struggle against racism in the white communities. They should also develop more serious ideological campaigns against white Chauvinism within the CP.

(CG T-2, 6/15 & 16/67)

GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, recently discussed the recent riots in the United States and stated that these riots are rebellions by the poor. The CP must not discourage these rebellions but on the contrary they should encourage them at this time. These riots are going to shake the very foundations of our society. Certainly the massive aid to these cities which are experiencing these riots and the riots to come, and the demands for increased funds for poverty programs, will have their effect on the United States war effort in Vietnam.

The administration in Washington will have to choose one or the other because this country just cannot support both.

(CG T-8, 8/67)

C. CP Participation in the National Conference For New Politics (NCNP) Convention, Palmer House, Monroe and State Streets, Chicago, Illinois--August 29, 1967 through September 4, 1967

"New Politics News," the official publication of the NCNP, published by the convention center for the NCNP, 1517 West Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, issue number one, in an

article entitled, "Expect 2,000 Delegates and Observers," announced that the NCNP was sponsoring a "New Politics Convention on 1968 and Beyond," to be held at the Palmer House, State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois, during the period August 29 through September 4, 1967. This article indicated that this convention was called to consider the following:

1. Discuss and debate policy objectives, political strategy and perspectives.

2. Debate and determine responses to the 1968 elections.

3. Compare and evaluate experiences since the last election.

4. Evaluation the NCNP's effort at a national coalition.

5. Determine the structure, program and leadership for the NCNP for the coming period.

On August 30, 1967, beginning at about 8:30 A.M., the preconvention registration of the NCNP continued at the Palmer House and in addition the delegates who were to participate in the preconvention drafting sessions met in an assembly room on the fourth floor of the Palmer House. Approximately 100 persons, both female and male, met in a general session for purposes of orientation. During this orientation session, it was announced that those present, depending upon their desires, would be divided into commissions. It was stated that three separate commissions would be formed: A commission on resolutions; a commission on structure and constitution; and a commission on perspectives.

Participants at this general session included all members of the NCNP National Executive Board, members of the NCNP Steering Committee, and one delegate from each organization registered for the convention. Throughout this session, and before the group adjourned to their respective commissions, individuals came and went, however, a high point of approximately 200 some odd persons eventually participated in this preliminary general session.

Among those individuals participating in the preliminary drafting session were the following members of the Communist Party:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
ARNOLD JOHNSON
JAMES WEST
DAVID CANTER
DON HAMERQUIST
MIKE EISENSCHER

(CG T-9, 8/29 & 30/67)
(CG T-1, 8/30/67)

During the time the NCNP convention preliminary drafting session was being held on August 30, 1967, those individuals of the Negro race who had registered with the convention conducted a "Black Caucus."

This "Black Caucus" was holding a separate session to prepare its own agenda and workshops for the purpose of projecting a program of the black people into the NCNP convention. This caucus, made up of some 18 to 20 Negroes, held its separate meeting because this group believed the NCNP had failed to consult Negroes during the formation and early planning stages of the NCNP.

During this so-called "Black Caucus" session, those present were divided as to whether the caucus would eventually unite with the main NCNP convention.

Among those participating in this "Black Caucus" were the following members of the Communist Party:

CAROLYN BLACK
HERB WRIGHT

Also present was TAYLOR JONES.

(CG T-1, 8/30/67)

TAYLOR JONES

Concerning TAYLOR JONES, it is to be noted that TAYLOR JONES had been mentioned by a CP leader at the CP United States headquarters in New York City, New York, as a person who would "carry the ball" for the CP at the "Black Power Conference", which was held in Newark, New Jersey in late July, 1967.

(CG T-10, 7/24/67)

Relative to the "Black Caucus", which is meeting separately from the NCNP proper, it is to be noted that representatives of the CP who are attending the convention as observers are attempting to sway the "Black Caucus" through such CP members as EARL DURHAM, CARL BLOICE and CAROLYN BLACK. The CP leaders who are directing this strategy are GIL GREEN and ARNOLD JOHNSON, and these individuals are operating out of room 1446 in the Palmer House.

(CG T-11, 8/30/67)

At 2:00 P.M., August 30, 1967, a meeting of the "Black Caucus" was held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This meeting was chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH. HENRY is a member of the CORE from St. Louis, Missouri, and is an advocate of black power. BOB WINBUSH is an individual who has been active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois, and is also a black power advocate.

Twentyfive to thirty persons attended this meeting, among whom were EARL DURHAM, CP of Illinois State Board member, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, member of the CP, USA National Committee and Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

Discussions by those present indicated that the major complaint of the "Black Caucus" group relative to the NCNP continues to be only a few Negroes were involved in the preparations for the NCNP convention. Also during the meeting, those present discussed the question of whether the black delegates of the NCNP convention would affiliate with the white participants at the convention or pull out and hold a separate black peoples convention.

The organized element within this "Black Caucus" group that supported the idea of withdrawal with subsequent disruption tactics was led by LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, a militant civil rights organization in the Chicago area.

On August 30, 1967, at about 9:30 P.M., the "Black Caucus" group held a meeting in the Palmer House and this meeting was again chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH.

This meeting was much larger because many additional out-of-town NCNP black delegates had arrived in Chicago.

Eventually, it was the decision during this meeting, that the committees originally formed during the afternoon be reformed with enlarged memberships with more out-of-town delegates on

these committees. The committees were to be instructed to again meet and to prepare only two papers:

1. A paper in favor of the black delegates becoming involved in the NCNP convention; and

2. A paper against black delegate involvement.

Following the adjournment of the aforementioned evening session of the "Black Caucus" group, some of the NCNP black delegates from the South decided to hold a Caucus of their own. This Caucus was chaired by ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the CP of Illinois, with approximately 10 persons present.

The consensus of this Caucus was that those who attended did not like what was going on in the "Black Caucus" and that they were willing to take steps to disassociate themselves from the "Black Caucus".

This Caucus meeting lasted until the early morning of August 31, 1967, with those present offering various suggestions and ways that they could disassociate themselves from the "Black Caucus" group.

The decision reached by this group was that the group would rejoin the "Black Caucus" and at its next meeting would move for the "Black Caucus" to split into regional groups and that these regional groups would then try to acquaint themselves with the problems confronting the black delegates and would try to evolve some new approaches to the NCNP. The general recommendation was that the black delegates involve themselves in the NCNP convention and fight within the convention for direction on the black-white question.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

[Relative to the "Black Caucus" group, approximately 11:30 A.M., August 31, 1967, a Caucus of CP members who were attending the NCNP convention held a meeting in the room of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Room Number 904, at the Palmer House, Chicago. In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members were also present:] (U)

[ISHMAEL FLORY
EARL DURHAM
HERB WRIGHT
TOMMY DENNIS
ARTHUR MC PHAUL] (U)

[CARL BLOICE
CAROLYN BLACK] (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT began the discussion and mentioned that he blamed himself for not foreseeing the problem involving the "Black Caucus" and the NCNP convention. He mentioned that he had not foreseen the fact that the "Black Caucus" would operate independently from the convention proper. (C) (U)

After discussions it was the consensus of this CP Caucus group that the CP adopt a position of taking the "Black Caucus" group into the convention proper even though it was possible a split or walk out could take place. (C) (U)

LIGHTFOOT instructed those CP members present to work toward this goal. From what has been learned of the "Black Caucus" group and from what was discussed at the aforementioned CP Caucus, it appears that the element within the "Black Caucus" group which advocates non-merger or non-participation in the NCNP is mainly composed of Chicago people led by LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, ROBERT LUCAS of CORE, and BOB WINBUSH. (C) (U)

The black delegates to the convention who are trying to bring about participation of the black delegates in the convention are led by Chicago City Alderman A. A. RAYNER and TIM BLACK of the Negro American Labor Council, a Negro civil rights organization composed of union members. Also included in this group are those CP members at the convention. (C) (U)

(CG T-1, 8/31/67)

On August 31, 1967, the black delegates to the NCNP convention called the "Black Caucus" group again convened in the Palmer House, Chicago, and this meeting was again chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH.

The main issue discussed during this meeting was how the black delegates to the convention could arrive at a position which would be given from this "Black Caucus" group to the NCNP convention.

After approximately one hour of arguing, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting. During the argument at this meeting, it developed that the Chicago representatives to the group are definitely for non-involvement with subsequent disruption

in the convention. This group as of this meeting, appeared to be still in charge of the "Black Caucus" group, however, because large numbers of black delegates had arrived from all over the country and because these out-of-town delegates when confronted with the situation of the "Black Caucus" became suspicious that the Chicago representatives to the Caucus had put time into some kind of structure, the out-of-town delegates were not willing to accept leadership from the Chicago group.

Eventually, a motion was made during this meeting to separate into regions. This motion was debated and considerable heat was generated. The meeting eventually broke into heated arguments with the Chicago group finding themselves unable to convince or control the various regional delegates. As a result of these developments, particularly in relation to the black delegates from the South and West, large numbers of these delegates walked out to convene their own Caucus. A similar but smaller group from the East also walked out.

As of the afternoon of the meeting of the "Black Caucus" group, it is apparent that the "Black Caucus" is in an unofficial recess and that when this meeting ended there was no indication as to when it would reconvene. There was no indication of direction or substantial leadership.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

Following the adjournment of the "Black Caucus" meeting, the "Black Caucus" group led by LAWRENCE LANDRY and BOB WINBUSH, along with other elements who were in favor of remaining away from the NCNP convention and engage in disruptive activities, held a meeting of their own and during this meeting decided that they would establish a "Black Caucus" convention of their own to begin Friday, September 1, 1967, at the Hyde Park Methodist Church, Chicago.

During the various "Black Caucus" meetings, approximately 200 black delegates were present. A majority of this group as a result of the "Black Caucus" meeting had decided to rejoin the main stream of the NCNP convention. Within this 200 numbered group, LANDRY's forces represented about 50 or less. These 50 individuals were the group who decided to instigate a separate black peoples convention.

During the late afternoon of August 31, 1967, LANDRY's group was circulating a leaflet which announced the facts of this black peoples convention and the leaflet indicated that the convention would be kicked off by a group of speakers to include H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; LINCOLN LYNCH, Co-Director of CORE; and FLOYD D. MC KISSICK, National Chairman of CORE.

With the instigation of this black peoples convention, a distinct separation occurred between the black delegates to the NCNP convention who desired to participate in the convention and the group led by LAWRENCE LANDRY.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

On August 31, 1967, the NCNP convention sessions were formally convened with a convention rally that was held at the Chicago Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This rally began at 8:00 P.M. and from 4,000 to 5,000 persons attended. Two thirds of this number were of the youth category and about twenty per cent were of the Negro race.

OSSIE DAVIS, Negro stage and television star, chaired this rally, which opened with musical entertainment and a speech by DICK GREGORY, who is also a member of the NCNP National Council.

One of the individuals introduced from the speaker's stand as an official of the convention was DAVID CANTER. DAVID CANTER is known to be a member of the CP of Illinois State Committee.

MARTIN LUTHER KING spoke and charged President JOHNSON with betraying the hope that had led the white liberals and Negroes to support him in the 1964 election.

During this convention rally, the following CP members were recognized in attendance:

SYLVIA KUSHNER
LE ROY WOLINS
GIL GREEN
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

(CG T-12, 9/1/67)

The "New Politic News", the NCNP convention newspaper issue number four, August 31, 1967, on page three, column one through four, listed a credential report setting forth the fact that as of August 31, 1967, 233 accredited organizations had registered for

the convention. This same article also indicated that 74 observer organizations were registered.

Page four of "New Politics News" identified the following organizations among those listed as observer organizations at the convention:

Communist Party, USA, New York City, New York

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights, Chicago, Illinois

Also in reference to above, the "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of August 31, 1967, carried an article entitled, "7 Reds Here to Observe Conference".

This article stated that seven National leaders of the CP had registered as observers for the NCNP convention being held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This article noted that approximately 2,000 delegates would be attending the convention and that copies of the registration filed by registered CP leaders were furnished to the Tribune the previous day.

It is noted that of the 2,000 attending the convention, 1,000 would be designated as delegates and 1,000 as observers. The article also noted that ARNOLD JOHNSON of New York City, who is a Public Relations Director for the CP, headed the seven member CP delegation. The article identified the other members of this delegation as follows:

THOMAS DENNIS of Detroit, Michigan

MIKE ZAGARELL of New York City

GILBERT GREEN of New York City

ROSCOE PROCTOR of Oakland, California

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST of Chicago, Illinois

In addition, the article stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was Chairman of the CP of Illinois and Vice-Chairman of the National CP. The article stated that all seven of these CP leaders were from the National CP, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

The article also reported that the files of the NCNP contain a letter from ARNOLD JOHNSON directed to MICHAEL P. WOODS, Coordinator of the NCNP convention, and to WILLIAM PEPPER, head of the NCNP's New York Office. The article stated that JOHNSON's letters requested permission to participate in a meeting of the NCNP Steering Committee which were held on July 29 and 30, 1967. The article noted that JOHNSON's request was approved and that JOHNSON had attended the meeting at which strategy for control of the convention was adopted.

The current CP Steering Committee under the leadership of ARNOLD JOHNSON, the CP, USA Public Relations Director, has failed to function successfully and many of the CP representatives at the convention have become disgruntled because of this lack of success by JOHNSON.

(CG T-2, 9/1/67)

On September 1, 1967, those CP members who were active in participating in the convention proceedings for that day were the following:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
ARTHUR MC PHAUL
VINCENT ANDRULIS

(CG T-12, 9/1/67)

Following the afternoon session of the NCNP convention on September 1, 1967, FLOYD MC KISSICK as well as other members of the "Black Caucus" held a meeting in the Palmer House, Chicago.

During this meeting, a debate took place as to whether the black delegates to the convention should walk out if their demands were not guaranteed.

During this "Black Caucus" meeting, a lengthy debate on this question was held and the debate centered on the question whether the "Black Caucus" demands should be presented directly on the floor of the convention or should first be presented to the convention committee on Resolutions.

During this debate CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was present, spoke and urged the caucus to take a cooler approach. Others present supported LIGHTFOOT.

As a result of the debate, it was decided that the "Black Caucus" resolution would first be presented to the convention Resolution Committee but that if it was not accepted by that committee or by the convention at large there would be an unanimous walk out.

In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members also attended this "Black Caucus":

ISHMAEL FLORY
LEE PARRISH

(CG T-13, 9/1/67)

The "Black Caucus" resolution which was to be presented to the NCNP convention Resolution Committee, and/or carried to the floor of the convention itself as a series of demands from the "Black Caucus" group, is set forth in full as follows:

> "We, as black people, believe that a United States System that is committed to the practice of genocide, social degradation, the denial of political and cultural self determination of black people, cannot reform itself; There must be revolutionary change. Revolutionary change does not mean systematic exclusion of blacks from the decision making process as was done here in this convention. This exclusion raises serious doubts that white people are serious about revolutionary change. Therefore, responding to our revolutionary consciousness, we demand that this conference:
>
> 1. Respond to the importance of black participation by regrouping all committees, giving fifty percent representation to black people.
>
> 2. Make the conference slogan not peace and freedom, but freedom and peace, and the survival of black people.
>
> 3. Support the concept of self determination for black people.
>
> 4. Give total and unquestionable support to all national peoples liberation wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, particularly Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and Venezuela.

5. Condemn the imperialistic zionist war; this condemnation does not imply anti-Semitism.

6. Condemn the further disenfranchisement of the people of Harlem and demand the immediate reseating of ADAM C. POWELL, the duly elected representative of the people of Harlem. POWELL must immediately be restored to his former Chairmanship of the House Committee on Health, Education and Welfare.

7. Assist indigeneous local freedom and political organizations in voter registration, political education, and the election of black candidates whom black people select.

8. Give support to black control of the political, educational, ecomonic, religious and social institutions in black communities.

9. Call upon all so-called freedom loving white people who wish to strike a blow for humanity to unshackle their minds from old conceptual structures and deal anew with the 20th century facts of black liberation efforts.

10. Make immediate reparation for the historic, physical, sexual, mental and economic exploitation of black people.

11. We strongly suggest that white civilizing committees be established immediately in all white communities to civilize and humanize the savage and beastlike character that runs rampant throughout America, as exemplified by the GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELLS and LYNDON BAINES JOHNSONS.

12. Go on record as supporting all resolutions issuing from the recent national conference on black power in Newark, New Jersey.

13. Support the Conyers Bill to rebuild Detroit black communities destroyed by Gestapo Police tactics and Army occupation.

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

On September 2, 1967, the NCNP convention spent its morning session discussing the 13 point resolution that had been submitted by the "Black Caucus" calling for Negro liberation.

Following lunch, an afternoon session of the NCNP convention finally approved the "Black Caucus'" 13 point resolution to the consternation of the "Black Caucus" group, who figured that their 13 point resolution was so strong that it would be rejected by the NCNP and thereby give the "Black Caucus" group an excuse for bolting the convention.

Following the convention's approval of their 13 point resolution, the "Black Caucus" group conferred the remainder of the afternoon of September 2, 1967, in an effort to determine their course of action. As a result of this consultation among themselves, the "Black Caucus" group decided that since they were given one half of the positions on the Steering Committee, they would stay within the convention.

(CG T-1, 9/2/67)

During the NCNP convention session held on the last day, September 4, 1967, the NCNP moved into a discussion of its program and the implementation of this program by the NCNP Steering Committee.

During the course of the day's proceedings, the "Black Caucus" won most of its demands and the "Black Caucus" group had become consolidated into a strong and influential force.

The "Black Caucus" had after much discussion adopted the position of setting up a program involving two directions for new politics. One direction would explore a third party ticket, and the other direction recommended concentration on community organizations.

Both of these proposals which the "Black Caucus" had submitted to the convention, had originally been furnished the "Black Caucus" by the CP. These proposals had been presented to the caucus by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and was adopted by the "Black Caucus."

Also during the convention proceedings on September 4, 1967, the "Steering Committee" of the NCNP was selected. It was the decision of the "Black Caucus" that this NCNP Steering Committee was to include 12 Negroes and this matter was discussed within the "Black Caucus".

After discussion within the caucus, it was decided that each region would select one Negro for membership on this committee. It is known that one of the persons selected was KENDRA ALEXANDER from Los Angeles, California.

During the deliberations as to the selection of this committee, there was an attempt by the CP to get CHARLENE MITCHELL and EARL DURHAM on the committee but this failed. There were no other CP members elected to the committee from the "Black Caucus".

Relative to the new NCNP, there is also some disagreement in regard to MARTIN LUTHER KING's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and their participation. Also during the discussions held at the close of the NCNP convention, it is not clear as to the status of CORE and SNCC in regard to the new NCNP.

It is also to be noted that as of the close of the convention, the convention created as many problems as it solved. One major problem are the finances. It is to be noted that MARTIN PERETZ, who had been the main financial force behind the convention, has only agreed temporarily to pay off some of the NCNP debts, however, there is no definite information as to his future relationship with the NCNP or a promise of his continued financial support. It is understood that as a result of the convention, the NCNP was left with approximately a $20,000 debt that has to be paid.

Relative to the "Black Caucus", it is understood that the "Black Caucus" made no decisions to continue as a structure within the NCNP following this convention. Therefore, the future of this group as a caucus within the NCNP as of this time is unknown.

Relative to the influence of the CP in the NCNP, and its convention, it is correct to say that the CP had considerable influence in both the preparation, the direction and the conclusion of the NCNP convention. It is, however, also safe to state that the estimates and the projections of the CP were not fully realized. The main direction adopted by the CP relative to this convention was for the establishment of a third party ticket as a decisive force in bringing about the coalescence of a Negro-liberal-labor alliance. This obviously was not in the thinking of the majority of the delegates at the convention. As a matter of act, the majority of the delegates' sentiment did not agree with the third party ticket concept.

The CP representatives at the convention did play an open role which is probably the first time in about ten years that such a national meeting received CP members and allowed their equal and unrestricted participation. In some instances the CP's influence during discussions was received with mixed reactions, and in some instances directly rejected; however, these rejections were made on the basis of disagreement with ideas rather than that a CP member was presenting an idea.

The CP delegates at the convention probably numbered about one CP member to every 350 delegates; however, this was only true as to the total delegation numbers and the ratio would be considerably less as to the leadership element of the convention.

Concerning the CP influence at the planning level of the convention, it is to be noted that GENE TOURNOUR, DON HAMERQUIST and DAVID CANTER were probably the most influential.

TOURNOUR and HAMERQUIST were effective in influencing the direction of certain policy decisions around NCNP mobilization, structure and finances.

DAVID CANTER's influence related mostly to the technical preparations for the convention.

During the convention the CP leadership, who operated most effectively in open activities, were the following:

ARNOLD JOHNSON
DOROTHY HEALY
JAMES WEST
TOM DENNIS
CHARLENE MITCHELL
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

The general feeling of CP members who attended this convention was that the results of the convention were positive and the CP members were particularly struck by the influence that the "Black Caucus" exercised during the convention. CP members termed this influence as something new to American radical politics.

It is the generally accepted estimate of the CP members who attended that there was a lack of serious preparation for this convention by the CP and that this was based upon wrong estimates of the trends in the Negro community, however, the majority opinion was one of accomplishment and a sense of having established deeper roots in the general community.

The morale was high among the older CP members at the convention but the younger CP members engaged in criticism of the older leadership and because of this an intense and widened gap between these two forces has developed. The role of the young CP members seemingly was more dynamic and influential than those of the older CP members attending the convention.

No final CP estimate can be given at this time, of course, relative to the NCNP and this estimate will have to be determined later when the CP, USA national board meets to consider this.

(CG T-2, 9/5/67)

KENDRA ALEXANDER

KENDRA ALEXANDER is a member of the CP.

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

At the adjournment of the NCNP convention, September 4, 1967, those CP leaders who were present during the sessions of this convention such as CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, GIL GREEN, DOROTHY HEALY and ARNOLD JOHNSON, were elated over the contribution which they felt the CP had made to the NCNP convention. They were also elated over the fact that a new political party was not established by the NCNP at this time. However, it is possible that these leaders have over-estimated the CP's role by attempting to dominate and direct the convention. In the long run, this attempt could result in an unfavorable reaction to the CP.

By way of comment, it is also noted that during the convention about 15 per cent of the Negro delegates to the convention never did join with the "Black Caucus" but remained with their delegations throughout the main convention proceedings. It is estimated that the "Black Power" group took away from the main convention at most 15 per cent of the Negro delegates.

It is believed that it will be some time before anyone will fully realize what was accomplished at the NCNP convention primarily because of the immense confusion which reigned during the entire convention. One of the possible results of this convention and the publicity given it is that more and more of the white people will eventually withdraw support from Negro groups because of the Negro separatist attitude that was evident during the convention particularly from the "Black Caucus" group. It is

also possible that the white liberal forces present at the convention will never again attempt to utilize the Negroes as a political maneuver for their purposes.

(CG T-1, 9/4/67)

On September 5, 1967, a CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this State Board meeting was to determine a preliminary estimate of the NCNP convention.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, CP, USA National Committee member and Public Relations Director for the CP, USA, made the opening remarks and indicated that the NCNP convention was a historical convention, highlighted by the role of the "Black Caucus" group.

JOHNSON noted that to understand the "Black Caucus" role, one would have to include as a background the Newark, New Jersey "Black Power" conference and the general Negro rebellion occurring in cities throughout the nation.

Others present for this Board meeting agreed that the convention had been a new experience for those CP members who attended.

They also were in general agreement that one of the highlights was the presentation to the convention by the "Black Caucus" of its 13 point demand.

The State Board members present made note of the fact that the CP members present during the convention when these 13 points were presented had worked hard to get the NCNP delegates to support this resolution.

It was stated that the Party's method of working during the convention was that a CP Steering Committee set up for the convention met every morning at 8:00 A.M. It was pointed out that this committee consisted of five CP members. However, this group also met every evening after every session and would consist of a larger group which included other CP members present either as observers or as delegates from other organizations.

It was also explained during this meeting that the CP had a youth fraction at the convention and this fraction would also meet every evening after the day's sessions.

Those present also agreed that the debate conducted during the NCNP convention was most interesting from an ideological point of view.

Relative to the maneuvering of the "Black Caucus" group, it was believed that the figures of more than two to one when the vote was taken on the 13 point demand indicated that the white delegates at the convention realized they could not proceed with the convention without the Negro participation.

Comment was also made concerning the fact that when the "Black Caucus" demand for 50 per cent representation on the NCNP committees were presented, there were tremendous splits in the white caucuses. It was mentioned that when this occurred, those CP members present during these caucuses took the position that the white delegates should support the demand without question. In this connection, it was noted that MIKE ZAGARELL was one of the first speakers at a session of the convention that considered the "Black Caucus" demand and that because of this favored position he had been able to set the tone of the discussion which followed.

During this Board meeting, those present also commented on proposed electoral policies resulting from the convention and identified these policies as having three distinct trends:

1. For grass roots political organization

2. For a third party presidential ticket

3. For a third political party

It was stated that these trends caused considerable debate among the various white and "Black Caucus" groups at the convention.

It was explained also that many of the delegates to the convention became suspicious that the CP was behind this policy. When the first vote was taken on electoral policy the split was almost fifty-fifty, one half being for local grass roots activities and a year organizing, and the other half in favor of the third party and a third party ticket now.

It was explained that the major suspicion was that the CP had accomplished this because of their control of the "Black Caucus". It was explained during this Board meeting that actually the CP members present at the convention had tried to formulate a compromise.

Relative to the "Black Caucus" and the selection of the 12 people that they placed on the NCNP Executive Board, it was stated that at this point the identity of the individuals selected by the "Black Caucus" group was not available.

After the aforementioned discussion, ARNOLD JOHNSON again commented and made a point of the fact that during the NCNP convention, although many of the CP representatives were fully identified throughout the convention as to their CP membership, there was a complete absence of any red-baiting during the convention, and in JOHNSON's view this has significant meaning for the CP's role in the 1968 political campaign.

JOHNSON also indicated that he believed the CP youth present for the convention had played a leading role.

JOHNSON then stated that he believed the CP should adopt a program to maintain the results of the NCNP convention. He recommended that to accomplish this, those CP members who had been in attendance maintain their new relationships and contacts developed during the convention.

Relative to weaknesses of the CP's role at the convention, it was the consensus that the CP's preparation for the convention was weak because it emphasized mobilization rather than politics and because of this many of the communists who participated in the convention were in a weakened position.

It was also stated that another weakness was the fact that the CP had conducted no preparation for Negro participation in the plan of the NCNP convention.

Others present for this meeting such as EARL DURHAM and JAMES WEST commented concerning the NCNP convention and generally agreed with the preliminary estimate; however, DURHAM challenged the basic concept that the CP had been functioning on previously and that is the coalition of labor and the liberal Negro. DURHAM noted that the CP would have to analyze this question more fully. JAMES WEST's opinion was the convention had started in chaos and had been whipped into an orderly session. He believed that this convention had resulted in tremendous unity around the concept of political independence and he stated that there was now a new level of Negro-white unity.

DAVID CANTER, a member of the CP of Illinois, who was a visitor and who had been on the NCNP convention staff, also commented that many mistakes had been made during the convention such as the following:

1. NCNP had not involved Negroes in preparation for the planning of the convention.

2. It had given credentials to the young militants without consulting any other Negro forces.

3. The NCNP convention should have suspended business once the Negro Caucus developed and waited for the Negro Caucus to complete its business and make its demands.

4. The CP white forces at the convention did not fight hard enough to identify with the Negro Caucus.

5. The CP was very slow at the district level at solving the staff problem of black participation.

6. The direction which the CP National Headquarters provided did not help to solve any of the problems.

(CG T-2, 9/6/67)

During the NCNP convention held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, August 29 through September 4, 1967, the following individuals, members of the CP, attended sessions of this convention or participated in other activities at the convention:

New York, New York

ARNOLD JOHNSON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
MIKE ZAGARELL
RASHEED STOREY
MAX STEIN
JOHN CUTCH

Baltimore, Maryland

JAKE GREEN

Los Angeles, California

DOROTHY HEALY
KENDRA ALEXANDER
CHARLENE MITCHELL

San Francisco, California

CAROLYN BLACK
CARL BLOICE

St. Louis, Missouri

HERSCHEL WALKER

Oregon

DON HAMERQUIST

Detroit, Michigan

TOMMY DENNIS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MIKE EISENSCHER

Chicago, Illinois

JAMES WEST
DOT DAVIES
DUTCH WAGNER
TED PEARSON
LULA SAFFOLD
DAVID CANTER
EARL DURHAM
ROZ DURHAM
FRANCES GABOW
KEN APPLEHANS
LINDA APPLEHANS
ROSEMARY CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
MARJORIE KINSELLA
SYLVIA WOODS
ANTON HARBIN
BOB WOODS
CHARLES WILSON
HERB WRIGHT
AL MC PHERSON
SYLVIA SCHWARTZ

IRVING SCHWARTZ
RODNEY STEPHENS
JOHN REINKE
ISHMAEL FLORY

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

The following source identified the following members of the CP as having attended sessions of the NCNP or participated in other activities at the convention:

Michigan

MARGE and AL FISHMAN
CAL LIPPERT

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DEBBIE BELL

California

ROSCOE PROCTOR

Chicago, Illinois

MILTON COHEN
BEN FRIEDLANDER
EVA FRIEDLANDER
BEA PEARSON
DAVID ENGLESTEIN
LOU DISKIN
RANDY HOWARD
WILLIAM TURNIPSEDE

(CG T-2, 9/5/67)

The following source provided the identities of the following members of the CP who attended the NCNP convention during the period September 1 and 2, 1967:

New York

MIKE DAVIDOW

Cleveland, Ohio

SOL LEVIN

Detroit, Michigan

NAOMI and CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
STANLEY NOWAK

Chicago, Illinois

SARAH SILVER
BEA HIGBEE
ARNOLD BECCHETTI
LE ROY WOLINS
HARRY GAYNOR
WILFRED WILLE
CELIA FARMILANT
SAM CHEIFETZ
ISADORE POMERANTZ
FRANCES CURRY
SID SOLOMON
ANN SLOAN
JETTA LEE
VINCENT ANDRULIS
ANTON HARBIN
RACHEL LOWENSTEIN
MARTINA DYCUS
FRITZI ENGLESTEIN
SYLVIA KUSHNER
MINNA GURIE

(CG T-14, 9/6/67)

During the various activities held on August 30 and 31, 1967, at the NCNP convention, the following individuals were noted as present either in the drafting committee session or participating in other activities of the convention:

CLARK KISSINGER, SI a former officer of the SDS

DENNIS SCHRIEBER, SI member of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

JACK SPIEGEL

SIDNEY LENS

PAUL BOOTH, former National Secretary of the SDS and a NCNP convention staff member

JAMES PEAKE

LUCY MONTGOMERY, Chairman of the Chicago Host Committee for the NCNP convention

TODD GITLIN, member of the SDS

DANNY QUEEN

HELEN QUEEN

CARL OGLESBY, a former official of the SDS

Reverend WILLIAM BAIRD

RICHARD ROTHSTEIN, member of the SDS

CHARLES SOTIS

DALE YOUNCE, member of the SDS

FLORENCE CRILEY

NORMAN ROTH

(CG T-9, 8/30/67)

JACK SPIEGEL

JACK SPIEGEL is Organizational Director of the Joint Council #25, United Shoe Workers of America, Chicago, Illinois. SPIEGEL was a member of the Shoe Workers Club, Johnstone Section, CP of Illinois, until the latter part of 1955, at which time he dropped out of the CP because as a union official he had to sign a non-communist affidavit pursuant to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

(CG T-15, 8/17/66)

JACK SPIEGEL is still possibly a member of the CP of Illinois since SPIEGEL is sometimes referred to in such a manner within CP circles that would indicate he continues to hold CP membership.

(CG T-2, 6/17/64)

SIDNEY LENS

EDWARD HUGO OEHLER, self-admitted former member of the CP and a self-admitted former National Secretary of the Revolutionary Workers League (RWL), stated on January 14, 1955, that SIDNEY LENS, known to him as SIDNEY OKUN, had been a card carrying member of the RWL during the middle 1930's in Chicago, and later became the National Secretary of the RWL.

JAMES PEAKE

JAMES PEAKE is a member of the CP, USA Youth Commission.

(CG T-11, 9/5/67)

Mrs. KENNETH MONTGOMERY,
Also Known As
Lucy Montgomery

In June, 1965, the SDS National Office in Chicago maintained a list of SDS financial contributors. This list was maintained and utilized during periodic fund raising campaigns of the SDS. Among the names on this list was LUCY MONTGOMERY. The list indicated that LUCY MONTGOMERY had already contributed $1,000 to the SDS.

(CG T-16, 6/65)

DANNY QUEEN

DANNY QUEEN is a current member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

HELEN QUEEN

HELEN QUEEN, wife of DANNY QUEEN, is considered a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois; however, she has not been attending club meetings recently.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

REVEREND WILLIAM BAIRD

The Reverend WILLIAM BAIRD is a member of the CCDBR Board of Directors.

(CG T-15, 9/5/67)

RICHARD CRILEY

RICHARD CRILEY until 1963 was a member of the CP of Illinois. In 1963 CRILEY voluntarily withdrew from activities of the CP of Illinois to devote his time to affairs of the CCDBR.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

CHARLES SOTIS

CHARLES SOTIS is a member of the Railroad Club of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-13, 9/7/67)

FLORENCE CRILEY

FLORENCE CRILEY is the wife of RICHARD CRILEY and attends functions of the CCDBR.

(CG T-15, 9/5/67)

NORMAN ROTH

NORMAN ROTH was formerly active in an industrial club of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-15, 9/6/67)

During the period September 1 through September 4, 1967, the following individuals were observed participating in sessions or activities of the NCNP convention being held at the Palmer House, Chicago:

FRANK WILKINSON, Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee

Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG

BERNIE FARBER, member of the SDS

JOSEPH ENGEL

CARL BRADEN

BOB WOODS, W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago

MICHAEL JAMES, affiliated with SDS

LEE WEBB, affiliated with SDS

JOHN HERRERA, W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

(CG T-9, 9/1-4/67)

DR. QUENTIN YOUNG

Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG as of January, 1966, was active in the civil rights movement and a member of the Doctors Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 1/4/66)

BERNARD FARBER

BERNARD FARBER attended a CP of Illinois Youth School held in Chicago during August, 1966.

(CG T-17, 8/16/66)

JOSEPH ENGEL

JOSEPH ENGEL attended a meeting of the Professional Section, CP of Illinois, in February, 1961.

(CG T-2, 2/61)

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a State Sedition prosecution that CARL BRADEN was known to her as a member of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

The NCNP convention was held at Chicago during September 1-4, 1967.

There were approximately 2,000 delegates present representing about 27,000 individuals. The purpose of the convention was to bring together persons and organizations actively working in various fields including equality of opportunity for minority groups, slum clearance and peace in Vietnam so that they might take direct political action in support of their various goals.

Among those present as delegates and observers were the following Communist Party, USA members who were working at the convention toward the establishment of a third political party which could be backed by the CP, USA:

ARNOLD JOHNSON
GIL GREEN
MIKE STEIN
LEO RABOUINE
MIKE ZAGARELL
RASHEED STOREY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
WILLIE STANLEY
PHILLIP KALB
LOU KALB
MIKE DAVIDOW
LOUIS MOROZE
JACOB GREEN
SAM SCHMERLER
DEBBIE BELL
JARVIS TYNER
EARL DURHAM
JIM WEST
FRANCES GABOW
ARTHUR MC PHAUL
ALFRED MC PHERSON
CARL BLOICE
DON HAMERQUIST
HERB KRANSDORF
TOM DENNIS
DOROTHY HEALY
CHARLENE ALEXANDER
HERSCHEL WALKER

The above individuals came from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, D. C. and Oregon.

During the early part of the convention, the Negro delegates who called themselves "The Black Caucus" and who constituted about one-fifth of the persons present, presented a series of demands which would give them greater power in the affairs of the convention. A small portion of the Negro delegates who favored Black Nationalism, withdrew entirely from the convention and set up their own conference on the south side of Chicago. The majority of the Negro delegates who remained with the convention presented a series of demands which included 50 per cent Negro representation on all conference committees and asked for convention support for self-determination for black people, support of wars, "self liberation," condemnation of the "Zionist" in the Mid East, Negro control of black communities and demands for government assistance for Negroes in the United States. The convention, after bitter discussion, accepted these demands.

FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, followed Dr. SPOCK on September 1, 1967. He told the convention that it should work towards independence for the black man, both in the United States and throughout the world. He spoke out against the war in Vietnam.

On September 4, 1967, the conference closed with decisions against the formation of a separate political party and the running of a third candidate against President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. It was proposed that the conference concentrate its money and resources on local projects in the fields of civil rights, poverty programs and peace. It was decided that the conference would continue its activities locally and meet again in 1968.

On September 1, 2, and 3, 1967, during and after the convention activities of the day, CP members met together and discussed what was taking place at the convention. It was agreed that the CP had been unable to exercise any degree of influence over the actions taken by the convention. It was decided that CP members should become active on various committees set up at the convention and which were to function locally throughout the United States until the calling of another conference for New Political Convention in 1968.

During the evening of September 2, 1967, following convention activities, Negro CP members including RASHEED STOREY, DEBBIE BELL, CHARLENE ALEXANDER, EARL DURHAM and CARL BLOICE met in a room in the Palmer House. After discussion it was felt that the CP would have to support the "Black Caucus" at the conference in its drive for equal representation for Negroes and try to persuade

the "Black Caucus" to accept the idea of an integrated third political party. It was agreed that efforts should be made to prevent a Negro walkout of the convention and to talk against an all Negro convention. It was decided that CP members should affiliate themselves with local Negro organizations in attendance at the conference. It was pointed out by CARL BLOICE that the white comrades in attendance at the convention would be similarly busy in attempts to join local peace, trade union, poverty and other organizations who had representatives at the convention.

On September 5, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS, who is known to the source as Labor Secretary, CP, USA, reviewed the activities of the conference with a CP representative who had been present at the conference. MEYERS expressed disappointment over the failure of the conference to produce a third political party which would be "progressive" in nature and it could be whole-heartedly supported by the CP. MEYERS was critical of the concept of black power and indicated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP, USA national leader seemed to be sympathetic towards the concept of black nationalism, which in MEYERS' view was wrong and contrary to the principles of the CP, USA. MEYERS said that the CP, USA leadership had high hopes that the conference could have been the beginning of a major third political party with its key issues to include Vietnam, civil rights and Urban Renewal.

In conclusion, MEYERS said that the CP, USA leadership including GUS HALL, known to the source as the National Secretary of the CP, USA, and HENRY WINSTON, known to the source as National Chairman of the CP, USA, would talk with other comrades who had been present at the New Political Conference and further evaluate the activities of the CP, USA at the convention.

(CG T-18, 9/5-6/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

During early 1967, the AAHA issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity and Free Africa", also known as the "Afro-American Conference" to be held May 19 to 21, 1967, at New York City, New York.

ISHMAEL FLORY recently advised that the above conference had been cancelled. FLORY gave no reason why this conference was cancelled and indicated that this conference may be held sometime during the fall of 1967.

(CG T-1, 5/15/67)

During April, 1967, a CP meeting was held at Baltimore, Maryland. JACOB GREEN mentioned the "Afro-American Conference", which was to have been held in New York City, and which was organized by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. GREEN said that LIGHTFOOT organized this conference with the help of ISHMAEL FLORY of the AAHA in Chicago. GREEN added that this conference is to be held during the fall of 1967, and efforts are being made to gather the names of prominent Negroes all over the country to support this conference. GREEN added that any names submitted to the AAHA should be carefully selected so that there will be no repercussions as a result of the names of individuals that are used.

(CG T-19, 5/31/67)

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN is the Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

(CG T-19, 4/67)

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois, Negro Commission, held on August 2, 1967, ISHMAEL FLORY stated that the "Afro-American Conference", which was scheduled to be held in New York City during the fall of 1967, will not be held because there was not enough support for this conference.

(CG T-1, 8/9/67)

B. Literature Issued by CP of Illinois

Source made available a two page letter being circulated in the Chicago, Illinois area by the CP of Illinois dated July 25, 1967, on the letterhead of "The Communist Party of Illinois", and this letter is as follows:

"Dear Friend,

"Last June, the National Committee of the Communist Party made an appeal to the American People; Do not wait for the longest and hottest summer to happen. It urged all white Americans to join with the Negro people who were demanding that racist terror end and an emergency program to aid the ghetto begin. Enclosed you will find the entire text of that appeal.

"The Communist Party was not alone in issuing this appeal. We spoke in harmony with many others, with the churches, unions, and civil rights organizations of our nation. Some included the demand, as we did, that as a first step toward such an emergency program, the war in Vietnam be ended immediately by the withdrawal of American troops.

"These appeals went largely unheard, by the president, by congress, and most regrettably, by most white Americans, including many liberals and progressives.

"The occupation of the ghetto came with the heat of the summer. As the tension rose, the ear of Congress that had been deaf to pleas for peace and equality was transformed into a gaping racist mouth, demanding instead of an end to the war in Vietnam, the institutionalization, with 'anti-riot' legislation, of the war against the Black communities of the United States.

"This same Congress, lest anyone forget, acted immediately to crush the strike of the railroad shop workers, whose demands are years old. They react almost as fast to crush the Negro people, whose demands are centuries old.

"The Communist Party appeal characterized the plans and tactics for the ghetto occupation as 'fascist-like'.

"Today, we must say that we are witnessing the face of fascism in the United States.

"What else is the forced entry and illegal search of every Negro home in parts of Newark and Cairo, Illinois?

"What else are the mass arrests of literally thousands that have taken place in less than two weeks?

"What is it, if not fascist terror, when old women and babies become the 'legitimate' targets for the guns of national guardsmen and regular Army troops?

"What else, but fascist, are the special laws rushed through Congress aimed admittedly and explicitly at Stokely Carmichael and other heroes of the Black liberation movement?

"The Communist Party of Illinois feels compelled again to call upon every citizen of Illinois to demand, in his community, in his club, in his church, and in his shop, that the emergency program be launched immediately by the federal government.

"We must ask ourselves, as well as many white Americans of good will, will the hundreds of thousands who have protested the slaughter by American troops of the Vietnamese: permit a similar slaughter by the same troops to take place in their own communities, in their own country?

"The danger is clear and imminent to all Americans. It will depend on you whether democracy will be saved. Be you a railroad worker or a doctor, a mother or a son, Black or white, you can stand up now and be counted or perhaps be forced to suffer in silence for years to come.

"We therefore call upon every progressive organization, every American who loves democracy, to demand in unison with us:

"IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ARMED RACIST POLICE AND TROOPS FROM ALL NEGRO COMMUNITIES, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SELF-POLICE FORCES IN THE COMMUNITIES.

"IMMEDIATE FREEDOM FOR ALL THOSE ARRESTED IN THE RACIST TERROR, INCLUDING RAP BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

"IMMEDIATE ARREST AND TRIAL OF ANY POLICE OFFICER ACCUSED OF RACIST ACTIVITY OR THE USE OF RACIST LANGUAGE; PURGING OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND ALL OTHER RACIST ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE RANKS OF THE POLICE AND THE ARMY.

"IMMEDIATE LAUNCHING OF A $10 BILLION CRASH PROGRAM, TO BE CONTROLLED AND ADMINISTERED BY RESIDENTS OF THE GHETTO, FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE SLUMS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF EVERY MAN OR WOMAN WHO DESIRES A JOB.

"IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U. S. TROOPS FROM THE SOIL OF VIETNAM, AN END TO THE DRAFT AND THE RELEASE OF ALL DRAFTED AMERICANS FOR THE BUILDING OF OUR COUNTRY AS A PLACE DECENT FOR EVERYBODY TO LIVE.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
Chairman

JACK KLING
Secretary

Communist Party of Illinois"

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In the past, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, had been assigned to work within CORE, however, he exercised very little, if any, influence in CORE. TOURNOUR no longer resides at Chicago and at the present time the CP exercises very little, if any, influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

HERBERT WRIGHT, CP member, attends activities of the CCCO as a representative from the NALC periodically, however, WRIGHT exerts very little influence in the CCCO. The CCCO has been quite inactive recently, primarily because of a lack of funds.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

CP influence in establishing policy in the Chicago Branches of NAACP is practically non-existent. LESTER DAVIS and EARL DURHAM, both CP members, are also members of the NAACP but these individuals exert little, if any, influence in the affairs of the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

A meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on June 8, 1967, and HERBERT WRIGHT was elected Vice President of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC.

(CG T-1, 6/21/67)

HERBERT WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLES WILSON, and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work in the NALC. Their main objectives at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area, however, they have had very little success in this regard. The above individuals have had little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

1

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

1 APPENDIX

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. There is no central headquarters for the DCC and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

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(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-41324

OCT 31 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie, at Chicago, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CG T-9 is an [redacted] Illinois area. b7D

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DATE 04-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
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b7D
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

8-28-84 8472TDK/cl
~~3-1-83~~ ~~367 ORIGINAL~~
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Per Release (SCLC)

Date: 10/31/67

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BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
[redacted]
ATfile 100-5718

1 copies made of encls 1, 2, 3 and 8-16
2-22-78 JTA/jth
re: #3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290)

Classified by 6096
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/bja 11-17-77

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER; Crim. Div. [redacted], CRD, RAO
DATE FORM: walk-to 11/6/67
HOW FORM: RLS
BY: TDK/ci
ICC AT + LHM 806 240

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York two, and for Chicago three, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S)

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S*. Sources utilized HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are NY 694-S* (S) and NY 4171-S*. Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S* (S)

ENCLOSURE

REC-60 100-442521-2421

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
3- Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
8- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 170-290)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted] (CAROL HOOVER)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
[redacted] (JESSE JACKSON)
(STONEY COOKS)

AGS:jhs

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.2
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8 NOV 1 1967

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C. C. - [redacted]

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AT 100-5718

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b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S). It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

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Declassify on: OADR
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D. GARRAS- Requestor

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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 10-31-87

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Atlanta, Georgia
October 31, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

54686
62814
2716

OTHER per court order

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 16282 DRC

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/bja 11-17-97

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ENCLOSURE

100-442521-2421

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OTHER per court order

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S) (U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. ~~(U)~~

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. ~~(U)~~

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee. (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

HOSEA WILLIAMS

During October, 1964, a confidential source advised that on October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
October 31, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/6/67

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) ~~P*~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 8/1/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 8/1 through 10/31/67, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

On 10/2/67, [redacted] advised that JAMES A. KENNEDY had stated b7D there was no CP, USA organization either on a club or state level then functioning in the state of New Mexico and that there were no dues being collected or maintained. KENNEDY, in 1966, publicly described himself as a member of the Communist Party and a spokesman for the Communist Party in the Albuquerque area. In July, 1967, CG 5824-S* furnished information reflecting JAMES KENNEDY in the latter part of June, 1967, had resigned from the CP, USA. On 9/22/67, [redacted] advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had on 9/21/67, stated that JAMES KENNEDY had dropped out of the CP, USA. PAT BLAU BLAWIS, residing Santa Fe, New Mexico, was elected to the National Committee of the

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
2 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(4)

REC-69 100-442529-2422
15 NOV 8 1967
EX 106

NOV 20 1967

352

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Communist Party at their convention held in June, 1966, in New York City. On her return to the state of New Mexico in the summer of 1966, PAT BLAWIS indicated she planned to create a functioning CP organization in the state of New Mexico, but to date she has not achieved her goal. On 10/2/67, [redacted] advised that as far as he could determine PAT BLAWIS has done nothing during 1967 toward the creation of a functioning CP, USA organization in this state. b7D

All available information has been reviewed and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the above period. The review of this information reflected that New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems as such and it appears that all action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

Sources, informants and potential security informants of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial matters in this state.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12 C, Manual of Instructions.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	11/6/67	8/1/67 - 10/31/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK — TYPED BY: pac

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES

Jackson report of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK, 8/2/67.

-P-

LEADS

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED RKM/RB — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2423

REC-57

12 NOV 8 1967

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.,	INTD/SEC
Request Recd.	[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD: Washington 11/22/67	
How Fwd.	DATE FWD: RK	
By	53 NOV 27 1967 Dmd ci	

1 cc nyt 806 pd

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS

Identity		Location	
JN T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
JN T-2 is	NY 425-S	JN 100-730-2	
JN T-3 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	
JN T-4 is		JN 100-1046-1	
JN T-5 is		[redacted]	

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report furnished to New York as New York is office of origin in this matter.

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ as information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE, mentioned in the details of report, is included in Security Index of the New York Office.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La. (RM)
2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK Office: JACKSON
Date: 11/6/67

Field Office File #: JN 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth; Information regarding Socialist Workers Party Vice-Presidential Candidate delivering speech at predominantly Negro Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., 10/5/67, set forth.

-P-

DETAILS

This report covers the period August 1, 1967, through October 31, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

(U) CONFIDENTIAL

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

See miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

JN T-1 advised on October 27, 1967, that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source stated AARON HENRY is the State President of the Mississippi Branch of the NAACP, and CHARLES EVERS is the Mississippi Field Secretary. He said there are 43 NAACP chapters throughout the State of Mississippi. Source said LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as LAWRENCE GUYOT, continued to be the Chairman of the MFDP.

LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, born [redacted] b6 b7C at Pass Christian, Mississippi, was interviewed September 14, 1967, during the course of another FBI investigation, at which time he advised he is the State Chairman of the MFDP, which has 40 county units in Mississippi. He said the MFDP has a 17 member State Executive Committee and MFDP headquarters are located at Sunflower, Mississippi. He estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 Negroes in Mississippi in some manner sympathize with, participate in, or actively support the MFDP. He said the MFDP's purpose is to muster political power and encourage political participation by Negroes in Mississippi.

The first source mentioned advised on October 27, 1967, that MONICA KLEIN, white female, still is a close personal associate of LAWRENCE GUYOT and they both periodically

reside together in an apartment at the Patio Apartments on Pearl Street in Jackson, Mississippi. He said KLEIN no longer has any formal affiliation with the MFDP and is employed as a salaried secretary with the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM), Jackson, Mississippi, a Head Start Project, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

JN T-2 advised on February 6, 1956 that MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-age Club Labor Youth League, (LYL). Source advised three or four months previous to this date KLEIN was club educational director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-3 advised on October 27, 1967, that JAN HILLEGAS, white female, born [redacted] at Syracuse, New York, civil rights movement activist in Mississippi for the past three years, is the present secretary and office manager of the Freedom Information Service (FIS). Source advised that the FIS office was recently moved from Norman Road in Jackson to a house at 900 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Source said HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Source stated Spartacist is received by HILLEGAS at the FIS office.

b6
b7C

Spartacist is a publication of the Revoluntionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI).

A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section.

JN T-1 advised on October 27, 1967, that the FIS office is a literature distribution office which promotes and conducts research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. Source said the FIS program supports very closely the position taken, programs initiated and general policies of the MEDP.

On October 27, 1967, JN T-3 advised that he had recently observed copies of the following newspapers in the FIS office:

1. The Worker
2. The National Guardian
3. The Militant

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

On August 31, 1967, JN T-4 advised that one PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE, who is the Vice-Presidential Candidate for the Socialist Workers Party, was to begin a tour of Southern Negro colleges in mid-September, 1967, until October 21, 1967. BOUTELLE is described as follows:

Race -	Negro
Sex -	Male
Date of Birth -	October 13, 1934
Place of Birth -	New York, New York
Height -	5'10" - 6'
Weight -	145
Complexion -	Dark
Marital Status -	Separated
FBI Number -	123712G

b6
b7C

On October 5, 1967, JN T-5 advised PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE had spoken to an audience of about 100 persons from 8:00 p.m., to 10:00 p.m., on that date in the Chapel at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Source said the majority of persons in attendance were college students, and all were Negroes except for about 25 whites present. Source said that HOWARD SPENCER, Negro male, born [redacted] at Eupora, Mississippi, leader of the Political Action Committee at Tougaloo College, introduced BOUTELLE. Source said SPENCER in his introduction said BOUTELLE was seeking the office of Vice-President of the United States, representing the Socialist Workers Party. Source related that SPENCER is a senior student at Tougaloo College, majoring in Political Science.

Source related that BOUTELLE in his speech primarily spoke about Negroes participating in politics and in supporting Negro candidates for various offices. Source advised that BOUTELLE left the college after his speech and departed Mississippi early the next day for unknown destination.

(As mentioned earlier, the Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

Doctor GEORGE A. OWENS, President, Tougaloo College,

Tougaloo, Mississippi, during interview on October 6, 1967, during the course of another investigation, advised that Tougaloo College is a private liberal arts undergraduate college founded in 1869. He said the college is sponsored by the United Church of Christ and the Disciples of Christ, and that it has 650 students who are predominantly Negro. He said the college faculty is integrated and the college is located about three miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, on a 500 acre campus. He said the Political Action Committee on campus is a faculty approved non-academic related group consisting of about 25 Negro students. He said the group periodically sponsors on-campus speakers.

JN 100-57
1

APPENDIX

SPARTACIST LEAGUE
Formerly Known as
Revolutionary Committee of
the Fourth International

Source advised on September 7, 1966 that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) also known as Spartacist, held a Founders Conference of the Spartacist League at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3 - 5, 1966.

Source advised on September 7, 1966 that on September 4, 1966 it was stated that the Spartacist League's objective was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers class system and a workers class society.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly ***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi

November 6, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent Thomas Fitzpatrick at Jackson, Mississippi, dated November 6, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/1/67

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 8/22/67.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Well-informed Negro informants continue to confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

(2) - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (info.)(RM)
1 - Portland

LEF:lbt
(4)

REC- 77 100-442529-2424
EX 106
8 NOV 8 1967

RACKETEERING

NOV 20 1967

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	11/6/67	10/17-30/67

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	cmt
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Detroit letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/67, captioned as above.

~~P*~~

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U) since information reported by DE T-1 through DE T-8 could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their

Approved	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
		100-442529-2425 REC-77
		13 NOV 13 1967
		RACIAL INT. SECT.

Copies made:
(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

1cl ext 806 949

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.,
REQUESTING OFFICE: IID, CRD, RAO
HOW FURN: Worthington 11/21/67
DATE FURN: AG
BY: [redacted]

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loan

effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

In addition, one copy is being designated for the New York Office since that office is the Office of Origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Office territory are listed on the Security Index of the Detroit Office or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is	
DE T-2 is	
DE T-3 is	
DE T-4 is	

b3
b7D
b7E

DE 100-32457

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-6 is [redacted]	
DE T-7 is [redacted]	
DE T-8 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

This report page 10

FD-304 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (REGISTERED MAIL)

Report of: SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: November 6, 1967

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) supported 7/67 Detroit rioting and refer to it as a "rebellion", not a riot. Recruitment of Negro youth emphasized by local Michigan District CP (MDCP) leader. Detroit SWP and SWP youth affiliate, the YSA, continue to concentrate on "Vietnam Issue" and solicitation of signatures to place SWP on ballot in 1968 Michigan elections rather than racial matters.

~~- P* -~~

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period from July 16, 1967, to October 15, 1967, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded From Automatic
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on August 1, 1967, that a meeting of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Board was held on July 25, 1967, at 16771 Turner, Detroit, Michigan. CARL WINTER, National Official of the CP, who was present at this meeting, stated that the rioting in Detroit was an uprising of the oppressed people of Detroit, and indicated that Mr. JOHNSON never sent Federal troops to Alabama to defend the poor Negroes in that state; however, he President JOHNSON, did not hesitate to send troops to Detroit to fight the poor Negroes.

It is to be noted that widespread rioting during which numerous arrests were made, damage to property estimated in the millions, and during which a number of deaths and personal injuries were reported, occurred in the Detroit area during the period from July 23-31, 1967.

DE T-2 advised on January 17, 1966, that during a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the period from January 14-17, 1966, CARL WINTER was named Editor of "The Worker" newspaper.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE T-3 advised on June 28, 1966, that CARL WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, New York, during the period from June 22-26, 1966.

DE T-1 advised on September 14, 1967, that a meeting of the CP National Auto Commission was held on September 10, 1967, at the Belcrest Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS discussed the Negro youth in the United States today, and stated that, "We must win over the Negro youth as they are the most militant and advanced group in our society".

DE T-1 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR., was currently Chairman of the MDCP, a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee, Negro Commission, and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-1 advised on August 1, 1967, that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on July 27, 1967, at 19775 Sussex, Detroit, Michigan. WILLIAM ALLAN gave a report at this meeting on the rioting, then in progress in Detroit. He described the disturbance in Detroit as being a "rebellion" by oppressed Negroes against whites, rather than a riot.

DE T-4 advised on March 7, 1966, that WILLIAM ALLAN is currently a member of the Club Leadership Council of the MDCP and is the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker" newspaper.

DE T-1 advised on August 15, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP Auto Commission was held on August 13, 1967, at 16771 Turner, Detroit, Michigan. The disturbance in Detroit during July, 1967, which was referred to by those in attendance as a "rebellion" was discussed at this meeting. HERBERT KRANSDORF described the "rebellion" as being extremely useful to the CP in that the "rebellion" makes the work of the CP easier.

Another CP member in attendance at this meeting indicated that the Negro militants need friends and the CP must convince these militants that the CP is in a position to assist them.

DE T-5 advised on June 15, 1966, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is currently District Organizer of the MDCP.

DE T-6 on August 15, 1967, made available a statement issued by the MDCP concerning the Detroit disturbance, which statement was dated July 26, 1967, and captioned, "Brute Force is Not the Answer to Negro Unrest". A copy of this statement is as follows:

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

July 26, 1967

BRUTE FORCE IS NOT THE ANSWER TO NEGRO UNREST

It certainly cannot be said that the Detroit upheaval comes as any suprise. "Tornado warnings" have been up from Watts to Newark to Minneapolis - from Atlanta to Buffalo to Cairo, Ill. Every one of these upheavals has been a rebellion against the refusal of government or industry to take meaningful steps to meet the basic problems facing Negroes, and especially Negro Youth.

The answer to each protest, each march, each demonstration demanding change was, "You are going to far", "Be patient, give us more time". In reality only minor concessions were granted while the basic problems remained to fester.

In every city the problems persist and grow:

Negro Unemployment is double that of whites and is growing.

Urban renewal has meant Negro removal not housing.

Housing problems have reached the critical stage.

Police brutality is still a constant feature of ghetto life.

Higher prices, rents, and interest rates are commonplace in Negro areas.

Negro casualty rate in Vietnam is double that of Whites.

The income gap between Negro and White continues to grow.

Detroit the auto capital of the world is no exception. Last February the Chairman of the U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission disclosed that:

Only 2.4% of the auto industries skilled tradesmen are Negro.

Negro males comprise only 1% of the auto industry professional, technical, and sales workers.

In construction trades, Negroes are practically excluded from plumbing, electrical, sheet metal, iron workers trades, and what is worse, the present apprenticeship schools have only 1.7% Negro enrollment.

Unemployment among Negro Youth in Detroit is currently more than double that of White Youth.

Grossly inadequate representation at all levels of Government decision making on matters affecting the daily lives of Negro people.

Can any of the above be said to represent progress towards the elementary need for a decent life and full citizenship? No! It represents a continuation of the oppression and the intensification of it.

The above facts are only an indication of a vast accumulation of bitterness, frustration, and hopelessness that have affected thousands of Negro youth in our city.

The real question that needs to be faced by the White population of Detroit is not "Why do they rebel?"--but rather--"How have they stood it so long?" Would you have been as patient?

Two main forces in Detroit and American life bear the main responsibility for flagrant and widespread f[illegible]ting of the constitutional r[illegible], of Negro Americans:

1. The major banking, financial and industrial trusts of our area set the employment patterns, housing and realty practices. They encourage and finance the racists and segragationists in our city.

2. The Johnson administration has shamelessly defaulted on all of its glowing promises to the Negro people. It has to all intents and purposes killed the anti-poverty program, the model cities program. It has put through drastic cuts in education, health, housing, etc. etc. At the same time it squanders $80 million dollars a day--$27 BILLION dollars a year and over 12,000 American lives in a racist war against the colored people of Vietnam. When President Johnson thought it politically usefull, he acted with dispatch in sending Federal troops to Detroit. Where were the troops when they were needed to protect the Negroes of Mississippi against racist violence?

The Communist Party of Michigan proposes as first steps towards correcting some of the grievances of the Negro People:

1. That the Mayor and Governor call on the Auto and other corporations to undertake the recruiting, training, and employment within a six month period of at least 2000 Negro Youth for skilled and technical jobs in their plants and offices.

2. That the Mayor, Governor and Federal Agencies involved announce that, effective immediately, no city, state or Federal funds will be spent on any project or contract that does not specifically undertake active and substantial hiring of Negro workers.

3. That all unions involved in apprenticeship programs will be required to submit to the State Civil Rights Commission by Labor Day, specific plans to guarantee that 50% of all apprentices will be Negro, or face prosecution.

4. The Federal government must immediately make available, from funds now being allocated for the war on Vietnam, $1 BILLION to be used to reconstruct Detroit's devastated areas. This will provide for a comprehensive, planned and fully integrated community, including low rent public housing, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and other recreational facilities. New schools and other educational facilities, utilizing the most advanced techniques must be a prime feature, within the over-all plan.

5. A Presidential executive order to be issued immediately declaring that all restrictions on equal housing opportunities are henceforth illegal and that violators will be vigorously prosecuted.

6. Detroit's Police Force must be composed of at least 50% Negro personnel at all levels of its operations including policy making and supervisory positions. Policing of predominately Negro areas must immediately be placed under the command of Negro officers.

7. Election of City Council must be by district rather than city-wide to guarentee full proportional representation.

8. Negroes must constitute 50% of all city policy and administrative bodies.

(more)

9. The Federal Government must immediately authorize emergency housing in hotels, and provide other necessities, for all families and individuals displaced by the fires--until such time as the government can provide them with adequate housing that is financially within their means.

A major factor contributing to the atmosphere of hopelessness among Negro Youth is the feeling that the mass of white citizens have stopped working for Negro Rights. A basic condition for the avoidance of further outbreaks is the renewed dedication and activization of White people in the struggle for Negro rights, especially the trade unions.

We urge all concerned Detroiters and particularly the white people of the city to speak out and act through their Unions, P.T.A.'s, Block Clubs, Political and Fraternal groups etc., in supporting and implementing the above 9 point program. Racist and militaristic solutions must be rejected as dangerous and destructive to democratic rights in our community and nation as a whole.

A healthy and harmonious community and country can only be built on the firm foundation of the recognition of the unity of interests of its Black and White citizenry.

Finally, we believe that it is becoming more and more clear to all that the costly and senseless war in Vietnam is the major barrier to the fulfillment of the needs and aspirations of all workin_ people, Negro and White. The idea that the only future that the government holds out to Negro youth is to fight and die in a war ten thousand miles away against colored people who are basically fighting for the same right to live in decency is another major contributing factor to the unrest of Negro youth everywhere. American boys must be brought home quickly and the full resources of our country turned to building a decent home and high standard of living for every American, Black and White.

BUILD HOUSES NOT BOMBS

FOR FULL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES

JOBS AND DEMOCRACY FOR ALL AMERICANS

Communist Party of Michigan

P O Box 3491

Highland Park
48203

DE T-1 advised on September 19, 1967, that a State Committee meeting of the MDCP was held on September 17, 1967, at the Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS discussed the convention of the National Conference on New Politics, recently held in the Chicago, Illinois, area and indicated that the Black Caucus which gained control of this convention, was the official creation of the CP. DENNIS criticized members in attendance at this meeting for not becoming involved in racial matters and civil rights at the grass roots level.

DE T-7 advised on September 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP Club Leadership Council was held on September 11, 1967, at 1442 Griswold Street, Detroit. TOMMY DENNIS discussed the disturbance in Detroit in July, 1967, which he referred to as being a "rebellion". DENNIS said the "rebellion" was planned by the white power structure and their agents, the Detroit Police Department. He said the plan was to instigate a "rebellion" and isolate a section of the city after calling in the National Guard and the United States Army. DENNIS said the purpose of this was to demonstrate to the Negro people that their so-called progress in the field of civil rights had come to a halt.

DENNIS stated that a number of factors were responsible for the "rebellion", such as the high unemployment rate in the ghettos of Detroit, discrimination in education and housing, and police brutality. However, he stated that the paramount cause of the "rebellion" was recognition on the part of the Negro worker and Negro youth that there is no hope for the alleviation of the aforementioned grievances under the existing social system.

DENNIS stated that many people familiar with the Russian Revolution during the early 1900's feel that the present racial unrest in the United States is the actual beginning of a large scale overthrow of the American system.

DE T-1 advised on October 2, 1967, that a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian-Romanian Club of the MDCP, was held on September 26, 1967, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, who presided at this meeting, informed those present that it was in the best interest of the CP to support the disturbance which occurred in Detroit during July, 1967. He stated that the CP should encourage additional disturbances throughout the country as those disturbances weaken the country internally and as a result adversely affect American foreign policy.

DE T-1 advised on March 21, 1966, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was currently a member of the Polish-Bulgarian Club, MDCP.

E. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE T-8 advised on October 13, 1967, that the local leadership of the Detroit Chapter of the SWP and of the SWP youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Detroit continues to concentrate their activities on the "Vietnam Issue", as well as the solicitation of signatures to place the SWP on the ballot during the 1968 general elections in the State of Michigan, and at the present time are not concerned about racial matters.

Characterizations of the Detroit Chapter SWP and the YSA are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
November 6, 1967

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report, at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/15/67

FROM : SAC, Memphis (100-4070) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
IS-C

NEW YORK OO

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report - for period 8/1 through 10/31/67.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in racial matters within confines of territory covered by Memphis FBI Division.

EX-103 100-442537 2426

REC-10 NOV 20 1967

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM) (100-CIRM)
1 - Knoxville (INFO) (RM) (100-3570)
1 - Memphis

WHL:mjh
(5)

NOV 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

CIRM
(OO:NY)
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NYfile 100)
(WFOfile 100-43710)

CINAL

CP, USA
EDUCATION
(OO:NY)
(Bufile 100-3-71)
(NYfile 100-)
(WFOfile 61-49D)

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are two copies each of the following material:

1. News release of a statement by HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, dated 11/6/67.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - New York (Enc. 8) (RM)
3 - WFO
(1 - 100-33101) (CINAL)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

CEG:cas
(10)

REC-32 100-442529-2427

6 NOV 22 1967

EX-108

AIRTEL

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 27 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2. Report to National Conference of CP, USA, 10/14 - 15/67, by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs.

3. Material on the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, prepared by the Education Department of the Communist Party of New York State.

4. Conference on Strategy and Tactics in the New State of Struggle for Negro Liberation (10/14 - 15/67.)

This material was furnished on 11/16/67 by [redacted] b7D It was received in the Communist Party mail box in Washington, D. C. All the envelopes which contained the material bore the return address of the CP, USA, in New York City.

WFO is retaining only one copy each of the material which have been authenticated by the source. These copies will be filed as exhibits in the appropriate CP, USA files in this office.

The originals of the material have been furnished to the CP in Washington, D.C.

November 18, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The attached concerns information obtained from our intelligence work in communist influence in racial matters. Hosea Williams, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was discussing his involvement in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) case wherein Harold Belton Andrews stole automobiles for subsequent sale to SCLC through Williams. Andrews and Morris Finley, who did work for SCLC, were both convicted in U.S. District Court, Atlanta, Georgia, on 7-28-66, for ITSMV violation and both have been sentenced. Williams and Charles C. Mize, Jr., the middleman, were not prosecuted for ITSMV. The Department ruled that the evidence against Williams and Mize would not support further prosecution.

Stanley Levison is the principal adviser of Martin Luther King and a long-time secret Communist Party member. There is no prior information indicating that Levison was friendly with Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, former Attorney General.

NKN:hw

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

X2428

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

~~CIRM~~ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

On 11/15/67 [redacted] advised b7D [redacted] OTHER per court order

[redacted]

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

CRIME [illegible]

3- Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-153735) (RM)
1- WFO (100-43710) (RM)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
(1 - 170-290A)
(1 - 157-621) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)
AGS:jhs
(9)

100-442529-2428

REC 18 EX-109

9 NOV 17 1967

RACIAL MATTERS/WFO-LS

54 NOV 27 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	11/21/67	11/3/67 - 11/17/67

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

OCIPM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY asi

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 8/31/67, at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ U because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
						None	PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED WHGrapp SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13295)(RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

100-442529-2429

REC 26

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted] OSI, SEC. SERV.,
Request Recd.	FOR: [redacted] SD,RM
Date Fwdd.	HOW FWDD: Worthington 12/4/67
How Fwdd.	DATE FWDD:
By	BY:

Notations

Rec'd

54 DEC 5 1967

LA 100-66078

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1	
LA T-2	
LA T-3	
LA T-4	
LA T-5	
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LA 100-66078

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-12 [redacted]	
LA T-13 [redacted]	
LA T-14 [redacted]	

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: [redacted]
Date: 11/21/67

Office: Los Angeles, California

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy and tactics of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA..... 3

(B) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY..... 3

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS..... 6

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses mentioned in this report are in Los Angeles, California.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

LA T-1 (7/25, 26/67)

Source advised that a school was held by the CP, USA, from June 17, 1967, through July 9, 1967, at Camp Loujack (formerly known as Camp Unity), near Pawling, New York. At one session of this school, it was stated that there was a need to unite the Peace Movement and Black People's Movement.

B. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-2 (7/28/67)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held July 24, 1967, at 3048 Victoria, there was a discussion concerning the riots that have been happening around the country. At the meeting, it was mentioned that these riots needed leadership and guidance and that the Communist Party (CP) must involve itself. It was further mentioned that the leadership of these riots should start to make demands in regards to jobs, housing, and education so as to make the riots meaningful.

LA T-3 (8/21/67)
LA T-4 (8/17/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 9, 1967, at 1733 West 84th Street. During a discussion of peace marches, it was mentioned that all Negroes should take part in these peace marches. It was further mentioned that it is hard to get the Negroes out because none of the major civil rights groups endorse the marches. One of the members at the meeting stated that some of the Party (CP) people in the civil rights groups should try to get them to endorse the peace marches.

LA T-4 (8/3/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held July 26, 1967, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. At this meeting, the riot in Detroit, Michigan, was discussed. Most of the members agreed that the Party (CP) should try to establish communication with the Negro people by trying to get closer to them and to help them solve their problems.

LA T-5 (8/3/67)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDPC, was held July 18, 1967, at 325 East 108th Street, Apartment 1. There was a general discussion at this meeting concerning the answer to the problems of the Negro youth and it was generally agreed that education and jobs were vitally needed.

LA T-5 (8/3/67)

A District Committee meeting of the SCDCP was held on July 1, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. During a discussion of the Peace Movement, it was brought out that the Party (CP) should aid in continuing the Peace Movement and to unite with other organizations and groups such as the Negro Community to combat police brutality.

LA T-6 (8/2/67)

On July 24, 1967, a meeting of the San Bernardino - Riverside County Club, SCDCP, was held at 2362 Blake Street, Muscoy, California. During this meeting, a discussion was held concerning the various race riots throughout the country. It was suggested during the meeting that the Party (CP) should get into the black community to bring forth the CP program.

LA T-1 (8/14/67)

On July 27, 1967, a joint meeting of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) CP Club and the Youth Commission, SCDCP, was held at 1920 South Federal. During a discussion of the various riots around the country, it was stated that the purpose of the role that the young Communists should play since they are mainly white is that they should be working in the white community to organize some sort of feeling of sympathy and support for the Negroes involved in the riots.

LA T-9 (8/25/67)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held on August 15, 1967, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. A discussion was held concerning Negro and white unity and Negro work in general. Also discussed was the role the whites should play in relation to the CP's work among Negroes.

LA T-10 (8/29/67)

A meeting of the Section Organizers, Section Organizational Secretaries and Club Chairmen, SCDCP, was held August 16, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, spoke and made the statement that Black Power can best be won at this time through an alliance with the New Politics Movement.

LA T-3 (8/25/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 23, 1967, at 824 West 74th Street. An announcement was made at this meeting that the Party (CP) wants more Negroes to join the Peace Movement.

LA T-11 (9/18/67)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held September 6, 1967, at 1808 Arapahoe Street. During the meeting, it was announced that the Section is having a conference on Black Power on September 23, 1967, and all Section members were urged to attend.

LA T-2 (9/26/67)
LA T-3 (9/29/67)
LA T-13 (10/4/67)
LA T-14 (10/4/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held September 23, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BILL TAYLOR, Chairman of Negro Affairs, SCDCP, spoke and stated there was a need for more discussion on Black Power. TAYLOR said that the CP was

isolated from the movements in Watts, California, area due to the lack of Negro community to work in this area. He also made the statement during this meeting that the whites should join in the Negro struggles but must be careful not to take over the leadership.

II. TACTICS

LA T-3 (8/21/67)

Source advised on this date that the SCDCP is busy trying to line up more people in the Negro community for the peace groups.

LA T-3 (8/21/67)
LA T-7 (8/17/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held August 14, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. At this meeting, it was announced that another full-time staff member had been added by the Party (CP) to work among the people in the Negro community on peace and the New Politics.

LA T-2 (8/14/67)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 7, 1967, at 2128 3rd Avenue. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the recent race riots and one member stated that the CP will take firmer positions in the near future in order to develop more militancy on the part of the working class.

LA T-8 (8/18/67)

A meeting of members of the Northern and Southern California District Boards, CP, was held July 30, 1967, at the Hacienda Inn, Fresno, California. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, spoke at this meeting concerning putting a third party on the ballot by petition. During her speech, she stated that the CP should align themselves with the Mexican and Negro people who are striving for representation in one of the major political parties.

LA T-2 (9/21/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held September 18, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, attended and spoke. During her speech, she announced that she is going to teach Marxist classes to the "young black militants" in a few weeks. She also stated that plans are presently being discussed for possibly having open CP meetings in areas like Watts and the Mexican communities.

LA T-12 (10/5/67)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held September 25, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. It was announced at this meeting that for the next month all clubs would be discussing Black Power. Instructions were given during the meeting to a member of the club who belonged to the Teamsters Union to organize a meeting of striking teamsters in order to inform them on Black Power but not to let them know that this meeting would be Communist inspired.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
November 21, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above,
at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/67

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD, (100-10317) ~~(P*)~~ (C)

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST PARTY, USA~~
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Springfield letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/67.

Contact with informants and sources in the Springfield Division has failed to reflect any information pertinent to captioned matter.

100-442529-2430

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)

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(5)

100-442529-2430

REC- 76 ~~100-442529-2344~~

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RACIAL MATTERS

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 10/31/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT:- CIRM;
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM concerning a meeting of the enlarged National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held in New York on 10/14-15/67. Two copies are being furnished New York.

This information was received from [redacted] and former [redacted] was used to characterize RONALD LOCKMAN.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"confidential"~~ (U) since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The LHM bearing the address of Washington, D.C., was used to further protect the source.

Wider dissemination will be made upon receipt of source's written statement.

3 - Bureau (100-442529)(Encls.10)(R.M.) ENCLOSURE
2 - New York (Encls.-2)(R.M.)
1 - 100-153735
1 - 100-80641
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 100-31723 (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)
[redacted]

REC 54

CJW:jp
(8)

22 NOV 2 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RACIAL INT. SECT.

55 NOV 30 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 31, 1967

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967 NEW YORK CITY

On October 30, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a meeting of the enlarged National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held on October 14 and 15, 1967, in the Hotel Abbey-Victoria, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss changes, trends, and the new phase in the Negro people's struggles. Approximately 75 people attended the meeting.

The first speaker was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who made the report from the National Board, CPUSA. According to LIGHTFOOT, the meeting was called as the result of an article concerning the new phase of the Negro people's struggle written by ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, which was published in "Political Affairs," the theoretical journal of the CPUSA.

LIGHTFOOT's report concerned the question of black nationalism, militancy rising in trade unions, black and white unity, and a review of the party's work over the past nine years. He stated the germs of disunity are being placed in the group of black and white unity and as a result black nationalism has increased. The situation will get worse and black nationalism will develop a reactionary character. The trend throughout the country is one of practical and economic disturbances, strikes by the workers, and rebellions on the part of the Negroes. Crime in this country has risen by 17 per cent and it is predicted the

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declassification

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ENCLOSURE

100-442521-281

rate will continue to climb to 62 per cent by 1968. People are beginning to strike back. All this is the result of the administration's war policy, a lop-sided war budget against the needs for higher education, jobs, better housing, etc.

The changes in this country have produced hardships. Racism has been with us a long time and we should study the conditions under which it appears.

These conditions have developed instances where the ultra-rights element has worked with the so-called liberals and trade union leaders to stop the advance of the Negro people. In the past, former President John F. Kennedy sent troops into the south to protect the Negroes, but today the police backed by federal power rule the Negro community.

LIGHTFOOT stated housing has played an important factor in the rise of black nationalism. The migration of Negroes from the south to the north has caused an overcrowded situation and has forced many to seek housing in the suburbs. Black nationalism has arisen from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Negroes have sought to integrate with the white people but the white people have resented this. Abstract integration will not solve the problem. Integrated schools and housing are not enough. The Negro people have decided to use strength instead of a moral approach. This feeling has developed black nationalism to the point the people are proud to be "black."

Today in the ghetto there are three types of Negro people; the migrants from the south, the youth composed of students and unemployed, and the businessmen. A Negro capitalist class has emerged within our imperialist nation. At the present time the black people's movement has developed a progressive character. They do not exclude the white people but Negroes as a whole are distrustful of whites but they are not "anti-white."

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967 NEW YORK CITY

The Party's position must be one between reactionary nationalism and progressive nationalism. We must realize everyone advocating black nationalism doesn't mean it. The reactionary position of the Black Muslims calls for complete separation. This policy can lead only to genocide of the Negro people. The Party doesn't reject everything projected by the Muslims but the Party does object to this complete separation.

Some of the leaders in the civil rights struggle have called for civil disobedience. This could only lead to suicide. The Party claims the Negro has the right to defend himself, but he does not have the right to adopt this as an arena for struggle.

During the past nine years the Party line has not been wrong. In 1964 the Negro Commission issued the first and only comprehensive program for the Negro people in this country. The program was good but the Party was not correct in not following things with this program. There also developed in the Party a growth of conservatism. The Party felt that because of their past experience, the Party should teach and not learn. Of course, chauvinism must be cleared from our ranks if "we" are to build black-white unity. The Party must build the black-white unity. The Party must concentrate on helping the Negro working class. By moving forward into today's struggle and building the black-white coalition in labor and the communities we will enhance the struggle for socialism in this country.

Others present expressed approval of LIGHTFOOT's report.

It was announced that efforts were being made to revive Subversive Activities Control Board and all were encouraged to send cards of protest to their respective Senators.

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, opened the meeting on Sunday, October 15, 1967, by extending greetings to the Soviet Union on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary.

LIGHTFOOT's report was further discussed.

The afternoon's session consisted of reports from the various panels. The first report was from the panel on "Negro Culture." This report reflected the history of Negro writers and actors from the early 1920's to the present time. Only a few of these people are employed in the radio and television industry. It was proposed a conference on a national scale be held early next year to further discuss this matter.

It was also indicated this panel was poorly attended.

The next report concerned "Afro-American Women" in which the role of the black mother was praised. Often these black mothers have been falsely accused as being the cause of juvenile delinquency, were immoral and associated with everything bad. The Party must fight to destroy this image.

The following proposals were made and adopted:

(1) Extensive job training be established;

(2) Day care centers be provided with state and federal funds;

(3) Women should become involved in the anti-draft movement; and

(4) Welfare and anti-poverty marchers should become involved around the peace issue.

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

The next report concerned the "White Community." It was recommended the national office of the CPUSA should issue a pamphlet concerning work in the white community and should include such issues as taxation and racism. A second front should be opened around an anti-war struggle and the Party should exert pressure on the unions to organize the unorganized. Also, the Party should support the outspoken civil rights leaders including H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and RONALD LOCKMAN, a Philadelphia soldier who refused to serve in Vietnam.

On January 17, 1966, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised RONALD LOCKMAN was recruited into the Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) in January 1966.

The report on "Economic Problems" called for the rejection of the concept that Negroes are a black colony within the United States. Also recommended was the waging of a fight for a shorter work week, the organizing of the low-paying workers, and a crash program to meet the immediate needs of the people.

The report on the "Struggle on the Political Front" recommended support for all Negro candidates and the possibility of a "Black Convention" in 1968.

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave the report on "Techniques and Methods of Struggle." In his report, PROCTOR stated the panel was opposed to armed insurrection unless used for seizing of political power, terrorism against "Uncle Toms" was rejected, armed self-defense was supported, black people should police their own communities, the Party must oppose guerilla warfare, black caucaus should be formed in all organizations, especially women, and the Party should help form regional conferences of

black youth to form a Youth Congress. PROCTOR also encouraged the formation of ghetto concentration clubs.

When asked to explain the meaning of the latter, he related an experience where he claimed Negro members claimed they could not fully express themselves in clubs with white members. Resentment had grown against the white members and it became necessary to transfer them to another club.

After much heated discussion on this matter, PROCTOR withdrew his recommendation calling for concentration on ghetto clubs.

The reports of the various panels were adopted.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

(U)

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FBI

Date: 11/21/67

Transmit the following in 11-21-91 E12-11-91 9803 RDD/DMH/clw 837719 [redacted] Secret
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-14-90 697 EFP/Slc CN 80, 513 Appeal 82-1466 (5/1/90) (Priority)

2-16-89
Classified by 3042 PWT/Slc
Declassify on: ORDR
82-1466 Garrison/King
Original

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-136585)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
(OO: Atlanta)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JM/lw
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-21-87

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [redacted] OFFICES ADVISED REGARDING. SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 5/16/72 RB

There are enclosed for the Bureau 11 copies of a LHM containing information from NY 3810-S*, concerning a request received by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to speak at a celebration on the occasion of the 100th Birthday of W.E.B. DU BOIS, in February, 1968, which event is being sponsored by "Freedomways" Magazine.

The source used to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is CG 5824-S*; and the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] NY 694-S*.

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/14/87

4 Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-91330) (H.P.O'DELL) (41)
1 - New York [redacted] (STANLEY LEVISON) (41)
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (41)

REC-48 100-442529-2432

JFO:gmd
(11)

ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: CSI, [redacted] OSI, [redacted]
Crim Div (Belcher) [redacted]
Washington 11/27/67
RIS
Drew/ci

11 NOV 22 1967

SECRET

1cc AT 44-HM 806940

Secret

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

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NY 100-153735
NY 100-136585

~~Secret~~ (U)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "Secret" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* ~~(S)~~ (U) used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. ~~(U)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 21, 1967

Bureau 100-442529
100-106670

4-21-91 E 12-11-91 9803 Kidd/Burg letter 83-1749 3-13-92

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 ELP/Sh
CN 80,513 Appeal 82-1466 (5/4/90)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/ldl
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-21-87

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND OFFICES ADVISED CONCERNING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 3/16/78 ERS

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

2-16-89
Classified by 3042 PWT/Sh
Declassify on: OADR
82-1466 Garrow/King

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on November 19, 1967, that on that date, Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, Jr., discussed an invitation which King had received to attend the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of the W.E.B. DuBois to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in February, 1968. King wanted Levison's opinion on accepting this invitation. King said that he did not know who is sponsoring the celebration, that Jack O'Dell had called him once, but that another person had been the main caller. He added that he had also been urged to attend by a person he met at a luncheon. King noted that there will be only one speech at the luncheon and that they want him to make it. He feels that he should accept because of the contribution that DuBois made to Negroes. He said he knows "Freedomways" magazine has something to do with it. ~~X~~ u

Levison stated that he would want to know the sponsoring group so that it could be determined if it is reasonably broad or very narrow. He said that if the sponsorship is narrow, including just people around "Freedomways", it should be broadened. ~~X~~ u

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Classified by 4060/2
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/14/77

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100-442529-2432

ENCLOSURE

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

King also mentioned that a professor at Yeshiva University had contacted him about being on the board for a memorial to be placed on land acquired at the birthplace of DuBois in Massachusetts. (U)

The Summer, 1967, issue of "Freedomways" Magazine announced that "Freedomways" was sponsoring a celebration on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of W.E.B. DuBois on Friday evening, February 23, 1968, at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., publishers of "Freedomways" Magazine, is set forth in the appendix pages.

The Summer, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", lists Jack O'Dell under the name J. H. O'Dell, as its Associate Managing Editor.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 1, 1967, that as of April, 1967, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), as being a member of the National Committee. (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

"The New York Times", August 28, 1963, page 3, contains an article datelined at Accra, Ghana, stating that W.E.B. DuBois died on August 28, 1963. It states that he went to Ghana as the guest of President Kwame Nkrumah to become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and became a citizen of that country. The article also states that "During his later years, he was active in many left-wing and Communist activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the Communist Party".

Re: Communist influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIM

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the

APPENDIX

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONTINUED)

Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified O'DELL as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

A characterization of AIMS is set out separately.

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

APPENDIX

1. Secret (U)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 West 30th Street, New York, New York.

(U)

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b3
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Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted].

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
November 13, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 11, 1967, made available the following document:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification
ENCLOSURE

REPORT TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE C.P.U.S.A. - Oct 14-15, 1967

By Claude Lightfoot,
Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs

Subject: TO SAVE AMERICA, THESE THINGS ARE REQUIRED:

It has been historical, as well as current experience that a coalescence of struggle of black and white at the grass roots level is the main prerequisite for social advances in our country. Yet, at a time when the nation faces unprecedented problems such as war and peace, the growth of a fascist danger and new economic difficulties, to many people, black and white unity has become a dirty word. Germs of disunity, germs of a cancerous nature, are circulating in the body of the American people, and unless radical surgery is performed, many of the vital organs will be lost, if not the entire body. Patent medicines no longer suffice to meet this growing crisis.

To help unravel the reasons for this situation, we shall discuss the character of the present period, look into what is new in racism, define the nature of the present wave of black nationalism, discuss methods of struggle required for today, estimate the Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years. And finally, we shall determine what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today.

The Negro question cannot be abstracted from the general political situation within the country. The Proctor article estimates what the general situation in the black community will be for the next 10 or 15 years, but in my judgment it does so in isolation from the perspective for the country as a whole for the next 10 to 15 years. Proctor writes:

> In the next decade all indications are that black national consciousness, black nationalism will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioration, the failure of society, including the trade unions, to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of the Negroes and their growing relation with colored people on a world scale will help to feed black nationalist tendencies and growth.

Now, Proctor does not say whether this black nationalism that he speaks of will be a form of nationalism directed against imperialism, that is, of a positive nature, or whether it will be of a divisive separatist nature such as is embodied in the policies and program of Elijah Muhammud. While he does not indicate what direction it will take, he presents a catalog of the conditions which will promote this national consciousness over the next decade. I conclude, therefore, that he anticipates that over the next 10 or 15 years the problems of worsening conditions of Negroes, including the refusal of the trade unions to integrate, deterioration in the cities, migration to the big cities, etc., will continue to mount. In other words, things will get worse. And if they do, the trend of black nationalism will be toward a more reactionary character.

The development of black nationalism in one direction or another is not a thing in itself; it is a reaction to the general political situation in the country at large. Hence, in order not to err in our judgments about the Negro question, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the general trends in the country.

We are at one of those great crossroads in history where mankind will either advance toward a high plateau of social progress, eliminating all that is vile, reprehensible, dehumanizing and exploitative, or toward the destruction of man's existence on this planet. Which way is yet to be determined.

We Communists are not passive observers on the social scene. We are, or aspire to be, social and political scientists. And in this connection we always seek ways and means of channelizing events in a progressive direction. We examine things as they are at a given moment. We seek out the obstacles which interrupt the smooth flow of progress. We work to uncover the contradictions whose resolution will permit a flow of developments in a given direction.

The existence of many contradictions in the nature of things at present accelerates a growth of frustrations, a groping for new directional signals and, in some instances, hopelessness and despair. We shall proceed to examine some of these contradictions.

The present moment can be characterized as one charged with great economic, political and social turbulence. Unlike the decade of the fifties, the mid-point of the 1960s is marked by ever-increasing waves of struggle by almost all strata of the American people. Yesterday it was mainly the Negro movement that protested injustice. Today the youth, the church, labor and the intelligentsia, in varying degrees, have taken the path of struggle. These forces are converging on the war policies of the Johnson Administration and are creating a deep-going crisis in foreign affairs. The peace movement in our country is perhaps the greatest in history. Seldom has a people challenged its government's pursuance of war with the vigor and determination now manifested by the American people.

The growth of automation and cybernation places the economy in a precarious position and leads workers to the path of struggle to a degree not witnessed in recent years. Strikes are breaking out in all directions. They involve all categories of workers, the more affluent and the less affluent.

As we near the year's end, there have been at least 150 outbreaks of violence in more than 120 cities. Over $270 million in property has been destroyed. It is estimated that 118 people have been killed and nearly 4,000 injured. Roughly 4,000 have been arrested, and National Guardsmen have been called out 23 times.

This is the balance sheet, and the end is nowhere in sight. Indeed, there are those who now see "the long hot summers" extended into "the long cold winters." Especially is this shown by the crime rates. These, a barometer of the sick society and its social turbulence, have reached fantastic proportions.

The FBI announced on September 15 that crime in the United States had risen 17 per cent during the past year and predicted that by the year's end the increase in all types of crime would total 62 per cent over the last six years. Vandalism is on the increase. In 1966 the cost of vandalism in New York schools totaled $5 million. In Washington, D.C., window breakage and theft in schools last year cost more than $214,000.

In every aspect of American life there is an unprecedented degree of dissatisfaction. The people are striking back. Sometimes they strike according to plan. Sometimes they erupt spontaneously. And sometimes they hit out blindly. But whatever the form they take, these are all struggles by the people against a system that hurts so many of them.

Basically, this growing strife arises from a capitalist system in decay. But in particular it is an outgrowth of a war policy. Our government, committed for the last twenty years to a program designed to save the collapsing system of colonialism and imperialism in general, and to promote the domination of U.S. capitalism and imperialism in particular, has brought us to this situation on the home front. A lopsided war budget with its huge expenditures for military hardware, with its dollars for the CIA to bribe and corrupt, leaves little to combat growing problems of poverty, technological displacement of workers and deterioration within the ghettos and cities, to replace obsolete housing, and to create a higher quality of education. These problems, moreover, are greatly aggravated by the new technological and scientific advance in production.

As a consequence of this development, new relations between workers and business, new measures by the state for the welfare of the workers must be evolved. The slowness of such changes is producing great hardships and insecurity for all strata of the American working people.

With the growth of struggle by various sectors of the American people, with the continuing expansion of objective circumstances that induce an enlargement of struggles, one would expect that the pro-democratic masses would be assuming commanding heights; one would think that the future would appear hopeful and that few would become engulfed in despair.

Professor Seymour Melman performed a historic task when, in his work, Our Depleted Society (Holt, New York, 1965), he laid bare all the contradictions within a war economy and hopefully looked to the future. He wrote:

> I expect that diverse groups in American life will discover common ground as they each seek ways to improve their own lot. Americans who suffer directly from the depletion process, or whose prospects for a really better life are held up by the depleted society - all these will be acting in parallel, even in concert, to accelerate the reconstruction of American life.

The various components of the pro-democratic forces in the country are in large part already in the arena of struggle. In some instances they act in a parallel manner; in others, they tend to merge (as witness the merging of efforts by the peace and civil rights forces). And yet, at this moment, there are growing clashes and cleavages between forces who have so much in common. The growing strife between the forces who should and must unite if "we are to overcome" is the most challenging problem facing the people's movements. It is the most important problem before this conference.

What are the factors engendering disunity?

Objective circumstances increasingly are compelling all pro-democratic masses into the arena of struggle. But consciousness of the interrelation of these struggles, of how they impinge on each other, and of what must be done to effect greater correlation, lags dangerously behind.

Thus, the main weaknesses lie in the realm of ideas, concepts and ideology. And it is in this area that a widespread counteroffensive by reactionary elements has come into prominence.

The forms that this offensive takes are many, but the decisive weapon is still racist ideology. But just to repeat "racism" would be meaningless. We must examine the new circumstances in which this poison is being spread. We must uncover the new objective and subjective bases that are the springboard for its renewed growth.

Historically, racism has been the main ideological weapon which our ruling class has used to divide the ranks of the working people. About its harmful effects, Gus Hall wrote:

> Bigotry is like a poison gas deliberately designed to incapacitate all opposition. Like such a gas it distorts reality and brings on a state of confusion. A friend appears as an enemy, an enemy as a friend.

As Hall indicated, in those circumstances confusion reigns supreme, and, as Gil Green once wrote, the real enemy - big business - becomes "the enemy forgotten."

The seeds of current trends of disunity have been assiduously planted in the past several years. That the enemy is working overtime is very evident.

We witnessed two parallel developments in 1964 which helped to heighten tensions among the people. One was the forays of George C. Wallace from Alabama into the Northern communities. Now, it is clear that Wallace could not win any election, could not win the nomination, could not make any significant campaign. The main reason Wallace came into the North in the 1964 elections was to make an appeal to prejudice among white workers, and wherever he went, whether it was Gary, Baltimore or other cities, this was the main pitch. And in some respects it paid off. The large number of white workers who supported this avowed racist was cause for great concern.

The over-all strategy called for the organization of a so-called "white backlash." This idea made its appearance in the 1964 elections on the eve of the greatest coalescence of pro-democratic forces in the history of our country, aimed at the defeat of Goldwater, with labor, the liberal community, the middle strata, the farmers and the Negro people uniting politically as never before. This was one prong of the effort

to use the weapon of white supremacy, of prejudice, of fear and insecurity, to mobilize white workers to throw the ranks of black and white into further disarray.

The second development in 1964 was the refusal to seat the delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention. The insistence of President Johnson, and of outstanding labor and liberal spokesmen, on forcing the Freedom Democratic Party to accept a compromise with the Dixiecrat South, proved to be one of the most harmful actions in recent years. This laid the basis for the serious division in the labor-liberal-Negro coalition that followed 1964.

James Forman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was correct in calling it a "profile in treachery." For a new factor had now emerged, though it was not too easily discernible at that moment. That is, the ideological assault now came not only from ultra-Right forces such as Wallace and his supporters, but also, simultaneously, from leaders of the liberal and labor coalition who moved in for the purpose of checkmating the further acceleration of the Negro people's movement. The joining together of these two currents laid the seeds of accelerated tendencies of disunity among the people.

What is the background of these developments? Why did Walter Reuther, Humphrey and others who had distinguished themselves as great liberals, as friends of the Negro people, as staunch civil rights fighters, act as they did at Atlantic City? Comrade Henry Winston points out that their previous position was rooted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision. That decision, he says, was a class decision. U.S. imperialism was prepared at that moment to make some concessions to the Negro movement for two purposes: (1) to try to overcome the racist image the U.S. had won for itself as a result of oppression of the Negro people; and (2) to mobilize the Negro people's movement for the war effort.

Beginning at Atlantic City and afterward, however, the gears shifted and the demands of the Negro people's movement went into motion for more fundamental changes not mere palliatives and superficial reforms. Power was placed on the agenda. The economic aspect of the question was brought to the forefront, and demands were placed that go to the heart of reversing the war policies of U.S. imperialism, and with this, of removing many of the domestic camouflages. This was the hard political reality underlying a situation which now began to work in reverse.

Consequently, if we make an assessment of racist ideology in the U.S. today, we have to take into account the fact that there is at the present time no section of the ruling class that is working for the limited goals and limited purposes of some years ago. Today, most of the so-called liberal community joins with the ultra-Right for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the Black People's Movement for radical and deep-going changes in their status.

A good example of this change is the way in which the police power of the State is employed. Several years ago the police power of the federal government was used to back civil rights efforts in the South. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy were compelled by an outraged nation to send troops to the South. Today, however, the police forces in many cities allegedly ruled by liberals not only are used against the Negro people but are in fact the <u>main</u> forces provoking violence and disorder. And in every instance, beginning with the situation in New York City under the liberal Mayor Wagner, the police force has been absolved. Furthermore, the police power of the federal government backs up the racist attacks against Negroes and blames the victims And President Johnson makes appeals which can only lead white people, on the citizen' level, to take up arms against black people.

The main problem is not that the ruling circles are using racist ideology. There is nothing new in this. What is important is that there is an insufficient response amon whites, a failure to act at the grass roots level. Hence it is not enough for progressives and radicals to <u>explain</u> the source of racism. Most people of good will understand that. What is most important is to discover <u>how and why this poison can operate so easily among the masses</u>. And when this is understood, maybe we can "overcome." For no matter in how racist a fashion the ruling class behaves, if there is no acceptance of racism among the masses, this behavior will be of little consequence.

In addition to the betrayal by certain labor and liberal forces in the country, there is a material basis for the growth of chauvinist attitudes among workers. Racist ideology finds a fertile ground in two significant areas of daily life, first in the job

problems flowing not only from a war economy but also from scientific and technological changes, and second in the area of housing.

The growth of job displacement and unemployment by automation in industry has created new problems for the American workers. With no clear solution in view, the working class lives in constant fear of what tomorrow will bring. Thus, the problem of job insecurity tend by itself to become a driving force for tensions among workers, rather than to lead them to approach it as a class problem, as a problem of all workers -- the more affluent, the less affluent, black and white. There are strong tendencies among white workers to seek solutions at the expense of their black brothers. This adds to the problems of the black brother, who is already bearing the brunt of the problem. It takes the form of greater unemployment, underemployment and other dehumanizing conditions. These are ongoing problems which daily get worse, not better.

Indicative of this trend are the findings of a recent Labor Department survey covering over twenty black ghettos. It notes the following:

> 16.9 per cent of those employed were working only part time, though trying to find a full-time job. The comparable national figure is 2.3 per cent. 21 per cent of the full-time workers earn less than $60.00 a week, the equivalent of the $3,000 annual poverty line. The national figure is 15.4 per cent. 37 per cent of the slum families reported annual incomes under $3,000 compared with 25 per cent nationally. The average family income was about $3,800 compared with the national average of $6,300. ... 47 per cent of the families reported income from unemployment insurance, welfare and other non-employment sources.

This survey shows why Black America is increasingly becoming alienated from White America.

One of the problems automation poses is the necessity for workers to improve their skills. But in this connection certain unions stand out as the main obstacles to Negroes acquiring skill. Historically, the building trades unions have been one of the main barriers. Today, no less than yesterday, these unions emerge as the greatest scabs in the labor movement, the main source of friction between black and white workers. Big business and the government utilize this situation to throw workers into competition with each other, feed anti-union sentiments among black workers and make the business community and the government appear as the real friends of the black workers.

For example, look at this newspaper report of a dialogue between Senator Robert Kennedy and a building trades leader, headed: "Kennedy Declares Building Unions Fail to Admit Negroes." Haggerty, one of the building trades leaders, responded: "We can't take aboard a boy that can't read or a boy that's a school dropout." Peter T. Shulman, president of the Plumbers' Union, said: "We have certain minimum requirements." Kennedy replied: "I would think that there are more than 21 boys in all of Cincinnati who can read."

What is the image here? That the government is on the side of the Negroes and the trade unions are against them.

Other headlines read: "Trade Union Bias Found Unchecked." "Apprenticeship Plan Excludes Minority Workers." "California Panel Finds Union Bias." "U.S. Warns Union on Training Bias. Sets Compliance Deadline for 500-Apprentice Plan." "Union Accused at State Hearing." One of the most scandalous of all is the following: "Negroes Upheld in Sheetmetal Apprentice Test." This was a test in which, of a total of 147 applicans, 24 were Negroes. Of these, 17 passed with the highest grades. But the union contested the examination as not being reflective of the aptitudes of these Negroes, and the court had to hand down a decision that the test was all right and that these youngsters do have some intelligence. Again, the court against the union. And again, it is the electrical workers' union, the plumbers' union and other building trades unions that are cited as the chief culprits. And these are only a small fraction of the newspaper headlines and articles on this problem.

Thus, a comprehensive program of jobs for all workers with consideration to the special problems of the black worker is the road to reducing the effect of the pro-fascist, racist offensive. This will be dealt with in greater detail below.

There are also some new developments in the area of housing which require a fresh look. The problem of housing as a generator of conflict between black and white workers dates back to the end of World War II. Prior to the war's end, a great deal of interracial activity had been built up on the job level in industry. But at that time the ghettos had not enlarged too much and there was not too much pressure to break out, and inasmuch as the black and white workers found so much in common on the job fighting the boss for better working conditions, friction was at a minimum.

In the postwar years, both the black and white workers accumulated some small savings with which to purchase a home. Large and continuous migrations of Negroes from the South resulted in the already overcrowded ghettos becoming altogether unlivable, and the Negro began a struggle to break out. Those with enough capital sought home ownership in white neighborhoods. The Supreme Court in 1949 ruled out restrictive covenants and gave legal sanction to the breaking up of the overcrowded ghetto.

But the Negro found a "not welcome" sign as he sought refuge from slum life in other neighborhoods. More often than not such signs took the form of mobs, or other forms of violence. The black worker now found his white working-class brother a part of the mobs, and this increased his distrust of all whites. Thought he, "Yesterday I believed that this man was my friend; today I find him in the camp of my enemies."

After a number of skirmishes in most cities, white Americans fled to suburbia. The ghettos were enlarged, and in most instances Negroes occupied the entire center of the city.

Today the problem has been compounded. The migrations from the South did not cease. They continued to the point where, in a number of cities, Negroes are in the process of becoming the majority of the population. And now the overcrowded conditions are forcing some Negroes to seek a solution in suburbia. The marches led by Dr. King in Chicago last year unleashed a fury on the part of whites not witnessed in recent years. Whites who fled from the city center several years ago now find themselves again hemmed in. Not even the suburbs give them peace from this ongoing black invasion.

This is the process taking place on the housing front which engenders racist onslaughts against black people anew. Behind it is an economic problem coupled with racist ideology of long standing.

Thus, racism is propelled forward today by black people making demands which dig deeper and deeper into the war policy of the government, demands which are not only anti-imperialist but are increasingly becoming anti-capitalist. It is acclerated by many liberals joining the ultra-Right attack on the movement. Racism is also fed by deteriorating economic conditions on the job and housing fronts and a failure to evolve a comprehensive program to meet these new problems. Resulting therefrom is greater friction between black and white.

Therefore, a radical change in the status of black people, a change toward greater security and a higher standard of living for all workers, requires a radical shift from racist ideology among white workers. This is a fundamental prerequisite for building a powerful coalition of black and white in the conditions of today. And it is only through such a coalition that America is going to be saved from the catastrophies threatening it.

Racism is also a major contributor to moods of black nationalism. The recent period has also witnessed a tremendous growth in this direction.

What is the source of this trend? What is the main content? In what way does it differ from black nationalist trends of other times? What should be the attitude of Communists to this development?

Black nationalism today arises in part from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Historically, there have always existed two Americas, one black and one white. At the close of World War II, as we have indicated, the main thrust of the Negro movement in Northern areas was to break out of the ghetto. The main trend in the Negro community was for full integration into every institution of American life. But the Negro didn't break out of the ghetto; when they temporarily succeeded, whites fled, thus enlarging the area of ghetto life rather than eliminating it. This experience has left the Negro bitter and ever more distrustful of whites. Forced to live in the ghetto under conditions which are almost indescribable, the economic conditions of the mass of the Negro people continually worsened as those of other sections of the population, including some Negroes, got better. The contrast between affluence for a few Negroes and poverty for the mass of black people has been a driving force engendering even greater resentment of whites.

Thus many Negroes when they sum up the experiences of the last two decades, conclude that integration in the abstract will not automatically solve the problem of being black, that even in integrated houses, schools and other institutions, the Negro can and does remain a second-class citizen, with little or no say on decisions which have great meaning for his life.

In these circumstances, most Negroes have come to conclude that the exercise of freedom requires dealing with the other side from positions of strength, rather than depending on "good will" or "moral persuasion."

Another factor of no small importance is the discovery by many Negroes that they had been brain-washed by a white-led society. They had been led to believe that their ancestral background came from levels of social organization not much higher than animal life. Today, as they witness Africans playing a major role in all the affairs of mankind, this evokes from them a feeling of great pride in their own race, in the color of Black, and brings out a deep desire for greater identity with their past. Previous tendencies to try to escape the "sin" of being black are now replaced with an emphasis on being black.

These moods are also in the background of the slogan of "black power" and the emphasis of control over ghetto life. Most whites do not comprehend these psychological factors and feel rejected when Negroes place their emphasis in this direction.

A third factor producing a black nationalist path of development is the rise of three major categories of people in the ghetto. One category consists of the more recent waves of migrants from the South who are forced to go on relief or who find employment of the most menial nature in the service industries, where the pay is often less than what people receive on relief. People who fall in this category are called the underemployed. In most cases they are people who came from the rural South with little or no industrial experience; and in the North they work mostly in unorganized shops where their contacts with unions or with whites are minimal. And even when they are in unions, these are mostly unions headed by racketeers who work with the bosses to keep them in their unenviable position. People in this category make up a large segment of most black communities.

An NALC found that hundreds of thousands in the Chicago area earn less than $3,000 a year. They are employed in industries wuch as apparel, merchandising, laundry and dry cleaning, hospitals, repair services, etc. The survey concludes: "In the greater Chicago area, at least 515,000 are working poor; of these, at least 400,000 live in the city of Chicago, the overwhelming part in the slums and ghettos."

The Negro population in Chicago is estimated at anywhere between 800,000 to 1,000,000. The underemployed represent at least one-third of this population. This group feels totally alienated from white society and isn't interested in building interracial life. It is therefore a major source of present-day nationalism.

Another category which engenders a drive toward nationalism is Negro youth, both the students and the unemployed.

In his book Slums and Suburbs, written in 1961 (before the ghetto uprisings), James B. Conant said of these strata:

> In a slum area of 125,000 people, mostly Negro, a sampling of the youth population showed that roughly 70 per cent of the boys and girls aged 16 to 21 were out of school and unemployed.

> The magnitude of the problem is appalling and the challenge to our society is clear. ... We are allowing social dynamite to accumulate in our large cities.

Since this survey was made, the figures have no doubt increased. This means that another large sector of the black community has grown up with little or no work experience.

The third grouping is Negro business. Classically, the rise of a native capitalist class within the nation has been the main springboard of nationalism. J. V. Stalin once observed: "The bourgeoisie learns its nationalism in the struggle for the market."

The Negro question in the U.S. cannot be treated in a mechanical fashion. There are, we we have noted, other transmission belts of nationalism. Nonetheless, the struggle of the black bourgeoisie to share in the market among its own people is one of the significant drives of present-day nationalism. The black ghetto bourgeoisie, mainly petty bourgeoisie, has grown in a number of communities in the last twenty years. Some black-owned enterprises are already in competition with white-owned companies.

Whereas formerly Negro capital was mainly invested in non-production enterprises, today there has been a marked increase in the field of production. The new capital formation has been mainly in the field of cosmetics and food-processing. Here and there one finds investments in other areas of production, but they are the exception.

The growth of the black bourgeoisie in recent times has taken two paths. There has been a considerable enlargement of one section employed as professional workers, in government agencies on the one hand, and of another section engaged in direct commercial enterprises on the other. The former tends toward individual integration as the solution; the latter sees an expanding ghetto and a growing market as a source of their greater development as capitalists. It therefore calls upon progressives to help them gain a greater share of the volume of business done in the ghetto. Whatever divisions exist in this category, most black businesses encourage the black power concept and help to feed nationalist sentiments.

These categories -- the unemployed, the underemployed, the youth and business -- represent a very large section of the total black population in most major cities. Their very existence and life experience mitigate against a working-class outlook. This situation, therefore, provides the main social base, the main springboard for black nationalism today.

In what way does present-day nationalism differ from that of the past? Regarding this trend, Harry Schwartz of the New York Times writes the following:

> Black nationalism is not an entirely new phenomenon. In the 1920s Marcus Garvey's project for moving American Negroes to Africa won the support of hundreds of thousands of black men and women. ... Since World War II the Black Muslims have shown that a mass Negro movement of some proportions could be built on a form of black separatism and hatred of whites.

But what then is the content of the present wave?

First: It certainly is not a repetition of the escapist utopian schemes conceived by a Garvey in the 1920s.

Second: It is certainly not our former conception of what would happen in the Black Belt of the South, notwithstanding some similarities that flowed from that situation and which are very much present in today's movement.

Third: At the present time it is not the Elijah Muhammud approach, although that factor is there, and could under some circumstances be greatly enlarged.

The central thrust of this movement has not been directed against the white community indiscriminately, even though most use the term "whitey." Its major

pitch has been against the power of the state -- the police apparatus, the ruling circles -- and against business elements within the ghetto. There are few instances where Negroes have ganged up and beaten whites promiscuously in their communities, as was the case in race riots in the early 1920s. The Negro is not seeking a confrontation along such lines today.

The following description of nationalism presented by Barbara Ward, an internationally known political analyst, portrays the main content of this movement:

> We know that the passionate desire of men to see themselves as equal with other human beings without distinction of class, or sex, or race, or nationhood is one of the driving forces of our day and I believe it is the taproot of modern nationalism. For this reason nationalism today comes to us in great measure in the form of equality, the equality of nations one with each other, the equality of esteem and prestige that comes from not being run by other nations. This is one of the great drives of our world and when we discuss nationalism, I think it is legitimate to unite it with the idea of equality.

Thus, at present the main content of black nationalism is of a progressive character. It does not exclude Negro-white unity, but it demands that such unity be meaningful and between equal partners. Roscoe Proctor was correct when he wrote:

> Total integration is a recognized valid concept and is the ultimate goal of most black power advocates. Their desire to build black power is a practical recognition of a necessary process through which a genuine integration can be achieved. ("Notes on 'Black Power' Concept," Political Affairs, March 1967.)

This is also what is underlined by SNCC. They do not reject the necessity of coalition. And so, I would say that the predominant content of today's nationalism is not anti-white. It is distrustful of whites and has little confidence in their goodwill. True, whatever goodwill toward whites still exists in the black communities is evaporating very quickly, and what was the case yesterday may not be so tomorrow. But this analysis is being made on the basis of what is presently the case.

What should be the attitude of the CPUSA to these new nationalist currents? First of all, we must draw a line between nationalism and nationalism. The old folks have a saying, "Everybody talking about heaven ain't going there." To paraphrase this, we may say, "Everybody talking black, everybody promoting nationalism, don't really reflect the needs of black people."

Nationalism, historically appearing in many different climes, in many different forms, in many different forms, in many different tongues, through many different colors, assumes either a progressive path of development, or a reactionary one. There is no third way.

In present-day circumstances, we must draw a line between what is progressive and what is reactionary. The brand of nationalism expressed by the Black Muslim movement is basically a reactionary path. We can understand and sympathize with the conditions which are at the root of this movement. We can hail the many positive strengths which it generates, such as race pride and the dignity it conveys to its members. We feel that its members can make important contributions to the general welfare such as the courageous opposition to the war in Vietnam by Muhammud Ali.

But when the movement encourages non-participation in day-to-day struggles for partial demands, when it calls for complete separation of the races on all levels, when it demeans everybody with a white face, when it glorifies everybody with a black face--then, clearly, it is out of touch with reality and leads up a blind alley. Furthermore, wittingly or not, it helps to lay the basis for genocidal treatment of the American Negro. For the divisions among black and white at that level can only pave the way for an American brand of fascism.

We entertain hopes that these trends can be overcome and that the organization can take its place as a positive force for black freedom. At the same time, this analysis does not call for total rejection of everything the Muslims stand for. Even their ultimate goal, a black-led republic within continental United States, if manifested by a large segment of the black community in a socialist America, would be honored if American Communists had anything to do about it. Moreover, under such conditions, a separate state would receive the fullest economic, political and social cooperation, to make of it truly a free and prosperous community.

But the basic content of the main waves of nationalism, as we have shown, is progressive and goes in the direction of a struggle against capitalism and imperialism. As such, we support it and will do all within our power to help achieve the goals the black freedom fighters place.

We especially identify with our people in finding beauty in being black, pride in being black, and in seeking to reclaim much of a lost culture and heritage. This usage of the term "black" as applied to our people is a rejection of a former notion of black as being synonymous with evil, the devil, disaster or other undesirable things. We identify with this urge, notwithstanding that many of us will still use the words "black," "Afro-American" or "Negro" interchangeably.

But while we generally associate ourselves with the progressive content of nationalism, we do not uncritically embrace every tatic or method used by people who can be regarded as generally progressive. There are many situations in which, as a matter of principle, we are compelled to disagree. We reject those concepts in our ranks which fail to identify with the new nationalist urges among the people, but we likewise reject those opportunist trends which embrace uncritically everything that is advanced under a nationalist cover. This latter point is important because, while a trend may be progressive today, it may also contain seeds which would make it reactionary tomorrow. Failure to fight a minor disease today can open the door to a major disease tomorrow. Thus, it is necessary to fight colds as insurance against more serious developments.

In summary, we reject reactionary versions of black nationalism. We seek a progressive direction. We also fight reactionary tendencies within a generally progressive trend. Finally, we seek to infuse a greater class content into the movement generally, for only in this way can there be a sustained progressive development to a higher form of social organization, to a form of society that will eradicate all manifestations of racism, chauvinism, reactionary nationalism and provide for the full flowering of the Brotherhood of Man.

The struggle against nationalism of a reactionary character is a requirement for the building of a coalition of black and white, which is required to save America from impending catastrophe.

The new stage of the freedom struggle is marked by a growing crisis in techniques and methods. Those which sufficed yesterday are inadequate to meet the demands posed by the black people's movements today; consequently, much confusion exists as to what to do to compel substantial changes.

Floyd McKissick, executive directior of the Committee on Racial Equality, calls for discarding the demonstration form of struggle. He says: "The nation does not respond to non-violent demonstrations." McKissick says he knows because he has taken part in "at least fifty of them."

Martin Luther King, after the outbreak of violence on the West Side of Chicago last year, said that the power structure responds with concessions only to acts of violence. And he now calls for a massive civil disobedience campaign.

Julian Bond, youthful black legislator from Georgia, has been quoted as saying that nothing is left to the Negro but to resort to violence, although he also noted that nothing would be achieved by violence. Some of the younger radicals around the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, like Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, appeal for guerrilla warfare within the ghettos and cities in the United States. These young people take notice of the growing conspiracy on the part of the government, as well as ultra-Right organizations, to carry out a program of mass annihilation of black people. In this regard, their call to arms is still of a defensive nature,

The Carmichaels and Browns have been greatly inspired by the guerrilla methods in Vietnam. Here they see a poor, backward, undeveloped nation, using some of the most primitive methods of warfare, holding at bay the most powerful military force in human experience. They are likewise propelled in the direction of looking toward armed struggle by the Cuban Revolution, which started with a small band of guerrillas. From these facts they deduce that a black minority, led by militant, armed groups in the United States, can do no less than the former colonial peoples have done.

However, they overlook one important factor, namely, the support given the guerrillas by the overwhelming majority of the people. The guerrilla movement in Cuba was successful because it was supported in the countryside and in the cities by the majority of the Cuban people. What was true in Cuba is a thousand times more true in Vietnam.

Can it be successfully argued that an armed struggle in present conditions in the U.S. would enjoy the active or passive support by anything like a majority of the American people? Clearly not. Under such circumstances, the resort to arms of an offensive nature could only lead to suicide. Our people have fought too hard and too long to reach this point, to throw everything away in a suicidal action. The goal of the struggle must be victory, not defeat.

Black people are free today in Cuba through armed struggle, but it was struggle by an army composed of all kinds of Cubans and not just black Cubans. Indeed, there was only one Negro with Castro in the mountains initially. Hence, black people did not free themselves in Cuba by just their willingness to die. The political climate was right and there was support for the armed struggle in depth. Those from afar who counsel black people in the United States to take up arms as the road to freedom, regardless of the political circumstances, do the Negro people, as well as themselves, a great disservice.

Dr. King was not entirely correct when he said that the power structure responds with concessions only to violence. The stubborn facts are that the powers that be have not responded to <u>any</u> form of struggle with anything more than very minor concessions.

Struggles of great turbulence have raged in the nation's ghettos for the last three years; hundreds of millions of dollars in property have been destroyed. There has been an unprecedented loss of life, an unprecedented number of people injured, arrested and jailed. But the balance sheet in terms of results is no different than that of the period which was characterized by non-violent demonstrative forms of action. Thus, it is not a matter of choice between violent or non-violent struggles; the problem is much more difficult and complex than that.

The Communist Party of the United States has had considerable experience in dealing with the question of force and violence. Beginning in 1948, and throughout the decade of the 1950s, we were hounded, persecuted and prosecuted as being in league with a foreign power to overthrow this govern[illegible] by force and violence. Over a hundred and thirty Party leaders were convicted under the Smith Act. Many of them served several years in jail. Some of the young radicals may not remember this period, known to history as the era of McCarthyism. Perhaps some of them were too young to know what went on. But in any case, they should ponder over the experiences of those years, which can be useful as a guide to action today.

Throughtout the Smith Act trials we Communists never renounced force and violence <u>per se</u>. We said that at certain historical moments the necessity for armed struggle may be present. But we held that we were not guilty of a conspiracy to employ force and violence, nor were we guilty of teaching and advocating the necessity of the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Furthermore, we stated, we seek a socialist change through peaceful means. But if it should become impossible to solve the problems by peaceful means, if the ruling class should block the channels of democratic expression, we would unhesitatingly call for the overthrow of such a government by all possible means, including armed struggle. To this approach American Communists still hold.

The present wave of violent actions in the black ghettos by black people is of a defensive nature, and the right of the black people to defend themselves even by

force of arms should be supported by all in the country who stand against injustice. However, it is one thing to defend oneself from attack by all necessary means, and it is another to choose this way as the main method of battle. As Communists pointed out in various Smith Act trials, there may well come a time when other forms of struggle must be supplemented by armed struggle. But this should not be dealt with as if it were a universal necessity. It is a matter of time, place and circumstances.

Before anyone begins talking about the necessity for armed guerrilla warfare in the cities of the United States, an assessment should be made as to whether all other forms have become obsolete and incapable of meeting the problems. If this is found to be the case, then revolutionary forces should prepare for such struggles. But if not, proposals for armed action can have fatal consequences. History records many examples of successful uprisings; but it also records that premature and uncalled for actions along this line have led minority groups to slaughter and caused movements to be set back for many years. Such an important question, therefore, should not be dealt with off the top of one's head.

A superficial examination of the present moment could lead to conclusions that we have reached the point where all other methods have failed. For twelve long years the black community, especially in the South, has been engaged in massive non-violent methods of struggle. The demonstrations of this period have no parallel in American history. The demonstrators have also shown a patience that has few parallels. Unarmed men, women and children have flung themselves before the power structure almost as sacrificial offerings; they have been murdered, beaten, jailed and set upon with ferocious dogs and cow prods; they have been the victims of the most savage and inhuman terror. And now, twelve years later, the balance sheet shows only token gains. Jim Crow and segregation are still a basic part of American life.

Our youth have seen their cries for relief go unheeded by the white-led power structure. This has impelled some of them to call for more violent methods.

Another factor which weighs heavily in the negative attitude of some freedom fighters toward demonstrations and other milder forms of struggle is their discovery that to win their full goals the social system of capitalism will have to be changed. Some of them conclude that since capitalism is the source of the problem, then why engage in actions that at best bring only temporary relief.

If capitalism is the source of the inferior status of black people, it would indeed follow that only with the elimination of the system can Negroes gain equality. In a general sense, this is true. But from this truth, some wrong and harmful conclusions are drawn.

There are some on the Left who advance the idea that no substantial change in the Negro's status is possible in the capitalist framework, that only token gains can be made. For example, Paul A. Baran and Paul M. Sweezy, in their book, Monopoly Capital (Monthly Review Press, New York 1966), say the following: "Today Negroes are on the bottom, and there is neither room above nor anyone ready to take their place. Thus, only individuals can move up, not the group as such. Reforms help the few, not the many." (p. 279.)

If the Negro people's movement accepted this viewpoint, the struggle would be set back for generations to come. To tell the Negro masses that only a few individuals can move upward so long as capitalism exists, is to tell them to sit around and wait until socialism comes on the agenda, or until then just to propagandize for socialism in the abstract.

To bring about socialism requires a process of struggle varying according to the given conditions. Those who advocate a policy which sees no progress for the masses under capitalism are like a farmer who expects a bumper crop although he tilled no soil, planted no seeds and cultivated no plants.

The road to a socialist reorganization of society is no longer a matter of hypothesis or guess-work. One-third of the world has taken the socialist path and another sector among the newly-liberated countries is heading in that direction. Thus, we have before us a wealth of experience. And as the struggle for socialism goes forward in the rest of the world, new experiences will be added.

Within that framework, however, there are some universal truths that have stood the test of time.

Among these is the fact that the struggle for socialism develops in the framework of democratic struggles within the capitalist system. In all instances where the socialist struggle was successful, it was preceded by a stage of struggle for radical shifts or changes within the old society. The classical form this has taken is the struggle for bourgeois democracy.

Today in the United States, the Negroes' struggle for equality is essentially a democratic struggle. And in this struggle, it is possible to change his status substantially, short of socialism. Indeed, the balance sheet of struggle for the last fifteen years has in some areas already passed beyond tokenism.

The desegregation of public places, both in the North and the South, represents a substantial change. With regard to the role of Negroes in sports, too, the change has been substantial. Negro employment in government services has taken a qualitative leap forward and is more than token.

It is true that in an over-all sense the Negroes' gain in the last period has been minimal. But substantial changes have nevertheless been made. And given increased struggle by all segments of the American people, substantial progress in the economic and political fields can also be made that will go beyond tokenism.

Some argue that placing the question in this way can only feed illusions in the capitalist system. Now, it is true that the winning of reforms under capitalism can temporarily create such illusions. But it is also true that the ongoing struggle for reforms can increasingly expose the limitations of the system and lead to greater consciousness of the need to change it.

However much one may understand the background which drives our youth to guns, sober judgment calls for presentation of an approach which can win results. This means bringing the struggle down to its common denominator.

The main problems of the people in the ghettos revolve around income and power. The Negro is the victim of a hierarchy of superexploitation which involves wages, prices, rents, interest rates and other means of extracting profits. His problem on the economic front calls for the kind of actions which can consistently narrow down the area of superexploitation. It means building up many different forms of organization on the economic front.

In the political arena, the main problem is not how to get a response from the power structure as it presently exists. The problem is how basically to change this structure. This is more difficult. It is less dramatic than a gun battle in the street; it requires much more painstaking work. But it has been wisely said: "The race is not always won by those who run the fastest, but by those who can endure to the end."

It is one of the ironies of our time that those same forces who have done so much to shake up our society, who correctly placed the question of power on the agenda, now wander afield. They proceed on another journey at a time when what they urged yesterday is coming on the agenda. All over this country black people are expressing their independence of the old-line political parties and are preparing actions which can propel Negroes much deeper into the political section of the power structure.

Today, a Hatcher, a Stokes, a Willis make the race for mayor in three large cities. They are the harbingers of future black mayors in a large number of American cities. The Freedom Democratic Party, a creature of the young radicals, stands on the threshold of great electoral victories. We are about to reap the harvest from the voter registration drive which represented so many years of effort. And now some are losing faith in this path of development and call for the more dramatic action--the resort to arms.

Now, the election of Negroes to mayoralties and other high offices will not automatically lead to an improvement of the conditions of the masses. At present a struggle is being waged to determine who will control these officals. The ruling circles are reading the handwriting on the wall and are taking steps to guarantee

full control, regardless of who gets elected. This is the meaning of the support given Stokes in Cleveland by some of the business community, as well as the support from the top command of the Democratic Party. This is also in the background of the support being given Hatcher in Gary by top circles of the party, notwithstanding the fact that local Democrats are giving support to the Republican candidate. Dedicated freedom fighters must not refrain from these struggles because of these ruling class maneuvers, however. On the contrary, the situation dictates the need for maximum effort to get representatives who will be responsive to the people, not to the white power structure.

Therefore, the effort at the ballot box to alter the present relationship of forces in the government apparatus is the main direction the struggle must take. In pursuance of the goal of reducing the area of superexploitation and of enhancing political power, a multiplicity of forms and techniques of struggle will be needed.

Some of these struggles will be non-violent; others may occasion the defensive use of violence. But in any case, the main weapons that black folks can use include, first, their labor power, their ability to halt production and reduce the profits of the big corporations. Second, they include their consumer power, their ability to disturb the profits of those firms which practice discrimination. And finally, they include their political power which, if wisely used, can compel some meaningful changes even in the framework of the capitalist system. Socialism is the final solution, but the struggle for limited goals today will pave the way to a full solution tomorrow.

To build a coalition of black and white requires full utilization of all forms of power that the people possess. It also requires avoiding escapist illusions, of which the enemy can and will make good use. Our nation can surmount its crises only if all the people find appropriate forms of struggle and act in concert.

Illumination of our task requires a review of our work in the last ten years. Of course, such a review must of necessity be limited, especially when we have before us so many pressing current problems.

There are some among us who say that we have had a wrong line for the last ten years. I wish to challenge this appraisal as not being in accord with the facts. That there were certain inadequacies in our line is very evident; there are many things that we did not foresee. But any appraisal must be made against a backdrop of what is and is not readily observable. Otherwise, the Party line becomes a line that is all-seeing. Such an idea is non-Marxist. I would only say that when we are dealing with such questions we should say that in the present circumstances the following is the case; tomorrow, in a different set of circumstances, something else may be the case. But as of now we operate on the basis of what we can see.

Those who speak of a wrong line say in essence that we should have retained the slogan of self-determination for the Black Belt. My answer to that is categorically "no." We were 100 per cent correct in dropping the slogan of self-determination. Having done so, we proceeded to state further that the Negro question is still a national question. The resolution of the 17th National Convention says:

> To conclude that the Negro people in the United States are not a nation is not to say that the Negro question in our country is not a national question. It is indeed a national question. The question is, however, a national question of what type, with what distinguishing characteristics, calling for what strategic concept for its solution.

But though we retained the concept of the national character of the question, we failed to probe deeper and to outline in depth the nature of the national question as it is manifested today and as it may possibly be manifested tomorrow.

Some of us were involved in formulating the above paragraph and inserting it into the text of the resolution. But we didn't define the distinguishing characteristics, although we knew it wasn't the same as the national question in relation to any other minority group, also that it wasn't the same as it was when we talked about a nation in the Black Belt.

One source of weakness in our Party is that when we adopt a so-called general line, it answers everything. Lines must be constantly fed and implemented. Notwithstanding the formulation in the resolution characterizing the problem as national in character, we underestimated the possibilities of a continued growth in this direction. We underestimated the effects of the accumulated years of material developments toward nationhood in the South, as well as the significance of some of the concepts that we had put forward. We interpreted too mechanically the undermining of the nation in the Black Belt by migration into the cities and into the North. We expected changes more in the direction of the class character of the struggle and less in the direction of the national character.

But things did not go that way. When we say that the majority of the Negroes are now in the industrial proletariat, that the main center of the problem now lies not in the peasantry but in the proletariat, we must remember that ideological changes usually lag behind material changes. But we overlooked the fact that certain national attributes that the Negro was evolving in his Black Belt experience could spill over when he came North.

We were also slow in understanding that the motive factor promoting nationalism in the black community with these migrations was the same as that which operated after World War I, when the rise of Garveyism took place. Then, too, the Negro fled from the South to the North and instead of finding the "promised land," he found Jim Crow, segregation, and conditions in the North as miserable as in the South. His disillusionment laid the foundation for Garvey to preach "Go back to Africa." As he saw things, in the words of the poet Ted Ward, "America is one big white fog so thick and impenetrable that a black man can never get through it."

What took place after World War I has been repeated under new conditions in the forties, fifties and sixties. The wave of migration of Negroes from the South to the North has become a continuous process, especially with the growing displacement of Negroes in agriculture.

It is interesting to see what happens to the migrants. On the South Side of Chicago there have been no eruptions of a major character. It is on the West Side that these have taken place. There the population consists mainly of Negroes recently from the South who are mainly employed not in steel, auto, farm equipment or other mass production industries, but at the lowest rung of the economic ladder in the service industries. They are mainly unorganized and have had no union experience. They have had little or no association with whites except to see them on the job, and then go back to the ghetto. They constitute most of the people on the relief rolls, most of the ADC cases, etc. On the other hand, a large segment of the South Side inhabitants are older residents who have been in the city 30 or 40 years, who have seniority in some industries, and who have accumulated some savings and live relatively well.

There seems to be an attitude that the Negroes are polarized by the existence of extreme poverty at one end and the rise of a middle class at the other. But there is also a category of workers in between who are mainly in unions and have evolved a certain degree of trade union and class consciousness.

Thus, it is clear that changes in the occupational status, especially in the area of the underemployed, do not automatically lead to trade union or working-class consciousness. This, too, is part of the raw material out of which an explosive growth of nationalism has already evolved.

There was nothing in our line that would have prohibited us from understanding in greater depth the possibilities of a new and broader wave of black nationalism. The problem, I repeat, is that general line and policy must be constantly checked to see what is new, what is aborning, and on this basis to make the necessary adjustments to correspond to the new realities.

In addition to our failure to understand and anticipate the present wave of nationalism, we have historically underestimated the role of color, of race, of oppression as driving forces for Negro nationalism. We have tried to explain this trend from the definition Stalin gave of a nation as an historically evolved community having in common language, geography, economic life and psychological make-up. This definition is generally sound, but in dealing with the American Negro, we are dealing with

a people that has a history different from any other people on earth. And fully to understand his make-up, we must take into consideration that here color, race and oppression operate independently of Stalin's definition.

I have dwelt on our weaknesses in this connection in order to draw lessons for the present and the future. The Proctor article, which foresees another decade of the continued growth of black nationalism, could lead us to repeat today the same error as yesterday. It is conceivable that tomorrow, under new and different stimuli, the present trend toward nationalism could evaporate and give way to greater cohesion between black and white. Our Party at all times should be prepared for all eventualities.

While we did not foresee some of these developments, our line was sufficient to have given us a better grasp of events. We were groping along the way when the Muslim movement appeared on the scene as a serious force. And we evolved an approach which, if we had followed through, would have led us to a much different situation. At that time we wrote:

> The growth of nationalism in a distorted form is also a reaction to the distortions of the theory of integration. There is an old Chinese proverb which says: "Two men sleep in the same bed but dream different dreams." This can also be said about integration. To some, integration means assimilation. It means the abolition of the Negro communities as such. It means liquidation of the so-called Negro entirely into an Anglo-Saxon melting pot. To some it means tokenism - the advancement of a few Negroes into positions of influence, while the Negro masses remain essentially in the same position. There is no contradiction between integrating Negroes into every phase of American life and the removal of the whole structure of jim crow and segregation and the continued existence of large concentrations of Negro people.
>
> In the present American political power structure the maintenance of large Negro communities will be a necessity. This will be necessary not only for cultural purposes but also for protecting gains made in the struggle for integration. This should in no way be interpreted as a continuation of the ghetto with all its dehumanizing features. The ghetto must be destroyed and interracial communities must be built, but at the same time Negro communities will and should remain as outposts of political power from which the Negro can sit in councils of political affairs with equal voice.
>
> How long this condition will remain will be determined by what happens in the whole body politic or on the completeness with which people are judged on their merits and not their color. For example, the political structure in every major Northern city is composed of combinations of national groups. The Irish in Chicago is the only group which now wields power not based on its numerical or voting strength. When the Negro can do the same there will be no need for emphasis of this point.

This was written in 1961, several years before the "black power" slogan came on the scene. Based on this thinking, in 1964 the Negro Affairs Commission issued the first comprehensive program designed by any group to alleviate conditions in the black ghettos. Later on, the Organization Department selected several ghettos as places of concentration. Among them were Watts and the West Side of Chicago.

Here again, the problem was not our line. It can be said that we anticipated some of the explosions. But even so, we didn't realize the imminence and depth of those that followed a year or two later; for if we had, I'm certain we would have given more serious attention to the concentration areas we had set down on paper.

There have been many other weaknesses in our work that time does not permit us to examine in detail. We shall touch on only a few of them. Among them is a growth of conservatism in our ranks which has slowed down our ability to assess what is really new in a given situation. We become subjective and believe that because we have behind us a great deal of experience, we can only teach and not learn

The independent role of our Party during these last years also requires some analysis. We came through the Smith Act trials and the McCarran Act persecutions with some battle scars which require removal.

We lost the art of taking timely initiatives. We blurred over the possibility for our Party to continue to play a pioneering role, an independent role. Elements of tailism set in as we sat on the sidelines and waited for others to act. During this period we also failed to find ways and means of developing constructive critical approaches in both the house of labor and the civil rights movement.

In regard to the latter, it was late in the day before we saw the necessity for a really critical approach to the leadership of the NAACP. It was only after the Association's 1965 convention in Denver that we began to become sharply critical of this leadership. We opposed A. Philip Randolph only on the issue of red-baiting; but his actions to keep the NALC a small apparatus that he could control went on without a murmur from us. His tendencies to give in to George Meany without some solid commitments was also a weakness that we failed to take note of.

Even in the case of Dr. Martin Luther King, who embraces a philosophy which differs from Marxism, our policy failed to combine endorsement of his tactical line with criticism of his non-violent concepts. Thus, we left the field to Malcolm X who now, in martyrdom, has become a man of great stature.

Even now there are those in our ranks who seek to imitate the young radicals without any thought of their inadequacies, or of anything that we as Communists can add.

In the coming period our Party must find ways and means of identifying itself with all advanced progressive forces, but at the same time we must, as a matter of principle, express our differences whenever we have them. Our criticism must be friendly and precise, and we must avoid name-calling and pinning labels on people. Nor should our criticism be put forward as if it were the last word on the matter--as if we had just walked out of a conference with God and emerged with the final answer.

All this points up the necessity for us to understand clearly what the main needs of the people's movements are, and to determine in what way our Party can be useful, what it can add to the work that others are not geared or ideologically equipped to contribute. It is in this way that we shall perform our vanguard role in the conditions of today's struggles.

The central question on which we must focus is how to establish a lasting and durable coalition of black and white on various levels, but particularly in the working class.

In the 1930s we pioneered the path that led to a new birth of Negro and white unity at the grass-roots level. This unity was the main force which compelled a number of concessions to the broad masses. And it was undoubtedly the main force which at that time prevented America from goose-stepping alongside of Hitler and the Axis powers.

Sinclair Drake and Horace Cayton document this contribution in their celebrated work Black Metropolis. They write:

> During the early thirties marchers in left wing demonstrations.. carried placards ...black and white unite.... Close interracial cooperation became associated in the popular mind with the Reds... Negroes and whites...have always cooperated...but usually in white employer-Negro employee relations or as Negro leader-white patron. These Communist slogans signified something that was new...a small band of white men proclaiming as a goal complete unity of Negro and white workers in a joint struggle to build a new society. Not even the abolitionists had stood for that.

These actions became the property of vast masses with the birth of the CIO and other developments. The Communist Party made many contributions during this period, but the most important of them was to galvanize unity between black and white workers against the white bosses.

Today, almost forty years later, we must once again pioneer new fields. The struggle for Negro and white unity must go forward today in new forms. Yesterday's approach is too mild to meet the problems of this stormy period. The question is no longer one of just talking about black and white unity; the problem now is how to forge such unity on the basis of complete equality for black people. The problem now is to help guarantee equality of a black minority in a white-majority society. This is the general goal to be fought for.

But to reach that goal a fundamental prerequisite is the demonstration in action by white Americans of good faith toward their black brothers when they converge together in a common struggle. This means that in interracial organizations in general and in the trade union movement in particular, Communists must not and cannot remain at peace with forces who fail to grasp this fundamental truth. This means that our Party must gear itself to be an effective force in leveling all barriers to an equal say by black people on all matters pertaining to the general welfare. And on those problems facing the people of the ghetto, black people and they alone must decide what is to happen. Advice and counsel, yes. But the decisions must be theirs.

This objective is very easy to put on paper, but is extremely difficult to realize in everyday life. There are no easy answers. All our clubs, district boards, commissions and other Party bodies including the national committee must keep this problem before them as a permanent feature on every agenda. If we concentrate our attention on this we will come up with answers as to how to do the job. We will make mistakes along the way, but they will be the kind of mistakes which arise out of an aggressive drive to find solutions. In a general way we know what must be done; we know that the approach cannot rest on moral persuasion, but must be based mainly on self-interest. We also know that some people cannot understand self-interest until they are confronted with a crisis. If this is what has to be, then we should have no hesitation in creating a crisis.

Let us take the building trades unions and some other craft unions. They are the main barriers to the upgrading of Negro workers. Here it is not just a problem of bad union leadership. Many of the rank and file also believe that Negroes in apprenticeship training and as journeymen will constitute a threat to their jobs. In some circumstances, they must be shown that when they fail to fight for their black brothers, this is the most dangerous threat to their jobs and wage standards.

The Negro masses are restless. In order to keep alive lines of coalition with their white brothers, they have had to concede most often; they have had to remain silent about discrimination in the interest of trade union unity. For forty years or more the ruling class has not been able to play black and white against each other in strike struggles. But this reservoir of good will for the trade unions is drying up and unless some radical changes take place, the bosses may succeed in doing what they did during and after World War I, when they brought Negroes in from the plantations to break strikes. The large number of Negroes who are unemployed and underemployed, as well as the thousands of displaced agricultural workers in the South, provide fertile ground for such developments today. We are not arguing for this line of approach, but we must face realities even though they are sometimes distasteful.

Thus, one of the chief ideological weapons for bringing white skilled workers to understand where their real interests lie, is to make them aware of the danger that the bosses may use differences between black and white workers to destroy unions altogether. White Americans in general and white workers in particular must also come to understand that the growing attack against the Negro in the ghettos should be a warning signal to them, too. The bell also tolls for them. If the government and ultra-Right forces succeed in creating a race war in the country the aftermath could well be a police state in which no one would have any rights, and the AFL-CIO could be replaced by a fascist labor front.

We should discuss at this conference what we can do to reverse the present trends in the building trades unions. We should also discuss the question of how to develop a drive to organize the unorganized workers in the service industries, both in the South and in the North. It is my firm opinion that we can reverse some of the current trends toward disunity if such drives are organized among the poorest strata of the workers, both black and white.

When we built unity between black and white workers in the 1930s, we didn't start with the highly-paid skilled workers in the craft unions. In most cases we had to fight them with other unions, including some all-Negro unions. Our starting point was the unemployed, later the independent unions and still later the birth of the CIO. Perhaps some of the experience of that period could be useful in helping to chart a course today.

In regard to the freedom movement, the chief task and vanguard role of the Party, as expressed primarily by black Communists, must be to introduce a class content into the present wave of black nationalism. We must fight against all separatist tendencies as self-defeating. We must do so while respecting the fears black people have of being assimilated by whites. We must fight for full power in the ghettos while struggling against tendencies to go overboard in some situations.

Lately, some discussion has developed about what strata of the Negro people we base ourselves on. Inasmuch as ours is a working-class Party, our main orientation must be to work among black workers. However, concentration on the working class does not negate working closely with other strata of the Negro people. Our object should be to show these other strata why it is so vital for the whole movement to have black workers involved substantially in all struggles.

There are those in our ranks who pull in different directions with regard to the various trends within the movement. What should be our position? First, we still regard the Negro movement as an all-class movement. Hence we are interested at all times in finding common denominators which can throw the weight of the whole movement in a given direction. Occasionally an issue comes along that makes it possible to do just that. But more often the movement is beset with sharp cleavages and is split into "conservatives," "moderates" and "young militants," and must seek to reduce the influence of the conservative element.

We see positive strength in both the moderates and the young black militants. Some among us downgrade the young militants and gravitate more toward the middle or moderate forces. There should be no such gravitational pulls. Each group has its role to play. Of these young people, no matter how much we may disagree with this or that tactic, we can say no less than Robert Weaver, now a part of the establishment and certainly no radical, said at the Urban League convention last year:

> Negro youth can be and has been constructive and effective in its protest. ... The Negro protest might well have never gotten off the ground had it not been for them. ... Thus, I do not ignore the angry words of the new militants, for their tone, their demands, their challenge...their repudiation of middle class behavior are real and basic.

Both of these currents, expressing themselves around the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality, represent the hard core of the protest movement. Unity among these groups on most questions is possible and necessary. Any one of them, taken by itself, does not have the necessary striking power to isolate the conservatives and their influence.

Of course, there are times when the action of one group inspires or prods another into motion. And most of the time the initiative comes from the youth. This is only natural. However, in the long run, combined efforts of all these forces are needed to make a meaningful contribution. And if in the near future the black workers come into sharper focus, the contributions of all will be enlarged.

There are times when we as Communists will have to take issue with one or another action by this or that leader, this or that organization. But when we do, we must not underestimate the positive qualities of both the Left and center forces. Instead, we need a criterion to distinguish who is Left and who is center. In all of these organizations there are people who see the necessity for a change in the system, and the trend is growing.

The growth of this anti-capitalist sentiment is laying the foundation for a radical shift to the Left by all of these forces. In such circumstances, I foresee the possibility of building our Party once again as an influential force.

This conference should also discuss the question of why so few young militant Negroes are joining our ranks. We should also discuss the kind of house-cleaning we need to do to attract and hold them.

In closing, let me say that notwithstanding the great difficulties, we have a rendezvous with destiny. I am confident that we and the American people will find the common path pointed out by Professor Melman. We will unite the pro-democratic forces of our country. Whites will overcome their prejudices, not because they love the Negro, but basically, I believe, because they love themselves.

Wherever there is a white bandit who attacks Negroes, white Communists will jump at his throat; wherever black people, out of frustration or other reasons, follow a no-win policy, black Communists will help them find their way.

Together, black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in our society. Eventually we will build a country of freedom for all--a socialist America.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

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b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," BuFile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original of the documents is enclosed.

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54 DEC 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
November 20, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 20, 1967, made available the following letter dated November 13, 1967, together with the two enclosures referred to in the letter:

CONFIDENTIAL

Class. 1
Excl. 2 [illegible]
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declassification

100-442529 Enc. 24

Nov. 13, 1967

TO ALL DISTRICTS

Dear Comrades:

We are enclosing, as well as sending under separate cover, material from the conference on New Stages in the Struggle for Negro Freedom.

Please arrange that the extra copies you receive should be given to participants in the conference from your district.

The main report by Claude Lightfoot is now in the printshop and should be available to send to you within a week to 10 days. Some proposals for its utilization within the Party as well as in the mass movements will be sent you within a short time. In the meantime you can place initial orders with New Outlook distributors.

Comradely yours,

National Org. Department

CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY & TACTICS IN THE NEW STAGE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION
(October 14-15, 1967)

Report of Panel on Work in the White Community (Approved by the Conference)

Summary of Proposals:

Introduction:

We are living in a period of great opportunities, but one fraught with great dangers. On the one hand, large sections of every major white community today are puzzled and concerned about what is happening now in America and what the future will bring. This concern arises not from a sudden ideological elevation of class conscious understanding, but rather for the most part has developed out of a new awareness of self-interest. Indicative of this development is the significant support for Negro candidates in some white communities.

On the other hand, however, the current period is pregnant with serious dangers of racial conflict and further disintegration of relations between white and black workers. The forces of reaction and racism have acclerated their campaign to promote fear and hysteria in already tense and confused white communities.

Broad areas of common concern exist between Negroes and whites. Any serious progress in any of these areas depends upon mutual struggle and unified actions. For instance, the trade union movement must be made to see that in many cases its very existence and its entire future depends upon a forthright and unambiguous fight in behalf of the Negro people; urban dwellers must be made aware that the future of our cities, arresting and reversing the decay of our urban centers, depends upon a reordering of national priorities, and that the interests of whites are one with Negroes in this struggle.

For our Party the present period offers a most serious challenge, one which can and must be met. To fulfill our responsibilities, however, we will have to make significant changes, and in this respect the role of white Communists in their communities becomes central.

I. To fulfill our role in leading this struggle the Party must undertake an intense and thorough ideological campaign in our own ranks.

We must seek to equip our members to act as initiators of struggle in every aspect of their lives--on the job, in their unions, in their neighborhoods, and social organizations. We must struggle to overcome all weaknesses which exist in our ranks on the question of white chauvinism and subtler forms of paternalism. Our goal must be to re-establish the basis for courageous action on the part of every member, not just in word, but in deed. We must become the initiators of mass struggles wherever we are.

2. An indispensable part of our work must be full and effective use of all available literature. But in addition to existing and regular publication of pamphlets and other materials, the Party should produce a new popular mass pamphlet or brochure dealing with the major issues facing the white community. This educational piece should be written in popular language for free mass distribution by every Party club, and should deal substantively with commonly held misconceptions and backward attitudes found among many white people. It should put forward avenues for building truly honest Negro-white unity on the basis of the self-interest of white working people.

3. On the national level a form must be utilized for coordination of national programs and through which black and white people can function together on the basis of true equality and mutual respect. Organizations such as ADA, CORE, etc. which at one time reflected a lower stage of development, no longer fully and adequately fulfill this role. There are today thousands of white people who at one time actively contributed to progressive activity, and who today are without such a form for their participation. NCNP and other organizations should be considered as

potential avenues for such participation.

A national defense organization such as the Civil Rights Congress of an earlier period, appears to be lacking today. We ought to give serious attention to building such an organization based on contemporary relations.

4. A crucial element of our work must be to open a second front in the anti-war movement. We must show predominantly white peace groups that the only basis of healthy black-white unity must be grounded in their making the struggle for Black Liberation as much a part of peace work as the issues of peace are today for the Black Liberation movement. This requires that we show arenas of common concern, like the issue of police brutality, and rally the anti-war movement to activity in defense of Negro rights.

5. The MFDP challenge to the Democratic Convention should be made a central national issue of struggle. Support for the challenge should be built in every community, both within and outside the Democratic party structure. Resolutions of support should be developed at each state Democratic convention. In addition, this activity should be utilized as a part of our campaign to urge Negro candidates to run wherever possible for Congressional and other positions.

6. A central arena for building black-white unity must be in our trade union work. The Party must take steps now in every district to select a plant, shop, or industry in which we take the lead in organizing the unorganized. There is no area of the country in which unorganized shops do not exist where Negroes, whites and other minority group peoples work side by side under the worst conditions.

Such a campaign on our part will also serve to revitalize the trade union movement while placing the question of a massive organizing drive in the South before every union for immediate action.

7. We must single out the building trades as a special area for a battle to open union ranks to all minority groups, breaking the tokenist policies of most unions in the crafts. Compensatory job-training and apprenticeship programs should be included as essential to any meaningful steps to be taken by such unions. We refer these proposals to the Trade Union Commission for detailed development and suggest that one union, such as the Plumbers, be selected for initial concentration.

8. The Party should place itself in the forefront of the battle to defend Rap Brown, the Fort Hood Three, Ron Lockman, the RAM group, and others who have been subject to frame-up prosecutions. We call for an immediate campaign in our press and the setting of control tasks for every club with a plan of check-up. This campaign must not be limited to fund-raising within the Party itself, but rather should be taken by the Party into every mass organization and the general community for attention.

9. An integral part of our Party activity on these issues must be the proper use and role of our press. The Worker and progressive nationality papers must make these issues much more fully a fundamental part of their coverage; they should serve as organs of education and agitation, and must be used by our Party as indispensable tools in our mass work. From a partisan working-class standpoint we must not fear to be publicly critical of liberals, trade unions and others when necessary in combatting racism and subtler forms of chauvinism, including in the progressive movements.

10. Special attention should be given to our work among nationality groups, and notably in our work among youth in this field. Our effort in Jewish community work must be reshaped for a major campaign against racism at all levels. All too often our Party has narrowly seen this work as properly only for our older comrades. Such an emphasis is one-sided and narrow; our youth must be mobilized to enter this field as well.

11. In white community work a campaign should be initiated around the theme of "to save our cities." This campaign offers a common ground for self-interest organization which can serve as a broad base for developing Negro-white unity. The question of re-ordering national priorities to deal with urban development, taxes,

housing, community control, education, and transportation is central to this battle.

To make such a program meaningful, the Party must take this campaign into every neighborhood, mass organization, church and social group, etc. We must expose and combat the attempt of the ultra-Right to make demagogic use of these issues.

12. An integral part of the campaign for Negro-white unity and central to the struggle against racism in white communities is a fight to guarantee the defeat of Wallace in the '68 elections. We must take every step necessary to guarantee that Wallace and his supporters are isolated in every community and expose the racist, anti-union, anti-Communist nature of his appeal.

13. Students and the academic and intellectual community must play no small role in this struggle. A major battlefield against racism are the campuses and elementary and secondary schools of our country. A fight must be initiated in every school system and on every campus to guarantee open admissions policies, compensatory schooling, special scholarships, integrated teaching staffs, curriculum dealing with Negro and Labor history, and the elevation of minority group educators to positions of policy-making and authority at every level.

14. Our policy of industrial concentration has special significance for the struggle in the white community. If a breakthrough can be made in auto, steel, transportation, etc. among white workers on the special needs of Negro workers on the job and in their fullest voice in union policy-making, then these workers and unions can become a powerful lever to move the whole trade union movement and white working masses generally. Since these industries now have such a large proportion of black workers, such a breakthrough is both more necessary and possible.

In this respect we must make a special study with respect to the "industrial suburb," as a means by which Negroes are deprived of opportunities to enter the fields in which meaningful jobs are available.

Conclusion:

This report outlines only our initial tasks. It should serve as a basis in every district for immediate attention to the responsibility of our Party to make the fight against racism a fundamental and central part of our work in every field.

It is the feeling of this workshop that the Party should consider special conferences to further develop our work in this field.

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The Afro-American in the Arts Today

By Douglass Archer

The characteristic perception of the Afro-American in the arts today is his realization that he is on the eve of a great fertile and revolutionary period. This awareness permeates every section of the arts where Blacks are creating. It is the subject of numerous conversations, debates, meetings and conferences. At least, in the case of Black writers, the most articulate body in the arts, a conscious character and direction is being developed for a new and powerful Afro-American renaissance. It is the content of that imminent renaissance and how some of us in this room may help influence it that I will talk about today.

Just to refresh our memories, there have been two great periods in the development of the Black artist in the U.S. One was during the Negro literary Renaissance period of the 1920's when white patrons helped bring forth giants like Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, Alain Locke, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, to name a few.

This Renaissance was centered in Harlem and concentrated on the thrust of the "New Negro," on historical themes, on an interest in Africa, on some symbolism and racial pride. Black But Beautiful was a main theme. In their poetry and novels the writers of this period broke with the polite mannerisms of past pioneers like Charles Chestnutt and expressed themselves in earthy and realistic terms.

The second surge forward came, after a short fallow period, during the days of the depression when the government acted as an art patron through the WPA. It was from this period, leading into the forties, that writers like Richard Wright, and again Langston Hughes, Willard Motley, Chester Himes, Roi Ottley, the young Lofton Mitchell, Alice Childress and others came forth. Though it centered in New York and Chicago this development was on a national scale. And the content of many of the works then changed from an emphasis on Africa or "Black But Beautiful" to a <u>new</u> interest in the history of the Negro people and a portrayal of their social and economic problems.

During the witchhunts of the Communists in the fifties, every level of society was affected and the arts-for-arts sake fad which pushed forward during that time, with few exceptions, affected black writers and artists. Ralph Ellison and his thinly veiled anti-communist novel, "The Invisible Man" was the Negro literary lion of the hour and many formerly outspoken black writers and artists kept silent or busied themselves with teaching or compiling anthologies.

The Negro Liberation struggle in the South soon burst forth upon the consciousness of the nation. It swept up many of the writers and artists who first spoke out during the beginning of the fifties like John O. Killens, Lofton Mitchell, William Branch, John A. Williams, Ossie Davis, and others who came later like Lerone Bennet Jr., William Denby, Lorraine Hansberry and James Baldwin. A whole new school of young writers emerged during this time of struggle in the North and South - a time which ushered in simultaneously, the freedom demands of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In literature artists like Douglass Turner Ward emerged. Willia, Melvin Kelly, Le Roi Jones, Ron Milner, Rosa Guy, Calvin Hernton, Lennox Raphael, Tom Dent and John O'Neal of the Free Southern Theater, only to name a few.

And the main characteristic of the thinking of all of these writers, like the mainstream of Afro-American art today, is that its main impulse is anti-war and coincides with the world revolutionary impulse. To paraphrase John O. Killens, there is the general recognition among them that the Afro-American revolt is part and parcel of the world-wide freedom struggle. Both Killens and this speaker have reached this same conclusion based upon the findings and conclusions from National Conferences of Afro-American writers and artists held in the past three years in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, at California and at Fiske University. The majority of writers who attend these conferences or who can be reached at local gatherings are concerned with depicting life as non-whites know it, none other than a continuous battle against exploitation, misery, hunger and color prejudice. They are conscious of race, that "It's Beautiful to be Black," and are seeking a new esthetic by delving into their past. They embrace their African roots in an attempt to understand the present and build for the future. They are fired with creating a full-fledged black hero who can break thru the white myths and chauvinisms that hides the black man from himself. Like the

folktale tellers of the past, they aim to create a John Henry type hero who will tackle U.S. automation like John Henry did in the day of the steam drill. They are concerned with the forces that make the Afro-American different culturally and otherwise - but yet still an American. Their perspective of society is critical. They are turned off by the vast senseless social order which degrades blacks and dehumanizes whites. They see the present American society as producing the conditions which distort and destroy human relationships. They deplore anti-communism. They are concerned with changing the concepts of language and ask why are there 60 negative connotations to the word "black" in Rogets Thesaurus and about four for "white."

Here is an example of the thinking of a group of Afro-American artists from Chicago who formed themselves in the Chicago Organization for Black American Culture. Dozens of similarly oriented organizations have mushroomed throughout the nation.

"Our aim," they said "is to invest our works with the essence of our unique experience, calling upon our past history, from the shores of Africa to the West Indies, and in this hostile land. We are dedicated to arousing the energies of black people to an appreciation of themselves and their human possibilities. We will work toward the ultimate goal of bringing the black community indigenous art forms which reflect and clarify the black experience in America. To reflect the richness, depth and variety of Black History, its achievements and its possibilities for creativity we must find a new esthetic that which corresponds to our lives. It must have elements based on the man in the gutter and it must speak to him."

But there is a need, Langston Hughes once said, to do this in a balanced way, "to discover the human condition," said Saunders Redding, "without the preoccupation of repossessing a heritage that can distort reality. Nor make heroes out of heels." John Clarke of Freedomways says, "We must draw upon the universal values in the Negroes' experience just as Sean O'Casey and Sholem Aleichem drew upon the universal values in the experiences of the Irish and Jews. The next stage of Negro writing must not be a celebration of oppression but a celebration of survival in spite of it."

"Africa I have kept your memory Africa
You are inside me
Like the splinter in the wound
Like a guardian fetish in the center of the village

"Make me the stone in your sling
Make my mouth the lips of your wound
Make my knees the broken pillars of your abasement

And yet
I want to be of your race alone workers
peasants of all lands
uncountable nation in capitalist slavery
destiny ranges us shoulder to shoulder
repudiating the ancient maledictions of blood taboos

As the contradiction among features
Creates the harmony of the face
We proclaim the oneness of the suffering
and the revolt
of all peoples on all the face of the earth
And we mix the mortar of the age of brotherhood
Out of the dust of idols."

This was said by Jacques Roumain, a French-speaking black. And the words of Richard Wright are still true for today when he says: "This dramatic Marxist vision when consciously grasped endows the writer with a sense of dignity which no other vision can give. Ultimately, it restores to the writer his lost heritage, that is, his role as a creator of the world in which he lives, and as a creator of himself." I'm indicating that the new trend, among Afro-American artists, to look black arms hurts neither a black or a white. Joseph Papp has been a pioneer in welcoming Afro-Americans in his New York Shakespeare Festival, casting them in all sorts of roles. But Broadway hasn't followed suit.

Seeking to get around these difficulties, Harry Belafonte is expanding his production company. He plans to produce plays on and off Broadway, based on Afro-American life. He is also setting up a foundation to give grants to Afro-American writers. Sidney Poitier is also planning to start a company. Bill Cosby of "I Spy" has started a motion picture production company. Tom Dent's Free Southern Theater has performed throughout the South. But the most interesting development for Afro-American actors and playwrights was the Ford Foundation grant, rumored at 1.8 million dollars that was awarded Dough Turner's and Bobby Hook's Negro Ensemble Theater. The theater will train and provide a home for Afro-American theatrical talents on all levels. Another development was Roger Furman's Harlem-based New Heritage Theater and Ron Milner, last week opened a play in Harlem's New Lafayette Theater. While the Greenwich Theater, which has always been hospitable to black playwrights will present two plays by the Nigerian dramatist Wole Soyinka. Needless to say, again, the problem facing many Afro-American playwrights is the problem of content, how best to reflect the spirit of these times, whether to concentrate on Negro themes, or venture like Lorraine Hansberry, in "The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window," to help illuminate the human condition. Some of the more advanced thinking playwrights believe that both should be done.

A main point cropping up at discussions of black artists is whether or not to accept government funding of projected theater ensembles, writers' groups or jazz workshops. Alice Childress and others say, definitely, yes. William Melvin Kelly warns that a man will then not be able to tell it like it is. Nevertheless, there is a growing trend to accept such funds and determination to keep the relationship between government and artist similar to that between the British government and British writers. There is virtually no censorship of government-funded creative works by Britons. American artists will have to fight for a similar relationship.

In the dance world Afro-Americans are making a fantastic mark. True, just a few, like Arthur Mitchell are dancing in major classical ballet. But others like Alvin Ailey, Donald McQuale, Carmen De Lavallade and more have created a completely new dance, based on African, jazz and modern themes. Some good things are happening in opera. In the cinema, Afro-Americans are receiving better roles and receiving Oscars, although the screen is dominated by Sidney Poitier. And no black woman has yet to overcome Hollywood's siren roles.

Perhaps the Afro-American's most vital and oppressed art form today is jazz. In many international circles jazz is known as North America's only original contribution to world culture. Yet, New York City, the reputed cultural capital of the West, is glutted with unemployed black jazz musicians. Part of the reason is that in these searing sixties, the general mood has caused a revolution in the concept of jazz playing. Many of the younger jazzmen are political in their thinking and assert that their new sound is an expression which approximates the experience of blacks in the city ghettos. Their music is marked by an emphasis on improvisations, contrasts of rhythms and sound rather than on melodic invention. And it reflects, they say, the full emotional range of blacks fighting for their freedom today. It also reflects an interest in the rhythms of Africa - the roots from which this music springs. A few of these musicians are conservatory-trained, like Cecil Taylor, Archie Shepp and Charlie Mingus. Their music reflects not only the souls of black folk but the influence of internationalist classicists like Sergei Prokofiev, Bela Bartok and Igor Stravinsky. Several musicians have banded into guilds, like the now defunct Jazz Composers' Guild, which attempted to break through the walls built by the critics, the nighclub and recording establishments, to keep this new sound out.

Black photographers face a similar situation. Mostly social conscious, they find scant markets for their works and have formed several photography guilds to force breakthroughs. Or they work in the anti-poverty program. Black painters and graphic artists are faring better these days due to the power of the guilds they have formed.

The overall character of the trend in art by Afro-Americans today is social conscious and conscious of blackness. As I have mentioned the debates indicate that concurrent with this new awareness, there is a tendency toward an exclusiveness or nationalism, if you will. But it is a tendency in flux that could in swift time be directed back of the nationwide fight for freedom and peace. One of the ways to get this ball rolling, in my opinion, is to convince leading black artists like Ossie Davis, John O. Killens, Ruby Dee, etc. to call for a National Conference of Afro-American Artists. This conference could concern itself with the financial and social problems black artists face in the nation. It could attempt to indicate an approach in the black

arts to the social and economic problems that Afro-American as well as whites in the nation face in general. It could call for greater ties with African artists, exchange of shows, writings, etc. It could call for a WPA type program to bring the arts into ghetto communities. It could call for cultural centers and complexes in the Harlems of the nation, which would serve as a training ground for Afro-Americans, to emerge in the mainstream of American culture. It could serve as an employment, dramatic and teaching center for unemployed Afro-American artists. It should become the first step in a call for a massive beautification building project in the nation's ghettos. Literary collections, like the Schomburg in Harlem, which is in danger of being shut down, should be absorbed by such a project and its library expanded to contain a complete music library of Negro and African music.

I am sorry that the cultural panel did not meet yesterday since there are other areas in American culture that blacks as well as whites feel needs to be improved. Panel discussion would have amplified my report.

Though there has been some improvement in the classical symphonic field and there are blacks in some of the major orchestras of the nation, it is still token. And it's not just because blacks can't get into the conservatories easily. The amount of black conductors can be counted on one hand. Dean Dixon, a veteran in the same rank as George Szell, Leonard Bernstein and Eric Leinsdorf, is still an expatriate, who leads the major orchestras of Europe. Happily, there is one young Negro conductor from California. He is actually employed as an Assistant. But from time to time, if you can afford the ticket, you may see him leading an actual orchestra.

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I do think that a National Conference of Afro-American Artists can begin to set the wheels in motion that will start some of the changes that many black artists agree is necessary <u>NOW</u>.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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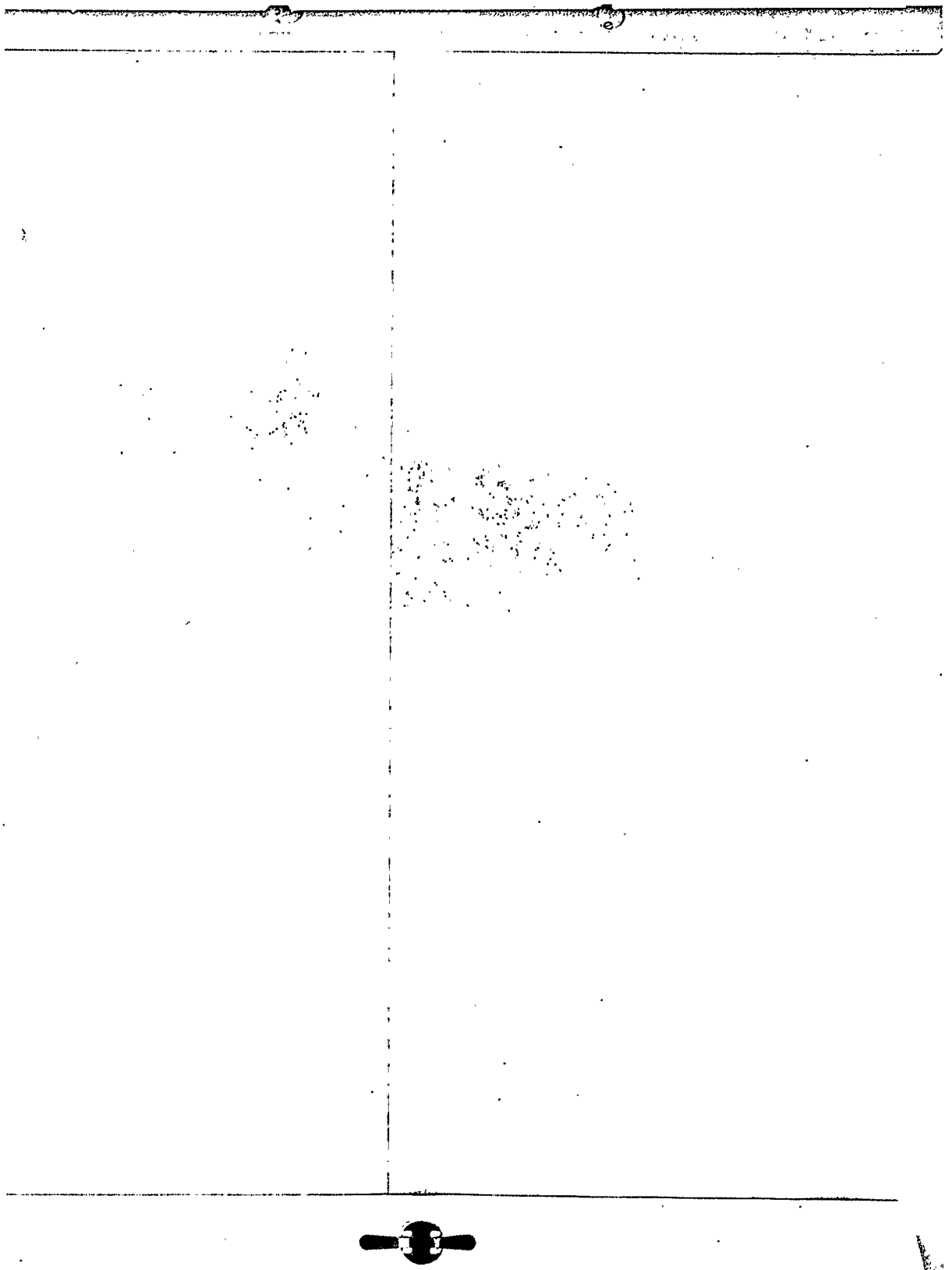

100-442529-2434

3 ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (100-442529)

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OO: New York

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224

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 2434

Nov. 13, 1967

TO ALL DISTRICTS

Dear Comrades:

We are enclosing, as well as sending under separate cover, material from the conference on New Stages in the Struggle for Negro Freedom.

Please arrange that the extra copies you receive should be given to participants in the conference from your district.

The main report by Claude Lightfoot is now in the printshop and should be available to send to you within a week to 10 days. Some proposals for its utilization within the Party as well as in the mass movements will be sent you within a short time. In the meantime you can place initial orders with New Outlook distributors.

Comradely yours,

National Org. Department

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The Afro-American in the Arts Today

By Douglass Archer

The characteristic perception of the Afro-American in the arts today is his realization that he is on the eve of a great fertile and revolutionary period. This awareness permeates every section of the arts where Blacks are creating. It is the subject of numerous conversations, debates, meetings and conferences. At least, in the case of Black writers, the most articulate body in the arts, a conscious character and direction is being developed for a new and powerful Afro-American renaissance. It is the content of that imminent renaissance and how some of us in this room may help influence it that I will talk about today.

Just to refresh our memories, there have been two great periods in the development of the Black artist in the U.S. One was during the Negro literary Renaissance period of the 1920's when white patrons helped bring forth giants like Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, Alain Locke, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, to name a few.

This Renaissance was centered in Harlem and concentrated on the thrust of the "New Negro," on historical themes, on an interest in Africa, on some symbolism and racial pride. Black But Beautiful was a main theme. In their poetry and novels the writers of this period broke with the polite mannerisms of past pioneers like Charles Chestnutt and expressed themselves in earthy and realistic terms.

The second surge forward came, after a short fallow period, during the days of the depression when the government acted as an art patron through the WPA. It was from this period, leading into the forties, that writers like Richard Wright, and again Langston Hughes, Willard Motley, Chester Himes, Roi Ottley, the young Lofton Mitchell, Alice Childress and others came forth. Though it centered in New York and Chicago this development was on a national scale. And the content of many of the works then changed from an emphasis on Africa or "Black But Beautiful" to a new interest in the history of the Negro people and a portrayal of their social and economic problems.

During the wtichhunts of the Communists in the fifties, every level of society was affected and the arts-for-arts sake fad which pushed forward during that time, with few exceptions, affected black writers and artists. Ralph Ellison and his thinly veiled anti-communist novel, "The Invisible Man" was the Negro literary lion of the hour and many formerly outspoken black writers and artists kept silent or busied themselves with teaching or compiling anthologies.

The Negro Liberation struggle in the South soon burst forth upon the consciousness of the nation. It swept up many of the writers and artists who first spoke out during the beginning of the fifties like John O. Killens, Lofton Mitchell, William Branch, John A. Williams, Ossie Davis, and others who came later like Lerone Bennet Jr., William Denby, Lorraine Hansberry and James Baldwin. A whole new school of young writers emerged during this time of struggle in the North and South - a time which ushered in simultaneously, the freedom demands of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In literature artists like Douglass Turner Ward emerged. Willia, Melvin Kelly, Le Roi Jones, Ron Milner, Rosa Guy, Calvin Hernton, Lennox Raphael, Tom Dent and John O'Neal of the Free Southern Theater, only to name a few.

And the main characteristic of the thinking of all of these writers, like the mainstream of Afro-American art today, is that its main impulse is anti-war and coincides with the world revolutionary impulse. To paraphrase John O. Killens, there is the general recognition among them that the Afro-American revolt is part and parcel of the world-wide freedom struggle. Both Killens and this speaker have reached this same conclusion based upon the findings and conclusions from National Conferences of Afro-American writers and artists held in the past three years in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, at California and at Fiske University. The majority of writers who attend these conferences or who can be reached at local gatherings are concerned with depicting life as non-whites know it, none other than a continuous battle against exploitation, misery, hunger and color prejudice. They are conscious of race, that "It's Beautiful to be Black," and are seeking a new esthetic by delving into their past. They embrace their African roots in an attempt to understand the present and build for the future. They are fired with creating a full-fledged black hero who can break thru the white myths and chauvinisms that hides the black man from himself. Like the

folktale tellers of the past, they aim to create a John Henry type hero who will tackle U.S. automation like John Henry did in the day of the steam drill. They are concerned with the forces that make the Afro-American different culturally and otherwise - but yet still an American. Their perspective of society is critical. They are turned off by the vast senseless social order which degrades blacks and dehumanizes whites. They see the present American society as producing the conditions which distort and destroy human relationships. They deplore anti-communism. They are concerned with changing the concepts of language and ask why are there 60 negative connotations to the word "black" in Rogets Thesaurus and about four for "white."

Here is an example of the thinking of a group of Afro-American artists from Chicago who formed themselves in the Chicago Organization for Black American Culture. Dozens of similarly oriented organizations have mushroomed throughout the nation.

"Our aim," they said "is to invest our works with the essence of our unique experience, calling upon our past history, from the shores of Africa to the West Indies, and in this hostile land. We are dedicated to arousing the energies of black people to an appreciation of themselves and their human possibilities. We will work toward the ultimate goal of bringing the black community indigenous art forms which reflect and clarify the black experience in America. To reflect the richness, depth and variety of Black History, its achievements and its possibilities for creativity we must find a new esthetic that which corresponds to our lives. It must have elements based on the man in the gutter and it must speak to him."

But there is a need, Langston Hughes once said, to do this in a balanced way, "to discover the human condition," said Saunders Redding, "without the preoccupation of repossessing a heritage that can distort reality. Nor make heroes out of heels." John Clarke of Freedomways says, "We must draw upon the universal values in the Negroes' experience just as Sean O'Casey and Sholem Aleichem drew upon the universal values in the experiences of the Irish and Jews. The next stage of Negro writing must not be a celebration of oppression but a celebration of survival in spite of it."

"Africa I have kept your memory Africa
You are inside me
Like the splinter in the wound
Like a guardian fetish in the center of the village

"Make me the stone in your sling
Make my mouth the lips of your wound
Make my knees the broken pillars of your abasement

And yet
I want to be of your race alone workers
peasants of all lands
uncountable nation in capitalist slavery
destiny ranges us shoulder to shoulder
repudiating the ancient maledictions of blood taboos

As the contradiction among features
Creates the harmony of the face
We proclaim the oneness of the suffering
and the revolt
of all peoples on all the face of the earth
And we mix the mortar of the age of brotherhood
Out of the dust of idols."

This was said by Jacques Roumain, a French-speaking black. And the words of Richard Wright are still true for today when he says: "This dramatic Marxist vision when consciously grasped endows the writer with a sense of dignity which no other vision can give. Ultimately, it restores to the writer his lost heritage, that is, his role as a creator of the world in which he lives, and as a creator of himself." I'm indicating that the new trend, among Afro-American artists, to lock black arms hurts neither a black or a white. Joseph Papp has been a pioneer in welcoming Afro-Americans in his New York Shakespeare Festival, casting them in all sorts of roles. But Broadway hasn't followed suit.

Seeking to get around these difficulties, Harry Belafonte is expanding his production company. He plans to produce plays on and off Broadway, based on Afro-American life. He is also setting up a foundation to give grants to Afro-American writers. Sidney Poitier is also planning to start a company. Bill Cosby of "I Spy" has started a motion picture production company. Tom Dent's Free Southern Theater has performed throughout the South. But the most interesting development for Afro-American actors and playwrights was the Ford Foundation grant, rumored at 1.8 million dollars that was awarded Dough Turner's and Bobby Hook's Negro Ensemble Theater. The theater will train and provide a home for Afro-American theatrical talents on all levels. Another development was Roger Furman's Harlem-based New Heritage Theater and Ron Milner, last week opened a play in Harlem's New Lafayette Theater. While the Greenwich Theater, which has always been hospitable to black playwrights will present two plays by the Nigerian dramatist Wole Soyinka. Needless to say, again, the problem facing many Afro-American playwrights is the problem of content, how best to reflect the spirit of these times, whether to concentrate on Negro themes, or venture like Lorraine Hansberry, in "The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window," to help illuminate the human condition. Some of the more advanced thinking playwrights believe that both should be done.

A main point cropping up at discussions of black artists is whether or not to accept government funding of projected theater ensembles, writers' groups or jazz workshops. Alice Childress and others say, definitely, yes. William Melvin Kelly warns that a man will then not be able to tell it like it is. Nevertheless, there is a growing trend to accept such funds and determination to keep the relationship between government and artist similar to that between the British government and British writers. There is virtually no censorship of government-funded creative works by Britons. American artists will have to fight for a similar relationship.

In the dance world Afro-Americans are making a fantastic mark. True, just a few, like Arthur Mitchell are dancing in major classical ballet. But others like Alvin Ailey, Donald McQuale, Carmen De Lavallade and more have created a completely new dance, based on African, jazz and modern themes. Some good things are happening in opera. In the cinema, Afro-Americans are receiving better roles and receiving Oscars, although the screen is dominated by Sidney Poitier. And no black woman has yet to overcome Hollywood's siren roles.

Perhaps the Afro-American's most vital and oppressed art form today is jazz. In many international circles jazz is known as North America's only original contribution to world culture. Yet, New York City, the reputed cultural capital of the West, is glutted with unemployed black jazz musicians. Part of the reason is that in these searing sixties, the general mood has caused a revolution in the concept of jazz playing. Many of the younger jazzmen are political in their thinking and assert that their new sound is an expression which approximates the experience of blacks in the city ghettos. Their music is marked by an emphasis on improvisations, contrasts of rhythms and sound rather than on melodic invention. And it reflects, they say, the full emotional range of blacks fighting for their freedom today. It also reflects an interest in the rhythms of Africa - the roots from which this music springs. A few of these musicians are conservatory-trained, like Cecil Taylor, Archie Shepp and Charlie Mingus. Their music reflects not only the souls of black folk but the influence of internationalist classicists like Sergei Prokofiev, Bela Bartok and Igor Stravinsky. Several musicians have banded into guilds, like the now defunct Jazz Composers' Guild, which attempted to break through the walls built by the critics, the nighclub and recording establishments, to keep this new sound out.

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100-442529-

CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY & TACTICS IN THE NEW STAGE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION
(October 14-15, 1967)

Report of Panel on Work in the White Community (Approved by the Conference)

Summary of Proposals:

Introduction:

We are living in a period of great opportunities, but one fraught with great dangers. On the one hand, large sections of every major white community today are puzzled and concerned about what is happening now in America and what the future will bring. This concern arises not from a sudden ideological elevation of class conscious understanding, but rather for the most part has developed out of a new awareness of self-interest. Indicative of this development is the significant support for Negro candidates in some white communities.

On the other hand, however, the current period is pregnant with serious dangers of racial conflict and further disintegration of relations between white and black workers. The forces of reaction and racism have accelerated their campaign to promote fear and hysteria in already tense and confused white communities.

Broad areas of common concern exist between Negroes and whites. Any serious progress in any of these areas depends upon mutual struggle and unified actions. For instance, the trade union movement must be made to see that in many cases its very existence and its entire future depends upon a forthright and unambiguous fight in behalf of the Negro people; urban dwellers must be made aware that the future of our cities, arresting and reversing the decay of our urban centers, depends upon a reordering of national priorities, and that the interests of whites are one with Negroes in this struggle.

For our Party the present period offers a most serious challenge, one which can and must be met. To fulfill our responsibilities, however, we will have to make significant changes, and in this respect the role of white Communists in their communities becomes central.

I. To fulfill our role in leading this struggle the Party must undertake an intense and thorough ideological campaign in our own ranks.

We must seek to equip our members to act as initiators of struggle in every aspect of their lives--on the job, in their unions, in their neighborhoods, and social organizations. We must struggle to overcome all weaknesses which exist in our ranks on the question of white chauvinism and subtler forms of paternalism. Our goal must be to re-establish the basis for courageous action on the part of every member, not just in word, but in deed. We must become the initiators of mass struggles wherever we are.

2. An indispensable part of our work must be full and effective use of all available literature. But in addition to existing and regular publication of pamphlets and other materials, the Party should produce a new popular mass pamphlet or brochure dealing with the major issues facing the white community. This educational piece should be written in popular language for free mass distribution by every Party club, and should deal substantively with commonly held misconceptions and backward attitudes found among many white people. It should put forward avenues for building truly honest Negro-white unity on the basis of the self-interest of white working people.

3. On the national level a form must be utilized for coordination of national programs and through which black and white people can function together on the basis of true equality and mutual respect. Organizations such as ADA, CORE, etc. which at one time reflected a lower stage of development, no longer fully and adequately fulfill this role. There are today thousands of white people who at one time actively contributed to progressive activity, and who today are without such a form for their participation. NCNP and other organizations should be considered as

potential avenues for such participation.

A national defense organization such as the Civil Rights Congress of an earlier period, appears to be lacking today. We ought to give serious attention to building such an organization based on contemporary relations.

4. A crucial element of our work must be to open a second front in the anti-war movement. We must show predominantly white peace groups that the only basis of healthy black-white unity must be grounded in their making the struggle for Black Liberation as much a part of peace work as the issues of peace are today for the Black Liberation movement. This requires that we show arenas of common concern, like the issue of police brutality, and rally the anti-war movement to activity in defense of Negro rights.

5. The MFDP challenge to the Democratic Convention should be made a central national issue of struggle. Support for the challenge should be built in every community, both within and outside the Democratic party structure. Resolutions of support should be developed at each state Democratic convention. In addition, this activity should be utilized as a part of our campaign to urge Negro candidates to run wherever possible for Congressional and other positions.

6. A central arena for building black-white unity must be in our trade union work. The Party must take steps now in every district to select a plant, shop, or industry in which we take the lead in organizing the unorganized. There is no area of the country in which unorganized shops do not exist where Negroes, whites and other minority group peoples work side by side under the worst conditions.

Such a campaign on our part will also serve to revitalize the trade union movement while placing the question of a massive organizing drive in the South before every union for immediate action.

7. We must single out the building trades as a special area for a battle to open union ranks to all minority groups, breaking the tokenist policies of most unions in the crafts. Compensatory job-training and apprenticeship programs should be included as essential to any meaningful steps to be taken by such unions. We refer these proposals to the Trade Union Commission for detailed development and suggest that one union, such as the Plumbers, be selected for initial concentration.

8. The Party should place itself in the forefront of the battle to defend Rap Brown, the Fort Hood Three, Ron Lockman, the RAM group, and others who have been subject to frame-up prosecutions. We call for an immediate campaign in our press and the setting of control tasks for every club with a plan of check-up. This campaign must not be limited to fund-raising within the Party itself, but rather should be taken by the Party into every mass organization and the general community for attention.

9. An integral part of our Party activity on these issues must be the proper use and role of our press. The Worker and progressive nationality papers must make these issues much more fully a fundamental part of their coverage; they should serve as organs of education and agitation, and must be used by our Party as indispensable tools in our mass work. From a partisan working-class standpoint we must not fear to be publicly critical of liberals, trade unions and others when necessary in combatting racism and subtler forms of chauvinism, including in the progressive movements.

10. Special attention should be given to our work among nationality groups, and notably in our work among youth in this field. Our effort in Jewish community work must be reshaped for a major campaign against racism at all levels. All too often our Party has narrowly seen this work as properly only for our older comrades. Such an emphasis is one-sided and narrow; our youth must be mobilized to enter this field as well.

11. In white community work a campaign should be initiated around the theme of "to save our cities." This campaign offers a common ground for self-interest organization which can serve as a broad base for developing Negro-white unity. The question of re-ordering national priorities to deal with urban development, taxes,

housing, community control, education, and transportation is central to this battle.

To make such a program meaningful, the Party must take this campaign into every neighborhood, mass organization, church and social group, etc. We must expose and combat the attempt of the ultra-Right to make demagogic use of these issues.

12. An integral part of the campaign for Negro-white unity and central to the struggle against racism in white communities is a fight to guarantee the defeat of Wallace in the '68 elections. We must take every step necessary to guarantee that Wallace and his supporters are isolated in every community and expose the racist, anti-union, anti-Communist nature of his appeal.

13. Students and the academic and intellectual community must play no small role in this struggle. A major battlefield against racism are the campuses and elementary and secondary schools of our country. A fight must be initiated in every school system and on every campus to guarantee open admissions policies, compensatory schooling, special scholarships, integrated teaching staffs, curriculum dealing with Negro and Labor history, and the elevation of minority group educators to positions of policy-making and authority at every level.

14. Our policy of industrial concentration has special significance for the struggle in the white community. If a breakthrough can be made in auto, steel, transportation, etc. among white workers on the special needs of Negro workers on the job and in their fullest voice in union policy-making, then these workers and unions can become a powerful lever to move the whole trade union movement and white working masses generally. Since these industries now have such a large proportion of black workers, such a breakthrough is both more necessary and possible.

In this respect we must make a special study with respect to the "industrial suburb," as a means by which Negroes are deprived of opportunities to enter the fields in which meaningful jobs are available.

Conclusion:

This report outlines only our initial tasks. It should serve as a basis in every district for immediate attention to the responsibility of our Party to make the fight against racism a fundamental and central part of our work in every field.

It is the feeling of this workshop that the Party should consider special conferences to further develop our work in this field.

###

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CO: New York

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The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted]

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Special Agent in Charge

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Butte, Montana, 59701
November 24, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
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A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on November 24, 1967, made available the following document:

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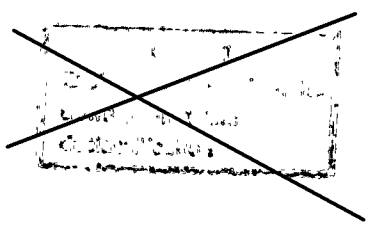

CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY & TACTICS IN THE NEW STAGE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION

Report from Panel on Techniques and Methods of Struggle
(October 15, 1967)

It was suggested that we discuss several specific questions under this general heading:

1. What is our attitude to the question of organized armed uprisings in the ghetto?

2. How do we view the problem of struggles for partial gains and their relation to reforms and revolution?

3. What are the variety of forms of struggle which can or should be used interchangeably and how do we go about changing the direction the struggle should take -- for example, the struggles against the monopolies and big business?

* * *

On the question of the use of violence in the ghetto, we as Marxists have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed to them. This right is also affirmed in the Declaration of Independence. Therefore there can be no question of the right of the black people in the U.S. to use violence to achieve change. Our estimation of when violent means are called for is determined by time, place and circumstances and our position at any given moment strives to reflect the concrete situation and conditions which prevail at that moment.

We believe that in addition to the domestic problems and the international influences which are now being exerted upon the black movement in this country, which have given rise to the new emphasis that is now being placed upon armed struggle, this development is also related to other factors.

One is the growing lack of confidence by the black people in this country in their ability to achieve meaningful change through the democratic process. There is a growing lack of confidence in the white working class to overcome racism and join with black people in the struggle for meaningful alternatives. There is a lack of an alternative program to violence being put forward by other sections of the left which is radical enough to solve the problems of the ghettos. Among the leadership of the black movement, there is a lack of sufficient class consciousness and revolutionary tactics geared to U.S. conditions.

Now we believe that the only purpose for serious armed insurrection is the seizure of political power. And if it is not for this purpose, with a good possibility of victory, then armed insurrection should not be initiated. We believe that conspiratorial, terroristic actions which are not based upon a program aimed at improving the conditions of life for the masses and which do not receive the support of the masses, are reckless, adventurous, provocative and politically irresponsible toward the people. They invite reprisals upon the black community and therefore should be rejected.

We believe that terrorism within the black community which is directed against so-called Uncle Toms or others who refuse to go along with the program, so to speak, in addition to the above, is divisive and out of place given the political conditions which prevail today and likewise should be rejected.

We believe that the question is to organize in the community, to conduct political struggle around an ideology which will isolate people who are not acting in the interests of the community.

Although we do not advocate a policy of looting and arson, we believe that the uprisings themselves did do some good in terms of dramatizing the seriousness of the problems of the ghettos, that they did get the message over to many white Americans that they too can be affected by the especially oppressive conditions

which are being heaped upon black Americans and that the uprisings did provoke some responses in governmental circles (Stokes in Cleveland and others). We agree with those who say that the strength of the uprisings, looting and burning lies in their spontaneity and that once uprisings are put on an organized basis with an identified leadership, they become something else entirely and will be understood and approached as such and will be dealt with by the ruling class and the black structure as such.

We recognize that sometimes some things are done without a greal deal of planning or talking about beforehand. For instance, trade unionists generally don't advocate sabotage or dumping of scabs, but under certain conditions of strike struggles workers react to what they believe to be in their best interests on the spot and at the moment.

Likewise, unless conditions are improved in the ghettos black people will undoubtedly continue to react to existing conditions and to instances of police harassment and brutality. If we have reason to believe that the black community is faced with the possibility of an onslaught, it is our responsibility to do anything that we can to prevent it, including going outside of that community to the white community and to the trade union movement and trying to get them to exercise the weight of their influence upon the power structure and those who will bring such a force to bear upon the black community to see to it that it does not take place.

We should do everything we can to prevent such an onslaught and preserve life within the black community.

Finally, in regard to violence, the difficult area and the legitimate one in our opinion is the area of self-defense which we support, including armed self-defense if necessary. We believe that under all circumstances the black people not only have the right but the responsibility to defend their persons, their homes and their community. And in line with this position we support the demand that black people police their own community.

The questions which must be posed always in regard to violence are:

What is the purpose of the violence? Are all the channels closed for achieving such goals through democratic or peaceful means? Against whom and what is the violence being directed? Will violence achieve the desired results? Do the masses of the people support the use of armed force as a means for redressing their grievances

As we see it today, the overwhelming majority of the American people, including the black people, are not yet convinced that the system must be changed, much less by armed force. We therefore reject today the organizing of armed uprisings in the black community.

On the second question: The relationship between partial gains, that is reforms, and revolution. We see the relationship between reform and revolution being related to organization and consciousness. We feel that reforms are important and necessary steps in the struggle for revolutionary change but in themselves are not decisive. We also recognize that quite often reforms are granted by the power structure in order to stop the movement, to blunt its direction and to dissipate the forces fighting for change. Therefore the struggle must not cease with the winning of partial gains or reforms but must continue on another and higher level, if the victory is not to be dissipated and diluted. We should attempt to draw lessons from each struggle and to follow up on each victory with demands and program which go even further towards improving the conditions of our people and to make it clear at all times that it is the popular mass struggle on the part of the people for reforms which accounts for whatever gains are won.

We therefore feel the need to establish and be guided by certain principles.

1. We should not project program only on the basis of what is felt to be what the power structure will grant at any given moment. Demands must flow out of what the community needs and this gets us into the area of radical demands today. Thus the black community is in an economic crisis and only radical demands can begin to meet its needs. We must fight for the principle that government is responsible to

provide work at union wages for all who seek it and cannot find it in private industry. While we support programs for vocational training with adequate compensation during the period of training, we must reject the concept that unless human beings are tailored to technological needs they must be dumped on the scrap heap. On the contrary, we must insist that work opportunities be tailored to meet human needs, that jobs be provided to employ the skills and capacity, limited as they might be, of those seeking work. The ghetto's need for homes, schools, hospitals and other public facilities is so enormous that any appreciable effort to meet them can create the conditions for fulfilling this demand.

Finally, on this point, we should place our emphasis on reforms that will weaken monopoly capital and effectively strengthen and expand the democratic power of our people. Public ownership of utilities, insurance, people's banks, federal farm funds and long-term low-interest loans for people's producers and consumers coops. Nationalization with guarantee of public control, with surplusses going to the people. Community control over community institutions with guarantees of community administration of federal and state funding programs.

We say that reforms are needed and necessary, first of all for the actual preservation of life itself. In many communities conditions are so urgent in the ghetto, especially in the South that the winning of a welfare case, a food grant, medical aid, can mean the difference between life and slow death. Secondly, we must fight for immediate gains and reforms because mass organization initially takes place around local issues which are viable, pressing for programs which offer realizable demands and the possibility of immediate victory. Third, the struggles around partial gains and immediate demands not only organize the people but also educate them in many ways. Victories build confidence in their ability to win and exposes those who are standing in their way.

To relate partial demands with more radical long-term demands, it is always advisable to project a program in a given area composed of several points - a multi-point program - all of which lead in the direction of a more complete solution to the problem, going from the most urgent to the most radical. In this way the people will not lose sight of the long-term goals being fought for.

Finally, when we speak of revolutionary change in the system, we repeat the point made in the Party Draft Program:

> "People are less disposed to attempt new forms of government until they are persuaded through experience that the old forms cannot right its evils. Such a realization can only come about by putting the old forms to the test, that is, by fighting for the maximum attainable within the present system. When the masses become convinced that the system is not what it is cracked up to be; that they cannot in fact exert their democratic will, then they will see the need to change the system and create one that can meet their needs."

On the third question: How do we go about changing the direction the struggle should take?

First of all, it is absolutely necessary that we be on the scene and a part of the struggle itself but that we also be there with a program. Experience has shown that it is not enough to constantly pour cold water on others' programs without offering a more viable alternative. To develop program for the black community today means that we have to develop in many cases a dual program--one which is aimed at building black control of its own community, over the institutions which operate there, and one which relates to more radical demands which must be fought for and instituted by both black and white Americans. The character of such a program must be radical.

Our main contribution in the black community today, after having injected program into the struggle, is to project a class analysis of the society in which we live and to expose the main enemy of the people, to develop a class consciousness among black working people, to develop a struggle aimed at making the democratic machinery function more effectively for the people and to fight for political representation which will be responsive to the people.

We believe that the division of black-white responsibility has to be developed and perfected, that black people will gain confidence in white people's willingness to join the struggle and overcome their racism only on the basis of actual participation in the struggle. That in order to strengthen the influence of Marxist ideas in the movement, it is necessary to develop Left forms for education and action within the black community.

New times, new issues, new methods of struggle sometimes require new forms and we should not be afraid to experiment with new forms simply because they are not traditional or have not been tested in practice. In the development of forms the intent is to bring ideological and organizational influence of our Party to bear upon the mass movement, to more effecrively participate in struggles that are already in motion, to project issues and initiate struggle not presently being conducted and to recruit more advanced, active militants into our Party.

The forms that we are proposing are both mass forms and Left forms.

1. We see the need to call together existing organizations in the black community in some form of council or congress so that they can exercise a greater collective influence upon the community as a whole by agreeing upon joint struggle around those issues on which they can agree. Example - Los Angeles. We think that the boycott - consumer, school and other forms of boycott - should be used and expanded. We should advocate work stoppages around basic issues of protest (Detroit Plan).

There is the idea of commemorating holidays of black heroes and adding more to the list: Du Bois, Davis, etc. There is the idea of black caucuses to be formed when the need arises, some on a continuing basis, others temporarily; unions, communities, conventions and conferences of mass organizations, etc.

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Support and help to build local and regional conferences of black youth to culminate in a National Youth Congress (referred to Youth Commission).

Explore possibility of supporting summer camp movement - family, young adult and teenagers.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY & TACTICS IN THE NEW STAGE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION

Report from Panel on Techniques and Methods of Struggle
(October 15, 1967)

It was suggested that we discuss several specific questions under this general heading:

1. What is our attitude to the question of organized armed uprisings in the ghetto?

2. How do we view the problem of struggles for partial gains and their relation to reforms and revolution?

3. What are the variety of forms of struggle which can or should be used interchangeably and how do we go about changing the direction the struggle should take -- for example, the struggles against the monopolies and big business?

* * *

On the question of the use of violence in the ghetto, we as Marxists have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed to them. This right is also affirmed in the Declaration of Independence. Therefore there can be no question of the right of the black people in the U.S. to use violence to achieve change. Our estimation of when violent means are called for is determined by time, place and circumstances and our position at any given moment strives to reflect the concrete situation and conditions which prevail at that moment.

We believe that in addition to the domestic problems and the international influences which are now being exerted upon the black movement in this country, which have given rise to the new emphasis that is now being placed upon armed struggle, this development is also related to other factors.

One is the growing lack of confidence by the black people in this country in their ability to achieve meaningful change through the democratic process. There is a growing lack of confidence in the white working class to overcome racism and join with black people in the struggle for meaningful alternatives. There is a lack of an alternative program to violence being put forward by other sections of the Left which is radical enough to solve the problems of the ghettos. Among the leadership of the black movement, there is a lack of sufficient class consciousness and revolutionary tactics geared to U.S. conditions.

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We believe that terrorism within the black community which is directed against so-called Uncle Toms or others who refuse to go along with the program, so to speak, in addition to the above, is divisive and out of place given the political conditions which prevail today and likewise should be rejected.

We believe that the question is to organize in the community, to conduct political struggle around an ideology which will isolate people who are not acting in the interests of the community.

Although we do not advocate a policy of looting and arson, we believe that the uprisings themselves did do some good in terms of dramatizing the seriousness of the problems of the ghettos, that they did get the message over to many white Americans that they too can be affected by the especially oppressive conditions

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which are being heaped upon black Americans and that the uprisings did provoke some responses in governmental circles (Stokes in Cleveland and others). We agree with those who say that the strength of the uprisings, looting and burning lies in their spontaneity and that once uprisings are put on an organized basis with an identified leadership, they become something else entirely and will be understood and approached as such and will be dealt with by the ruling class and the black structure as such.

We recognize that sometimes some things are done without a great deal of planning or talking about beforehand. For instance, trade unionists generally don't advocate sabotage or dumping of scabs, but under certain conditions of strike struggles workers react to what they believe to be in their best interests on the spot and at the moment.

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Finally, in regard to violence, the difficult area and the legitimate one in our opinion is the area of self-defense which we support, including armed self-defense if necessary. We believe that under all circumstances the black people not only have the right but the responsibility to defend their persons, their homes and their community. And in line with this position we support the demand that black people police their own community.

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Support and help to build local and regional conferences of black youth to culminate in a National Youth Congress (referred to Youth Commission).

Explore possibility of supporting summer camp movement - family, young adult and teenagers.

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DATE 04-17-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 11/24/67

8-29-84 8972TK/ltr
3-2-85 367HRH/ltr
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
Per release (SCLC)
David GATTUSO

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL [redacted] (Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-14-85 1678RFH
CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
Chicago file 100-41324

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C
Bufile 100-438794
Chicago file [redacted]

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11-24-87
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Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for New York and Atlanta three copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies each are also being furnished to Columbia, Detroit, Pittsburgh and Richmond.

The first source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted], who furnished information on 11/16/67. The second source is [redacted] and the third source is [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
3 - Atlanta (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Columbia (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Detroit (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encls. 3) (RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Richmond (Encls. 2) (RM)
7 - Chicago
[redacted]
1 - 157-2318 (GOLDEN FRINKS)
1 - 100-41433 (JESSE GRAY)
1 - 157-1667 (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
[redacted]

REC 16
157-2436
14 NOV 27 1967

RAC/laj
(24)

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.,
[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORW: Washington 11/28/67
DATE FORW
BY:

55 DEC 1967
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Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent in Charge LCC ATL LHM 806 PD

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CG 100-41324

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With the exception of JESSE GRAY, no effort was made to characterize the individuals mentioned in this LHM other than to identify them as members of SCLC since the Chicago Division is not in possession of information to characterize them subversively. Recipient offices should submit LHM characterizing individuals reported in attendance, if appropriate, and make reference to endorsed LHM datelined Washington, D.C. &4

LHM datelined Washington, D.C., to further protect [redacted]. &4

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dateline Washington, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. CG 100-41324 [redacted]

NOV 24 1967

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8-29-84 3-2-85 897 Classified by 36701 Declassify on: OADR Per Jolene (SCLC) DAV:d Gannon

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REP/cll

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on November 9, 1967, a meeting of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) staff workers was held at Atlanta, Georgia, and among those attending were:

Golden Frinks, West Virginia

Jesse Gray, New York City, New York

Ralph Henry, Chicago, Illinois

Hosea Williams, Atlanta, Georgia

Bob Strom, with the West Side Organization (WSO), Chicago, Illinois, a militant civil rights organization located on Chicago's west side.

Dr. Robert Greene, Professor at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

Samantha Clark, believed to be from Virginia.

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A discussion occurred concerning the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP) and the role of the "Black Caucus" group as a part of the NCNP. The pros and cons of continuing participation in these groups were discussed. The attempt by the Communist Party in Chicago to take over control of the "Black Caucus" group was discussed in depth. It was decided to resist this take over with whatever means is necessary since the activity of the Communist Party in connection with the NCNP convention in Chicago

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ENCLOSURE

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during August and September, 1967, was openly reported in the newspapers. It was agreed that difficulty could be expected in raising funds in the future if SCLC were associated with the Communist Party through mutual participation in the NCNP. It was finally decided to continue to take part in these groups, at least until after the Democratic National Convention scheduled to be held in Chicago during August, 1968.

Later the same day a group from Chicago conferred with Hosea Williams. They advised Williams of the acute shortage of funds in WSO, Chicago, and requested that the Atlanta SCLC assist in this matter. Williams replied that no additional funds were available at this time. He pointed out that the "benefit programs" featuring such nationally known entertainers as Harry Belefonte and Arethra Franklin held during October, 1967, in Chicago, Illinois, Cleveland, Ohio, and the states of California and Texas, were a financial flop and resulted in additional expenses rather than additional funds. Williams promised to furnish the Chicago group with a list of names of prospective financial contributors; however, he did not make this list immediately available.

Hosea Williams announced that only those SCLC members active in the Adult Education Program would proceed from Atlanta, Georgia, to Frogmore, South Carolina, for the conference to be held there the following week. Others present in Atlanta were instructed to return to their respective cities on November 10, 1967. Among those who proceeded to Frogmore were Dr. Robert Greene and Samantha Clark. A total of about 60 persons were to attend the meeting in Frogmore. Williams advised that another meeting at Frogmore was being scheduled for the period from November 27, 1967, through December 1, 1967. All SCLC staff members from all over the country are to be there and it is expected that several staff members will be terminated due to the lack of funds.

Concerning Jesse Gray, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been the organizer for the Harlem Region of the Communist Party (CP), but this position had been terminated in November, 1958.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE

On January 24, 1964, a third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that according to William L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District of the CP, Jesse Gray was no longer a member of the CP but is friendly to the CP. (C) (U)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-19-2018 BY [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

Date: November 29, 1967

To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

The following was furnished by sources who have furnished reliable information in the past.

The New York District of the Communist Party, USA, has set up a task force to meet in early December, 1967, to work out a plan to bring about a racially integrated work force in the building trades which will construct a New York State office building in the vicinity of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission, is expected to lead this task force.

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NOV 29 1967
COMM-FBI

Lightfoot has stated he expects to have demonstrations conducted in the vicinity of the construction site. Sources who are members of the task force have advised that there are no plans for demonstrations and believe that the only activity the Communist Party, USA, will engage in on its own will be to pass out literature at the construction site.

As soon as additional information is available, you will be advised.

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

100-442529-2487

RCP:cst
(9)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC 26

DEC 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

1 - Mr. John Doar
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division b7D

1 - Director, Naval Investigative Service 71689

NOTE:

Classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since unauthorized disclosure of this information could reveal identities of the sources [redacted] and [redacted] who are of continuing value and such revelation could result in damage to the national defense.

Data extracted from Pittsburgh airtel 11/21/67, captioned "Claude Mack Lightfoot, IS - C, National Committee," and New York airtel 11/22/67, captioned "Cirm."

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/22/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

b7D

Re Bureau airtel, 11/21/67, captioned, "CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT; IS-C".

[redacted] and [redacted] have advised that the New York District, CPUSA, has set up a task force to meet in early December, to work out a plan to help effect an integrated work force in the building trades which will construct a New York State office building in the vicinity of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT will probably head the task force. No plans have been made for any demonstrations. Informants feel the most NYD, CPUSA will do on its own will be to pass out literature.

NYO will follow through informants on task force.

1 - 904 9 HD

4 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
(1 - 100-108) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
1 - New York (100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (41)

JJK:gmd
(7)

REC 26

100-442529-

12-4

12 NOV 24 1967

. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-108-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 11/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND

~~CIRM~~
~~BuFile 100-442529~~
~~RH File 100-10310~~ -PX-

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794
RH File 100-10241 -RUC-

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URTIGH
ON 3-2-83
Per release (SCLC)
David Garrow
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [illegible]
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-28-87
54688 73514
D. M. Cornwell 8-1482
80514

Re Chicago airtel to the Bureau 11/24/67, which enclosed LHM containing the name SAMANTHA CLARK and requesting that LHM characterizing this individual be submitted.

For the information of Bureau and interested offices, Richmond has no prior information concerning one SAMANTHA CLARK. It is noted that this individual was only "believed" to be from Virginia and Richmond has no data by which she can be identified.

1-CC 806
94D

4-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Atlanta (100-5718) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Richmond
(1 - 100-10310)
(1 - 100-10241)
RET:mbd
(10)

EX-113
REC- 77 100-442529-2438

16 NOV 30 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-14-80 BY SP4 JRM
54688 80514 73514

C. C. - Bishop

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN 100-442529

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

65 DEC 7 1967
348

Racial Intel Sec.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/8/67

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH

SUBJECT: CIRM
BUFILE 100-442529
NEW YORK FILE 100-153735
PITTSBURGH FILE 100-15125

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BUFILE 100-438794
NEW YORK FILE 100-149194
ATLANTA FILE 100-5718
PITTSBURGH FILE 100-15026

Re Chicago airtel to Bureau dated 11/24/67, captioned as above, enclosing LHM.

Referenced LHM indicated that GOLDEN FRINKS from West Virginia attended a meeting of Southern Christian Leadership Conference staff workers on 11/9/67, held at Atlanta, Ga.

Pittsburgh indices are negative concerning GOLDEN FRINKS.

4-Bureau (RM)
2-Atlanta (RM)
2-New York (RM)
2-Pittsburgh

LMC/alb
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1480 BY SP4 [illegible]

REC 8

2439

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 11/27/67

SECRET

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 167 REPLACE
8-24-80
CLASSIFIED AND SP-4 JRM
EXTENDED BY 2
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR 11-27-87
DECLASSIFICATION
5486
73516
CRS-4

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
ATfile 100-5718

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

8-29-84
Classified by 8972 IDK/lcf
Declassify on: OADR
Arrow SCLC

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 11/16/67 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, and for New York three, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] (S) (U)

Information referred to in the enclosed LHM was obtained by source [redacted] (S)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 DEC 4 1967

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-438794)
(1 - 100-442529)
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
6- Atlanta
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.) (13)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
AGS:jhs

CONFIDENTIAL

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent SECRET M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-1-2-20

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C
b7D

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, Georgia
November 27, 1967

8-29-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/dd
Declassify on: OADR

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASSIFIED BY DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1228 84-4

On November 21, 1967, a confidential source advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

2*

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ Atlanta, Georgia
November 27, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/5/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL AIRMAIL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

3-2-83 Classified by 36 [illegible]
Declassify on: OADR
Per Release (SCLC) David Garrow

CIRM
BuFile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
CGfile [redacted]
ATfile 100-5718

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-5-87

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Re Chicago airtel and LHM (datelined Washington, D. C.) 11/24/67 and Richmond airtel to Bureau 11/28/67, captioned as above.

Re LHM refers to one SAMANTHA CLARK, believed to be from Virginia, as being in attendance at a meeting of SCLC staff workers held in Atlanta 11/9/67.

On 12/4/67 [redacted] advised he had no knowledge as to any details pertaining to the aforementioned meeting of SCLC staff workers. Informant advised he was not acquainted with an individual by the name of SAMANTHA CLARK. He said in all probability MRS. SEPTIMA P. CLARK, a member of the SCLC Teacher Training Staff, may have attended the aforementioned meeting.

REC 29 100-442529-2440

In view of informant's observation and based upon prior information, Atlanta is of the opinion that in all

4- Bureau (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
2- Chicago (RM)
2- Columbia (RM)
2- Detroit (RM)
2- New York (RM)
2- Pittsburgh (RM)
2- Richmond
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-418) (SEPTIMA CLARK)

13 DEC 6 1967

AGS:jhs (20)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

b7D

CONFIDENTIAL

AT 100~~0~~6670
AT 100-5718

probability the SAMANTHA CLARK mentioned in referenced communications is MRS. SEPTIMA P. CLARK who is believed to currently reside in Charleston, S. C.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 12/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Re New York airtel, 11/22/67, captioned as above.

The following information was obtained from [redacted] and [redacted] on 12/4 and 5/67, respectively: b7D

A New York State CP task force met on 12/2/67, for the purpose of forming a plan aimed at the hiring of Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the construction of a New York State office building in the vicinity of 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, New York City. At this meeting, which CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT attended, it was suggested that an ad hoc committee might be formed to be called the New York Committee to End Discrimination in New York in the Building Industry. This will be made up primarily of non-CP people. No plans were made for any demonstration.

The NYO will follow the formation of the above suggested ad hoc committee and the Bureau will be advised.

1-904 9th

REC 8 100-4[illegible]-2441

3 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT) (41)
1 - New York (100-153735) (41)

DEC 8 1967

JFO:gmd
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-HQS 1678 RFP C/F

FBI

8-30-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/KH
Declassify on: OADR

Date: 12/21/67

Transmit the following in AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Type in plaintext or code)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

Classified by 6087
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/12/77

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
CGfile [redacted]
ATfile 100-5718

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/15/77 SF 189
GCLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 12 SP4 J Smith
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-21-87
54686 80514 23516

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York two and for Chicago two, of LHM.

Information set forth in enclosed LHM is predicated upon recent comments by [redacted] which have come to informant's attention.

(U)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C".

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] X (u)

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

100-442529-1

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ NOT CLASSIFIED

42 Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-438794)
(1 - 100-442529)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
4- Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)

180 JAN 2 1968

[redacted] X SECRET

[redacted]

Approved: JAN 1 1968
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AGS:jns
(12)

~~SECRET~~

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

(U)

because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. ~~(S)~~ It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. ~~(S)~~

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
December 21, 1967

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 PPP/ldf
6 Arrow/SCLC

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by 6008
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/18/87

8-30-84
Classified by 8977 DMH/ldf
Declassify on: OADR

On December 19, 1967, a confidential source advised that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Source has previously advised that [redacted]

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF~~ [illegible]
DATE 12/15/67

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP~~
Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

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8-1-88

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 J RM/ldf
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-[illegible]
DATE OF [illegible] 12-21-87
DECLASSIFICATION
54681 73515 80514

ENCLOSURE

100-442[illegible]-1

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 21, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-86)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12125)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
IS - C
(CINAL)

Re SAC LEtter 67-48 dated 8/8/67; Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 12/13/67; Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 12/15/67.

Above referenced SAC Letter requests all offices to remain alert to plans of the Party for establishing a daily newspaper in the U. S. and furnishing such information if obtained to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 17 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE MEETING, 23 WEST 26th STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1967". Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

The source used in the LHM is [redacted].

ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
78 JAN 3 1968

10 - Bureau (100-3-86)(Enc.17)(REGIS.MAIL)
(1 - 100-422089 (CINAL)
(1 - 100-3-68 (CP MEMBERSHIP)
(1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-69 (ORG.)
(1 - 100-3-76 (YOUTH)
(1 - 100-441164 (WEB DUBOIS)
(1 - 100-3-72 (POLITICAL ACT.)

8 - New York (Enc.8)
(2 - 100- (PAMPHLETS & PUB.)
(1 - 100- (MEMBERSHIP)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)
(1 - 100- (CP, USA ORG.)
(1 - 100- (CP YOUTH)
(1 - 100- (WEB DUBOIS)
(1 - 100- (POLITICAL ACT.)

4 - Baltimore (100-12125)
(1 - 100-19876 (CINAL)
(1 - 100-12464 (ORG.)
[redacted]

RCN:dfl
(22)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

100-3-86-1 ENCLOSURE

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C., in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C.

December 19, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
COMMITTEE MEETING,
23 WEST 26TH STREET, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 17, 1967.

A confidential source on December 18, 1967, advised that on December 17, 1967, the Communist Party (CP), USA, held a National Organization Committee Meeting at 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York. The above address is the headquarters for the CP, USA.

The morning session of the committee meeting got underway about 10:30 A.M. with the following CP members present:

DANNY RUBIN, Chairman, National Organizational Committee.

HELEN WINTER, RUBIN's assistant.

SIDNEY TAYLOR, CP District Leader from New England.

MIKE STEIN

SANDY PATRINOS, CP District Leader from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JACOB GREEN, CP District Leader from Maryland.

RUBIN advised those present that the main meeting of the National Organization Committee would be held after lunch and that the morning session would consist of a "get together" for east-coast district leaders to bring them up to date on matters of interest to the Party.

RUBIN then advised that the CP, USA, had prepared a 32-page pamphlet entitled, "The Arlington Case," which

[redacted]

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

concerned ROBERT THOMPSON, deceased CP, USA National Leader, who had won the Distinguished Service Cross during World War II as a soldier in the United States Army. RUBIN reminded the others that THOMPSON had been refused burial in the Arlington National Cemetery. RUBIN stated that the CP, USA was interested in distributing this pamphlet as widely as possible either through sale or distribution.

RUBIN then reminded those present that the CP, USA was extremely interested in backing a peace candidate for the presidency during the 1968 elections. A discussion then followed during which it was brought out that there seemed to be no strong peace candidate for the presidency as yet in sight and that no particular efforts had been made by any of the CP Districts to form a strong peace organization.

RUBIN then stated that the most important matter for discussion during the morning concerned the publication by the CP, USA of a daily newspaper.

The representatives of the various CP districts present then discussed the publication of a daily newspaper. They all felt it was going to be extremely hard to get out such a publication and indicated that at the present time, they were not having a great deal of success distributing The Worker.

The Worker is an east-coast Communist newspaper.

HELEN WINTER then said that she had been in Detroit, Michigan recently in connection with selling The Worker, and the Party in Michigan had met and talked about the publication of a daily Marxist newspaper. HELEN WINTER said that she had advised them that the CP, USA was going to put out such a publication in the spring. HELEN WINTER said that the CP members in Michigan felt that the CP, USA, would have to hire someone to sell a daily Marxist publication and that this individual would have to go to colleges, libraries, and book shops in order to sell such a publication.

A discussion then followed during which each of the district leaders present indicated that the various districts would not be very successful in selling a daily Marxist newspaper.

RUBIN then advised them that a daily Marxist publication was being brought out by the CP, USA in the

spring and that on January 6, 1968, there would be a CP conference in New York to plan the publication of such a paper.

MIKE STEIN then stated that the national leadership of the CP, USA should set out directives concerning the new publication in The Worker so that the various CP districts could read them and have some idea as to what they would have to do in connection with the getting out of such a publication.

After further discussion, RUBIN admitted that he did not have all the answers and despite the feeling of the various districts that a daily publication would not be successful, could only state that it would be published in the spring. RUBIN said that after the January 6, 1968, CP conference on the new publication, it would be the subject of discussion at a National Committee Meeting to be held in the latter part of January, 1968.

The morning session ended at about 12:15 P.M.

The afternoon session of the National Organization Committee Meeting got underway at about 1:00 P.M. with 18 CP members present. The following were identified:

DANNY RUBIN	ARNOLD JOHNSON
HELEN WINTER	BETTY GANNETT
MIKE STEIN	JOSEPH BRANDT
SIDNEY TAYLOR	HYMAN LUMER
SANDY PATRINOS	CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
JACOB GREEN	MIKE ZAGARELL

JOSE RISTORUCCI

ZAGARELL, RISTORUCCI, and four young men, three of whom were white and one a Negro, arrived a few minutes after the session had gotten underway.

RUBIN told the group that he had sent out a letter asking various Party heads to be present at this meeting and be in a position to make reports. He said that GEORGE MEYERS, who is the Labor Secretary, could not be present, but that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Head of Negro Affairs, ARNOLD JOHNSON, who heads up the committee on Peace, and MIKE ZAGARELL, Head of the Youth Committee, were present.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.

RUBIN then stated that at the last CP, USA National Convention, quotas had been set up for recruiting of new members into the CP, USA. RUBIN said that the quotas had not been met, but they had been successful in bringing a number of young people into the Party.

RUBIN then stated that it was his personal view that anyone coming into the CP, USA, should be aware of what the Party stands for, and be ready to assist in its activities. RUBIN said that a person applying for membership in the CP, USA, in his opinion, should be checked out as to background. RUBIN said he felt that the new member should be considered an apprentice who had to be educated and sent to school in the Party. RUBIN stated that during this preliminary period the established Party members could determine what the new members were thinking and be able to analyze why the new members had joined the CP, USA.

ARNOLD JOHNSON objected to RUBIN's views, saying that such a procedure with regard to new members would make it difficult to recruit.

RUBIN then stated that before they went into a discussion of recruiting, he wanted them to hear from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Head of Negro Affairs.

LIGHTFOOT told them that he had been traveling around the country for the CP, USA for many years and was very familiar with the Party operation and membership. LIGHTFOOT said one thing he wanted to make clear was the fact Negro nationalists STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN had a great many Negro followers and whether the Party agreed or disagreed with the views of such Negro nationalists, they had a great impact on the American Negro.

LIGHTFOOT said he did not know where CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN were headed, whether it was in the direction of left-wing group, such as represented the Chinese Communist point of view, or were merely Black racists. LIGHTFOOT said in any event, it was clear that they were not headed in the direction of the CP, USA. LIGHTFOOT said that he had raised this point because it appeared to him that the CP, USA had a growing tendency which was resulting in their isolation from the Negro masses.

LIGHTFOOT then stated that in his travels around the country and in attending CP meetings, it was rare that

he saw a black face in the membership. He then asked the group whether such a condition represented Negro and white unity which had always been a strong slogan of the CP, USA. LIGHTFOOT said that he thought that Michigan should have more Negro members. He was very disappointed in Negro membership in Ohio, which he considered a depressed area. He criticized the New York City CP Clubs, which were mostly in his opinion White. He pointed out that in California there were only from ten to twelve Negro comrades.

In conclusion, LIGHTFOOT warned the group that the CP, USA in order to advance had to recruit among the black masses, or these forces would be lost to racist leaders such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN.

RUBIN then pointed out that it was close to 4:00 P.M. and they only had an hour or so for discussion.

It was then suggested that since the views of the more mature Party members were well known, it would be best to hear from the younger comrades.

MIKE ZAGARELL, Head of the CP, USA National Youth Committee, then told the others that the Party had made numerous contacts on campuses throughout the country with some success. He stated that many of the young people felt that the CP, USA, was no longer an active progressive organization and were more interested in other groups. ZAGARELL said that young Negroes who were contacted seemed to be afraid that the CP, USA was trying to use them.

The four young men who had come to the meeting with ZAGARELL then spoke in turn echoing ZAGARELL's comments. They all seemed to indicate that the best hope of success for the Party in connection with recruiting lay in the formation of W.E.B. DU BOIS Clubs.

A characterization of the W.E.B. DU BOIS Club is appended hereto.

The above mentioned four young men indicated that they felt that Party policies were not strongly enough worded and that the CP, USA was not active enough in mass movements and seemed to be unable to lead mass activities.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

One of the four young men who was a Negro said that he objected to the cautious approach used by CP members and he would prefer to introduce himself as a Communist and either be accepted or rejected as a CP member.

Discussion of the above was continued until 5:00 p.m., at which time the meeting ended.

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new oganization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Franklin Alexander, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Sources of this Bureau whose identities are concealed in this document have furnished reliable information in the past

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/18/67

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plaintext or code) CONFIDENTIAL

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~8-30-84~~ ~~3-3-83~~ Classified by ~~369 uc/tdh~~ 89/2 TDK/tdh Declassify on: OADR Per release SCLC - D. Garrow

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794
CGfile [redacted]
NYfile 100-149194
ATfile 100-5718

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~ BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE ~~DIRECT~~ DATE: 6-11-85 1678LEP tdh

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ EXTENDED BY ~~SP4JHM14~~ REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II 1.4.2 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION 12-18-87 54688 80514 73516

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

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b7C
b7D
b7E

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 10/12/67 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for Chicago three, and for New York two, of LHM.

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] (S) (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

1 ENCLOSURE

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* (S) it is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

NOT RECORDED
198 DEC 27 1967

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) 3- Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
(3- ~~100-438794~~) 2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1- 100-442529) 6- Atlanta (1- 100-5718) (1- ~~100-6670~~) (1- 100-5686)

Approved: [redacted] Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 3 1968 AGS:jhs (15)

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

8-30-84 8972 TDK 154
~~3-2-83~~ Classified by ~~3672 RTH/JW~~
Declassify on: OADR
per request Release SCLC - D. GARROW

Atlanta, Georgia
December 18, 1967

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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On December 14, 1967, a confidential source advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 1/15/88

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REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-18-87

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

Source advised it was his understanding that

[redacted]

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~~SECRET~~

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. X (U)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. X (U)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50. X (U)

~~SECRET~~

1 SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 8, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN, Director and Associate Director respectively of the SCEF, were identified by ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, on December 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A third source advised on May 28, 1965, that GEORGE MEYERS, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for CARL and ANNE BRADEN and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 8, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 18, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFILTATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: December 15, 1967

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69) CINAL

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-18953)

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SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Chicago teletype to the Bureau dated 12/4/67, and Bureau teletype to Chicago dated 12/5/67, both captioned, "CP, USA, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION, IS - C; CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS, INFORMATION CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)."

Enclosed herewith are nine copies for the Bureau and four for New York of a LHM containing information pertaining to an enlarged Illinois CP State Committee meeting held 12/10/67, at Chicago, Illinois.

Source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because data contained therein was furnished by a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reveal the identity of the source and be detrimental to the national defense.

(6) - Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)
(1 - ~~100-3-116~~) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-3-89) (CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
4 - New York (100-80641) (Encl. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-89590) (CP, USA - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
(1 - 100-98699) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
5 - Chicago [redacted]
(1 - 100-41324) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-19431) (CP, USA, ILLINOIS DISTRICT - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
(1 - 100-32207) (CINAL)

100-443597-

1 ENCLOSURE

EHW:flk
(15)

CARBON COPY

53 DEC 29 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-11319

No dissemination of this LHM is being made at this time regarding individuals mentioned, with the exception of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT since complete channelization of the informant's report will be made in the immediate future.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
December 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-18953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ILLINOIS DISTRICT - ORGANIZATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On December 13, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

On December 10, 1967, an enlarged Illinois Communist Party (CP) State Committee meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois. Approximately 38 people were in attendance. Jack Kling, Illinois CP State Secretary, was elected chairman while Dot Davies was elected secretary for the meeting.

It was announced that the main topic of discussion at this meeting would be based on the Negro Question.

In the absence of Earl Durham, Chairman of the Illinois CP Negro Affairs Commission, Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National CP Negro Affairs Commission, gave the main report.

In his speech, Lightfoot first told of what should be done to win equality for "black" people in this country. He said that we have seen that mere integration will not solve the problems of the Negroes in America and, therefore, the CP must be the pace setters and not be afraid to confront the realities the CP faces in America.

Lightfoot then spoke of how the Cuban communists solved the problems of integrated housing in Cuba. He said that the Cubans did not have to pass a lot of laws to establish equality to gain housing, jobs, etc., for their people, but rather Castro stated during the early part of a certain month

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group I~~
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ENCLOSURE

100-442527-

that he will give them until the 25th of the month to integrate. Lightfoot said that those who did not comply were then taken before the "wall" (firing squad), and that ended their problems. Lightfoot said that when a certain class of white people rushed out of Cuba to the United States, the government then was able to take over rows and rows of apartment buildings which had been vacated and collected the poor people from all the nation and they were able to be given first class housing.

Lightfoot also spoke of discriminatory practices within the labor movement within the United States as well as of practices which he described as being employed by the United States capitalistic system to keep the Negro "down" on the economic ladder. Lightfoot said that the CP must find ways to combat these practices.

Discussion of Lightfoot's speech then ensued.

Jim West, Midwest CP Trade Union Co-Ordinator, stated that the building trades in Chicago have always been a bastile of discrimination and the CP will have to find more jobs for Negroes in the building trades.

Herb Wright spoke of the failures of the drive to organize the hospital workers in Chicago and blamed the Chicago Federation of Labor for not supporting the drive to organize the unorganized. Wright also spoke of the necessity to build black caucuses in the labor unions and to mobilize the working class to fight for complete freedom.

Nate Sharpe spoke of the fight which took place in the Steelworkers Union to prevent the workers from giving up their right to strike in the coming negotiations in the steel industry.

Ish Flory spoke of the need for the CP to organize in the ghetto; the number of unemployed youth who need assistance; and the fight to teach Negro history in the schools on the south side of Chicago. Flory stated that there are a number of areas where recruits for the Party can be won.

After the luncheon recess the group dispersed and participated in the following panels:

Negro-Labor Alliance - Herb Wright, Panel Leader

Political Action - Ish Flory, Panel Leader

Problems of Work in the White Community - Arnold Bechetti, Panel Leader

It was learned that 14 people participated in the panel on Negro-Labor Alliance , 12 in the panel on Political Action, and 12 in the panel on Problems of Work in the White Community.

In the Negro-Labor Alliance panel, Herb Wright opened with a speech and stated that the Negro-Labor Alliance which flourished in the 1930's to build the great industrial unions of our nation was beheaded in the 1940's by the ruling class who recognized its great potential as a threat against the capitalistic system and by the stupidity of some top labor leaders who were naive enough to believe that the government and the McCarthyites were concerned only with the communists. In reality their goal was to purge the labor movement of the militants and blunt the thrust of a greater alliance that would not only embrace the economic struggles but also the mass struggles for peace, freedom, and the rightful place of the working class in the political arena.

Wright stated that the racist rulers of our country and some unions have utilized every deceptive tactic known to prevent the regrowth of the Negro-Labor Alliance . Wright further stated that those who seek to perpetuate these policies and the practices must be opposed and fought with all forces which the CP can muster and we should give special attention to the following four points which our Party must not only be the initiators, but the back bone of their implementation:

1. Breaking discrimination in the craft unions, especially building trades.

2. Organize the unorganized.

3. Build the Negro American Labor Council and Negro caucuses in the labor unions.

4. Combat racist ideology among workers and in their organizations.

In the discussion Ted Pearson said that there should be a special effort on the part of the CP to bridge the gap between the shops and the communities. He recommended that one way to do this is to commence distributing CP literature at the shop gates and in the union halls.

Lulu Saffold pointed out that Negro women are not being trained for skilled jobs in industry.

Sara Jones, an Illinois CP member from the south side of Chicago, stated that the Negro women do not have the opportunity to learn the skills where big money is being made.

Al Hanover, a member of the Illinois CP, stated that there are three Negro apprentices employed in his plant but that they were so harrassed by the white employees that they were forced out of the plant.

Claude Lightfoot stated that the Party must take the initiative and launch the program around the building trades as recommended. He said that the New York CP District is working on a program similar to this, especially where Federal funds are involved. We have to quit being so timid. Once an effort is undertaken you do not have to worry about allies. You will win support from unexpected sources. There are enough communists here in Chicago to start the ball rolling.

At this time the panel groups re-assembled and reports concerning the three panels were then given. For the panel on Political Action Ish Flory stated that the Party must concern itself with electing Negro candidates from the ghetto and must also consider running two communist candidates, one black and one white, in the coming elections.

For the panel on Problems of Work in the White Community Bob Woods, an Illinois CP youth leader on the north side of Chicago, stated that the communists could do a terrific job in breaking down discrimination in housing in their own communities by informing their white neighbors of the special problems and issues facing the Negro people. Woods said that the CP could also work in their labor unions to elect Negroes to leadership positions. He said we should also support candidates who back the Negro causes.

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For the panel on Negro-Labor Alliance Ken Applehans gave the report and briefly summarized the information as previously discussed and set forth above.

In summarizing the panels, Claude Lightfoot stated that a lot of people always talk, but the CP must do some work to have something to talk about. Lightfoot felt that the meeting was a reflection of the collectivity of our Party. We have withstood the Smith and McCarran Acts and have been harrassed by all sides and to come through on all of this and to make the progress we are making, is amazing. Lightfoot said we have nothing to be ashamed of. We were forced out of the labor movement and other mass organizations, yet our Party was able to move ahead and play a vanguard role. Lightfoot said he was highly satisfied with today's meeting and was expecting the Chicago communists to get a real struggle "going" against the building trade unions.

The following motions were then made and accepted.

1. Reproduce reports and recommendations from the three panels.

2. Continue the discussion of the Negro-Labor Alliance in the Industrial clubs in preparation for the national CP industrial conference tentatively scheduled for the spring of 1968.

3. That the Party print pamphlets on the Negro work.

4. That it be recommended to the Illinois CP Industrial Commission to prepare a white-paper on Negro leadership in the labor movement.

At this time the topic of the Illinois CP budget for 1968 was discussed. Lou Diskin reported that the total income for the District was $19,504.67., the bulk of which came from the north side in Chicago. Diskin then projected the Illinois CP District budget for 1968 which he stated totals around $30,000.

In order to raise some of this money to carry out the budget, it was agreed to have at least one major fund

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

raising affair each month from January to May, 1968. It was also stated that every working comrade contribute one week's salary and that each CP club make a pledge of financial assistance for 1968.

Diskin recommended and it was passed that the Illinois CP State Board resolve the problem of the District having a financial director.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 1/5/68

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Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 167 REPLETT~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [illegible] REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-88

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

Classified by 6087
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CIRM
BuFile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
ATfile 100-5718

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF [illegible] DATE [illegible]

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8-31-84 Classified by [illegible] Declassify on: OADR per release (SCLC) David Gardner

(U) Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of LHM and for New York three.

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S*. Sources utilized to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are NY 694-S* and NY 4171-S*. (S)

(U) [redacted] advised [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180)
8- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - 157-257) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
[redacted]

C. C. - Bishop

EX 109

REC- 31

AGS:jhs
(15)

18 JAN 6 1968

SECRET
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Approved: Sent Per

Special Agent in Charge

1cc airtel & LHM returned 806

AGENCY: ACSI, NSA, OSI, SEC. SERV.
REP: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FCW:
DATE FORW:
BY:

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AT 100-6670
AT 100-5718

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Source was unable to furnish any further details.

b7D

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(U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678RFPK/K

Atlanta, Georgia
January 5, 1968

8-31-84 8972TDK/kk
Classified by 3607UR/kk
Declassify on: OADR
Per release (SCLC)
80-1549
80-0116
81-1346
81-1384
81-1079

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Classified by 6087
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/18/97

On January 4, 1968, a confidential source advised he understood that recently [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

DC
AR mailed
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 5 Y 686 73518 80514
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1-5-88
SO-4 JRM/kk

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SECRET
GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Dec. 1977
DATE 12/15/77 1685 218

1

SECRET

100-442527-2442

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee. (S) (U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him. (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HOSEA WILLIAMS

During October, 1964, a confidential source advised that on October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read (X)(u)

~~SECRET~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 5, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FORM NO. 10
EDITION
(41 CFR) 101-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

9105

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/8/68

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On 12/28/67 [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available to SA RICHARD W. HANSEN a number of documents which had been provided to him [redacted]

All of the documents related to a CP,USA "Conference on Strategy & Tactics in the New Stage of Struggle for Negro Liberation" held 10/14-15/67 at New York, New York. As these documents were only temporarily available to the source, they were xeroxed by the Minneapolis Office and returned to him on 1/2/68. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

The documents, numbering four, were entitled as follows:

1. "Conference on Strategy & Tactics in the New Stage of Struggle for Negro Liberation (October 14-15, 1967)"

2. "The Afro-American in the Arts Today" by DOUGLASS ARCHER

3. "Report to National Conference C.P.U.S.A. - October 14-15, 1967," by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs

4. "Statements on the Concept of the 'Aristocracy of Labor'"

REC. 100-442529-2443

(2 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Encs. 4) (RM)
3 - Minneapolis
(2 - 100-13148)

[redacted]

RWH:jmk
(6)

JAN 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two xerox copies and for the New York Office one xerox copy of each of the above-noted documents. One xerox copy of each of these documents is being retained by the Minneapolis Office and maintained as an exhibit in 100-13148-1B.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/9/68

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: Los Angeles

Re San Diego letter 10/23/67.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
2 - San Diego
RET:lsc
(8)

REC-41 100-442529-2444

EX-108

15 JAN 12 1968

59 JAN 29 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/11/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type complainant or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL ~~SECRET~~ _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, and for New York two, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (U)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contins information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

ENCLOSURE EX 101 100-442529 2445

REC 55

16 JAN 12 1968

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
[redacted] (U)

AGS:jhs
(8)

AGENCY: AGSI, S.T. OST.STC. SER:
DATE: 1/12/68
HOW:
BY:

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

C. C. Bishop

Classified by 1-2.4.2
Reason-FCIM II, 1-7-58
Declassify on: 25X1
7-30-68
48763

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
January 11, 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source previously advised that [redacted] (U)

On January 10, 1968, source advised he recently learned that [redacted] (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~Class. & Ext. By~~ 2/30/87 SP2 BTC/100
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-4.2.2~~
~~Date of Review~~ 1/11/88
~~#87063~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

100-442529-2443

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
January 11, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

3

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/16/68

FROM: SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: OCIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 10/27/67.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced KClet. Therefore, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:B
(5)

EX-102

REC 37 100-442529-2446

2 JAN 18 1968

57 JAN 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/17/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

D. Daniels

ReBHlet to Bureau, 10/18/67.

No information has been received during the period 10/1/67 - 12/31/67 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-41 100-442529-2447

EX-108

22 JAN 19 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:scb
(4)

Rec'd Int. Sec.

JAN 22 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 10/31/67.

There has been no information developed in any of the categories I through IV for the period from 10/1/67 to 1/1/68.

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past and is familiar with CP activities in the Norfolk, Virginia, area, advised that the CP activity in the Norfolk area had been virtually non-existent in recent months. b7D

It is to be noted that the Norfolk Division has no known CP members residing within the territory.

Norfolk will remain alert for any information concerning this matter.

REC-40 100-[illegible] -2448

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM) (100-153735, CIRM)
1 - Norfolk

LWK:jst
(5)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 10/17/67.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-40

2449

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/18/68

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON dated 10/31/67 at Buffalo.

Informants and sources at Buffalo have reported no information of significance with regard to Communist Party (CP) activity in captioned matter concerning Strategy, Tactics or Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted by Buffalo at this time, UACB. Buffalo will continue to give attention to this matter and will submit appropriate communication to reach Bureau by 5/1/68.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo
KPG;pas
(3)

ST-110
REC 45 100-442529-2450

JAN 22 1968

JAN 31 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 1/4/68; Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 1/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, JANUARY 14-16, 1968". Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

Source used in LHM is [redacted].

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably reault in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

6 - Bureau (Encls. 15) (Registered Mail)
(1 - 100-3-86 PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)
(1 - 100-3-72 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
(1 - 100- CIRM)
6 - New York (Encls. 6) (Registered Mail)
(1 - 100 ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100 PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS)
(1 - 100 POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
(1 - 100 CIRM)
2 - Baltimore
(1 - 100-12464)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
172 JAN 22 1968

[redacted]
RCN/jme
(14)

54 JAN 29 1968

CARBON C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-117345

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C., in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 19, 1968

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

A confidential source in part on January 17, and in part on January 18, 1968, advised that meetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, were held in New York, New York, January 14 through January 16, 1968, at the Abbey-Victoria Hotel, 7th Avenue and 51st Street, and at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway. During the evening of January 15, 1968, the National Committee meeting was carried on at the Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street and 8th Avenue.

During the three days of meetings, there was a maximum of 125 to 130 persons present. The following CP members were recognized as being in attendance at one or more of the meetings:

DOROTHY HEALEY
ROSCOE PROCTOR
RALPH NELSON
JACK KLING
TOM DENNIS
HENRY WINSTON
HYMAN LUMER
SIDNEY TAYLOR
ARNOLD JOHNSON
MICKEY LIMA
Mrs. ROSCOE PROCTOR
JAMES WEST
JOHN FABRY
GUS HALL
JAMES JACKSON
DANNY RUBIN
HELEN WINTER
WILLIAM PATTERSON

[redacted]

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

IRVING POTASH
NATALIE MEYERS
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
MIKE ZAGARELL
MIKE STEIN
JESUS COLON
MILDRED McADOREY
ELSIE DICKERSON
PHIL BART
HERBERT APTHEKER
AL RICHMOND
BEN DOBBS
BURT NELSON
ERIK BERT
SI GERSON
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
JOSEPH BRANDT
GEORGE MORRIS
EARL DURHAM
ALVA BUXEMBAUM
JAMES ALLEN
ARCHIE BROWN
ROQUE RISTORUCCI
ART SHEILDS
TIM WHEELER
CARL BLOICE
MIKE EISENSCHER
PEGGY GOLDMAN
DON HAMMERQUIST

GEORGE MEYERS
TED PEARSON
BETTY GANNETT
GIL GREEN
ED TEIXIERA
CLARA COLON
JIM TORMEY
IRVING DICKERSON
LOUIS WEINSTOCK
CARL WINTER
JACOB GREEN
SAM KUSHNER
A. KRCHMAREK
PAT BLAU
CHARLENE ALEXANDER
WILLIAM TAYLOR
MIKE DAVIDOW
JAMES LUSTIG
JARVIS TYNER
RACHEED STOREY
BETTY SMITH
JOSE RISTORUCCI
HERSCHEL WALKER
JOHN STANFORD
BETTINA APTHEKER
BOB HEISLER
LEE DLUGIN
MILFORD SOUTHERLAND

The opening session of the National Committee meetings began at 10:00 a.m. at the Abbey-Victoria Hotel with DANNY RUBIN, head of the CP, USA National Organization Commission, calling the meeting to order. CHARLENE ALEXANDER was approved as Chairman for the opening session.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

GUS HALL, the Secretary General of the CP, USA, made the opening remarks which ran on for over two hours. His talk concerned the 1968 elections. He pointed out that the millions of voters in the United States were concerned about the United States war of aggression in Vietnam and aggravated problems at home. He said the unrest was accentuated by the increasing number of strikes by workers. He talked of violence in the cities and demonstrations by Negroes which called for an end to racist oppression and the end of poverty in the ghetto areas. He talked about the increasing amount of brutality on the part of police everywhere in the United States. He indicated that the key objective of the November, 1968, elections was to turn the course of the country away from aggressive war and the extrication of the United States from Southeast Asia. He condemned the President, LYNDON B. JOHNSON, for the betrayal of his 1964 election promise of peace in Asia.

GUS HALL said that the greatest danger in the United States came from the military-industrial complex symbolized by the Pentagon. He was encouraged by the increasing number of Democrats, the President's own party, who were beginning to see the danger of the war in Asia. GUS HALL said that the Communists in the United States were interested in creating an independent political movement which would call for peace and work for the Negro, labor, and youth. He said the CP, USA was constantly involved in the struggle to involve the masses in work that would help the Negro, youth, and laboring man.

GUS HALL said that the Communist Party was directly concerned and involved in the working-class movement and and would always consider itself to be a working-class party.

HALL stated that in the November elections the CP, USA should help Negroes get seats in the National

Conventions of the two great parties. He pointed out that in some of the Southern states the delegates to the National Conventions were all Negroes.

HALL said that he was greatly encouraged by the Peace and Freedom Party in California, which had caused some 90,000 voters to change their registration. He indicated that this was proof of the fact that a great number of the voters were interested in stopping the drive towards total war.

HALL said that the movement of Democrats against the President and the independent movements for peace could be viewed as two aspects of a single struggle which he felt to be a completely new political movement.

HALL urged all members of the CP, USA to carefully evaluate candidates for office in their various districts and wherever possible vote for the election of Negroes. HALL informed the group that there would be Communist candidates in all areas including the presidential race. He said the voters must be given an opportunity to know the Communist program from Communists.

HALL then became sharply critical of the Communist groups in California. He said that they had not done enough to help the Peace and Freedom movement in that area. He was critical of the white comrades whom he felt had not worked hard enough with the minority groups.

In closing HALL said that because of the times, the CP, USA had a great opportunity to move forward; and he was going to demand aggressive leadership.

The next speaker was ARNOLD JOHNSON, who went over much of the same ground covered by GUS HALL with respect to

the 1968 elections. He made a number of direct quotes from the CP, USA Draft Statement on the 1968 election.

After lunch, JOHN ABT, long-time attorney for the CP, USA, told the group that all preparation had been made concerning the legal aspects of setting up a Daily Marxist Paper.

Following ABT's talk there was discussion on the coming elections and the creation of a Daily Marxist Paper.

A question was raised as to how the editorial board of the new daily publication would be selected. GUS HALL replied that it would consist of all sorts of persons and would not necessarily be limited to members of the CP, USA. He indicated that the National Executive Board would meet separately during the meetings and discuss this matter.

After further discussion it was decided that the National Executive Board would meet at 8:00 a.m. on the morning of January 16, 1968, and would make its report later on in the day to the National Committee.

The first day ended at about 5:30 p.m. The second day of the National Committee meetings got underway at about 9:30 a.m. at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel with HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, calling the meeting to order.

PHIL BART acted as chairman of the morning session which consisted of discussions of the 1968 elections.

Following lunch MIKE STEIN was elected chairman of the afternoon session, which continued discussion on the coming elections for about an hour.

DANNY RUBIN, head of the National Organization Commission, then talked about a program of activity by the CP in connection with the working-class movement in the United States. He emphasized the CP, USA was essentially a working-class movement and would have to keep close to the trade unions in order to continue to be successful in its activites.

HYMAN LUMER then stated that the CP, USA was continuing to try to work out a program which emphasized Marxist theory in connection with movements of the working class.

JAMES JACKSON then addressed the group. In essence he said that the plight of the Negro people and the struggle of the working class were tied together. GEORGE MEYERS, who is the Labor Secretary for the CP, USA, then told the group that the American working class was the major force capable of leading the struggle for Socialism in the United States. He said that this was a fundamental concept of the CP, USA based on the science Marxism-Leninism.

MEYERS stated that the class struggle was a great force for change in America and directly influenced all other mass struggles such as the fight of the Negro people for equality, the struggle for peace, and the struggles for civil rights.

MEYERS said that although the working class in the United States was generally well-to-do, they still were a united force and as such would eventually play a great roll in bringing about the end of a capitalist United States.

MEYERS warned that the monopolies in the United States continued to try to split the working class for their own advantage. He said that there was encouragement of

discrimination against Negro workers by their white comrades. MEYERS said that the Party believed in Negro-White work-class unity.

In closing MEYERS said that the CP, USA would continue its day-to-day struggle and would lead the working class in the revolutionary transition to socialism.

The meeting continued its discussion until 5:30 p.m. At this time DANNY RUBIN suggested that they convene for an evening session at the Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street and 8th Avenue at 7:00 p.m.

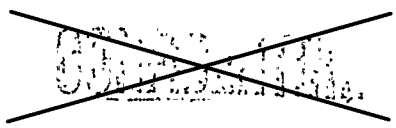
The group met shortly after 7:00 p.m. with CARL BLOICE elected as chairman for that session. Discussion continued on the talk made by MEYERS, LUMER and JACKSON. DON HAMMERQUIST was critical of the tie up between the CP, USA and the working class. HAMMERQUIST called for more intellectual leadership. ARCHIE BROWN repudiated HAMMERQUIST's statements saying that the CP, USA could not succeed unless it was based on the working class.

The discussion continued until about 11:00 p.m. Most of the comments were favorable with regard to the talk made by MEYERS, LUMER, and JACKSON.

The third session of the National Committee meetings got underway at 11:50 a.m. on January 16, 1968, at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel.

ROSCOE PROCTOR was elected chairman of the meeting.

After a short discussion on the working class tie up with the CP, USA, HENRY WINSTON talked about his trip to the Soviet Union in 1967. He cited instances of minor differences between Communist countries but stated on the whole all Communist countries were united in a search for peace.



RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

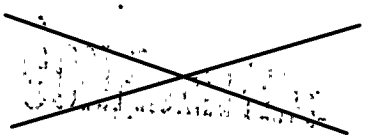
GUS HALL then told the group that the National Executive Board had met earlier in the day and had discussed the setting up of a editorial staff for the new daily publication. HALL said that in effect they did not come to any real conclusions. He indicated that the paper would not be like previous publications of the CP, USA and would in general support all progressive activities. HALL said that the National Executive Board was planning a lengthy study as to the best candidates for editorial positions on the new publication. He said that the National Executive Board would meet again in February, 1968, and would invite some of the National Committee members to meet with them on this matter. Those of the National Committee that were not invited would receive a summary.

HENRY WINSTON then called for a special convention to be held during the summer in order to concentrate on the coming 1968 elections and the setting up of the new daily paper. He suggested that the National Convention scheduled for 1968 be postponed until 1969.

A discussion followed in which there was some disagreement. It was pointed out that the actions suggested by WINSTON was in violation of the constitution of the CP, USA. Eventually, however, it was decided that the special convention would be held July 3, 1968, in New York and that a National Convention would be held April 1, 1969.

The group then voted on reports made at the first day's session. The reports on the 1968 elections by GUS HALL and ARNOLD JOHNSON were approved. The CP, USA was directed to mobilize its strength to back a suitable third party candidate for peace. Each district was directed to get out leaflets and contact the public.

The group then approved the working-class approach of the CP, USA as set forth in reports by HYMAN LUMER, JAMES JACKSON, and GEORGE MEYERS.



RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

HYMAN LUMER then gave a talk on the Middle-East crisis. He condemned Israel as an aggressor which was acting in support of the United States imperialism.

LUMER said that the ruling clique in Israel was pursuing a racist policy against the Arabs. He said that Israel could only survive in the midst of an Arab world if it reversed its present policy and became a part of the Arab world.

After discussion LUMER's report was approved.

GUS HALL then made a brief talk praising the group for its activities.

The final session ended at about 5:30 p.m.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

January 19, 1968

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JANUARY 14-16, 1968

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/22/68

FROM : SAC, Little Rock (100-3564) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN, 10/27/67, at Little Rock.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

100-69440

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFMcF/ds
(6)

REC-68 ST. 114

100-442529-2451

22 JAN 24 1968

RACIAL INVEST.
INT. SEC.

5 JAN 31 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/24/68

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX [redacted] (P*)

b3
b7E

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 10/19/67.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

EX 101
REC-32

100-442529-2452

14 JAN 26 1968

RACIAL INTEL SECT.

57 FEB 11 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/24/68

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

D. M. Gabel

OO: NY

Re Bureau letter to AL, 8/28/64;
EP letter to the Bureau, 10/23/67.

Continued contact with [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, has determined that during the fourth quarter of 1967, the Communist Party has made no attempt to develop any racial unrest in the El Paso Division, nor has there been any interest on the part of the Communist Party along these lines in the El Paso area. b7D

El Paso continues to maintain contact with various sources of information concerning racial matters, and with liaison sources in various organizations in this area which concern themselves with racial matters and civil rights. No information has been developed to indicate that there is any Communist influence in any of the organizations seeking integration, nor has the Communist line in any way effected the policies of these organizations.

In view of the above, in accordance with Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

100-442529-2453

REC-14

JAN 26 1968

RACIAL INTEL SECT.

(2) Bureau (RM)
1-New York (RM) (Info)
1-El Paso

WAC:sl
(4)

5010-108-01

6 1968 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	1/26/68	1/5 - 26/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN

TYPED BY: rp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE:

Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN dated 11/1/67, at Newark.

-p*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

IRVING POTASH is on the Security Index of the New York Office.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:	File Number Where Located:
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED RWB/wm SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2454 REC-23

15 JAN 29 1968

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1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
3-Newark (100-48052)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AUSTRALIA; CANADA; ISRAEL			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	2/9/68			
How Fwd.	B/S			
By	AIS Floyd			

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.
VICE RPT filed
J. M. F.
ROC CSD

5 FEB 13 1968

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 30 1970

b3
b7D
b7E

NK 100-48052

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:	File Number Where Located:
NK T-2	Used to characterize IRVING POTASH
NK T-3	
NK T-4	

LEAD:

NEWARK:

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: Will follow communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because of the information contained therein which was received from NK T-1 through NK T-4, which information may tend to identify the source of that information. Such a disclosure would be detrimental to the security of the U.S.

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2-108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1-NISO, New York (RM)
1-NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1-OSI, New York (RM)

Report of: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN
Date: 1/26/68

Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Field Office File #: 100-48052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informants have advised as follows: Communist Strategy: CP members must not be hostile to demands of Black Power leaders and must support all recent uprisings and riots in Negro ghettos; SWP publishing new magazine for Negro market only; Communist Tactics: CP members urged to attend hearing of Newark City Council, November, 1967, protesting use of dogs to patrol Negro ghettos; Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations: CP proud of its participation in planning committee for 10/21/67 demonstration in Washington, D.C.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

On November 5, 1967, a meeting of the State Board of the CP of New Jersey was held at the Essex House, Newark,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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New Jersey. IRVING POTASH gave a report dealing with the Black Liberation Movement as decided at a national CP conference. The CP does not want its members to be hostile to the demands by Black Power leaders for an independent Negro nation even though, the concept was not endorsed by communists. POTASH said that the desire for a separate state was understandable on the part of Negroes and that the CP must be sympathetic in order to win the confidence of Negroes. POTASH said that the CP must support all the recent uprisings and riots in Negro ghettos, for they were not aggression on the part of the rioters but self-defense. POTASH said that the CP must not support any plan of the Black Power advocates which calls for a massive armed assault on the white community. POTASH said the Negroes are hopelessly outnumbered by whites, and that any nation-wide attempt on their part to overthrow the government by force would necessarily fail. POTASH said the Negroes have come too far to throw everything away in a suicidal attempt. POTASH said that the CP must not object to Black Power caucuses at conferences but must not advocate or take part in any exclusively white caucuses. POTASH said chauvinism on the part of Negroes had to be tolerated but that it could not be tolerated on the part of whites.

NK T-1
November 13, 1967

NK T-2
November 6, 1967

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Chairman of the New Jersey CP State Board.

NK T-2
December 6, 1967

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On November 1, 1967, a regular membership meeting

of the SWP was held at 336 Elizabeth Street, East Orange, New Jersey. It was announced at the meeting that a new magazine will be published by the national office of the SWP and it is planned for the Negro market only. The first edition will be distributed free to all known Negro sympathizers and friends.

NK T-3
November 2, 1967

NK T-4
November 2, 1967

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

During the meeting of the New Jersey CP State Board held on November 5, 1967, in Newark, POTASH announced that on Wednesday, November 8, 1967, a proposal called the "K-9" proposal, would be brought before the Newark City Council. It called for the use of specially trained police dogs to patrol Negro ghettos. POTASH urged all CP members to be at the hearing and to bring sympathizers with them to indicate verbally their opposition to the proposition.

NK T-1
November 13, 1967

NK T-2
November 6, 1967

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

During the course of a meeting of the New Jersey CP State Board on November 5, 1967, in Newark, IRVING POTASH declared that the CP was proud of its participation in the planning committee for the October 21, 1967, demonstration in Washington, D.C. POTASH said the CP had also taken part in the civil disobedience there.

NK T-1
November 13, 1967

NK T-2
November 6, 1967

NK 100-48052

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
January 26, 1968

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/24/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau 10/17/67.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-113

100-442529-2455

2 JAN 26 1968

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/arb
(3)

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-17-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBANY	NEW YORK	1/24/68	1/12 - 1/15/68

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: tal

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] at Albany, 10/31/67.

-P*-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
AL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AL T-2 is [redacted]	100-12544-450
AL T-3 is [redacted]	100-11067-881
AL T-4 is CG 5824-S	100-19249-34
AL T-5 is [redacted]	100-19906-17

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100- 44-2331 -2456

5 JAN [illegible] 1968

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3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - NIC, New York)
2 - Albany (100-19249)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	EDIU
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	2/13/68			
How Fwd.	[illegible]			
By	[illegible]			

Notations: C. D. Brennan RACIAL MATT. SECT. D. M. Wells

IXFMDX
806 9XD
1CC Pgh & Encl
806 9XD

AS [illegible] 2/13/68

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from informants, whose identity, if revealed to unauthorized sources, would adversely affect the national security interests.

LEADS:

Information copies designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in Communist Party activities in this area.

ALBANY OFFICE

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

Copy to: 1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ALBANY
Date: 1/24/68

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Members of the Capitol District Communist Party (CDCP), and members of the New York District Communist Party discussed the Negro situation, which evolved from the New Politics Convention in Chicago. A representative of the Communist Party stated that he feels the Party can move into the Negro movement and gain a foothold.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On October 4, 1967, MIKE STEIN and ANDY HMURA met at Communist Party headquarters, New York City, and had a long discussion regarding the New Politics Convention.

HMURA took the position that the convention was a "flop" and that the Party had no clear position in it.

MIKE STEIN replied that this thinking was five

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years behind times because "Black Power" is a force that will bring about great changes in the U.S. STEIN went on to say that the Party leadership believes that black people are about to explode, also, that other leaders feel that no one really knows how the Negro people will do it, but that they are in a rebellious mood.

STEIN want on to say that the Party feels that they can move into the situation and gain a foothold. This movement is a class struggle.

HMURA commented that the Negroes will not make any gains without the help of the whites. STEIN disagreed with this. He said that the Negroes will make their own gains and are ready to fight and shed blood.

HMURA told STEIN bluntly that all of the "Black Power" leaders could not deliver 10,000 votes and also that the Party has to choose between RAPP BROWN and MARTIN LUTHER KING. HMURA pointed out that Negroes respect Reverend KING and will follow him, but RAPP BROWN has only the rowdy elements behind him.

STEIN said that he would have to go to Albany and explain to the CDCP members what is going on in the Negro movement. (Confidential Informant AL T-1 on October 13, 1967)

MIKE STEIN was described by Confidential Informant AL T-2 on June 27, 1967, as being an active member of the New York District Communist Party and presently holds the position of Executive Secretary in this organization.

Confidential Informant AL T-2 advised on June 27, 1967, that HMURA was a member of the CDCP and

was also the upstate representative to the New York District Communist Party.

A characterization of the New Politics Convention is contained in the Appendix.

During a meeting of the Capitol District Communist Party, held on October 24, 1967, MIKE STEIN discussed the New Politics Convention and played a tape of a speech by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, which stressed the following:

1. The convention was correct in giving the "Black Caucus" the power.

2. A third party or "Dump Johnson" movement has to be pushed.

3. The Party agrees with the "Black Caucus" regarding their rights to tell whites what is good for them.

4. The whites have to help them by all means possible.

5. The whites do not understand the Negroes.

MIKE DWORKIN lead an attack against this, stating that the Party is becoming an instrument of "Black Caucus". DWORKIN was blunt and told STEIN that a political force could not develop under these circumstances and that the white people would not accept the power of the blacks to dominate white "New Politics".

STEIN told the group that the Party has a couple of people on the New Politics National Level and that "Black Caucus" accepts Party leaders as equal. Now, for the first time, the Party can work outside of its own ranks, and this is important.

HMURA told STEIN that this might be true but the "Black Caucus" does not represent the mass of Negro people.

DWORKIN stated that he did not like the Party

position and felt the Party was making a mistake.

(Confidential Informant AL T-1 on October 26, 1967)

MIKE DWORKIN was described by Confidential Informant AL T-3 on May 1, 1967, as being an active member in the CDCP, and presently holds a position of leadership capacity in this organization.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was described by Confidential Informant AL T-4 as the Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission and Co-chairman of the Communist Party of Illinois.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS

From September 1 through 4, 1967, the National Conference For New Politics met in convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

There were approximately 2,000 delegates present, representing about 27,000 individuals. The purpose of the convention was to bring together persons and organizations actively working in various fields, including Equality of Opportunity for Minority Groups, Slum Clearance and Peace in Vietnam, so that they might take direct political action in support of their various goals.

(AL T-5 on 9/5-6/67)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albany, New York
January 24, 1968

b6
b7C

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted], dated and captioned as above.

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b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Cleveland	New York	1/26/68	1/15/68 - 1/22/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: lmb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

D.M.

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 10/27/67, at Cleveland.

P*

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (Information)

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-2457

REC-58

5 JAN 29 1968

EX 105

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1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SERV: ISD, CRD, FAO Doug.
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	2/2/68
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: ---- HOW FORW: ---- K/S
By	BY: ---- Omaha

Notations

0-17 to Cleveland - NY Cin. 2/12/68 AB 5/08 RACIAL INT. SECT.

Hold Dissemination

FEB 1 1968

79 FEB 29 1968

CV 100-27056

b3
b7D
b7E

INFORMANTS

CV T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to identify FRIEDA KATZ, HENRY CRAWFORD, RON LUCAS

CV T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to identify ALONZO HOWARD

CV T-3 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to identify JOHN CLOUD, FRANKLIN ANDERSON, DONAID BEAN, ALEX WEATHERS

CV T-4 is [redacted]

[redacted]

CV T-5 is [redacted]

[redacted]

CV T-6 is [redacted]

[redacted]

CV T-7 is [redacted]

CV 157-1286-5

CV T-8 is [redacted]

Used to identify PHILIP HART, RON LUCAS

CV T-9 is [redacted]

Used to identify FREDA HARRIS and CCR

CV T-10 is [redacted]

Used to identify CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-11 is [redacted]

Used to identify SIDNEY PECK

CV 100-27056

b7D

CV T-12 is [redacted] Used to identify CHARLES LOEB

CV T-13 is [redacted] Used in characterization of CCR

CV T-14 is [redacted] Used to identify ALEX WEATHERS

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from CV T-1 thru CV T-11, which could possibly result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party (CP), SWP or YSA, and who reside within the territory of this reporting office, are listed on the Security Index or are informants of this office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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- Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND
Date: 1/26/68

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 10/16/67 THROUGH 1/15/68.
HART stated that at CPUSA meeting, in October, 1967, the central theme was the struggle against white chauvinism and the lack of relationship between blacks and white in party. Local CP sent delegate to Black Unity Conference, is attempting to be active in local CORE, stressed need to be active in STOKES' campaign, and had plans to have CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT meet with JFK Youth, which plans did not materialize. CORE and SNCC leaders spoke at SWP Forum in Cleveland. With the exception of Cleveland CORE Chairman, the other CORE leaders are not interested in meeting with CP.

P*

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party-USA (CPUSA)

1. Plans and Strategy at National Meetings

CV T-1 advised on November 6, 1967, that an Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Board Meeting was held at ANTHONY KRCHMAREK's home in Cleveland on November 3, 1967, at which KRCHMAREK announced that there had been a national meeting of the CP Black Commission in New York City in October. He said that PHIL BART, FRIEDA KATZ and HENRY CRAWFORD had attended this meeting in New York, and that the purpose of this Ohio Board Meeting was to have a report from them. In his report BART stated that the central theme of the New York meeting was the struggle against white chauvinism; that there was a lack of relationship between the whites and blacks in the party, and that under these conditions the party could not think of being a uniting force between the races. BART stated that the whites in the party should be in the leadership against racism.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK

On October 11, 1966, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a radio program carried over Cleveland radio station WKYC. When introduced by the announcer as being a leading spokesman of the CP in Ohio, KRCHMAREK pointed out that he was chairman of the CP in Ohio.

PHILIP BART

CV T-1 advised on November 17, 1966, that at an Ohio CP State Committee Meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on November 13, 1966, it was announced that PHILIP BART is secretary of the CP in Ohio.

FRIEDA KATZ
HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-1 advised on November 6, 1967, that both HENRY CRAWFORD and FRIEDA KATZ are members of the Ohio CP State Board and were present at the state board meeting held on November 3, 1967.

2. Local CP Plans and Strategy

PARTICIPATION IN BLACK UNITY CONFERENCE

CV T-2 advised on September 18, 1967, that PHILIP BART pointed out on September 14, 1967, that an all Negro meeting is to be held in Cleveland soon, and that he would like to have both ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD attend. BART also advised that at the new politics convention recently held at Chicago, the Negroes held a caucus from which white persons were excluded. Source advised that one of the persons to whom BART was talking disagreed with the Negroes who want to "go it alone" in their fight for civil rights. BART explained that sometimes this is necessary, for whites can be more effective when working with whites, and Negroes can be more effective when working with Negroes. BART pointed out that for CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT to have refused to attend this all Negro caucus at the new politics convention (National Conference for New Politics), would have been a suicidal thing for him to do.

ALONZO HOWARD

CV T-2 advised on November 6, 1967, that ALONZO HOWARD is a member of the CP Cedar Central Club in Cleveland.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-10 advised on June 29, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected a member of the national committee of the CPUSA at its 18th national convention.

CV T-2 advised on October 9, 1967, that there was a meeting of the CP Cedar Central Club held in Cleveland on October 4, 1967, one of those present discussed the Black Unity Conference which is to be held in Cleveland and is closed to all white people, including news reporters. It was suggested that since white people are not being admitted, that Negro members of this club attend. HENRY CRAWFORD pointed out that the Black Unity Conference is open to all Negroes free, except for delegates who must pay a $2.50 fee. This CP Cedar Central Club agreed to send HENRY CRAWFORD to this conference as a delegate.

ACTIVITY IN CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

CV T-3 advised on October 13, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ was going to New York City on that evening, to attend a CP meeting pertaining to the Black Revolution, and to discuss ways for the CP to become involved.

KATZ stated that the CP wants to cooperate with CORE, and she wondered about the advisability of the CP sending a specialist to Cleveland to work on recruiting Negroes into the CP movement.

CV T-2 advised on November 13, 1967, that a meeting of Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR), was held in Cleveland on November 8, 1967, at which there was a heated discussion between FREDA HARRIS and FRIEDA KATZ as to who would be chairman of a meeting to be held in Cleveland denouncing the House Committee on Unamerican Activities.

FREDA HARRIS said she had asked Professor SIDNEY PECK to be chairman, to which FRIEDA KATZ objected strenuously saying "SIDNEY PECK is in too many things, and he thinks he is trying to take over all of the organizations in Cleveland". KATZ said she had asked JOHN CLOUD and FRANKLIN ANDERSON both of Cleveland CORE to be chairman, but did not get any definite answer from them. KATZ said she thinks that in affairs of this type, it is high time that an effort be made to get Negroes involved. It was finally agreed that SIDNEY PECK would be in charge, but that JOHN CLOUD would give a short talk on CORE. OHIO.

CITIZENS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (CCR)

VIRGINIA HARDIN, who has furnished information to the United States Government, is a self-admitted former member of the CP whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. Mrs. HARDIN advised on September 5, 1961, that on September 1, 1961, a meeting was held at which the name Citizens for Constitutional Rights was approved by the group, to replace the name Cleveland Committee to Abolish the House Unamerican Activities Committee, which had been the former name used by the group. EDNA KAUFMAN was chairman and the only officer of the CCR, and controlled its operations. CCR has no formal membership, and its stated purposes are to abolish the HCUA and to fight against the Smith Act and McCarran Act.

CV T-3 advised on March 29, 1965, that EDNA KAUFMAN attended an Ohio CP State Conference held in Cleveland on March 28, 1965, and during this conference she was congratulated by FRIEDA KATZ for the work she had done in efforts to abolish the HCUA, which KATZ said was "a party assignment".

EDNA KAUFMAN died on May 4, 1965, and CV T-9 reported on December 29, 1965, that he had recently learned that FRIEDA KATZ is now in charge of the CCR.

SIDNEY PECK

CV T-11 advised on April 16, 1956, that SIDNEY PECK attended a state committee meeting of the CP of Wisconsin, held April 15, 1956, and was a member of that committee at that time.

JOHN CLOUD

CV T-3 advised on October 13, 1967, that JOHN CLOUD had until recently been a member of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, but that his membership in the SWP had been terminated by the SWP because of his having held a position in Cleveland CORE. The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV 100-27076

FRANKLIN ANDERSON

Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Bureau of Special Investigation, Cleveland Police Department, advised on February 4, 1966, that ANDERSON was one of those arrested for disorderly conduct on November 14, 1965, during a liquor raid at the SWP headquarters, 5927 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. He stated a SWP social affair was in progress at the time and that police developed information that liquor was being sold to those in attendance and that the SWP did not have a liquor license.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1967, that FRANKLIN ANDERSON has attended a number of weekly public forums sponsored by the SWP in Cleveland during the past one or two years, but that he is not a member or a sympathizer of the SWP. He stated that most of the forums which ANDERSON attended deal with civil rights, poverty and similar matters. He advised that ANDERSON has also occasionally attended SWP sponsored social affairs.

Source stated that the local SWP does not consider ANDERSON to have any interest in the political philosophy of the SWP and had made no effort to recruit him into the SWP or to invite him to classes where the SWP beliefs are taught.

The source described ANDERSON as a "hustler" with political ambitions who would do anything or attend any meetings to keep himself in the public eye.

FREDA HARRIS

CV T-2 advised on June 26, 1967, that FREDA HARRIS attended the Ohio CP state committee meeting held in Cleveland on June 25, 1967.

CV T-2 advised on December 7, 1967, that for sometime in the past, PHILIP RART has been trying to arrange a meeting between local CORE leaders and local CP leaders, but without success.

Source stated that one of the local CP members, ALONZO HOWARD, is currently active in Cleveland CORE.

(See section III-A of this report for current views of CORE leaders regarding efforts of CP leaders to meet with them.)

ACTIVITY AT STOKES CAMPAIGN

CV T-2 advised on September 27, 1967, that at an Ohio CP state committee meeting held in Cleveland September 24, 1967, FRIEDA KATZ stated that she wanted to get in touch with DONALD BEAN to see how he feels about CARL STOKES, (Negro candidate for mayor of Cleveland). OH, O

KATZ pointed out that BEAN, Chairman of CORE, has done very little about the STOKES Campaign. It was agreed at this meeting that those present should work to elect CARL STOKES, and FRIEDA KATZ pointed out that "CARL STOKES has not come out against the Viet Nam War, and for that reason some people say they won't vote for him. Why expect STOKES to be perfect just because he is a Negro?"

DONALD BEAN

CV T-3 advised on October 13, 1966, that DONALD BEAN was one of the members of a panel on civil rights at the weekly public forum sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, on October 9, 1966. BEAN spoke as the newly elected chairman of CORE and said that his organization is going to work towards community organization for political purposes.

CV T-3 advised on August 29, 1967, that DONALD BEAN is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP. He stated that BEAN was invited to appear on the panel on civil rights at the forum mentioned above. He stated that BEAN became interested in the protest against the war in Vietnam when the National CORE Organization adopted a policy against United States intervention in Vietnam.

CV T-4 advised on October 16, 1967, that a meeting of the CPUSA Negro Commission was held at New York City October 14th and 15th at which "FRIEDA from Ohio" spoke of the mayoral campaign in Cleveland, stating that the party in Cleveland had influenced the labor movement in Cleveland to endorse CARL STOKES.

(No source of the Cleveland Office has furnished any information to indicate that the CP exercised any influence in the labor movement in Cleveland on behalf of STOKES.)

CV T-2 advised on November 14, 1967, that a CP meeting was held at the PHILIP BART apartment in Cleveland on November 10, 1967, at which there was discussion of past rioting by Negroes.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK told of how the recent Negro rioting had helped to awaken the white power structure. He stated "while the CP is not opposed to violence, we think the right way is by political means and unity between the Negroes and white people. When all other methods have been tried and fail, then there is nothing left but to resort to violence. The election of CARL STOKES was a great step in the right direction". b6 b7C

PLANS TO GAIN INFLUENCE AMONG JFK YOUTH

CV T-1 advised on November 17, 1967, that a CP State Board Meeting was held November 10, 1967, at PHILIP BART's apartment. Among those present at this meeting was a visitor named MARION GAINES (phonetic) who was not a member of the CP. He is a Negro youth [redacted] and is the grandson of SAM LINNEN, who was present at this State Board meeting.

[redacted] OHIO

CV T-2 advised additionally on November 14, 1967, that at the board meeting held at BART's apartment on November 10, 1967, it was announced that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT would be in Cleveland on December 7 and 8, 1967, and as a result, a house meeting was arrange to be held for him during his visit. MARION GAINES commented that he was a member of the JFK House and could have JFK House members attend this LIGHTFOOT meeting. GAINES stated he could assure those present that 200 or more JFK House members would be present for the LIGHTFOOT meeting. Source stated that at

this point, it was felt advisable to explain to GAINES who CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was, since GAINES admitted that he had never heard of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. ANTHONY KRCHMAREK explained LIGHTFOOT's political views and pointed out that LIGHTFOOT was a CP officer. GAINES said this made no difference and the JFK members would come to the meeting if he told them to do so. It was agreed that he would bring only a few of the JFK leaders to this LIGHTFOOT meeting, and if they liked what LIGHTFOOT had to say, a larger meeting could be planned for a later date.

JFK HOUSE

Sergeant JOHN J. UNGVARY, Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department, advised on January 13, 1967, that the JFK House was a privately owned and operated recreational center in the Negro neighborhood of Cleveland and was named both for JOHN F. KENNEDY and JOMO FREEDOM KENYATTA. UNGVARY stated that this JFK House was a center of black nationalism and that the house has been closed since July, 1966, because of Building Code violations.

CV T-2 advised on November 15, 1967, that at a Cedar Central CP Club meeting held November 11, 1967, it was decided that some of the Cleveland CORE leaders would also be invited to meet CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT while he was in Cleveland.

CV T-2 advised on December 7, 1967, that it was learned that day that LIGHTFOOT's plans had been changed and that he would not be in Cleveland as planned.

CV T-1 advised on December 15, 1967, that at a CP State Board Meeting held December 8, 1967, in Cleveland, FRIEDA KATZ inquired as to why CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was not in town. PHILIP BART explained that LIGHTFOOT could not make it, and besides the Negro youth who were to have been present were not organized.

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK said that they had been unable to reach MARION GAINES for the past week and a half; that he had not returned their phone calls, and also that the JFK youth that the party wanted to organize, were not themselves organized.

CP CONTACT AT "CALL AND POST"

CV T-2 advised on November 20, 1967, that a woman named DONNA ALLEN was in Cleveland on November 17, 1967, at the invitation of Citizens for Constitutional Rights (CCR), and to give a talk denouncing the HCUA. While DONNA ALLEN was in Cleveland, arrangements were made by FRIEDA KATZ for DONNA ALLEN to be interviewed by representatives of several newspapers. One of these interviews was with CHARLES LOEB, Advertising Director of the "Call and Post", a weekly Negro newspaper in Cleveland. During discussions, LOEB said to DONNA ALLEN, "I agree with some of the things FRIEDA KATZ believes in, but some of the things she wants me to do with the 'Call and Post' I just won't do. I believe we should stay friendly with FRIEDA because we never know when we can help or may need each other".

OHIO

OHIO

CHARLES LOEB

CV T-12 advised on June 26, 1944, that CHARLES LOEB visited CP headquarters in Cleveland that day at which time he was criticized for not running the CP state convention story in the newspaper, "Call and Post", which story had been furnished him. LOEB contended he had not received the manuscript of this story. Same source advised on July 1, 1944, that on that day one of the CP officers in Cleveland commented that LOEB had told her two weeks ago that his view of communism had changed, but that he was not planning to join the organization as yet.

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-5 advised on October 12, 1967, that an SWP pre-convention discussion was held on October 1, 1967, in Cleveland, at which ERIC REINTHALER, leader of the SWP in Cleveland, stated that the local leadership of the Negro people--like CORE with its 18 members--is falling apart. REINTHALER said that now that CORE is rich, it is doing less for the Negro people; (source advised that by CORE being rich, REINTHALER was referring to money which CORE had received from the Ford Foundation).

CV T-6 advised on November 22, 1967, that a mid-west conference of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), was held in Cleveland on November 19, 1967, to celebrate the Russian Revolution with the principal speaker being JUDY WATTS, who was a member of the national committee of the YSA, an organizer of the black contingent from Detroit to the October 21st mobilization at the Pentagon, and who is secretary of the steering committee of the Chicago Black Peoples Convention. The gist of her talk was that the blacks and whites must work together if there is ever going to be a revolution in the United States. She stated that the system in the United States cannot produce freedom for the African Americans, which leaves nothing but revolution and that the black people will lead this struggle.

Source stated that this meeting was attended by both YSA and SWP personnel.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

A characterization of YSA is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-2 advised on December 12, 1967, that the SWP held a forum at SWP Headquarters in Cleveland on December 8, 1967, at which the three speakers were Negroes, being FRANKLIN ANDERSON, new chairman of Cleveland CORE, ALEX WEATHERS, a representative of the Students for Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Cleveland, and ROBERT BROWN of SNCC. The topic discussed was black power and its international implications.

ALEX WEATHERS

CV T-14 advised on January 28, 1964, that the YSA held its annual mid-west conference in Chicago, Illinois, on January 25-26, 1964, with ALEX WEATHERS from Cleveland, being in attendence.

CV T-3 advised on May 5, 1964, that there are only five members in the YSA in Cleveland, and WEATHERS is not one of these members, but he is considered a friend of the YSA.

ALEX WEATHERS was interviewed on September 22, 1964, by an FBI Agent at which time he advised that he did attend the Chicago YSA conference in January, 1964, having been invited to attend by ERIC REINTHALER, who he had met in the Congress Of Racial Equality (CORE).

WEATHERS said he has since become suspicious of the objectives of YSA, and after considerable research concerning it, has concluded that the YSA and the SWP both want to use the Negro for their benefit and do not want to help the Negro. He stated he was never a member of the YSA or the SWP; that he has turned against both of these organizations, and now has the reputation of being a "red-baiter".

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Picket Line Protesting Death Sentence to Negro Teenager

CV T-7 advised on December 16, 1967, that on that day thirteen Negro males picketed in front of the Cuyahoga County Jail in Cleveland, protesting the death sentence meted out to a Negro teenager convicted of slaying a Cleveland policeman. One of those in the picket line was RON LUCAS.

RON LUCAS

CV T-8 advised on August 9, 1966, that RON LUCAS has been active in the CP Youth Club in Cleveland and that at a CP State Board meeting held in Cleveland on August 3, 1966, LUCAS was appointed a member of the Ohio CP State Board.

This same source advised on April 10, 1967, that there was at that time discussion of suspending LUCAS from the CP because of his nonpayment of dues, and because of his criticism of the CP leadership. The question of suspending him was presented to the Ohio CP State Board on March 31, 1967.

CV T-1 advised on November 6, 1967, that LUCAS is no longer active in the Communist Party in Cleveland.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER GROUPS

CV T-2 advised on November 14, 1967, that at a CP meeting held at PHILIP BART's apartment on November 10, 1967, it was agreed that the CP must become more active in the labor movement, in street groups, and in such organizations as CORE. BART commented "that is why it is very important that ALONZO HOWARD continues to work in CORE. FRANKLIN ANDERSON, who ran for councilman in Cleveland says he is willing to meet and talk with us at any time".

CV T-2 advised on November 3, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ recently stated that the person who was to have been chairman of the DONNA ALLEN meeting in Cleveland had a heart attack and consequently cannot be present. FRIEDA stated that JOHN CLOUD and FRANKLIN ANDERSON, both of CORE, have been very cooperative, and ANDERSON said he will be willing to be chairman of the DONNA ALLEN meeting, but will have to get an okay from the CORE executive board.

CV T-2 advised on November 20, 1967, that the DONNA ALLEN meeting was held in Cleveland on November 17, 1967. SIDNEY PECK was chairman and FRANKLIN ANDERSON, the new chairman of Cleveland CORE, also shared the platform and made the collection speech.

CV T-2 advised on December 7, 1967, that for some time in the past PHILIP BART has been trying to arrange a meeting between himself, FRIEDA KATZ, and ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, and the leaders of Cleveland CORE.

DONALD BEAN, former chairman of Cleveland CORE, had promised to meet with these CP leaders, but the promise was never kept. Since BEAN has been replaced by FRANKLIN ANDERSON as the Cleveland CORE chairman, BART now wants to arrange this meeting for December 7, 1967, since CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT will be in town at that time and he could then meet with the CORE leaders.

Source stated that when FRANKLIN ANDERSON was approached concerning this prospective meeting with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, ANDERSON stated he would have to discuss it with the other CORE leaders. ANDERSON subsequently advised that while he was personally not opposed to such a meeting, the other CORE members were very frankly not interested. It was explained to ANDERSON that PHILIP BART thought ANDERSON had done well in his bid for election to Cleveland City Council, even though he lost, and that BART wanted to explain long range plans for the next election. After this explanation ANDERSON suggested that BART telephone him concerning this matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A P P E N D I X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio

January 26, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above at Cleveland.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

Date 2-15-68

To:

☒ Director

Att.: _____

☐ SAC _____

☐ ASAC _____

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

FILE Bufile 100-442529

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS - C

RE: Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES dated 1-26-68 at Cleveland, and Bu 0-17 dated 2-12-68.

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial # _____
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to _____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Type

RACIAL MATTERS SECT.
COORDINATION

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Page 5, para. 2, line 1 reads, "CV T-3 advised on March 29, 1965..." It should read, "CV T-13 advised on March 29, 1965..." Please correct your copies of report.

cc: Cincinnati (RM)
New York (RM)

SAC CHARLES G. CUSICK

Office CLEVELAND

_____ See reverse side

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-5

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/25/68

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2-Bureau (RAM)
1-Honolulu

LSB:mbd
(3)

REC 8 100-442529-2458

12 JAN 26 1968

5 FEB 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/68

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 10/31/67.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/plh
(4)

REC 22 100-442529-2459

EX-108

2 JAN 29 1968

5 FEB 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/25/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re JK letter to Bureau dated 10/27/67.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:pas
(6)

REC-52 100-442529-2460

EX 106 3 JAN 29 1968

5 FEB 6 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/30/68

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

D. Mohrbacher

Re Columbia letter to Bureau, 11/1/67.

In the absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

C-102

REC-68 2461

3 JAN 31 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Columbia
FHA:fha
(5)

Richard Arnold
ATTY

5 FEB 6 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-18-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	1/30/68	1/22 - 25/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
WALTER A. HILGENDORF	jtc

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REC-60 3
EX 108

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 10/30/67, at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 5/1/68.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, SL T-3, and SL T-4.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
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2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Ill. (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis
2 - New York (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

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100- 442529 2462 REC-34

(RM) 11 JAN 31 1968

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	ACSI, DSI, SS, CIA, ISD, RAD, I, DTC			
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	2/6/68			
HOW FWD.				
BY	AEH/mrk			

NOTATIONS

RACIAL MATTERS SECT.

ICC Copy

62 FEB 19 1968

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

	IDENTITY	LOCATION
SL T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-2 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-3 is	[redacted]	[redacted]
SL T-4 is	[redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF
Date: January 30, 1968

Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, asserted there is disinterest among indigent Negroes regarding draft card burnings and related activities. He stated such Negroes believe military service offers a good life and opportunities for decent jobs arise from the prosperity created by war. WALKER has endeavored to attract members of a young Negro group known as Nkrummahs to CP; has suggested revival Negro American Labor Council as preliminary step toward establishing local Labor-Sane group. CP members belong to St. Louis Chapter NAACP but exercise no control. RICHARD H. CLARKE, Organizer, St. Louis Branch SWP, picketed with members of ACTION at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., 10/67, protesting all white society affair. Declared PERCY GREEN, Chairman of ACTION, has indicated willingness to work with him. NO.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

Following the National Conference for New Politics held in Chicago, Illinois during late August and early September, 1967,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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an organization was established in St. Louis called "Committee on New Politics in 1968 and Beyond" (CNP). Its headquarters are at 3519 Easton Avenue. CP members were instrumental in its organization.

(SL T-1 October 23, 1967)

In mid-November, 1967, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, observed that CNP had finally "gotten off the ground" and that he had been instrumental in securing a church which would "work with" the group. WALKER commented this should help a great deal in attracting young Negroes and ultimately getting them involved in Vietnam peace protests. WALKER further said the best way to reach the Negro is through his church and his minister. Even if only three or four young Negroes are ultimately involved in CNP via the church connection this will represent a substantial accomplishment.

(SL T-2 November 21, 1967)

On November 4, 1967, WALKER stated he had spent the preceding week talking to pastors of various churches in St. Louis trying to find one who would dedicate his church as a sanctuary for harboring young men trying to escape the draft, including draft card burners, conscientious objectors and similar individuals. He did not indicate whether he had been successful but remarked that a cooperative pastor would have to be one who "more or less owns his church" because heavy pressure would be applied against him by the Press and local and federal governments. WALKER then observed draft card burnings and similar demonstrations had made little headway among the poor Negro because he believes his only escape from poverty is in the service or in obtaining a job in a society made prosperous by war. Hence the poor Negro believes the war benefits him more than a peace time society. This has caused a vast disinterest in the peace movement on his part.

(SL T-2 November 8, 1967)

In discussing a meeting sponsored by a group known as "St. Louis Draft Resistance" held December 4, 1967 at Berea Presbyterian Church where youths turned in draft cards, WALKER

complained about the few Negroes who attended and said he is somewhat at a loss to understand why Negro youths are afraid to sign pledges or turn in draft cards. WALKER's comment was made December 9, 1967.

(SL T-2 December 15, 1967)

A meeting of local CP leaders was held November 27, 1967 to discuss the organization of a St. Louis Chapter, Labor - Sane. WALKER conceded no success has been achieved thus far and he feels there must be organized effort to keep rank and file trade unionists from becoming involved in peace issues. WALKER suggested that a local chapter of Negro American Labor Council be reactivated as a preliminary step toward establishing a Labor - Sane group. A veteran CP member commented this is virtually impossible without the help of some prominent local Negro. No specific plans were formulated for a reactivation.

(SL T-3 December 21, 1967)

At a CP group meeting, November 18, 1967, WALKER announced he feels it is urgent for a key CP member to work closely with CHARLES TERRELL and his youth group; that TERRELL needs help with these young Negro males and has specifically asked for assistance. A veteran CP member was designated to serve in this capacity. MO.

(SL T-3 November 28, 1967)

CHARLES TERRELL is a Negro leader of a local group of Negro hoodlums and dropouts known as the Krummahs. He and his gang have been wooed by both the CP and Black Power advocates in St. Louis during recent months. TERRELL attended a CP Marxist school held during September, 1967 in St. Louis. MO.

(SL T-3 November 30, 1967)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The St. Louis Branch SWP and the SWP are characterized in the attached appendix.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Branch SWP, October 9, 1967, RICHARD H. CLARKE, Organizer of the Branch, stated he has

been in contact with PERCY GREEN, Chairman of ACTION. CLARKE asserted he joined GREEN and other members of ACTION when picketing Kiel Auditorium in downtown St. Louis during the recent Veiled Prophet Ball. This social event is held annually and participants are all white and members of the upper strata of St. Louis society. GREEN and his group protested the spending of large sums of money for the event which could better be channeled to the poor and he also protested the fact that no Negroes participated.

At this meeting of the St. Louis Branch SWP, CLARKE commented that he has "become closer with GREEN", and the latter has indicated a willingness to work with him on various projects. CLARKE did not enumerate them, except to comment that he hoped to organize a "Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle Committee" with PERCY GREEN participating.

MD FRED HALSTEAD and PAUL BOUTELLE are SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States respectively.

ACTION consists of individuals, primarily Negroes, who split off from the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) in St. Louis because they did not feel that organization sufficiently militant.

(SL T-4 October 10, 1967)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

b6
b7C

A. Communist Party

A meeting of local CP leaders was held November 25, 1967 at which HERSHEL J. WALKER expressed disappointment that CHARLES TERRELL, whom he had invited and who promised to come, failed to appear. After a short meeting WALKER and other key CP leaders went to his residence at [redacted] TERRELL and four young Negro males were there and TERRELL announced that some of the young men wanted to tell WALKER how they felt about the war in Vietnam. None of the young men were identified other than by first names. One young man stated that Negroes are being used to fight a white man's war while they are still slaves in the United States. In response to a question by WALKER he stated

he is registered for the draft. WALKER asked him if he would be willing to turn in his draft card and was given a non-committal answer. WALKER pursued the matter no further. Another young Negro male said he feels Negroes should stay out of the Army and use whatever means possible to do so. Still another young Negro advised he opposes the war in Vietnam because he feels it does not help the Negroes. He declared money is wasted on fighting the war which could be used to build homes and give people jobs. WALKER asked him if he would be willing to turn in his draft card and was given an affirmative answer. WALKER again did not pursue the matter. There was then a discussion as to whether the Negro in the United States can "win complete freedom" without the aid and support of white America. Two of the young Negroes stated they felt the Negroes must accomplish this alone using any means possible while the other two felt they must have the help of whites.

HORACE ~~MC~~ GILL described as a Negro college student, MO who has asserted he was at one time a Black Muslim and is now a student of Marxism, then entered the room and participated in the discussion. He argued that Negroes cannot trust white people because they are liars and cheats. WALKER protested mildly saying that these are strong words and one can find Negroes who also lie, cheat and steal from one another.

(SL T-3 November 30, 1967)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In 1967 only 2 CP members were active in the St. Louis Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). They have exercised no control. Most CP members in St. Louis are also NAACP members but do not attend the meetings or participate otherwise in the organization.

(SL T-3 October 17, 1967)

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-X

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
ST. LOUIS BRANCH

In October, 1960, a source advised that the St. Louis Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was organized in 1938 and has functioned continuously since that time as an affiliate of the National SWP. Its aims and purposes are the same as the National SWP.

In May, 1967, another source stated that the St. Louis Branch SWP is still functioning as an affiliate of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri

January 30, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated January 30, 1968, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/29/68

FROM : SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 10/30/67.

No information has been developed during the period 11/1/67 - 1/31/68, suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

TM:ndv
(5)

REC-38 100-442529-2463

RACIAL INT. SECT.

FEB 2 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: January 30, 1968

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Re New Haven letter to Bureau, 10/31/67

During the period 11/1/67 through 1/31/68, New Haven received no information pertaining to captioned matter. In view of the above, no report is being submitted at this time.

Upon receipt of pertinent information, the Bureau will be promptly advised, in accordance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (Info)
1 - New York (Info)
1 - New Haven
WCH:FGM
(5)

REGISTERED MAIL

EX-109

REC-38 100-442529-2464

18 JAN 31 1968

RACIAL INTSECT.

F47

30 FEB 7 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/29/68

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

D. M. Dodd

OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 11/1/67.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

1/7/15

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
DEC-cch
(5)

REC 16 100-442529-2465

EX-113

16 FEB 1 1968

RACIAL INTEL SECT

C. D. Brennan

163

5 FEB 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/26/68

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated 10/27/67.

No information concerning captioned matter has been developed within the Savannah Division since submission of refernced communication. This letter is, therefore, being submitted in lieu of a report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Savannah

JM/dkm
(5)

100-442529-2466

REC-20

FEB 1 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/30/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

No information has come to the attention of the Denver Office during the past three months which would normally be reported under the above caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
JCL:pgr
(3)

REC-69 100-442529-2467

22 FEB 1 1968

#2466 Serial 12-31-70 "333"

FACILITY UNIT SECT.
INT. SEC.

6 FEB 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-18-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/22/68

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b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

D. [redacted]
R. [redacted] HM

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted] and [redacted]; the second source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential,~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

(3)- Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

REC- 59 100-442529-2468

C. C. Bishop

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.,
[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
[redacted] FORW: R/S
[redacted] FORW 1/30/68
[redacted]: D. W. Yarbo

18 JAN 25 1968

RACIAL INTEL SECT

FBI

62 FEB 7 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
January 22, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 22, 1968, made available the following document:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic

ENCLOSURE

OUTLINE FOR CLUB DISCUSSION

on

"BLACK POWER AND LIBERATION: A Communist View"
by Claude Lightfoot

The club leadership should arrange that the pamphlet be purchased by every member in advance of the scheduled discussion. Every member should study the pamphlet and come prepared to answer the questions, participate in the discussion, raise points that need clarification, etc. For a fruitful discussion, it is essential that the participants relate their own experiences.

From the very beginning of the discussion, attention should be focused on the basic and most important points which in their totality encompass the Communist view on Black Power and Liberation so that the whole of the program of the Party is understood. For this we suggest the reading of the following paragraph as an introduction to the opening session:

> "Comrade Lightfoot speaks of the unprecedented problems this nation of ours faces today; the growth of fascist danger, the germs of disunity when unity is the most urgent question, the need for a radical change, etc., to understand the reason for the growing crisis. The pamphlet poses six basic questions. These are: 1) the character of the present period; 2) what is new in racism; 3) the nature of the present wave of black nationalism; 4) the methods of struggle required for today; 5) an estimate of the Communist Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years in the light of today's requirements and tasks; 6) what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today."

The reading of this paragraph should be repeated at the opening of every session so that the participants see the interconnection of the above six questions even though the discussion will proceed on each question presented in this outline. The club should decide on the number of sessions to be devoted to the discussion.

* * *

Question I.

It is said that the present moment can be characterized as one charged with great economic, political and social turbulence.

a) Give examples of this turublence and show the various strata of the American people involved in it.

b) What is the significance of the merging efforts by the peace and civil rights forces? (Pp. 3-7)

Question II.

The pamphlet points to the danger of growing clashes and cleavages between forces that have much in common:

a) What are these clashes and clevages?

b) Discuss the racist counter-offensive and its causes, the serious weaknesses in the labor movement which are an obstacle to black-white unity. What is your experience in this and how are you fighting to overcome racism? (Pp. 8-15)

Question III.

Is it true that racism is a major contributor to moods of black nationalism? What is the main content of nationalism today and its new features as compared with the previous period? Discuss the progressive and reactionary aspects of nationalism and the Party's position in relation to it. Be concrete in your examples. (Pp. 8-25)

Question IV..

What is the Party's estimate with regard to violent actions in the black ghettos by black people? What are the main problems to be solved in Negro and Puerto Rican communities, and what is the role of the white Communists? (Pp. 26-31)

Question V

Comrade Lightfoot says that the illumination of our tasks requires a review of our work in the last 10 years.

a) Is it true that during this period we had a wrong line on the Negro question?

b) What is the meaning of: "The Negro question is a national question"?

c) Did our policy on this question manifest weaknesses and failures? Explain and prove your points. (Pp. 32-36)

Question VI.

What is the Party's view on integration and black power? Who is the main enemy of the black people and of the American working people? (Pp. 37-40)

Question VII.

Explain the meaning and the application of the Party's policy of black-white unity based on equality. What are your experiences? (pp. 41-43)

Question VIII.

The Party stresses the question of our work among the white workers in the unions and white communities to promote black-white unity based on self-interest. Explain this fully and give your experience.

Question IX.

How do we go about introducing a class content into the present wave of black nationalism, and what are the tasks of the white and black Communists? Be concrete. (Pp 29-32)

Question X.

How are we to build the Party among the Negro people, especially the young militant Negroes? Are there any obstacles that hinder this? Discuss fully and concretely and state how you and the club propose to do it. (Pp. 44-46)

* * * *

Suggested Additional Readings:

Political Affairs, February 1968

Henry Winston, Negro-White Unity

Speech by James Forman in The Worker, January 7, 1968

The Negro Question, Resolution of the 18th National Convention, CPUSA.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 29, 1966, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, at its 18th National Convention, held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-18-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/22/68

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(Type in plaintext or code)

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(Priority)

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ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

REC 48

100-[redacted]-2469

cc Airtel
LHM
C. C. - Bishop

18 JAN 25 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV.,
[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAC
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW 1/30/68
BY: [redacted]

RACIAL INTD SECT

54 FEB 8 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
January 22, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 22, 1968, made available the following document:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and

100-448539-2107

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM

on

NEGRO HISTORY MONTH

February 1968

Issued by National Education Department, CPUSA

Introduction

In 1926 the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, headed by the eminent scholar Dr. Carter G. Woodson, initiated the observance in the month of February of Negro History Week. This year it will be celebrated from February 11 through February 17. Over the years, Negro History Week has become an important American institution and a highlight in the struggle for Negro freedom. And with this the practice has grown of extending the observance to the entire month of February as Negro History Month.

In past years the Communist Party has been in the forefront of the fight to secure the widest and most meaningful celebration of Negro History Week and Negro History Month. A notable case in point was the initiative of Benjamin J. Davis during the years 1943-1949 in which he served as a Communist member of the New York City Council. Each year the Council adopted a resolution introduced by Comrade Davis, requesting the Mayor to proclaim Negro History Week officially and call for its proper observance. The following is the text of the resolution adopted in 1949:

RESOLUTION

on

REQUESTING MAYOR TO PROCLAIM WEEK OF FEBRUARY 6th TO 15th AS NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, AND TO CALL UPON SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS TO EFFECT PROPER OBSERVANCE THEREOF.

January 11, 1949

By Mr. Davis -

WHEREAS, The week of February 6th through 13th has been designated as Negro History Week by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and

WHEREAS, Negro History Week has been officially observed annually throughout the nation since 1926 as a recognition of the many outstanding contributions made by Negro Americans to the cultural, scientific, educational, political and industrial life of the nation, and

WHEREAS, It is especially significant, in the present state of world affairs, that the commendable role played by Negro Americans in the historic and democratic struggles of our country during war and peace be widely observed to help strengthen the unity of the American people in their demands for continued and lasting world peace, and

WHEREAS, Observance of Negro History Week at this time will provide further opportunity to dedicate ourselves to the elimination of certain prejudices and discriminatory practices in our country which serve to limit the fullest participation of Negro Americans and other minority groups in the economic, political, cultural and social life of America, thereby endangering the peace of the world,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT

RESOLVED, That the Council of the City of New York requests the Mayor to officially proclaim the week of February 6th through February 13th as Negro History Week in the City of New York, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Council of the City of New York requests the Mayor to call upon the schools, libraries and other public bodies and institutions to conduct proper observances of Negro History Week through such means as class-room lectures, displays, celebrations or other public functions.

ADOPTED - January 11, 1949.

* * *

Tasks for 1968

Recent years have witnessed great advances in the struggle for national liberation, particularly in Africa. And in this country they have witnessed a tremendous upsurge of the struggle for Negro liberation. In the light of these developments the celebration of Negro History Month and its utilization as an instrument in the struggle takes on greater significance than ever before, especially in the fight to involve white Americans.

February 1968 should become the occasion to promote observance of Negro History Month by schools and churches, by trade unions and other organizations. It should become the occasion for the organization of lectures, displays, affairs and other activities in all communities. All Party organizations should give serious attention to the stimulation of the widest variety of public activities.

Within the Party, discussions should be organized in club meetings and other gatherings on Negro history and on the Negro freedom struggle today. Special attention should be given to the following:

1. Study and discussion of Claude Lightfoot's report to the National Party Conference of October 14-15: Black Power and Liberation. A question outline for such study and discussion accompanies this memorandum. These should include discussions devoted especially to the fight against racism as an alien ideology and on the development of struggle among white Americans.

2. Study and discussion of the February issue of Political Affairs, a special 96-page issue devoted entirely to additional material from the Party Conference and to other articles on Negro history and Negro liberation.

3. Plans for the widest distribution of both the Lightfoot report and the February Political Affairs. Also, plans for the distribution of the newly-published Autobiography of W.E.B. Du Bois.

4. Public forums during February to be devoted to the subject of Black Power and Negro Liberation.

5. Organization of city-wide or district-wide ideological conferences on Negro liberation.

6. Exhibits on the role of the Communist Party in the Negro liberation struggle in progressive bookshops and other suitable locations.

LITERATURE

Claude Lightfoot,

BLACK POWER AND

LIBERATION: A

COMMUNIST VIEW

(New Outlook) .50

A pamphlet to be read,

studied and widely distributed.

Just issued by International Publishers:

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W.E.B. DU BOIS,

edited by Herbert Aptheker.

A history of nearly a century of struggle of the Negro people by one of its great leaders. Written by Dr. Du Bois in his 90th year in Ghana, the manuscript was saved after the military coup there.

An important addition to your library...

An ideal gift... $10.00

New Outlook Pamphlets:

Henry Winston, Negro-White Unity .25

Henry Winston, New Colonialism: U.S. Style .25

-4-

New Outlook Pamphlets: (cont'd)

William L. Patterson, Ben Davis: Crusader for Negro Freedom and Socialism	.50
James E. Jackson, The Meaning of Black Power	.15
Gus Hall, Negro Freedom Is in the Interest of EVERY American	.10

By Herbert Aptheker

Negro History: Its Lessons for Our Time (New Century)		.15
Towards Negro Freedom (International)	special	.50
Essays in the History of the American Negro (International)		1.65
American Negro Slave Revolts (International		2.25
A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States (International)	2 volumes, each	2.25
Nat Turner's Slave Rebellion (Humanities Press)		1.95

International Books:

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, The Civil War in the United States	1.95
James S. Allen, Reconstruction: The Battle for Democracy	1.85
Hugh Mulzac, A Star to Steer By	1.85
Philip S. Foner, ed., The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass — Four Volumes, boxed	12.50
Earl Conrad, Harriet Tubman: Negro Soldier and Abolitionist	.50
Jack Woddis, Introduction to Neo-Colonialism	1.25

By W.E.B. Du Bois		
The Black Flame (New Century	3 volumes	10.00
John Brown (International)		2.25
A.B.C. of Color (Seven Seas)		1.00
The World and Africa (International)		2.45

Other Books:

Langston Hughes, The Big Sea (Hill and Wang) 1.95

Langston Hughes, The Panther and the Lash:

Poems of our Time (Knopf) 1.95

Arna Bontemps, ed., American Negro Poetry (Hill and Wang) 1.45

Lerone Bennett, Jr. Before the Mayflower (Penguin) 2.45

Magazines:

POLITICAL AFFAIRS, the Theoretical Journal of the CPUSA, 50¢ a copy, $5.00 a year. Read the special enlarged February issue devoted entirely to the Negro liberation struggle.

FREEDOMWAYS, Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement, $1.00 a copy, $3.50 a year. Must reading for all Communists and progressives.

* * *

The above literature may be purchased at your local progressive bookshop or ordered from the publishers:

International Publishers
381 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

New Outlook Publishers
32 Union Square East
New York, N.Y. 10003

(New Century books and pamphlets may be obtained from New Outlook Publishers.)

* * *

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES G ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) **DATE:** 1/30/68

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C

ReMOlet to the Bureau dated 10/27/67.

No information was developed concerning captioned matter in this Division during the quarter ending 12/31/67.

No CP group has been active in this Division. The only CP member is an elderly Negro male, living at Montgomery, Alabama.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted in this matter.

REC 2
EX 110 100-442529-2470

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) (Info)
1 - Mobile

MLC:mlc
(4)

11 FEB 2 1968

5 FEB 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-18-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	1/30/68	1/17-26/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
W. RULON PAXMAN	dy

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 10/31/67 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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1 - New York (Info) (REG. AM.)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

100-442529 247 REC- 24

3 FEB 1 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency		[redacted]	FBI, CIA, RAD	
Request Recd.	DATE FORW:	2/2/68		
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW:	FBI		
How Fwd.	BY:	FBI Cl		
By		163		

FEB 13 1968

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted] (Requested)	Characterization of Utah Coordinating Committee for New Politics; ETHEL C. HALE SU 100-9845-157
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Office: Salt Lake City, Utah
Date: 1/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-9845
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Communist Party (CP) of Utah has received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, New York, material suitable for use in work among Negroes. CP of Utah has not utilized this material by implementation. National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, has no present members who are members of the CP of Utah.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The Communist Party (CP) of Utah received from the CP, USA National Headquarters, New York City, New York, a three-page mimeographed article entitled "Proposals On Long, Hot Summer and Beyond." This is described as a background document used in the June, 1967, National Committee Meeting held in New York City and calls for immediate mass action by the CP against a conspiracy to provoke and slaughter Negroes in Ghettos during the Summer of 1967. It includes an outline of an emergency program, including demand for jobs, housing, prosecution of the police and National Guard in certain instances and other measures.

The above item was received by the CP of Utah through its cover address, P.O. Box 2485, Salt Lake City, Utah, 84110.

(SU T-1, 11/15/67)

The following items were addressed to P.O. Box 2485, Salt Lake City, Utah:

(1) A letter dated November 13, 1967, addressed to "All Districts" from the National Organization Department. The letter states that material is being furnished from the conference on "New Stages in the Struggle for Negro Freedom."

(2) A two-page summary of proposals entitled "Conference on Strategy and Tactics in the New Stages of Struggle for Negro Liberation (10/14-15/67)--Report of Panel on Work in the White Community (approved by the conference)." This outlines briefly the problem and sets out measures that can be taken to meet the problem.

(3) A four-page article entitled "The Afro-American in the Arts Today," which deals with the contribution of Negroes to the arts. The article includes suggestions for improving the status of Negroes in the arts.

(SU T-2, 11/21/67)

The CP of Utah, in the latter part of October, 1967, received the previously-listed three items through the mails from the CP, USA National Headquarters. These were received through P.O. Box 2485, Salt Lake City, Utah.

(SU T-1, 11/29/67)

None of the items received by the CP of Utah from CP, USA National Headquarters pertaining to Negro matters have been utilized by the CP of Utah through implementation of any type. In most instances only a few key members of the CP of Utah have read these items.

(SU T-1, 1/24/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On October 27, 1967, the Utah Council for Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) held a meeting in Salt Lake City. During the meeting it was stated that representatives of various organizations would be asked to attend a meeting of the Utah Coordinating Committee for New Politics (UCCNP). One of those present who was a member of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP, was asked to seek to get the NAACP to participate in the UCCNP.

(SU T-3, 10/30/67)

The Communist Party of Utah considers the Utah Coordinating Committee For Political and Social Action, also known as Utah Coordinating Committee For Political Action, Utah Coordinating Committee For New Politics, as part of the new left in Utah. The CP of Utah was trying to make this into a workable organization for coodrinating new left activities in Utah.

(SU T-1, 11/15/67)

A characterization of UCCL is contained in the appendix hereto.

Reverend PALMER S. ROSS, [redacted] is now the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He is the pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 241 East Sixth South, Salt Lake City.

There have been no instances during the past three months when the question of communist infiltration has come before the board of the Salt Lake City NAACP. ROSS has, however, on one occasion stated to the board that association with groups or persons who could be friendly to communism should be avoided. He has no reason to believe that any present members of the Branch are also members of the CP.

ROSS is personally opposed to the use of demonstrations for achieving civil rights ends. He feels that civil rights problems can better be solved in conferences with people of influence and by membership and participation in groups interested in furthering civil rights for all people. He recognizes that in Utah there is the special problem of the attitude of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) toward the Negro, since a Negro may become a member of that church but may not be considered for the church's priesthood, from which all church leadership is drawn. He considers that progress is being made in the field of open housing in Utah and is personally of the opinion that this may be better achieved by convincing the proper people of its rightness rather than through law. He has not definitely made up his mind on this, however.

b6
b7C

Dr. ROSS doubts that there is any real danger of racial violence in Utah but tries to remain alert to possibilities of violence and hopes to avoid outside influences in the racial field. He feels that in the long run the best interests of Negroes are served by complete cooperation with law enforcement.

(Dr. PALMER S. ROSS, [redacted]
1/17/68)

There are currently approximately 390 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Problems continue to exist for Negroes and other minorities with respect to open housing in Utah, but there appears to be some improvement

in this situation in the recent past. The attitude of the Mormon Church toward Negroes continues to be a problem in Utah because of the fact that the Mormon Church is the dominant religious group. There is no indication that a solution of this problem exists.

The NAACP in Salt Lake City has held no demonstrations during the past three months nor does it plan any at the present time.

Reverend PALMER S. ROSS of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is now the President of the NAACP. He appears to be the type of person who will prefer to operate by means of speeches before various groups and personal contacts with people of influence, rather than through demonstrations, in the solving of civil rights problems. He, on one occasion, mentioned to the Board of Directors of the NAACP that Negroes should eschew any contact with persons who could be associated with communism.

There are no suspected members of the CP who are considered to be in a position to materially influence the NAACP in its policies. Included among the recently current members of the NAACP is the following:

ETHEL C. HALE, [redacted] membership expires December 31, 1967. b6 b7C

(SU T-3, 1/16/68)

ETHEL C. HALE was formerly a member of the CP of Utah. She became inactive for personal reasons and as of December, 1967, was no longer considered a member of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 12/20/67.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UTAH COUNCIL FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

FREDRICK LEE HEUSER, Sandy, Utah, in May, 1955, stated he was associated with the Communist Party (CP) of Utah as a member and leader from 1948 to April, 1955. In April, 1955, HEUSER reported the Utah Council For Constitutional Liberties (UCCL) was organized at the specific instructions of the Rocky Mountain Regional leaders of the CP for the purpose of fighting Smith Act prosecutions. HEUSER stated that WAYNE HOLLEY, Utah State Chairman of the CP, organized the UCCL in April, 1955. HEUSER also reported that the majority of officers and members of the UCCL are known to him as being members of the CP, State of Utah.

A source, who is affiliated with the UCCL, in July, 1963, reported that the UCCL continues to support programs of the CP and other organizations which have been designated as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, and some members of the UCCL are known members of the CP of Utah.

A second source advised in May, 1967, that UCCL continues to promote programs of the CP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
January 30, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated January 30, 1968, at Salt Lake City.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	LOS ANGELES	2/7/68	1/26/68 - 2/5/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY dmr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

15

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/21/67.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego, New York and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED W6Knapp SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE gf

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100-442529-24 9M

12 FEB 15 1968

REC-15

EX 109

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1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	ACSI, OSI, SS, CRD, ISD, FDIC			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	3/5			
How Fwd.	3/7/68			
By	[redacted]			

Notations: ICC 806 98D

RAD INVD SEC.

54 MAR 7 1968

LA 100-66078

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INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1	
LA T-2	
LA T-3	
LA T-4	
LA T-5	
LA T-6	
LA T-7	
LA T-8	
LA T-9	
LA T-10	
LA T-11	

LA 100-66078

b3
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SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-12	
LA T-13	
LA T-14	
LA T-15	Orally to SA ALBERT N. CARLBLOM 1/4/68.
LA T-16	
LA T-17	
LA T-18	Characterization of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, orally, to SA on 2/2/68.
LA T-19	

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Los Angeles, California

Date: 2/7/68

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-66078 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy and tactics of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth.

-P* -

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GROUP 1
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY. 3

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS 5

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses mentioned in this report are in Los Angeles, California.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

LA T-4 (10/19/67)

This source advised that a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) was held on October 4, 1967 at 1808 Arapahoe. At this meeting, everyone present was asked to report what they thought should be done to advance the Communist Party (CP) in the Negro Freedom Movement.

LA T-1 (10/24/67)
LA T-7 (10/16, 19/67)

A meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held on October 14 and 15, 1967 at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, 7th Avenue and 51st Street, New York City. This meeting was called a Conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights. One of the points stressed at this meeting was the need in the CP for Negro and white unity. Another point stressed was that CP members should strive to do what they can to aid this unity.

LA T-11 (10/27/67)

A meeting of the Silverlake Club, SCDCP, was held October 24, 1967 at 2116 Glendale Boulevard. At this meeting, Black Power was discussed and also how Negro-White unity could be achieved.

LA T-13 (11/13/67)
LA T-5 (11/3/67)
LA T-8 (11/13/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, SCDCP was held November 1, 1967 at 1235 West 68th Street. It was mentioned at this meeting that the CP should recruit more Negroes. A Black Power discussion was also held.

LA T-13 (11/20/67)
LA T-2 (11/13/67)
LA T-3 (11/24/67)
LA T-4 (11/17/67)
LA T-5 (11/17/67)
LA T-6 (11/28/67)
LA T-8 (11/20/67)
LA T-15 (11/14/67)
LA T-18 (12/6/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held on November 12, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BILL TAYLOR, Executive Vice Chairman, SCDCP, spoke and said that the only way to guarantee a forwarding motion for the Party (CP) is to develop a Negro-White unity.

LA T-5 (11/24/67)
LA T-15 (11/28/67)
LA T-17 (11/17/67)

A meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, was held on November 13, 1967 at 1309 South Hudson Street. At this meeting, it was mentioned that a district meeting of the SCDCP would be held on December 16, 1967 and that all people engaged in Negro work should attend. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the SCDCP and a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, spoke at this meeting and mentioned that all the Negro CP members in her club belonged to other Negro movements, like

the "Black Congress".

LA T-16 (11/17/67)

A meeting of the Peace Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 14, 1967, at 4947 Maplewood Avenue, Apartment 8. BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, spoke and stated that the new Peace Commission of the CP must also include Negro groups, Mexican-American, and Jewish groups.

LA T-6 (11/28/67)

A meeting of the Student's Group, SCDCP, was held November 27, 1967, at 3271 South Sepulveda, Apartment 2. At this meeting, a discussion was held concerning Black Liberation and the role of White people in fighting for Black Liberation in the U. S. It was pointed out that Whites still have responsibility to Black people in the Black People's Liberation Movement and that special concessions have to be made to the Blacks and to their demands.

LA T-3 (12/11/67)

A meeting of the Executive Board, SCDCP, was held on November 30, 1967 at 1529 High Point Street; DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, mentioned that CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the Executive Board, was not present at the Executive Board meeting because she was attending the Black Congress meeting. One of the Executive Board members mentioned that he had attended a meeting of "left youth", which was comprised of individuals from both the Mexican and Negro communities, in order to set up a plan for joining the Mexican and Negro communities.

"Harambee", self-described as a bi-weekly newspaper published by the Black Congress, stated in its November 17, 1967 issue, "the Black Congress is a coalition of community organizations whose primary objective is to liberate black people from the shackles of racist oppression. This coalition includes groups of many and varied political persuasions."

LA T-19 (12/6/67)

A meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, was held November 17, 1967, at 12220 De Houghne Street, North Hollywood, California. At this meeting, it was mentioned that Negro-White unity was needed for social progress and should be placed on the top of every CP agenda.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-2 (9/30/67)
LA T-3 (10/16/67)
LA T-6 (10/5/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held September 24, 1967 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. At this meeting, CHARLENE MITCHELL spoke. She stated that the CP should work fully with the Negro Black Power groups to give the Negro the ability to organize and present a "face of unity" and that is "the only way to wield influence".

LA T-14 (10/16/67)

On October 10, 1967, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, stated that the CP is interested in infiltrating Black race organizations.

LA T-5 (10/20/67)
LA T-8 (10/24/67)
LA T-10 (11/2/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held October 18, 1967 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. One of the members present suggested that the CP should start a drive to get the Negro people out and participating in the peace drive. Black Power was also discussed at this meeting.

LA T-9 (10/27/67)

A meeting sponsored by the New Left School (NLS) (see appendix), was held on October 22, 1967 at 4358 Melrose Avenue. At this meeting, it was mentioned that an extension class was being set up for the Watts area and that these classes would be private for Negro youth.

LA T-3 (11/24/67)

A meeting of the SCDCP staff and two members of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 2, 1967 at 4247 Woolwine Drive. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, spoke at the meeting concerning the tremendous gains which the Mexican community was making in relation to organization and stated that this was of great interest to the CP and a new program should be developed by CP to help unify the Mexican people.

LA T-12 (11/22/67)

Source advised that the Western Regional Black Youth Conference was to be held November 23, 1967 through November 25, 1967 in Los Angeles. Source stated that among others, WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Executive Vice Chairman, SCDCP, would attend. This source further advised that several CP members in Los Angeles were furnishing housing for some of the delegates to the conference who came from out of town.

LA T-16 (12/4/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on November 27, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Avenue. It was mentioned that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER would be placed in full-time work in the Negro community and that a young Mexican-American will go on full-time to work in the Mexican-American community for the purpose of getting new young people into the CP.

LA T-18 on February 2, 1968, stated that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER is a full-time employee of the SCDCP.

LA T-15 (1/4/68)

Source advised that a new CP group called the Chad Lumumba Club had been formed and that CHARLENE MITCHELL was named as chairman of this group. According to the source, the membership of the club is composed of individuals who are more extreme along racial lines. Source also advised that the CP does not maintain the usual discipline over this group. Source stated that the primary purpose of the new group was to obtain more recruits for the CP.

APPENDIX

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

In October, 1965, a source advised "The New Left School of Los Angeles" originated in the Education Commission of the Southern California District, Communist Party. DAN BESSIE originated the idea and more or less organized the school. As of October, 1965, approximately 100 persons were enrolled in the school. Source further advised that as of October, 1965, JOHN HAAG appeared to be one of those involved in the inner organization work of the school.

Source further advised as of July, 1965, DAN BESSIE was a member of the Education Commission, Southern California District, Communist Party.

A second source advised in September, 1965, JOHN RICHARD HAAG was present as chairman of a meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council, Du Bois Clubs of America, at 1733 West Temple Street, Los Angeles. At this meeting he stated he was not a member of the Communist Party (CP) because if he joined, his wife, ANNA, who is not a citizen, could be deported. He also stated if he became a member, he would lose effectiveness in the community because many people look up to him as an independent radical. He stated he would join the CP if it were legal, and not under pressure by the Government.

In May, 1965, a third source advised that EDMOND KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, had been voted approval by the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP) to associate himself with "The New Left School of Los Angeles" as a representative of the Socialist Workers Party.

This source further advised in September, 1965, that EDMOND ANTHONY KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, was the organizer of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), and alternate member of the National Committee, SWP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

APPENDIX CONTINUED

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on May 12, 1966, that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1967, a fifth source reported that The New Left School continues to operate at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and that DAN BESSIE continues to be one of the driving forces in the operation of the school.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
February 7, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/7/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(Cirm)

ReBoslet to Bureau 10/25/67.

During the period since relet there has been no information developed that the Communist Party of New England is asserting any influence in racial matters in this division.

If information concerning this phase of activity is developed, a report will be submitted by 6/1/68.

(2) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Boston (100-35427)
JFN:gm
(6)

REC 5 100-442529-2498

EX 101

16 FEB 8 1968

INT. SEC.
RACIAL-INT. SECT.

FEB 21 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/13/68

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: New York)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report for the period 11/1/67 through 1/31/68.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in Racial Matters within the confines of the territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division. There is limited contact by CP members and black power personalities. This office is endeavoring to determine whether or not these CP members are exerting any influence in the black power movement.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-CIRM) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570)(Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(5)

EX-113
REC 16 100-442529-2499

1 FEB 15 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

FEB 23 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	DETROIT	2/14/68	1/21 - 2/8/68

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	cmt
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

REFERENCE: Detroit report of SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN, dated 11/6/67.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by DE T-1 through DE T-3 could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved COPIES DESTROYED Special Agent In Charge

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1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

Do not write in spaces below

100-442521 250 REC-58

8 FEB 23 1968 EX-113

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~NIS~~, OSI, SEC. SERV., INT. SEC.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, ~~RMD~~ FBI
HOW FORW: R/S
DATE FORW 3/15/68
BY: DMW/mk

Racial Matters - Communist Influence - SDC - SD

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35 MAR 1 1968

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1955 O—344750

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

In addition, one copy is being designated for the New York Office since that office is the Office of Origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Office territory are listed on the Security Index of the Detroit Office or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-2 is [redacted]	
DE T-3 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

This report page 4

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FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: February 14, 1968

File Number: 100-32457 Bufile: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During a meeting of State Board, MDCP, held on 10/30/67, at Detroit, Negro freedom struggle in the U. S. discussed. During State Committee meeting 11/67, at Detroit, it was indicated that Party must fight for Negro community and furnish financial support to Black Nationalists. During State Board meeting of MDCP held during 1/68, at Detroit, THOMAS DENNIS stated the CP would demand that all police cars in Negro communities contain all black officers. Further, that the Negro community is angrier now than ever. Detroit SWP and SWP Youth Affiliate the YSA continue to concentrate on the Vietnam issue and solicitation of signatures to place SWP on ballot.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period from October 16, 1967, to January 15, 1968, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

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16—74625-1 GPO

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on October 16, 1967, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP was held on October 14 and October 15, 1967, at the Hotel Victoria Abbey, New York City, New York. THOMAS DENNIS, who was in attendance at this meeting, stated that there is a move among Detroit teachers which developed during the Detroit teacher's strike toward class consciousness and that these teachers are talking about a revolution. He stated that these teachers are white as well as black and that we, the CP, must not have any conservatism in our Party and not allow the Negro to isolate themselves from the whites as the whites fight for Negro rights.

DE T-2 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR., was currently Chairman of the Michigan District CP (MDCP), a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee, Negro Commission, and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-2 advised on November 3, 1967, that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on October 30, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. THOMAS DENNIS, who was one of the speakers at this meeting, discussed the Negro freedom struggle in the United States and the oppression of the Negro people in the United States. DENNIS during his talk indicated that the Jews were anti-Negro and defended the riots which occurred throughout the United States during the summer of 1967. DENNIS stated that the Negro is fully justified when he riots and that a lot can be gained by the Negro from rioting.

DENNIS discussed the growth of Black Nationalsim among the Negro people and predicted that additional rioting would occur throughout the United States in the near future.

DE T-1 advised on November 3, 1967, that a meeting of the State Committee of the MDCP was held on October 24, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting CONRAD KOMOROWSKI gave a report of the racial situation and indicated that the Party must continue its efforts to combat racism in the white communities surrounding Detroit. He indicated that the Party must fight for the Negro community in the forthcoming City elections and furnish financial support to Black Nationalists such as RAP BROWN in order to assist them in obtaining bail and for legal representation.

DE T-1 advised on March 21, 1966, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish-Bulgarian-Romanian Club, MDCP.

DE T-2 on January 12, 1968, advised that a State Board meeting of the MDCP was held on January 3, 1968, at Detroit, Michigan. Prior to the commencement of the meeting THOMAS DENNIS and another of the State Board of the MDCP in attendance, were discussing the racial situation in Detroit. They indicated that the CP would demand that all police cars in Detroit outside of the Negro community be integrated and that police cars in the Negro community contain all black officers. DENNIS indicated that the Negro community is angrier now than ever and are just waiting for the warmer weather to really start something.

DE T-2 on December 19, 1967, advised that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on November 29, 1967, at 19775 Sussex, Detroit, Michigan.

The principal point of discussion at this meeting was the open housing legislation currently pending in the Michigan Legislature concerning which THOMAS DENNIS indicated that the CP must do all in its power to have the open housing legislation passed by the Michigan Legislature.

A discussion on Black Power was also held at this meeting and it was indicated that a Negro Mayor must be elected in Detroit and that additional Negroes from the Detroit area must be elected to the United States House of Representatives.

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

DE T-5 advised on January 14, 1968, that the local leadership of the Detroit Chapter of the SWP and of the SWP youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance, Detroit continues to concentrate their activities in "The Vietnam Issue" as well as the solicitation of signatures to

Characterizations of the Detroit Branch SWP and YSA are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1967 that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940 and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 14, 1968

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report, at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/20/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 11/2/67.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:jab
(3)

100-442529-25011

REC-75

4 FEB 21 1968

EX-105

RACIAL UNIT/SECT.

MAR 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

b3
b7D
b7E

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

REC-89

EX-105

2502

15 FEB 19 1968

RACIAL INTEL SECT

C. C. Bishop

51 MAR - 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-02-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 16, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 16, 1968, made available the following documents:

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Group 1
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2502

ENCLOSURE

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February 14, 1968

To: ALL DISTRICTS and N.C. MEMBERS

From: National Organization Department

Subject: ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

A Party Statement on the racist atrocities in Orangeburg, South Carolina is being made available to you. There is the necessity of organizing the broadest possible protests that show the anger and anguish of all decent people at this Klux-type massacre. It is especially important that white people in the labor movement and elsewhere speak out. Several such protest demonstrations have been organized in New York.

Among the demands that should be directed to Governor Robert E. McNair, Columbia, South Carolina are:

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INDEMNITY TO FAMILIES.

PUNISH THE PERPETRATORS AS MURDERERS.

END ALL FORMS OF SEGREGATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We would like to know what steps you have taken and what reaction takes place.

STATEMENT ON THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE

By Henry Winston, National Chairman and

Gus Hall, General Secretary, of the

Communist Party, U.S.A.

The wanton murder of three Negro students, the wounding of 37 more by the National Guard, and the clubbing and jailing of scores of other unarmed students by the Orangeburg police arouses the anger of all Americans. This is the Ku Klux Klan home-front expression of that policy which also orders the brutal destruction of the people and cities of Vietnam. This is a further example of murder and genocide as a foreign and domestic racist policy.

The governor of South Carolina is brazenly guilty of racist rule. He establishes the garrison state and lynch terror to cover up the Orangeburg massacre. He is criminally guilty.

All Americans must protest and demand that these shocking criminal acts against the Negro students in Orangeburg be halted and that the families of the victims be fully compensated; the criminal police, guardsmen and responsible public officials must be arrested and prosecuted; the National Guard must be removed, and freedom and constitutional rights, including complete desegregation, must be established in that city and state.

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	NEW YORK	2/26/68	2/9-23/68

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA — TYPED BY: jhs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

[illegible] CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8-8-01 BY 60267 NLSEPTNF # 930775

REFERENCES: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA at Atlanta 9/8/67.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTA

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report.

Portions excised and ~~ENCLOSURES~~ SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.

1 copies made of Mf. A, B, C, D, 1, 2
3-10-78 JTA/lla
w/#3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290).

INFORMANTS:

- A -
COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None

CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUITTALS

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [X] YES [ ] NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ] YES [X] NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW REC-23

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2- Atlanta (100-6670)

100-442529-2503

EX-102
REC-73

10 FEB 28 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, NIC, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, BAO, DIA
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD:
How Fwd.	DATE FWD:
By	BY:

Notations
[illegible] copies made
for review at FBIHQ by
HSCA req 2/28/78

RACIAL MATT. SEC.

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT T-1 is [redacted]	Instant report [redacted]
AT T-2 is [redacted]	
AT T-3 is [redacted]	
AT T-4 is 116th Military Group Washington, D. C.	WFO airtel to Bureau 2/6/68 157-2924
AT T-5 is [redacted]	Instant report
AT T-6 is NY 694-S*	Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE, MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
AT T-7 is [redacted]	Characterize JAMES BEVEL
AT T-8 is	Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL
AT T-9 is	Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL
AT T-10 is	Characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

b3
b7D
b7E

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT T-11 is NY 5019-S*	Characterize CAROL HOOVER
	Characterize ADELE KANTER
AT T-13 is NY 4171-S*	Characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, HOSEA WILLIAMS
AT T-14 if [redacted]	Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK
AT T-15 is LOUIS F. BUDENZ, New York City	Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK
AT T-16 is NY 2359-S*	Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-17 is NY 4212-S*	Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN
AT T-18 is anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS - C"	Characterize HARRY WACHTEL
AT T-19 is NY 1190-S*	Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it sets forth information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY 1190-S*, NY 2359-S*, NY 4171-S*, NY 4212-S*, It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of the technique utilized by these highly confidential sources.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ BECAUSE [redacted]

[redacted] information set forth in the details of this report originated with [redacted]. For this

reason [redacted] to conceal his identity. b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - 111th Military Intelligence Group, Region V, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (Registered Mail)
1 - Naval Investigation Service, Charleston, South Carolina (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: ATLANTA
Date: February 26, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS EP/MF
ON 8-8-01 #930775

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: National Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) remain in Atlanta, Ga., and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continues as President. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, JAMES BEVEL, STANLEY LEVISON, LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, and HARRY WACHTEL have participated in SCLC conferences concerned with organization, finances, policies, and activities of SCLC, including forthcoming Washington Spring Project. CAROL HOOVER transferred to Southern Christian Leadership Foundation, Chicago, Ill., an SCLC tax arm. HARRY WACHTEL continues as Executive Director, American Foundation on Nonviolence, an SCLC tax arm. HARRY BELAFONTE participated in series of SCLC benefit programs. Each of the aforementioned individuals has past CP history and/or affiliation. At SCLC conference January 1968 while lecturing regarding basis for Washington Spring Project and need of all impoverished people in United States for jobs or income Reverend KING pointed out capitalism has no remedy for the poor and suggested a change be made to "some form of socialistic government". During January 1968 LEVISON conferred with Reverend KING and other SCLC officers regarding Washington Spring Project. During February 1968 SCLC Executive Board meeting THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, in reporting activities of his department to Executive Board referred to STANLEY LEVISON as "one of the most devoted supporters and advisors of SCLC...".

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded From Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

AT 100-6670

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) National Headquarters continue to be located in Atlanta. No change in national officers of SNCC since last reported and no pertinent information.

- P -

DETAILS:

Characterization of individuals and organizations, where available, are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

As of February 15, 1968, Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 2/68)

As of February 15, 1968, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continued to serve as President of SCLC.

(AT T-1, 2/68)

SCLC held a retreat September 12, 1967, through September 17, 1967, at the Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia. In addition to Reverend KING and the SCLC staff, the following individuals were present: RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, former Program Director, SCLC; STANLEY LEVISON; and HARRY WACHTEL. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK participated on September 13, 1967.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

On September 13, 1967, REDDICK criticized Reverend KING and SCLC for not having become more closely associated with "ghetto people." He also said he felt SCLC was losing considerable influence in the Civil Rights field. REDDICK said that a number of people who formerly lent appreciable assistance to SCLC no longer did so and cited as an example the fact BAYARD RUSTIN was not present at this retreat.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

Reverend KING informed REDDICK on September 13, 1967, he did not believe his criticism was entirely correct. He declared he and SCLC in many instances had been very close to the people concerned with the problems in various ghetto areas. Reverend KING acknowledged, however, that for some time he had found it difficult to enlist the cooperation

of BAYARD RUSTIN. On more than one occasion, he said RUSTIN had agreed to accept certain responsibilities (not specified) and then failed to keep his word.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

At the above-mentioned retreat, HOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC, chaired a committee, the purpose of which was to determine what activity SCLC should undertake in Atlanta, Ga. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL served as a member of this committee. The committee recognized that the Negro's basic problems in Atlanta are police brutality, inadequate school facilities, and housing. It recommended that a program of civil disobedience be instituted if appropriate and adequate attention to these problems was not shortly given by the City of Atlanta administration.

(AT T-3, 9/67)

In response to the committee's recommendation, Reverend KING expressed agreement. He pointed out, however, that SCLC could not indulge in activity in Atlanta to any extent until he was able to devote his full energies to such activity. This, he said, he could not do immediately because he would be involved in a series of SCLC benefit programs in which HARRY BELAFONTE would participate.

(AT T-3, 9/67)

During the course of the aforementioned SCLC retreat considerable discussion took place regarding various aspects of SCLC finances in which STANELY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL took an active part. It was decided that during the forthcoming year concerted effort would be made by SCLC to raise approximately one and one-half million dollars in income. This amount of money would be realized from (1) the SCLC mail appeal program handled by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON; (2) benefit programs by HARRY BELAFONTE and other noted entertainers; (3) continuing contributions from existing wealthy donors; (4) contributions from Negroes.

With reference to contributions from Negroes, Reverend KING observed this represented a potential for income which SCLC had not previously pursued.

(AT T-1, 9/67)

Another matter afforded serious consideration during this SCLC retreat was the urgent need of all minority people in the United States for jobs or income. It was decided that if by the Spring of 1968 Congress had not enacted appropriate legislation to provide jobs or income a march on Washington, D. C., would be organized and coordinated by SCLC. Should this march fail to induce Congress to take action then a program of massive civil disobedience would be conducted in several major cities (not identified) simultaneously.

(AT T-1, 9/67)

As of the latter part of September 1967 CAROL HOOVER, Special Fund-Raising Officer, SCLC, was assigned by SCLC to making necessary arrangements for a series of SCLC benefit programs to be held in various cities featuring HARRY BELAFONTE.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

On October 4, 1967, the New York City Office of SCLC had completed preparation of a new mailing in connection with the SCLC mail appeal program.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

ADELE KANTER, in charge SCLC New York City Office, during early October 1967 furnished information to the SCLC Finance Department that the recently complete mailing for the SCLC Mail Appeal Program involved expenses amounting to approximately 7,000 dollars.

(AT T-2, 10/67)

On October 2, 1967, Reverend KING requested HARRY WACHTEL to furnish SCLC with $5,000 from funds of the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN) in order to meet expenses

incurred by SCLC to the Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, for the recent SCLC retreat held there.

(AT T-1, 10/67)

AFN is a tax arm of SCLC of which HARRY WACHTEL serves as Executive Director.

(AT T-1, 10/67)

The October 9, 1967, edition of the "Atlanta Journal" daily Atlanta newspaper, carried an article on page one datelined Washington captioned "Butts Wins Appeal In $460,000 Suit".

This article, in part, revealed that the United States Supreme Court on October 9, 1967, had "refused to re-examine the contempt of court convictions of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and several other Negro ministers who led desegregation demonstrations in Birmingham in 1963".

Upon learning of the refusal of the United States Supreme Court Reverend KING mentioned to several officers of SCLC that undoubtedly he would be expected to make some comment to the news media regarding this matter. He said he would seek the opinion of HARRY WACHTEL as to what he should say in a statement to the news media.

(AT T-2, 10/67)

In early October 1967 SCLC transferred CAROL HOOVER to the Southern Christian Leadership Foundation (SCLF). For all practical purposes, HOOVER would continue to work as a fund-raising officer but would be directly responsible to SCLF and receive her salary from that organization.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

SCLF is a tax arm of SCLC located in Chicago, Illinois, and operating under the general supervision of CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, SCLC Legal Counselor. It was organized during 1965 as a result of efforts by ESKRIDGE and STANLEY LEVISON.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

AT 100-6670

On October 30, 1967, [redacted] b7D

(AT T-1, 11/67)

In the Fall of 1967 [redacted] b7D

(AT T-3, 11/67)

During the week commencing November 27, 1967, SCLC held a retreat at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina. This retreat was held for the purpose of discussing various facets of SCLC's plan to conduct massive nonviolent demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and other cities during the early part of 1968 subsequently referred to as the Washington Spring Project (WSP). This retreat was presided over by Reverend KING and attended by approximately 70 individuals composing the headquarters and field staff of SCLC. Present at this retreat was RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and on November 30, 1967, JAMES BEVEL attended.

(AT T-2, 12/67)

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL during this retreat lectured regarding certain phases of economics as related to the problems of impoverished Negroes. On November 30, 1967, JAMES BEVEL spoke at considerable length in opposition to Reverend KING's plan for demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and other cities based upon the need of ghetto Negroes for jobs or income. BEVEL alleged emphasis should instead be placed on demonstrations supporting the Peace Movement and seeking an end to the Viet Nam War.

(AT T-2, 12/67)

On January 4, 1968, Reverend KING, HOSEA WILLIAMS, and several other officers of SCLC met in Atlanta with STANLEY LEVISON for the purpose of discussing strategy related to SCLC's WSP.

(AT T-1, 1/68)

In early January 1968 STANLEY LEVISON requested that SCLC furnish him a condensed form of SCLC's current financial report. LEVISON explained he wished to enclose copies of this report with solicitations sent out by SCLC Mail Appeal Program in view of the fact donors frequently inquire as to the amount and nature of SCLC expenses.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

SCLC held a retreat January 15, 1968, through January 17, 1968, in Atlanta concerning the WSP. During this retreat an officer of SCLC inquired of Reverend KING what position the organization would take if effort was made to "run" the demonstrators out of Washington, D. C. This question was immediately answered by HOSEA WILLIAMS who stated to the effect SCLC would simply not entertain the thought of being "run out". WILLIAMS declared SCLC would stay in Washington, D. C., "no matter what".

(AT T-2, 1/68)

During this retreat, Reverend KING lectured several times concerning the overall purpose of SCLC's WSP. He pointed out this project would be predicated upon the issue of jobs or income for ghetto Negroes and impoverished people of all races in the United States. He emphasized, however, this would not solve all the problems experienced by Negroes, particularly those regarding inequality and, therefore, the Civil Rights Movement as a whole will have many things to achieve as time goes by.

Reverend KING declared that the many problems of the Negro and other poor people will not be solved under a capitalistic system. Capitalism, he said, has no remedy for the poor. The ultimate aim of all aggrieved people in the United States can only be to accomplish a change in the existing capitalistic economy and government. Reverend KING

suggested this change might be to "some form of socialistic government". He did not discuss in any detail how or when the change he referred to might be accomplished.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

As of the middle of January 1968 SCLC had decided that during the interim period until the end of March 1968 Reverend KING, JAMES BEVEL, and HOSEA WILLIAMS would visit most of the cities to be involved in SCLC's WSP. The purpose of these visits will be to offer such assistance as may be desired by SCLC field representatives previously dispatched to these cities to recruit demonstrators for the WSP and to maintain interest in and enthusiasm for this project.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

As of the early part of February 1968, Reverend KING informed officers of SCLC that HOSEA WILLIAMS would serve as "Field Director" of demonstrations to be conducted in Washington, D. C., as part of the WSP and also would have general supervision of all SCLC personnel connected with the WSP.

(AT T-3, 2/68)

On February 6 and 7, 1968, a meeting of the SCLC Executive Board was held at the Church of the Redeemer, 15th and Girard Streets, N. E., Washington, D. C. At this meeting the heads of various SCLC departments presented a report to the board. THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, in his report expressed appredication for the assistance rendered by STANLEY LEVISON to SCLC. He referred to LEVISON as "one of the most devoted supporters and advisors of SCLC...".

(AT T-4, another government agent which conducts intelligence investigations, 2/68)

B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

As of February 15, 1968, National Headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-5, 2/68)

The following individuals continue to serve as national officers of SNCC as of February 15, 1968:

H. RAP BROWN, Chairman
STANLEY WISE, Executive Secretary
ETHEL MINOR, Communications Director
RALPH FEATHERSTONE, Program Director

(AT T-5, 2/68)

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

A. Individuals

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

(AT T-6, 10/58)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JAMES BEVEL

BEVEL, in early March, 1966 was observed to be present at the officers of the West Side W.E.B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCC). Discussion took place at this time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Clubs as a Communist front. BEVEL, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification, and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then people would answer for the clubs despite any labels applied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into Klan activities in this country was only a beginning which would lead to a full attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a Communist, and to this BEVEL was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. He stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will all be socialists.

(AT T-7, 3/66)

AT 100-6670

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-8, 2/53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-9, 8/50)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Atttorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source.

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed $50.

(AT T-11, 8/64)

ADELE KANTER

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist in February 1962.

(AT T-6, 2/62)

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-6, 4/64)

AT 100-6670

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July 1964, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK P. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

(AT T-6, 7/62)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

(AT T-13, 12/63)

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, source advised she had learned that DR. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 W. 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party (CP). She stated that REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to socialism and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

(AT T-14, 9/43)

Source on March 23, 1951, said that he met LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK in 1943, through EUGENE GORDON, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both GORDON and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised him that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was at that time a member of the CP. The source also said that REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

(AT T-15, 3/51)

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5, and 11, 1954, LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member of, or a sympathizer with, the Communist Party.

On January 21, 1964, source advised that on January 18, 1964, DR. LAWRENCE REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia, and REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP.

(AT T-10, 1/64)

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11 - 18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

Source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date,

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

(AT T-16, 9/63)

Source advised on February 19, and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-17, 2/64)

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

Source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

(AT T-18, 12/49)

On March 5, 1944, source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-19, 3/44)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

AT 100-6670

HOSEA WILLIAMS

On October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read.

(AT T-13, 10/64)

B. Organizations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 26, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/20/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-1473)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12039)

SUBJECT: HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 2/12/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 12 copies of an LHM captioned "HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP, USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 2/16-17/68."

Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

Eight informants attended the affair. For the sake of security, the information obtained from the informants is being attributed to [redacted]. All of the informants furnished substantially the same information with regard to what went on at the Communist Party (CP) meeting of 2/16/68. [redacted] furnished the information as to what went on at the 2/17/68 meeting.

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b7E

(7) - Bureau (100-1473)(Enc. 12)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69, CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100-3-86, Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities)(1 - 100- , CIRM)
5 - New York (Enc. 5)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , Organization)(1 - 100- , HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100- , Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities)(1 - 100- , CIRM)
3 - Baltimore (100-12039)
([redacted]) (1 - 100-12125, Pamphlets and Publications)
RCN:jck
(15)

100-442521-1

NOT RECORDED
149 FEB 27 1968

1 MAR 1 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CRIMINAL FILED IN

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

February 20, 1968

RE: HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP, USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

A confidential source on February 19, 1968, advised that the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee held a meeting February 16, 1968 at [redacted], the home of HENRY and REE GREENBERG who are known to the source as current Communist Party (CP) members.

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A characterization of the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee is appended hereto.

About 30 persons attended the meeting. The following were identified by the source as current members of the CP:

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA; GEORGE MEYERS, Labor Secretary, CP, USA; JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland; BOB LEE, HOWARD SILVERBERG, MARY ROBERTS, AL BAKER, SAM SCHMERLER, DOROTHY GREEN, JOE HENDERSON, MARCUS MC BRIDE, PETE FORREST, FRED SAMUELSON, JULIA SAMUELS, HENRY GREENBERG, REE GREENBERG.

The meeting was opened by JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee as well as Chairman of the CP of Maryland at about 9 P.M. GREEN advised the group that "The Daily World," a new Marxist publication, would start publication May 1, 1968 and that the CP, USA was doing everything possible to make it a success.

CRIPT
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GREEN then introduced BOB LEE, who is a member of the New Era Book Shop, 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. LEE stated that the book shop would handle the new publication and would attempt to disseminate it widely.

A characterization of the New Era Book Shop is appended hereto.

GREEN then introduced the guest speaker, HENRY WINSTON. He told of WINSTON's long sssociation with the CP and described his conviction under the Smith Act as a Communist which resulted in a jail sentence.

WINSTON then told the group that there was a military-industrial complex in the United States which was controlling the country. He said this complex was controlled by an extreme right-wing and there was a serious threat that the complex might replace democracy in the United States with a form of facism. WINSTON said that the complex used racism in order to maintain a cheap supply of Negro labor in the United States. WINSTON called for a Negro-white unity to fight the complex. He called for an all out effort to withdraw United States troops from Vietnam. He urged the group to fight for a socialist United States.

WINSTON then called for an all out effort by the CP to set up a peace candidate in the national elections. He stated that The Daily World would play an important part in bringing peace and socialism to the United States.

At the urging of GREEN, a collection was taken up to support The Daily World. After the collection, it was announced that $158.00 had been taken up in cash and $60.00 in subscriptions.

Following a short question and answer period, the meeting was adjourned at about 11:20 P.M.

RE: HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP, USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

The source further advised that the following day, February 17, 1968, there was a CP meeting held at [redacted], home of JACOB GREEN which included the following: b6 b7C

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Chairman of the CP of Washington, D. C. and JACOB GREEN, HENRY WINSTON and SAM SCHMERLER.

The meeting got underway at about 2:20 P.M. with GREEN stating that the meeting had been called to bring together Party leaders to discuss the 1968 elections.

SCHMERLER then spoke as Chairman of the Political Action Committee of the CP of Maryland. He was pessimestic about the possibility of starting a third party in Maryland which would support the ending of the Vietnam War.

During the discussion that followed, WINSTON stated that the CP, USA wanted third party peace candidates backed in every state of the United States and he requested the CP of Maryland to make every effort to set up a third party which would stand for peace.

They then discussed the New Era Book Shop. WINSTON criticized the book shop for failing to bring young people into the CP, for failing to make proper contacts on local college campuses and also criticized it because there was no forum set up by the book shop which would help to bring young people on college campuses in active contact with progressive ideas.

The meeting ended at about 5:20 P.M. with GREEN assuring WINSTON that every effort would be made to set up a third party peace movement in Maryland.

APPENDIX

BALTIMORE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On May 10, 1956, a source stated the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee (FOPC) was first known to exist in December, 1949. It was reactivated by Maryland Communist Party leaders during the early part of 1952 to support "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker," East Coast communist newspapers published at that time. Since then the "Daily Worker" suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On November 29, 1958, a second source said an announcement was made on November 17, 1958, by a member of the CP District Board of Maryland - D. C. District that the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee would no longer function as a separate committee. He said the CP would establish a new CP club consisting of a representative from all CP clubs in Baltimore to support and distribute "The Worker."

On February 9, 1959, a third source said that the same CP District Board member from the Maryland - D. C. District stated on February 4, 1959, that the name of the Freedom of the Press Committee would be retained by the CP. While the previous Committee had some members who were not members of the CP, the present Committee was a CP committee and would take its orders directly from the CP. On May 26, 1960, this source advised that this Committee was a part of the Communist Party and on May 22, 1967, he reported the Committee was still in existence.

APPENDIX

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, 101 West 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 22, 1967, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, has been located at 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. ROBERT LEE, Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

February 20, 1968

Title HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-47)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-15-92 BY 8123MC/415C 291702

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)
(157-400)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of LHM suitable for dissemination.

Source utilized in LHM is PSI [redacted] who furnished information 2/26/68, re San Francisco Youth Club meeting of 2/25/68.

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b7D

LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains data which could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

The San Francisco and Oakland PDs are being advised of information in LHM.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Enc. 11)(AM-RM)
3 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-400)
(1 - 80-461)

REC-34 100-442529-2504

JFS/jr
(8) AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted], CSD, RAO

EX-105 1 FEB 29 1968

DATE FORW: 3/4/68
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: DM W/cs

RACIAL UNIT/SECT

ICC AT + LHM 806900

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 27, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

According to a reliable source, within the past two days ROSCOE PROCTOR, a Negro, and publicly admitted member of the Communist Party (CP) National Committee, has met with CP and Marxist youth to explain how "white radical youth" can organize to help black groups at the time of racial disorders or riots.

PROCTOR pointed out that the fact he is well known as a CP leader has not hampered his meeting and working with various "black power groups." PROCTOR pointed out that in the past the "Black Panthers" were completely and violently anti-white, however, since HUEY NEWTON, Defense Minister for the Black Panthers, has received support from "white racials," the Black Panthers are willing to accept help from these "white radicals."

PROCTOR stated that ROBERT F. WILLIAMS' publication on Negro destruction of the whites and its tactics for guerrilla warfare in the cities, along with the destruction by sabotage of public utilities and general mayhem, is widely read among Negro youth and while this is not what he would like to see happen "if it must, it will."

PROCTOR stated closed meetings are taking place as to what the radical whites can do and within two weeks a more definite plan could be worked out, but generally the most effective plan, according to discussions held, would be to create a second front in order to divert and divide the police and National

DECLASSIFIED BY 291702 8123mc NSP
ON 5-19-92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ENCLOSURE

-2504

Guard forces attempting to stop riots or disorders. A second plan was to circulate and leaflet National Guard centers so that when riots occur many National Guard members may be influenced by argument that their use is to commit genocide against Negro people and not report for duty.

According to PROCTOR, approximately one-third of the National Guard in Detroit did not show up during the riots there.

PROCTOR reported that in his opinion San Francisco would explode with violence before Oakland, California, due to what he called the violent anti-white nature of the leaders in San Francisco.

PROCTORS and others stated that the next rioting would be more dangerous than any in the past because in the past the rioters were not armed and were unorganized.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
February 27, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-03-2018 BY: [redacted]

Ev. 9-17-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN[redacted]TIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK SECRET	NEW YORK	3/4/68	10/13/67 - 2/14/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~88-01~~
~~CLASSIFIED BY NLSEP60267-AAG~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X~~

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY mnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

B.A. Wells
D. Warner
C.D. Brennan

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted], 11/3/67, at New York.

- P -

[redacted] IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following Special Agents assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party
ARTHUR J. GREENE	Socialist Workers Party
[redacted]	Workers World Party and Youth Against War and Fascism
[redacted]	Negro American Labor Council

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
3-108th INTC Group, NYC (RM)
1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1-Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
4-New York (100-153735)

100 442529 2505

REC 18

15 MAR 7 1968

EX-110

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333DEC 30 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted] OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	[redacted] GRD, FAO IDEA
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW. 3/27/68
How Fwd.	57 APR 1 1968
	BY:

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

RICHARD V. BOLAN Congress of Racial Equality

SA GENE R. RALPH reviewed the file on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but found no information pertinent to this report.

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnished information of highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-153735-3536
NY T-2 [redacted]	100-153735-3353 [redacted] (S) (U)
NY T-3 [redacted]	NY 100-153735-3353 [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of JARVIS TYNER, AL SIMON.

NY T-4 [redacted]	100-153735-3353 [redacted]

Characterization of BETTY ROTONDI

NY T-5
CG 5824-S*

Characterizations of BETTINA APTHEKER, JAMES JACKSON, JACK KLING and DANNY RUBIN.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-7 [redacted]	
NY T-7 [redacted] (S) (U)	WF 100-43710 WF 100-43161-1A-18 -27
NY T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of JOHN CUTCH

NY T-10 [redacted]	[redacted] (S) (U)
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of LEO RABOUINE

NY T-12 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-13 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-14 [redacted]	[redacted] (S) (U)

Characterization of LYDIA WILLIAMS

b3
b7D
b7E

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-15 [redacted]	[redacted]

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b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Characterizations of ALVA BUXENBAUM, SAM GOULDIN and AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-16 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterizations of ARTHUR KNIGHT, and MILDRED MC ADORY.

NY T-17 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-18 [redacted]	

Characterization of WALTER LINDER

NY T-19 [redacted]	100-147372-1B73
NY T-20 [redacted] (by request)	100-147372-1B
NY T-21 [redacted]	[redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-22 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-23 [redacted]	
NY T-24 [redacted]	
NY T-25 [redacted]	
NY T-26 [redacted]	
NY T-27 [redacted]	
NY T-28 [redacted]	

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Characterization of JOE CHENERY

NY T-29 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-30 [redacted] BSS, NYCPD (By request)	NY 100-79303
NY T-31 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-32 [redacted]	NY 100-79303-2552
NY T-33 [redacted]	NY 100-79303-2521

NY 100-153735

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~~[redacted]~~

INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located	b7D
NY T-34 [redacted]	100-79303-2556	
NY T-35 NY 3810-S*		
NY T-36 [redacted]		

Characterizations of ERDINE and ZEKOR ANTONSEN, GAIL SCHNEIDER.

NY T-37
NY 694-S*

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

NY T-38 [redacted]

Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY

NY T-39 [redacted]

Characterization of MILT ROSEN

NY T-40 [redacted]

Characterization of WILLIAM SCOTT

NY T-41 [redacted]

Characterization of **RASHEED STOREY.**

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to gather and report information regarding this matter.

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COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 3 - 108th INTC Group, NYC (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: New York, New York
Date: 3/4/68

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b7C

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NISEPTNF
ON 8-8-01 # 930775

Synopsis:

The CPUSA attempted to exert influence at the NCNP Convention in Chicago, Illinois, where Party strategy was directed by CP Public Relations Director ARNOLD JOHNSON. The convention was disrupted by a Black Caucus and the Party supported the demands of this group. In September, 1967, DANNY RUBIN, CPUSA Organization Secretary, in a report to the Party's Organization Commission said that it is indicated that Negro-white alliances must be on a new level of equality and he called for strengthening the Party among the Negro people. The Party, as of early October, 1967, was divided on the question of Black Power. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the Party's National Committee for Negro Affairs, delivered a major report on the Party's position on the Negro Question at a CP meeting in October, 1967, in which he examined what is new in racism, the current wave of Black nationalism, methods of struggle, and the Party's past and present role. Panel reports were given at the same meeting on matters such as Political Action in the Negro Community, Work in the White Community, Economic Problems of the Negro and Techniques and Tactics of Struggle. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the Party, in November, 1967, issued a statement summarizing the conference at which LIGHTFOOT gave his report and called for a multi-billion dollar program to meet the needs of Black America. LIGHTFOOT's speech was issued in pamphlet form and the CPUSA has instructed all clubs to purchase this document so that all members can study and discuss it. The New York

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~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic down-grading and declassification~~

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SYNOPSIS CONT'D

CP is concentrating on a program to get Negro and Puerto Rican workers employed on a New York State construction project in the Harlem area of NYC. The Du Bois Clubs of America at its 3rd National Convention called for an all-out campaign against racism in every area and for support of the Black community when it is under attack. The PLP had been involved in the racial disturbances that occurred in the NYC area in 1967. There is a Black Liberation Commission in the PLP which is the PLP's arm in the Negro ghettos. CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee member of the SWP, has stated that the SWP will help to mobilize Black political power and Black control of Black people. He called for recruiting Black militants for the SWP. The SWP has formed a Black Fraction to get Negroes into the SWP and this group is to publish a magazine "BAMN" aimed at the Negro communities. The "Workers World" has published articles praising the uprisings that occurred in the ghettos and criticizing the actions of police and officials of government. Information concerning Communist influence in the NALC and CORE set out. **STANLEY LEVISON continues to advise MARTIN LUTHER KING on matters of policy in the SCLC.**

- P -

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Individuals and organizations mentioned in the body of this report, who can be characterized and whose Communist Party (CP) affiliation is not described by the source furnishing the information, are characterized in the appendix section of this report. An asterisk indicates those persons identified in the appendix section of the report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) on a National Level

1. Policy Concerning the Convention of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP)

The NCNP met in convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, during the Labor Day weekend of 1967. During the early part of the convention, the Negro delegates who called themselves "The Black Caucus" and who constituted about one-fifth of the persons present, presented a series of demands which would give them greater power in the affairs of the convention. A small portion of the Negro delegates who favored Black Nationalism, withdrew entirely from the convention and set up their own conference on the south side of Chicago. The majority of the Negro delegates who remained with the convention presented a series of demands which included 50 per cent Negro representation on all conference committees and asked for convention support for self determination for Black people, support of wars, "self liberation", condemnation of the "Zionist" in the Mid East, Negro control of Black communities and demands for government assistance for Negroes in the United States. The convention, after bitter discussion, accepted these demands.

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On September 1, 2, and 3, 1967, during and after the convention activities of the day, CP members met and discussed the activities of the convention. It was agreed that the CP had been unable to exercise any degree of influence over the actions of the convention. It was decided that CP members should become active on various committees set up at the convention, which were to function locally throughout the United States until another conference of the NCNP was called in 1968.

During the evening of September 2, 1967, following the convention activities of that day, Negro CP members including RASHEED STOREY, DEBBIE BELL, CHARLENE ALEXANDER, EARL DURHAM and CARL BLOICE met in the Palmer House. It was felt that the CP would have to support the Black Caucus at the convention in its drive for equal representation for Negroes. It was also felt that they should try to persuade the Black Caucus to accept the idea of an integrated third political party. It was agreed that efforts should be made to prevent a Negro walk-out from the convention and to also speak up against an all-Negro convention. It was also decided that CP members should affiliate themselves with local Negro organizations in attendance at the convention.

NY T-1 ✓
October 5, 1967

Concerning the NCNP convention held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, from August 29, 1967 through September 4, 1967, "New Politics News", the official publication of the NCNP, published by the convention center for the NCNP, 1517 West Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, issue number one, in an article entitled "Expect 2,000 Delegates and Observers," announced that the NCNP was sponsoring a "New Politics Convention on 1968 and Beyond" to be held at the Palmer House, State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois, during the period August 29 through September 4, 1967. This article indicated that this convention was called to consider the following:

1. Discuss and debate policy objectives, political strategy and perspectives.

2. Debate and determine responses to the 1968 elections.

3. Compare and evaluate experiences since the last election.

4. Evaluate the NCNP's effort at a national coalition.

5. Determine the structure, program and leadership for the NCNP for the coming period.

Also in reference to above, the "Chicago Tribune" a Chicago Daily newspaper, issue of August 31, 1967, carried an article entitled,"7 Reds Here to Observe Conference".

This article stated that seven National leaders of the CP had registered as observers for the NCNP convention being held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This article noted that approximately 2000 delegates would be attending the convention and that copies of the registration filed by registered CP leaders were furnished to the Tribune the previous day.

It is noted that of the 2000 attending the convention, 1000 would be designated as delegates and 1000 as observers. The article also noted that Arnold Johnson of New York City, who is a Public Relations Director for the CP headed the seven member CP delegation. The article identified the other members of this delegation as follows:

THOMAS DENNIS of Detroit, Michigan;
MIKE ZAGRAELL of New York City;
GILBERT GREEN of New York City;
ROSCOE PROCTOR of Oakland, California;
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST of Chicago, Illinois;

In addition, the article stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was Chairman of the CP of Illinois and Vice-Chairman of the National CP. The article stated that all seven of these CP leaders were from the National CP, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

During the time the NCNP convention preliminary drafting session was being held on August 30, 1967, those individuals of the Negro race who had registered with the convention conducted a "Black Caucus".

This 'Black Caucus' held a separate session to prepare its own agenda and workshops for the purpose of projecting a program of the Black people into the NCNP convention. This caucus held its separate meeting because this group believed the NCNP had failed to consult Negroes during the formation and early planning stages of the NCNP.

During this so-called 'Black Caucus' session, those present were divided as to whether the caucus would eventually unite with the main NCNP convention.

Among those participating in this 'Black Caucus', were the following members of the CP:

CAROLYN BLACK
HERB WRIGHT

NY T-2 ✓
August 30, 1967

Relative to the Black Caucus, which is meeting separately from the NCNP proper, it is to be noted that representatives of the CP who are attending the convention as observers are attempting to sway the Black Caucus through such CP members as EARL DURHAM, CARL BLOICE and CAROLYN BLACK. The CP leaders who are directing this strategy are GIL GREEN and ARNOLD JOHNSON, and these individuals are operating out of room 1446 in the Palmer House.

NY T-3 ✓
August 30, 1967

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Relative to the Black Caucus group, approximately 11:30 AM, August 31, 1967, a Caucus of CP members who were attending the NCNP convention held a meeting in the room of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Room Number 904 at the Palmer House, Chicago. In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members were also present:

ISHMAEL FLORY
EARL DURHAM
HERB WRIGHT
TOMMY DENNIS
ARTHUR MCPHAUL
CARL BLOICE
CAROLYN BLACK

LIGHTFOOT began the discussion and mentioned that he blamed himself for not foreseeing the problem involving the Black Caucus and the NCNP convention. He mentioned that he had not foreseen the fact that the Black Caucus would operate independently from the convention proper.

After discussions it was the consensus of this CP Caucus group that the CP adopt a position of taking the Black Caucus group into the convention proper even though it was possible a split or walkout could take place. LIGHTFOOT instructed those CP members present to work toward this goal.

The Black delegates to the convention who are trying to bring about participation of the Black delegates in the convention are led by Chicago City Alderman A. A. RAYNER and JIM BLACK of the Negro American Labor Council, a Negro Civil Rights organization composed of union members. Also included in this group are those CP members at the convention.

NY T-2
August 31, 1967

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During the NCNP convention session held on the last day, September 4, 1967, the NCNP moved into a discussion of its program and the implementation of this program by the NCNP Steering Committee.

During the course of the day's proceedings, the Black Caucus won most of its demands and the Black Caucus group had become consolidated into a strong and influential force.

The Black Caucus had after much discussion adopted the position of setting up a program involving two directions for new politics. One direction would explore a third party ticket, and the other direction recommended concentration on community organization.

Both of these proposals which the Black Caucus had submitted to the convention, had originally been furnished the Black Caucus by the CP. These proposals had been presented to the caucus by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and wereadopted by the Black Caucus.

Also during the convention proceedings on September 4, 1967, the Steering Committee of the NCNP was selected. It was the decision of the Black Caucus that this NCNP Steering Committee was to include 12 Negroes and this matter was discussed within the Black Caucus.

Relative to the influence of the CP in the NCNP, and its convention, it is correct to say that the CP had considerable influence in both the preparation, the direction and the conclusion of the NCNP convention. It is, however, also safe to state that the estimates and the projections of the CP were not fully realized. The main direction adopted by the CP relative to this convention was for the establishment of a third party ticket as a decisive force in bringing about the coalescence of a Negro-liberal-labor alliance. This obviously was not in the thinking of the majority of the delegates at the convention. As a matter of fact, the majority of the delegates sentiment did not agree with the third party ticket concept.

The general feeling of CP members who attended this convention was that the results of the convention were positive and the CP members were particularly struck by the influence that the Black Caucus exercised during the convention. CP members termed this influence as something new to American radical politics.

It is the generally accepted estimate of the CP members who attended that there was a lack of serious preparation for this convention by the CP and that this was based upon wrong estimates of the trends in the Negro community, however, the majority opinion was one of accomplishment and a sense of having established deeper roots in the general community.

X 2-4

September 5, 1967

On September 5, 1967, a CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this State Board meeting was to determine a preliminary estimate of the NCNP convention.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, CPUSA National Committee member and Public Relations Director for the CPUSA, made the opening remarks and indicated that the NCNP convention was a historical convention, highlighted by the role of the Black Caucus group.

JOHNSON noted that to understand the Black Caucus role, one would have to include as a background the Newark, New Jersey Black Power conference and the general Negro rebellion occurring in cities throughout the nation.

Others present for this Board meeting agreed that the convention had been a new experience for those CP members who attended.

They also were in general agreement that one of the highlights was the presentation to the convention by the Black Caucus of its 13 point demand.

The State Board members present made note of the fact that the CP members present during the convention when these 13 points were presented had worked hard to get the NCNP delegates to support this resolution.

It was stated that the Party's method of working during the convention was that a CP Steering Committee set up for the convention met every morning at 8:00 AM. It was pointed out that this committee consisted of five CP members. However, this group also met every evening after every session and would consist of a larger group which included other CP members present either as observers or as delegates from other organizations.

It was also explained during this meeting that the CP had a youth fraction at the convention and this fraction would also meet every evening after the day's sessions.

Those present also agreed that the debate conducted during the NCNP convention was most interesting from an ideological point of view.

NY T-4
September 6, 1967

2. Plans and Policy Made at National Meetings and Expressed by National Officers

The source made available a copy of a report by DANIEL RUBIN* to the National Organization Commission on September 24, 1967, on "Working Class Ideology and Party Building". In this report, RUBIN made the following observations:

It is time to re-examine what is central to Party building today. The Negro people have indicated to the power structure that ghetto rebellions will continue until changes are made in the living conditions of the Negro masses. There is a message coming from the Northern working-class ghettos which says that class solidarity and inter-class alliance of Black and white must be on a totally new level of equality. Masses of Negroes are looking for a radical way out. In the working class and trade union movement both Black and white are rebelling against having to bear the brunt of the Vietnam war. Among the peace forces there is questioning of the present system, a shift to the "Left" and a search for a way out.

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Because of recent events, the objective need of the Party is much greater. The Party points the way to the bigger solutions both within capitalism and beyond. The possibilities for the Party to grow and strengthen are much greater today. However, there is a gap between what has been achieved in Party building and the needs and possibilities. The answer to closing this gap must be found and an examination of the Ford Motor Company strike and the Party's reaction to it as well as an examination of the rebellions in the ghettos might supply the answer.

From an examination of the Ford Motor Company strike and the rebellions in the ghettos, it is clear that the Party has problems of an ideological character, the heart of which is the class approach. Unless the Party fights for a sound working class approach to all the main issues, the Party has no reason to exist. The problem for the Party is how to achieve greater ideological clarity and unity in order to build the Party at a faster pace.

If the Party can become significantly involved in strikes such as motor company strikes and in activities in white working-class communities on Negro rights, it can become a means for mass struggles which would help the Party achieve a working-class outlook and orientation. Activity such as the above could be influential in bringing about clarity and unity on a working-class basis and encourage Party building.

It is recommended that a drive for 1000 new members be achieved between November 1, 1967, and the special convention of the Party, a period of about 6 months. This drive should emphasize winning shop workers, Negro and white, and strengthening the Party among the Negro people as a whole.

NY T-1
October 16, 1967

As of early October, 1967, the CPUSA was divided as to what its policy should be on several matters. One of these was on the estimate of the significance of the convention of the NCNP. The Secretariat of the Party has been attempting to resolve some of the Party's differences. The

debate has concerned not only the Party's program but its tactics. On one side of this debate are those in opposition to the national leadership of the Party and this group is led by GIL GREEN and the group of young CP members who are sympathetic to his position. This situation in the Party is important because GIL GREEN has insisted that the Party program include a statement on armed struggle.

Another problem confronting the Party is the matter of the Negro Question. In this regard, JAMES JACKSON* has been in conflict with most of the Negroes in the Party leadership. The person who is regarded highly in the Negro leadership at the present time is CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who in his draft of a report to the Party's National Negro Commission, in essence justified Negro Caucuses everywhere. LIGHTFOOT defended the opening of a radical fight for Black Power, in all organizations, especially trade unions.

JACKSON's position has been in opposition to that of LIGHTFOOT and JACKSON has stated that he did not join the CPUSA to defend Black Power or Black separatism and racism. However, JACKSON's position was attacked by other Negro Party leaders with the result that JACKSON has had to endorse LIGHTFOOT's report.

Even though, among the national leadership of the Party, there is considerable dissatisfaction over the question of tolerance of Black Caucuses, no one will speak out against this opinion.

NY T-5
October 13-18, 1967

During the period of October 10-12, 1967, a meeting of the National Executive Board (NEB), CPUSA, plus invited guests was held at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, New York City. The agenda of this meeting included a report from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the Negro liberation movement.

LIGHTFOOT in his report mentioned that the items he would discuss would be covered in greater detail at the Party's Negro Commission meeting which was scheduled to be held following the completion of the NEB meeting. LIGHTFOOT stated that they should not allow themselves to become embroiled in a discussion on the subject of the Black Caucus at the NCNP convention in Chicago or whether or not this should constitute a model for future meetings of Negroes and whites. He said, however, that it should be recognized that there will be more Black Caucuses.

LIGHTFOOT noted that Negro nationalism can be progressive provided there is recognition of the equality of Negroes. He said that the CP's position on the question of nationalism should be that they draw a distinction between the different types of nationalism. He said they must distinguish between what is progressive and what is reactionary nationalism. He added that they must say that the Black Muslim Movement is reactionary despite their sympathy for its causes. On the other hand, according to LIGHTFOOT, any nationalism that fights Capitalism and Imperialism should be characterized as progressive. He said the Party must try to infuse a class consciousness into the Black nationalist movements.

LIGHTFOOT also commented that they should examine the Party to determine what house cleaning is necessary in order to win young militants to the Party.

NY T-5
October 13 - 18, 1967

The March, 1967 issue of "Political Affairs*" contained an article by ROSCOE PROCTOR "Notes on 'Black Power' Concept" which it said was presented not as a finished article but as a compilation of material and ideas on the term Black Power offered as a basis for discussion. PROCTOR comments that "In the next decade all indications are that Negro national consciousness (Black nationalism) will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioration, the failure of society (including the trade unions) to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of Negroes, and their growing relations with colored people on a world scale will help to feed Black nationalist tendencies and growth"

PROCTOR points out that it is a matter of history that nationalism has always flourished in the ghettos of the cities and that it is here "that Negro history will be made in the foreseeable future". He stated that police brutality, the failure of state and federal governments to provide Negroes with protection in the exercise of their civil rights, and the government's "racist policies" in involving young Negroes militarily in "foreign aggression" have added to Black nationalism.

PROCTOR also discusses the effects of tokenism, and the breakup of the Democratic Party-Labor-Liberal Coalition on the growth of a "national consciousness and identity among the oppressed Negro people".

According to PROCTOR, the Black Power slogan is synonymous with Black consciousness and is a means of reaching and uniting Negro poor politically and psychologically. He notes that Black Power advocates are not in agreement with the concept of non-violence and advocate self-defense for Negroes. Black power advocates are calling for more than political activity. They want Negroes to be proud of their race and to build "a power base around the question of blackness" as well as "independent political, social, economic institutions that they can control and use as instruments of change". PROCTOR adds a weakness in the Black Power concept is the lack of a program which is a necessity for Black Power to be realized in practice. Black Power advocates do not appear to see clearly that there are social classes in the United States or the need to develop a class viewpoint and consciousness among the working class.

PROCTOR in commenting on the "responsibility of Left and progressive forces" comments that "The growth of Negro nationalism is a reflection of Negro political maturity and it poses many new questions of theoretical and practical concern for the Negro freedom movement and for the Marxist movement.

"This paper is intended to stimulate further discussion on theoretical aspects of the Negro question in the United States in the hope that such discussions will be finalized at a national conference in the field of Negro work held this year".

The CP, during one period, thought of the Negro question only in terms of a Negro nation and underplayed the class aspects of this question. According to PROCTOR, there is a need for a class approach to this question.

PROCTOR states that the term, Black Power, is the slogan of the "most politically advanced leaders" of the Negro people. "It is around this slogan that they seek to express both their political independence of monopoly capitalism and the organization of the Negro masses against their oppression."

PROCTOR writes that "Marxists-Leninists should help to put more flesh and bone on the Black Power slogan, to put more political and theoretical life into it, to give it a Marxist-Leninist interpretation". He adds, "They should help to develop programs around which Black Power can be realized in practice, which broaden and deepen its positive but too-general concepts, offering a guideline around which the Black masses can be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life".

The source made available a copy of the report given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, identified as the Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs, to the National Conference of the CPUSA, held in New York City October 14, 1967. In his report, LIGHTFOOT stated that it has always been true that the main requirement for social advances is the unity of Black and white in struggle at the grass roots level. In this report, he said he would examine what is new in racism, the nature of the present wave of Black nationalism, current methods of struggle, examine the Party's past position on the Negro Question, and determine what the Party's vanguard role should be.

He referred to the article by ROSCOE PROCTOR and the quote mentioned above on the expected growth of Black nationalism. LIGHTFOOT stated that PROCTOR, however, did not say whether Black nationalism will be a form of nationalism directed against imperialism or whether it will be of a divisive separatist nature. He said he concluded that PROCTOR anticipates the problems of worsening conditions will continue to increase over the next ten to fifteen years. LIGHTFOOT maintained that the development of Black nationalism is a reaction to the general political situation in the country-at-large. He said that in order not to err in their judgment on the Negro Question, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the general trends in the country. He described the country as being at a crossroads and said that the Communists aspire to be social and political scientists always seeking ways and means of channelizing events in a progressive direction.

LIGHTFOOT in his report made the following additional observations:

The present period is marked by great economic, political, and social turbulence. The Negro protest movement had been the principal protest movement but today the peace movement is prominent and the forces in it are challenging the war policies of the JOHNSON Administration. Automation and cybernation have led to strikes; 1967 saw outbreaks of violence in the cities of this country, and the crime rate has risen. Dissatisfaction is evident in every aspect of American life. This growing strife arises from a capitalist system that is decaying but, especially, it is a result of the current war policy. The government has been committed for 20 years to a program aimed at saving the colonial system and imperialism and especially to promote the domination of United States capitalism and imperialism. It has resulted in the present situation.

The growing strife between the forces who must join together to achieve success is the most challenging problem facing the people's movements and the most important problem before the conference. The main weakness in the struggle of pro-democratic masses is in the area of ideas, concepts, and ideology. Racism is still being used by the ruling class as

the main ideological weapon to divide the working class. The ruling class initiated and fostered the current trends of disunity among the populace. An example of this planned friction occurred in 1964, when Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama visited Northern communities in his presidential campaign, the main purpose of which was to appeal to prejudice among white workers. The strategy of organizing a "white backlash" appeared in the 1964 elections and was one part of the effort to use white supremacy, prejudice and fear to mobilize white workers and further disrupt Black-white unity. The second effort in 1964, was the refusal of the Democratic Convention to seat the delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). The compromise forced on the MFDP was the basis for the division in the labor-liberal-Negro coalition that came in 1964.

An assessment of racist ideology in the United States today finds the so-called liberal community joined with the ultra-right for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the Black People's Movement to radically change their status. The main problem is that there is a lack of response and action among white people to counter this use of racist ideology by the ruling class. It is important to determine why racism can be so easily used. This ideology is fed by two aspects of life today, job insecurity arising out of the war economy and automation in industry and the second is the area of public housing. Greater unemployment adds to the problems of the Negroes in the ghettos. A survey of employment conditions in the Black ghettos shows that Black America is becoming more alienated from white America. Automation requires workers to improve their skills but some unions expecially the building trade unions are an obstacle to Negroes acquiring these skills.

Housing as a source of conflict between Black and white dates from World War II following which the Negro ghettos were enlarged and efforts of Negroes to move into white neighborhoods were repulsed. The result has been enlarged ghettos with Negroes becoming the majority of the population in a number of cities. Racism has thus resulted in greater

friction between Black and white. A radical change in the living status of Negroes requires a radical shift from racist ideology by white workers. This is essential to the building of a powerful coalition of Black and white today.

Racism is a major contributor to the growth of Black nationalism. This nationalism arises in part from a feeling of rejection by the white community. Being forced to remain in the ghetto has made the Negro more bitter and distrustful of white people. Today Negroes no longer believe what white society led them to believe, that their ancestral background is inferior. Today with Africans playing major roles in the world, Negroes have a pride in their race and a desire for identity with their past. They have concluded that the exercise of freedom requires dealing from positions of strength. These moods are found in the background of the slogan of "Black Power".

Another factor which encourages Black nationalism is the rise of three major categories of people in the ghetto. They are the migrant workers from the South who are unskilled and become unemployed, Negro youth both students and unemployed, and the third group is Negro business which has become a Black bourgeoisie. These categories represent a large section of the total Black population in most large cities and provide the main source of Black nationalism.

The main target of Black nationalism today is the power of the state and also business elements in the ghetto. It is progressive and does not exclude Negro-white unity. The CPUSA must distinguish between what is progressive and what is reactionary in today's Black nationalism. The CPUSA supports generally the main thrust of this nationalism which is progressive and is in the direction of the struggle against capitalism and imperialism. The Party rejects reactionary versions of Black nationalism, seeks a progressive trend, but will also fight reactionary tendencies within the progressive trend.

The new stage of the freedom struggle is marked by a growing crisis in techniques and methods. Some leaders have abdicated the policy of non-violence and called for the Negro to resort to violence. The CPUSA has had considerable experience in dealing with the question of force and violence,

having been persecuted since 1948. Throughout the Smith Act trials Communists never renounced force and violence per se. The Party holds that at certain moments of history, the necessity for armed force may be present. The Party has said it seeks a socialist change through peaceful means. However, if the ruling class should block the channels for democratic expression, if it should become impossible to solve problems by peaceful means, the Party would call for the overthrow of the government by all possible means including armed struggle.

The present acts of violence by Negroes in the ghettos is defensive in nature and the Negroes' right to defend themselves, even by force of arms, should be supported. Before armed guerrilla warfare in the cities is considered, it should be ascertained whether other means are incapable of meeting the problems. Even though Negro gains have been small, substantial changes have been made and, with increased struggle by all segments of the people, meaningful progress can be made in the economic and political fields.

The main problems in the ghettos revolve around income and power. In the political area, the problem is how to change the present political structure. Black people are expressing their independence of the major political parties and are undertaking actions which can push Negroes into the political section of the power structure. Negroes are running for mayor in three cities and the MFDP is on the threshold of electoral victories. The voter registration drive to register Negroes is beginning to show results. The use of the vote to change the present relationship of forces in the government is the main direction the struggle must take. The main weapons which Negroes can use are their ability to halt production and reduce profits of big corporations, their ability to upset the profits of firms which practice discrimination, and their political power. All the forms of power which people possess are required to build a coalition of Black and white.

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An examination of the Party line on the Negro Question for the past 10 years shows it was correct but the Party did fail to understand and anticipate the current wave of nationalism. The Party underestimated the roles of color, race, and of oppression as forces of Negro nationalism. Another weakness in the Party's work is a growth of conservatism in the ranks. The Party lost the art of taking timely initiative and failed to find ways and means of offering constructive criticism to the labor field and in the civil rights movement.

In the coming period, the Party must identify itself with all advanced progressive forces but speak out whenever it has differences. The main question which the Party must concentrate on is how to establish lasting coalition of Black and White on different levels, especially in the working class. The Party, in the 1930's, pioneered Black and White unity at the grass roots level and must work for it again today using new approaches. To reach this goal, it is essential that white Americans must show their good faith toward Negroes by action in a common struggle: in interracial organizations in general and in the trade union movement in particular. The Party must be a force in abolishing all barriers to an equal say by Negro and White on all matters relating to the general welfare. Negroes alone must decide on problems in the ghetto. The entire Party operation from clubs to the National Committee must keep the problem as a part of every agenda.

The Party must make an aggressive drive to find solutions to the problem. The approach must be one of self-interest which some people cannot understand unless they are confronted with a crisis. If this must be, the Party should have no hesitation in creating a crisis. White skilled workers must be made to understand where their real interests lie and this can be done by making them conscious of the danger that the bosses may use differences between Black and White to destroy unions. The Party can reverse some of the trends towards disunity if drives are begun to organize the unorganized among the poorer workers, Black and White.

Regarding the Negro freedom movement, the chief task of the Party must be to introduce a class content into the present wave of Black nationalism. The main concentration of the Party must be work among Black workers but they must also work closely with other levels of the Negro people. There is strength in both the moderates and young Black militants and each group has its role to play. The currents represented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality, are the hard core of the movement. Unity among them on most questions is necessary. The combined efforts of all these forces are needed.

There will be times when the Party will have to take issue with certain actions but will not underestimate the positive qualities of both the Left and center forces. The growth of anti-capitalist feeling in the organizations involved is laying the basis for a radical shift to the Left by all of the forces involved. There is a possibility of building the Party again as an influential force. Together Black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in American society.

NY T-6
November 7, 1967

On October 14, and 15, 1967, the CPUSA Negro Commission held a conference at the Hotel Victoria Abbey, 51st Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, which was called "A Conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights".

At the opening session on October 14, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a lengthy report on behalf of the National Board of the CPUSA, and LIGHTFOOT noted that part of his report was taken from an article by ROSCOE PROCTOR which had appeared in "Political Affairs".

At the afternoon session of the conference on October 14, 1967, GUS HALL* stated that the Negro problems are a result of tokenism. He said they must know the direction to take as well as the forms of this direction, and must determine the Party's alliances and class forces. Then the Party must help to define these forces. HALL continued that the Party's greatest task is to win large masses of Northern whites to fight in the struggle for Negro freedom. The Party must convince the peace forces that they can win if they help win Negro freedom.

On the night of October 14, 1967, the conference was divided into panels, one of which was a panel on "Techniques and Methods of Struggle" which was led by ROSCOE PROCTOR. PROCTOR noted that in Northern California, 500 Black people are talking about armed guerrilla warfare and terrorist action against Uncle Toms in the ghetto. He said that all of these ideas must be rejected but that they can support the idea of self-defense because it is defined in the Constitution. Violence stems from the fact that violence is the only thing which the power structure will recognize and it then causes them to sit down and discuss the issues.

At the session of October 15, 1967, a report was given by ALVA BUXENBAUM* on the panel held the night before on "Afro-American Women". She dealt mainly with the need for participation by Black women in the Party to help formulate the program and line of the Party. She said there is a tendency in the Party to downgrade Black women and not give them the same courtesy and equality as white women.

A report was also given by MIKE ZAGARELL on the panel on "Work in the White Community". He said the Party should publish a pamphlet on racism, taxes, and housing which should be distributed in the white communities. He said they should work to make the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party a challenge at the Democratic Party convention in 1968 and should take the lead in organizing the unorganized which would help develop Black and white unity. He stated the Party should also organize a financial campaign to support the RAP BROWN case.

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on the panel on "Techniques and Methods of Struggle". He said the Party must be active and have a program for the struggle which takes place in the Black community. The Party must advocate ownership in the Black community and must give leadership in organizing Black congresses in Negro areas to unite Black organizations around programs of action to win rights for Negroes.

A motion was approved by the confrerence to have the Party write a manifesto on the Negro Question to oppose the continuation of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

NY T-2
October 16, 1967

Following LIGHTFOOT's report at the National Negro Commission meeting on October 14, 1967, there was a discussion of this report. The discussion that followed agreed with LIGHTFOOT's report with no major controversy developing in any areas. All that was stated was identification with the report. The discussion lasted only until the evening and then the group broke up into panels that met at the Park Sheraton Hotel. There were six panels dealing with the following topics:

The Negro in the Arts, chaired by AL SIMON;

Political Action in the Negro Community, chaired by EARL DURHAM;

The African American woman question, chaired by ALVA BUXENBAUM;

Work in the White Community, chaired by GIL GREEN;

Techniques and Tactics of Struggle, chaired by ROSCOE PROCTOR;

Economic Problems of the Negro Community, chaired by CARL BLOICE.

EARL DURHAM opened the panel on Political Action in the Negro community indicating that there was no prepared report because the person responsible for the panel was not available. However, he felt the panel should discuss the general problems of political action.

The discussion was general and the only significant development was the participation of JIM JACKSON. JACKSON indicated, in essence, that he was opposed to developing a line where the main emphasis in the ghetto was for political action around New Politics. His emphasis was on independent campaigns or any campaigns that guaranteed the expansion of the maximum number of Negro candidates.

Additional questions were raised in the panel on the possibility of putting a presidential ticket from the Party as a write-in in 1968, but then it was also suggested that it be brought back to the conference, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting reopened Sunday, October 15, 1967, back at the Hotel Victoria Abbey with continued discussion and then reports from the panels.

The first report from the panel was by AL SIMON on the Negro in the Arts. SIMON indicated that the panel itself did not materialize the preceding evening because no one attended, so he would give the report that he was going to give to the panel. He gave the report and the essence of the report was an examination of the position of Negro artists, writers and performers in the country. He discussed the content of their work as being mainly in the Black Power stream. He gave many examples of restrictions and discriminations but also emphasized how these artists were now working to improve the image of Black America. The only proposal projected was a national conference of African American artists to take place in the future.

The report from the panel on Economics was given by CARL BLOICE. BLOICE gave statistics on the worsening economic condition in the ghetto. He proposed a long range strategic program but first, the Party should reject the third world concept and second, reject the analysis that the Black ghettos are an internal colony. The immediate questions are:

1. Organization of the unorganized;

2. Fight JIM CROW in the building trades;

3. A shorter work week;

4. A crash program to combat hunger and poverty;

5. A new look at the Negro American Labor Council.

6. Attention to the youth;

7. A closer study of A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH's freedom budget.

Following the panel reports, the conference went into a discussion of those reports. All of the reports were adopted with very few amendments until ROSCOE PROCTOR proposed that the establishment of Black Party clubs be considered as a form in the Black communities. The debate was quite extensive and lasted almost an hour which ran the conference overtime. The essence of the debate was the concern that PROCTOR's proposal would formalize JIM CROW clubs. PROCTOR tried to explain he was only discussing it as a tactic. The resolution of the debate was the withdrawal of the motion and the adoption of the amendment that had been made by CARL BLOICE not to have Black clubs. The question was referred to a future Negro Commission meeting. The debate became sharp because as part of the discussion, PROCTOR indicated he felt that perhaps a Black caucus in the Party should also be sanctioned.

NY T-4
October 16 and 19, 1967

The source made available a copy of the report from the panel on "Techniques and Method of Struggle" presented on October 15, 1967, at the Conference on Strategy and Tactics in the New Stage of Struggle for Negro Liberation. The report noted that this panel discussed the Party's attitude on the question of organized armed uprisings in the ghetto, the problem of struggle for partial gains, and the question of the type of forms of struggle which can be used.

This report stated the following:

"On the question of the use of violence in the ghetto, we as Marxists have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed to them!"---"Therefore, there can be no question of the right of the Black people in the U.S. to use violence to achieve change. Our estimation of when violent means are called for is determined by time, place and circumstances and our position at any given moment strives to reflect the concrete situation and conditions which prevail at that moment".

The report continued with the following observations:

The development of the emphasis being placed on armed struggle is related to other factors. There is the growing lack of confidence by Negroes in their ability to achieve change through the democratic process, a lack of confidence in white workers to overcome racism and join with Negroes in struggle, and a lack of an alternative program to violence radical enough to solve the ghettos' problems. The only purpose for armed insurrection is to seize political power otherwise it should not be undertaken. Actions which are not aimed at improving the conditions of the masses and which are not supported by the masses, invite reprisals on the Black community and should be rejected. In addition, terrorism within the Black community directed against so-called Uncle Toms and those who refuse to go along with the program is divisive and should also be rejected.

The question is to organize within the community and to isolate those not acting in the community's interest. While not advocating a policy of looting and violence, it is believed that the uprisings did do some good in dramatizing the problems of the ghetto. Once uprisings are put on an organized basis, they become something else and will be dealt with as such. Unless conditions are improved in the ghettos, Negroes will continue to react to existing conditions and to instances of police brutality. The Party should do everything it can to prevent the possibility of any onslaught on the Black community.

With regard to the use of violence, the legitimate area is the area of self-defense which the Party supports including armed self-defense if necessary. It also supports the demand that Negroes police their own community. However, it is believed that the majority of American people, including Negroes, are not yet convinced that the system should be changed much less by armed force. The Party, therefore, rejects today the organizing of armed uprisings in Black communities.

As to partial gains, reforms and revolution, is is believed that reforms are necessary steps in the struggle for revolutionary change but are not decisive in themselves. The struggle must not stop with the winning of partial gains or reforms but must go on to a higher level. Each victory should be followed with demands and a program aimed at improving the condition of the Negroes. Demands must be based on what the community needs and the Black community is in an economic crisis which only radical demands can begin to meet. The Party must fight for the principle that government has the responsibility to provide work at union wages for all who seek employment and insist that work opportunities must be tailored to meet human needs, to the skills and capacities of those seeking work.

Emphasis should be placed on reforms that will weaken monopoly capital such as public ownership of utilities, nationalization with a guarantee of public control, and community control over community institutions. The Party must fight for immediate reforms because mass organization takes place around local issues which offer realizable demands and the possibility of immediate victory. Struggles around immediate demands not only organize people but educate them. To relate partial demands with radical long-term demands, it is advisable to advocate a program composed of several points.

In order to change the direction the struggle should take, it is essential that the Party have a program and be a part of the struggle. A program for the Black community should be a dual one, one aimed at building Black control and one which relates to more radical demands to be fought for and begun by Black and white Americans. The character of the program must be radical.

"Our main contribution in the Black community today, after having injected program into the struggle, is to project a class analysis of the society in which we live and to expose the main enemy of the people, to develop a class consciousness among Black working people, to develop a struggle aimed at making the democratic machinery function more effectively for the people and to fight for political representation which will be responsive to the people". The report noted, "That in order to strengthen the influence of Marxist ideas in the movement, it is necessary to develop Left forms for education and action within the Black community." ----- "In the development of forms the intent is to bring ideological and organizational influence of our Party to bear upon the mass movement, to more effectively participate in struggles that are already in motion, to project issues and initiate struggle not presently being conducted and to recruit more advanced, active militants into our Party".

The panel reported that there is a need to call together the organizations in the Black community in some type of council to get them to agree upon a unified struggle on issues. Some of the ideas proposed were:

1. Commemorating holidays of Black heroes and forming Black caucuses when the need arises.

2. Promote cultural centers and bookstores in the ghetto.

3. Provide Marxist training schools for the training of Black cadre in the Party.

4. Develop more full-time Black organizers for the Party.

5. Assign full-time regional coordinators to help strengthen the work of the Party in the Black and minority communities.

6. Regional seminars of Black comrades.

7. Help build conferences of Black youth leading to a National Youth Congress.

8. A bulletin to be put out by the Party's Negro Commission to discuss ideological differences within the Negro people's movement.

NY T-7
December 4, 1967

The source furnished a copy of the report of the panel on "Work in the White Community" which met on the night of October 14, 1967, during the conference held by the CPUSA Negro Commission. This repot, approved by the conference, noted that there are serious dangers of racial conflict and further disintegration of relations between Black and white workers. It said there are areas of common concern between Negroes and whites and that progress in these areas requires mutual struggle and unified actions. It called for impressing on the trade union movement that its future is dependent upon a fight on behalf of the Negro people. It also called for making city dwellers aware that the future of the country's cities depends upon a reordering of national priorities and that the interests of white are one with Negroes in this struggle.

The report stated that, in order for the Party to fulfill its role in leading the struggle, it must undertake an intense and thorough ideological campaign in its own ranks. It recommended that the following actions be taken:

1. CP members should be equipped to act as initiators of struggle in places such as jobs, unions, social organizations and neighborhoods.

2. The Party must make full and effective use of all available literature and should produce a new pamphlet to deal with the issues facing the white community. This pamphlet should advance ways of building true honest Negro-white unity.

3. Serious attention should be given to building an organization like the Civil Rights Congress* which can be used to coordinate national programs and through which Black and white people can work together on an equal basis.

4. The CP should open a second front in the anti-war movement and show the white peace groups that Black-white unity must be based on making the struggle for Negro freedom as much a part of peace work as the peace issues are for the Negro freedom movement.

5. The challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party should be made a central national issue of struggle.

6. The Party should use its trade union work to build Black-white unity. Every CP District should select a plant or industry in which to take the lead in organizing the unorganized.

7. Thebuilding trades should be a special area in which to fight to open union membership to all minority groups.

8. The Party should be in the forefront of the defense of such as RAP BROWN, the Fort Hood Three, the Revolutionary Action Movement* and others who have been subjected to "frame-up prosecutions".

9. The Party must make proper use of its press. "The Worker*" and "progressive nationality papers" must give the issues more coverage and they should serve as instruments of education and agitation. They must be indispensable tools for the Party's mass work.

10. Special attention must be given to Party work among nationality groups, especially youth in this field.

11. A campaign should be initiated in white community work around the theme "to save our cities" and such a program can serve as a means of developing Negro-white unity.

12. An important part of the struggle for Negro-white unity as well as the struggle against racism is a campaign to secure the defeat of Governor WALLACE in the 1968 elections.

13. A fight should be made in every school system and on every campus to guarantee full equality on every level, from open admission policies to positions of policy-making.

14. The CP policy of industrial concentration is important to the struggle in the white community. If a breakthrough can be made among white workers on the needs of Negro workers, then these unions and workers can become a powerful lever in the trade union movement.

This report should serve as a basis in every District for the Party to make the fight against racism a main part of its work in every field.

NY T-8
November 16, 1967

A CP meeting was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City, on the evening of October 25, 1967, to hear CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT speak on the question of Black Power. LIGHTFOOT's main point was that the idea of Black Power had caused a drifting away from the CP of both Negro and Jewish members. He said that Negroes should not think of Jewish people as Capitalists and as oppressors.

LIGHTFOOT also stated that advocates of Black Power should not have singled out Israel as the aggressor and the oppressor in the Israeli-Arab conflict. He said that instead, they should have pointed out that the International Zionist Movement was the real cause of the war.

LIGHTFOOT stated that some advocates of Black Power believe that changes in the status of Negroes can be forced and do not believe that the necessary changes can be achieved with the coming of Socialism arrived at through parliamentary means. LIGHTFOOT added that these ideas, even though incorrect, have caused some Negroes to drift away from the Party. He noted that the idea of forcing change will not occur because Negroes do not have guns and the white power structure will not allow them to obtain them.

NY T-9
October 27, 1967

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On October 24, 1967, a meeting of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, was held in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting consisted, in the main, of a report by JACK KLING* on the Party's analysis of the events at the convention of the NCNP in Chicago and a report by KLING of major items taken up at the last National Committee meeting of the CPUSA.

He stated that it was decided at the National Committee meeting to make the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), at the forthcoming convention of the Democratic Party, a major point of concentration. He said that a campaign will be started involving the seating of the MFDP which will include a petition campaign as well as a demonstration.

According to KLING, the major contributors at the recently held National Committee meeting of the Party were GUS HALL and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. According to KLING, LIGHTFOOT identified the Black Nationalist Movement as "progressive", and said that the Party must identify with the following three sections of the Negro population:

1. The Party must ally itself with the militant movement signified by H. RAP BROWN.

2. The Party must ally itself with an attempt to move forward the moderate sector of the Negro population which is headed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

3. The Party must isolate the conservative elements of the Negro population, signified by the Reverend JAMES JACKSON, head of the Baptist Church.

NY T-10
October 25, 1967

The source made available a news release of the CPUSA dated November 6, 1967, which stated that HENRY WINSTON, "National Chairman of the Party" had summarized in a statement the discussion of a recent conference of the CP calling for a "mass Black liberation drive". It said this conference called by the Party's Negro Affairs Commission was attended by 80 leading Communists from all over the United States. The news release noted that WINSTON's statement dated November 6, 1967, shows the CP position on points being debated in many areas and with additional questions resulting from the Negro liberation struggle and revolt of Negroes in the cities. It said that WINSTON "calls for a massive program to 'make life bearable for the Black Americans,' and urges 'unity and militancy'".

The news release continued, "Winston calls for immediate steps to guarantee election of 'Negro mayors, United States Senators, Congressmen' and other public officials in 1968 while also demanding an urgent massive, multi-billion dollar crash program to meet all the needs of Black America. He relates this issue to the need for an end of the war in Vietnam."

NY T-6
November 11, 1967

"The Worker", an East coast Communist newspaper, November 12, 1967, pages 4 and 10, printed the full statement by HENRY WINSTON which was issued by the CPUSA. This statement contains in substance the following:

The CP has been fighting for Negro freedom under all conditions for more than 40 years and is continuing that fight today. The CP claims no special rights for its pioneering efforts except the right to continue the struggle, it will never stop. The Party admits it has much to learn from the new leaders of the Negro freedom movement but can offer the experiences it has gained in this fight to aid in the future struggles.

Negroes have now arrived at a crisis in their struggle because they are faced with the question of how they can "achieve full equality-NOW" and not in the future. Negroes are being provoked to violence by the actions of government such as Congress rushing through a seventy four billion dollar a year military budget, more riot training for police and the National Guard, more repressive laws, and more police brutality in the Negro communities. Negroes have been oppressed, enslaved, outraged and had their basic rights refused for years. Negro Americans "are faced with a struggle for survival. We need ask no one how to defend our inalienable rights to live as human beings". In addition, the right to self-defense "from violent attack by racists in or out of uniform by all means including armed defense if necessary, is inviolable . We support that right."

The increase of police brutality nationally against Negroes and the growth and influence of the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan has resulted in a demand for the right of Negroes to "police their own communities. We fully support that right." In addition, the CP "has always affirmed the right of oppressed people to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime whenever the channels for democratic change are closed to them." Negroes in the United States have the right "to use violence to free themselves from oppression and to win full freedom." However, the right to use violence should be determined by the circumstances and conditions that prevail at the time.

The factors that have brought about the emphasis on the need for armed struggle include:

1. The refusal of the ruling class and the JOHNSON Administration to permit anything but token changes especially in the ghettos.

2. The failure of white people to understand the seriousness of the crisis in the ghetto and to join with Negroes in their struggle for radical changes.

3. Failure by government to take decisive action against racists resulting in a recognition of the need for reliance on self-defense, including armed defense.

4. The actions of organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council in inciting racial violence.

5. The failure to produce an alternative program. to violence radical enough to solve the problems of the ghettos.

6. The lack of class consciousness of an understanding of revolutionary tactics by the leaders of the Negro freedom movement.

The uprisings in the ghetto show that Black people are ready to fight for "full-freedom NOW." The problem is to make the best use of this new militancy and to prevent the power structure from misusing it. It is in the spirit of courage and clarity of purpose that the question of armed struggle must be judged. "Communists believe in the use of violence to achieve political objectives only when reaction has closed off the channels---" of "peaceful means." However, as the Party views the situation, the majority of American people, today, including Negroes, are not convinced that the system must be changed. Negroes cannot undertake armed uprisings without support and so the Party rejects the organizing of such uprisings in Negro communities. Terroristic actions not supported by the masses and aimed at improving conditions for them invite reprisals and should be rejected. Also terrorism directed at the "Uncle Toms" in the Negro community is divisive and should be rejected.

The 1967 ghetto uprisings achieved some results in that they focused the attention of the nation on the conditions of the ghettos and also "sharpened and deepened mass resistance to the unjust war in Vietnam and inspired to greater militancy the struggle to end it." In addition, Negroes gained representation in public office because of these uprisings.

The principal task now is to rally nationwide support for the Negro struggle especially white workers. The CPUSA, before the summer of 1967, called for united action by all Left forces and for all Communists to work to get Black and white Americans to unite and act immediately. Such united action must be undertaken now to avoid future "hot summers". "There is an urgent need for organized militant and united struggle in every Black community in the United States." The tactics should include any form of action that will advance the freedom struggle including "mass marches, demonstrations, massive militant civil disobedience, boycotts and strikes. It should include sit-ins, sit-downs and sit-outs and armed defense when necessary." Efforts should be made by Negroes to elect Negro public officials on all levels. The only test of the tactic to be used is whether it will advance or set back the struggle.

The forms of organization to be used are those which will unite the people of the Black community and coordinate their activities, city, state and nationally, to bring pressure on the power structure. Black communities should be united politically to strive for increased Negro representation. Unity of the Black community can result in Black Power. There also exists a basis for achieving greater levels of Black-white unity.

The answer to the conditions that exist in the cities of the country lies with the Federal Government. The country must change from giving priority to war and provide for peace-time conditions, which means ending the "unjust war in Vietnam". There is a growing awareness of the interrelation of the crises in the ghetto, the cities and the war in Vietnam, and a struggle must be conducted to resolve them.

The source made available a leaflet announcing the sale of a pamphlet "Black Power and Liberation: A Communist View" by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. This pamphlet contains LIGHTFOOT's speech to the meeting of the National Negro Commission on October 14, 1967. The leaflet states:

"The publication of this report by Comrade Lightfoot is an ideological-organizational event in the work of our Party to help bring our position to the people on one of the urgent questions of the day."

NY 100-153735

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The sources made available a leaflet of the CPUSA which is identified as an Outline for Club Discussion of the pamphlet by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT entitled "Black Power and Liberation: A Communist View". This leaflet contains the following instructions:

"The club leadership should arrange that the pamphlet be purchased by every member in advance of the scheduled discussion. Every member should study the pamphlet and come prepared to answer the questions, participate in the discussion, raise points that need clarification, etc. For a fruitful discussion, it is essential that the participants relate their own experience.

"From the very beginning of the discussion, attention should be focused on the basic and most important points which in their totality encompass the Communist view on Black Power and Liberation so that the whole of the program of the Party is understood. For this we suggest the reading of the following paragraph as an introduction to the opening session:

> "'Comrade Lightfoot speaks of the unprecedented problems this nation of ours faces today; the growth of fascist danger, the germs of disunity when unity is the most urgent question, the need for a radical change, etc., to understand the reason for the growing crisis. The pamphlet poses six basic questions. These are: 1) the character of the present period; 2) what is new in racism; 3) the nature of the present wave of Black nationalism; 4) the methods of struggle required for today; 5) an estimate of the Communist Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years in the light of today's requirements and tasks; 6) what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today.' "

NY T-12 and NY T-13
January 22, 1968

On December 13, 1967, an enlarged Illinois CP State Committee meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, at which the main topic of discussion was based on the Negro Question. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National CP Negro Affairs Commission, gave the main report.

In his report, LIGHTFOOT spoke of winning equality for Black people in this country. He said that mere integration will not solve the problems of Negroes in America and, therefore, the CP must be the pace setters and not be afraid to confront the realities the CP faces in America. He also spoke of discriminatory practices within the labor movement in the United States as well as of practices which he described as being employed by the United States capitalistic system to keep the Negro "down" on the economic ladder. He said the CP must find ways to combat these practices.

Following a discussion of LIGHTFOOT's talk, the meeting resumed in panels, one of which was a Negro-Labor Alliance panel. In this panel, HERB WRIGHT called for:

1. Breaking discrimination in the craft unions, especially the building trades.

2. Organize the unorganized.

3. Build the Negro American Labor Council and Negro caucuses in the labor unions.

4. Combat racist ideology among workers.

LIGHTFOOT later commented that the Party must take the initiative and launch the program around the building trades as recommended. He said the New York District CP is working on a similar program, especially where federal funds are involved. He said they must cease being timid and that there are enough Communists in Chicago to begin the program.

In summarizing the panels, LIGHTFOOT called for action not just talk. He noted that the Party was forced out of the labor movement and other mass organizations, yet was able to move ahead and play a vanguard role. He expressed satisfaction with the meeting and said he expected the Chicago Communists to get a real struggle going against the building trade unions.

NY T-2
December 13, 1967

- On December 17, 1967, the CPUSA held a National Organization Committee Meeting at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, which is the headquarters of the CPUSA. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, head of the Party's Negro Affairs Committee, was asked by DANNY RUBIN to speak.

LIGHTFOOT stated that there was one thing he wanted to make clear and that was the fact that Negro nationalists, STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN had a great many Negro followers and, whether the Party agreed or disagreed with the views of such Negro nationalists, these persons had a great impact on the American Negro. LIGHTFOOT added that he did not know whether CARMICHAEL and BROWN were headed in the direction of a Left-wing group such as one representing the Chinese Communist viewpoint or were merely Black racists. He noted that, in any event, it was clear that they were not headed in the direction of the CPUSA. He added that he had raised this point because it appeared to him that the CPUSA had a growing tendency which was resulting in their isolation from the Negro masses.

LIGHTFOOT was also critical of the lack of Negro CP members in the Districts of the Party and, in conclusion, warned that the CPUSA, in order to advance, had to recruit among the Black masses or these forces would be lost to racist leaders such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN.

NY T-1
December 18, 1967

The National Committee of the CPUSA met in New York City during the period of January 14 - 16, 1968. At the opening session, GUS HALL spoke for several hours and, during his speech, said that the CPUSA is constantly involved in the struggle to involve the masses in work which would help the Negro, youth, and the working man. He called for the Party to help Negroes get seats in the National Conventions of both major parties. He also urged all CP members to evaluate candidates for office in their various districts and, wherever possible, to vote for the election of Negroes.

JAMES JACKSON, in his comments at the meeting, stated, in essence, that the plight of the Negro people and the struggle of the working class are tied together.

GEORGE MEYERS, the Labor Secretary of the CPUSA, also spoke at this meeting. In his remarks, he stated that the class struggle was a great force for change in America and directly influenced all other mass struggles such as the fight of the Negro people for equality, the struggle for peace, and the struggles for civil rights. He said that the Party believes in Negro-white working class unity. He also noted that the CPUSA would continue its day to day struggle and would lead the working class in the revolutionary transition to Socialism.

NY T-1
January 17, 18, 1968

The sources made available a memorandum issued by the National Education Department, CPUSA, dealing with the question of Negro History Month, February, 1968. This memorandum sets forth tasks for 1968, on the occasion of the celebration of Negro History Month. These tasks are set forth as follows:

"Recent years have witnessed great advances in the struggle for national liberation, particularly in Africa. And in this country they have witnessed a tremendous upsurge of the struggle for Negro liberation. In the light of these developments the celebration of Negro History Month and its utilization as an instrument in the struggle takes on greater significance than ever before, especially in the fight to involve white Americans.

"February, 1968, should become the occasion to promote observance of Negro History Month by schools and churches, by trade unions and other organizations. It should become the occasion for the organization of lectures, displays, affairs and other activities in all communities. All Party organizations should give serious attention to the stimulation of the widest variety of public activities.

"Within the Party, discussions should be organized in club meetings and other gatherings on Negro history and on the Negro freedom struggle today. Special attention should be given to the following:

"1. Study and discussion of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's report to the National Party Conference of October 14-15: Black Power and Liberation. A question outline for such study and discussion accompanies this memorandum. These should include discussions devoted especially to the fight against racism as an alien ideology and on the development of struggle among white Americans.

"2. Study and discussion of the February issue of Political Affairs, a special 96-page issue devoted entirely to additional material from the Party Conference and to other articles on Negro history and Negro liberation.

"3. Plans for the widest distribution of both the LIGHTFOOT report and the February Political Affairs. Also, plans for the distribution of the newly-published Autobiography of W.E.B. Du Bois.*

"4. Public forums during February to be devoted to the subject of Black Power and Negro Liberation.

"5. Organization of city-wide or district-wide ideological conferences on Negro liberation.

"6. Exhibits on the role of the Communist Party in the Negro liberation struggle in progressive bookshops and other suitable locations."

NY T-12 and NY T-13
January 22, 1968

3. Plans and Strategy Revealed at Lower Level Meetings of the Party

On September 14, 1967, a meeting of a committee of CP members was held at 627 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This committee had been designated by the Kings County CP Peace Committee to set up a meeting of a women's peace organization.

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ALVA BUXENBAUM, present at the meeting, discussed a report previously given by LYDIA WILLIAMS* on the Black Caucus held at the National Conference for New Politics, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, August 29, 1967, to September 4,1967. ALVA BUXENBAUM criticized LYDIA WILLIAMS for having no Marxist training or background. She said that LYDIA WILLIAMS advocated the formation of all-Black caucuses for Negro areas. BUXENBAUM disagreed with this since she felt that Negro and white people would not thereby achieve any degree of unity or cooperation.

RASHEED STOREY*, also present at the meeting, strongly disagreed with ALVA BUXENBAUM and stated that times are changing; that there must be Black caucuses in Negro areas because white people cannot tell the Negro people what to do. He added that, henceforth, white people can no longer work in Negro areas. STOREY told BUXENBAUM that she must work with the Black caucus to be established in her area and not to attempt to form a mixed Black and white unity group.

NY T-10
September 21, 1967

A meeting of the National Youth Commission of the CPUSA was held on November 12, 1967, at the home of MIKE ZAGARELL, Brooklyn, New York. The main discussion at this meeting concerned future activities originating from the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), an outgrowth of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. ZAGARELL indicated that a national conference of the SMC would be held in Chicago over the Christmas 1967 holidays. He said that it was expected that a call would come from this conference for an international student strike against the war in Vietnam some time during the spring of 1968. He indicated that CP youth should be mobilized to the largest possible extent to attend this conference.

ZAGARELL also stressed the importance of bringing Negro youth into this conference. He further indicated that a Negro student in the South, who was a close friend of BETTINA APTHEKER*, was planning to call an all-Negro student conference in Atlanta, Georgia, around the first of December, 1967. He said this conference would involve students from

Negro colleges across the South and that Communists should endeavor to send militant Negroes from other campuses to the meeting. He said that Negro Communists should attend this meeting with positions that they had discussed previously and should also try to get students, attending the Atlanta conference, to go to the Chicago meeting committed to the positions presented by the Young Negro Comrades.

NY T-3
November 13, 1967

The New York State CP Negro Commission met at the New York District CP Headquarters on November 10, 1967, and the main report at this meeting was given by MILDRED MC ADORY*. She discussed the proposed building of a new New York State building in the Harlem area of New York City. She called for an integrated work-force to work on this project. She noted that the building trades unions have few if any Negroes and said that if Negroes are not employed on the project, no work would be done. She said the CP must make a project out of this matter and called for a committee to be established to work with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. She also said that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) should be asked to help.

NY T- 15 ✓
November 14, 1967

On November 19, 1967, a meeting of the New York State CP Committee was held at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. The agenda for this meeting consisted of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and a proposal by MILDRED MC ADORY.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's report dealt mainly with the new spirit prevailing in the Negro community. He warned of future revolts and said that the CP had to listen more and talk less. He mentioned that a weakness of the Party was in the labor areas and specified the failure of the Party to organize Black workers in the trade unions. He stressed unity between Black and white workers.

MILDRED MC ADORY, in her comments, stressed, in the main, the hiring of Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers to work on the construction of the new State office building planned for Harlem. She wanted the building trade unions to play an active role and requested that the NALC be revived. She also proposed that a representative from "The Worker" be assigned to the task force which is to plan a campaign to get Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers employed on the construction of the new office building.

GIL GREEN, in his comments, stressed that there should be an alliance between the Black masses and the white working class based on full equality. He said that without this there would be racial conflict. He also insisted that the Jewish community take a strong stand for full equality for Negroes.

NY T-15
November 20, 1967

A meeting of the New York State CP task force dealing with the Harlem area of New York met on December 2, 1967, for the purpose of drawing up plans to aid in forcing the hiring of Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers on the State office building planned for the Harlem area. It was decided to form an Ad Hoc Committee to handle this project. It was further decided that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and MILDRED MC ADORY would handle the publicity for the Ad Hoc Committee.

NY T-15
December 5, 1967

4. Plans and Strategy of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA)*

The Third National Convention of the DCA was held on September 8-10, 1967, at Columbia University, New York City. At this convention JARVIS TYNER* gave the main political report which called for a new organizational drive

by the DCA, stressing the importance of an attack on racism in America, support for the ghetto uprisings, support for H. RAP BROWN, a continued drive against the Vietnam war, protests on the campuses, a maximum emphasis on draft resistance, and the building of New Politics activity.

The convention broke into workshops which submitted resolutions. The workshop on Black Liberation and the Freedom Movement submitted a resolution calling for an all-out campaign against racism on the campuses as well as in the trade unions and the white communities. It said that the DCA supports all Black groups in the ghetto and would support Black communities "under extensive attack", meaning those who are rioting.

As a result of the convention, the national staff of the DCA will organize a Black Power ghetto organizing department.

NY T-3
September 19, 1967

The source made available the resolutions from the workshops held at the DCA convention at Columbia University, New York City. The proposals included in the Resolution on Black Liberation were as follows:

"1) That the Du Bois Clubs as a whole should continue to struggle against racism in every area of activity; trade unions, campus, and predominantly white communities.

"2) That the Du Bois Clubs should continue developing all-Black chapters in ghetto areas, and that the DBC develop fraternal associate relationships with all-Black local youth groups.

"3) That the entire Du Bois Clubs begin to launch a campaign against racist exclusionary policies of universities, unions, etc.

"4) That the entire Du Bois Clubs sponsor educationals on Black history, utilizing specifically Black scholars.

"5) That the entire Du Bois Clubs launch a struggle to get Black history taught in schools.

"6) That the entire Du Bois Clubs prepare to move in support of the Black community at times of intensified attack."

NY T-8
September 15, 1967

The source made available a statement on "The Ghetto Rebellions" by the DCA which was distributed at the DCA convention in New York City during the period September 8 - 10, 1967. This statement by the DCA included the following:

"For our part, the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, in this hour, considers it its duty to work for the safeguarding of the lives and futures of our brothers and sisters who are today's victims of police terror. We believe that the future of all young people and indeed the future of the nation is bound up with the defense of the ghetto community in this hour. For us there is no more immediate task. We further see the need for an all out educational campaign in white communities and among white youth designed to dispel the misconceptions prevalent there about the causes of the ghetto rebellions.

"The minimum program required to begin to solve this domestic crisis is:

"-allocations of billions of dollars to rebuild the ghettos; money should be controlled by the people of the community; the program should provide thousands upon thousands of jobs; especially for youth, and job training programs.
STOP THE WAR! BILLIONS FOR THE CITIES

"-cleansing of police forces of all racist and right wing influences; barring police from membership in the Birth Society, Ku Klux Klan, etc.

"-prosecution of all police known to have committed murder in the Black community.

" -release of all those arrested in the ghetto rebellions.

" -prosecution of all those who profiteer off the people of the ghetto; prosecution of price gougers, sellers of inferior goods, slumlords, etc.

" -defeat of so-called anti-riot acts.

" -a halt to all phony crime investigations (Mc Clellan Committee, etc.)

" -dropping of charges against H. RAP BROWN

" - an end to police occupation of the ghetto.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE DEMAND THAT REQUIRES ACTION IS THE CALL FOR AN END TO POLICE PROVOCATION AND BRUTALITY IN THE GHETTO COMMUNITIES.

We call upon all young people of all persuasions and backgrounds to oppose police solutions to what is a grave social problem.

The whole direction of our country, the land we are to inherit, is at stake."

NY T-8
September 15, 1967

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY* (PLP)

The May, 1967, issue of "Challenge" carried a headline captioned "Marchers: Hell No We Won't Go". The accompanying article claims that when the people of Harlem joined the march against the war on April 15, 1967, in New York City, they were attacked by the New York City Tactical Police Officers. The article claims that the Black people who were marching against the war were singled out and attacked by the policemen, who were using clubs and horses.

The source advised that during the July, 1964, riot in Harlem, a meeting was held in the PLP Lower East Side Club, 749 East 6th Street, New York City. This meeting was called to get teen-agers together on the lower east side to start trouble. These teen-agers were equipped with sticks and bats, and the idea was to start trouble on the lower east side to draw the police from Harlem.

The PLP uses any means possible to influence people towards its position. The PLP will use any legitimate strategy or create a temporary front organization to seize upon a situation of unrest to generate trouble.

The PLP and the Students for a Democratic Society* (SDS) planned to be at any trouble spot in New York City during the summer of 1967. The PLP planned to send as many people as possible to trouble spots and pass out the "Red Book", which contains quotations of MAO TSE TUNG. This is the same book that is being used by the Red Guard in China.

The PLP and SDS planned to distribute as many leaflets as possible to play the Black people against the white and the white people against the Black.

The source advised that in his opinion the PLP would intentionally start trouble in a ghetto area or any other area that would be a likely spot for racial trouble.

NY T- 17
May 24, 1967

The source furnished a copy of a letter sent "To All Members of the PLP Trade Union Section", written by WALTER LINDER*.

The first paragraph of this letter reads as follows:

> "Following is the draft of a flyer to be distributed in several hundred thousand copies in the next few months to white workers basically where they work. It is in line with a National Committee decision to attempt to answer an apparent ruling class strategy to provoke a race war this summer in order to get workers' minds and actions away from strike opposition to the war, and generally their increasing opposition to the enemy. It is one of a number of things we will be doing in the next few months. (Another paper will be distributed in the ghettos, meetings, rallies, etc.). This draft was written by MILT. Pertinent pictures and data will be included. Any comments or suggestions should be sent in by June 2, (Friday) to either MILT or myself at Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City."

The source advised that "Milt" referred to above is MILTON ROSEN*.

The draft of the flyer, referred to above, is captioned "War--Makers Strike -- Breakers Plot Race War This Summer", using subheading "Don't Be A Sucker".

The source advised that the PLP would hold a protest rally in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters, 240 Center Street, to protest police brutality, at 5:00 P.M., July 26, 1967.

This activity would be publically sponsored by a PLP Puerto Rican front group and the PLP would not be mentioned by name.

The PLP was to mobilize its entire New York City membership to participate in this New York City rally.

NY T-18
May 29, 1967
July 26, 1967

On July 26, 1967, a demonstration was held in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters and approximately 50 to 70 people participated. The demonstration was held to show support for the rioters in East Harlem and throughout the entire country.

NY T- 17
July 31, 1967

GEORGE STRYKER, a former organizer and member of the PLP Lower East Side Club, who was moved into the Industrial Trade Union Section of the PLP, stated that the PLP had been involved in the New York riots, but for the time being the extent of the involvement was not known for obvious reasons and also due to the fact that only the Black members of the PLP were involved during the Black Liberation Commission.

STRYKER also stated that in press accounts of the riots, the PLP itself was not mentioned but the Black Liberation group was mentioned.

STRYKER also stated that PLP Party members were involved in the riots in East Harlem, but he could not say to what extent at that time.

NY T-18
July 27, 1967

On August 11, 1967, a rally was held in McMillan Theater on the campus of Columbia University to show support for the riots throughout the country. Riots in this case were referred to as "Black Rebellions".

The speakers were introduced as GEORGE DUDLEY from the Harlem PLP Club; WILLIE WRIGHT, President of Afro-American Society in Newark; TRUMAN NELSON, a writer from Massachusetts; and ROBERT TAUS from the Columbia PLP Club.

JOHN JACOBS, also from the Columbia PLP Club, acted as master of ceremonies.

GEORGE DUDLEY, the first speaker, claimed that the various agencies of the law were not acting in the interest of the people and called for armed struggle against the government.

TRUMAN NELSON glorified the violence associated with the labor strike in the early 1900s and favored Negroes fighting cops and the government.

WILLIE WRIGHT answered a question from the audience by stating that he would kill all whites.

ROGER TAUS commented on how students should support rioting Negroes.

NY T- 17
August 21, 1967

The source furnished a leaflet captioned "Support Your Brothers and Sisters in Newark", which shows that it was issued by the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

The leaflet sets forth in part as follows:

> "Today it is our brothers and sisters in Newark who are leading the fight. They must be given our support. We must get them food, clothing, money, and bail, and whatever else you think they may need to carry on their struggle for our liberation".

NY T- 19
August 22, 1967

The Black Liberation Commission of the PLP is a special group within the PLP consisting of Negro members only who are able to work in the Black communities. The Commission acts as the Party's arm in the Black ghettos and makes special reports on its progress.

In New York City the PLP Harlem Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, represents the Black Liberation Commission, which is headed by WILLIAM EPTON, Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club.

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting held on August 28, 1967, WALTER LINDER announced that 40,000 leaflets had been distributed in the Black communities on the race riot situation, and 20,000 leaflets had been distributed to the whites on the same problems, namely listing of the ghetto grievances and attributing them to the ruling class white power structure.

NY T-18
September 1, 1967

The PLP had ordered the following booklets and pamphlets printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 West Broadway, New York City:

1. A Leaflet captioned "Black Defense Committee In Defense of the Sixteen", which calls for support of 16 Afro-Americans who were arrested and put in jail.

Fifty thousand copies of this leaflet were ordered by BILL EPTON.

The source stated that the PLP had also ordered 20,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Freedom Now" and 10,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Don't Be A Sucker".

2. A 24 page booklet captioned "Black Liberation--Now", which sets forth that it was issued by the Black Liberation Commission of the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, Harlem, New York.

This booklet claims that the United States Government, the main enemy of all the people, wants white workers to unite with the police to go into the Black communities and attack the Black people. The booklet also sets forth that the Black people will fight back to defend their communities from all racist attempts by the police, the National Guard, and whites. Further, the Blacks must organize apartment by apartment, house by house, neighborhood by neighborhood and finally nationwide to defend their communities from attack.

The source advised that BILL EPTON had ordered 20,000 copies of this booklet printed on two different occasions making a total of 40,000 copies.

3. A four page "PL" captioned "Students and the Ghetto Rebellions", which discusses what the students should do in regard to recent Detroit, Newark, and Harlem riots. It is set forth that the immediate cause of the "rebellion" in Newark was police brutality. The call was put to the students to "demonstrate their support for the Black liberation movement by picketing precinct stations and City Hall; distribute anti-racist literature to students and white workers and any other actions designed to control the working class attempt to divide and conquer."

The source advised that 10,000 copies of this "PL" were ordered by LEN RAGOZIN* from the PLP.

4. A leaflet captioned "Thousands Battle State Troopers", which draws a parallel between the situation in Newark and the situation during the Newport News, Virginia, shipbuilders' strike.

The source advised that a person by the name of LARRY (last name unknown) from the PLP had ordered 4,000 copies of this leaflet.

5. A two page copy of "Challenge", the PLP newspaper labeled "Newark Extra", which shows it was to be distributed "free". This"Newark Extra" carried headline "Cops Invade--Heroes Fight" in two-inch letters.

This issue called for the "oppressed people to unite in Harlem, Watts, and Newark to defend themselves and their communities against repressive police, state troopers, National Guard, and the system that these uniform thugs are protecting".

The source advised that 25,000 copies of this "Newark Extra" had been ordered printed by LEN RAGOZIN.

NY T-20 ✓
July 19, 1967
August 3, 1967

The source advised that to his knowledge the PLP had nothing to do with the actual starting of the riots in Newark, Detroit, or elsewhere in the United States; however, after the rioting started, the PLP did have special literature printed in addition to its regular literature, which was distributed in the areas of the riots after the riots had started.

NY T-18
August 10, 1967

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2. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY* (SWP)

CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee Member, delivered the report entitled "The Independent Black Political Action" at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held October 26-29, 1967, in New York City. He reviewed the Party resolution on the question and stated that the future calls for Negroes to back away from their established political activities and form their own political organization. He related that it is time for a Black Party movement. DE BARRY stated that Black Power has many shortcomings, but embraces great political power and can reach the Black masses. He related that it is the SWP's desire to help in the mobilization of Black political power. DE BARRY related that it may be time for bullets and that the Party would be ready to fight on every front as a true Leninist Party. He asserted that the Afro-American vanguard will be a dominant force in the class struggle and an inspirational force for revolutionists everywhere. He stated that every effort would be made by Party members to develop Black control of Black people.

DE BARRY related that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Black Power advocate, while speaking in Havana, Cuba, related that guerrilla warfare was the answer, however, according to DE BARRY, this is not true. DE BARRY stated that Marxists know the difference between guerrilla warfare and armed struggle. He stated that guerrilla warfare must come from the leader and there must be an organization and definition of goals if there is to be any hope of toppling the United States Government. DE BARRY cited the Cuban Revolution as an excellent example.

DE BARRY remarked that the American Revolution will take place in the most vulnerable cities which embrace a heavy concentration of Negroes. He stated that the racial uprisings thus far have not been necessarily anti-white, but anti-cop and anti-gouging and toward the fact that the Negro wants to control his own community.

DE BERRY concluded by stating that the Negro SWP members must build with emphasis on education and propaganda and pointed out that Black militants could be recruited for the Party.

He stated that the SWP must teach and lead the way to political action.

NY T-21
November 1, 1967.

CLIFTON DE BERRY emphasized that one of the main objectives of the SWP's 1968 presidential campaign would be to propagandize and popularize the idea of forming a Black political Party.

A panel discussion on Negro work was organized at the Convention. All Negro members of the Party and its youth group, together with one delegate representing each Party branch, were invited to attend this panel discussion.

NY T-22
November 1, 1967.

CLIFTON DE BERRY during his presentation at the Convention, admitted that the SWP had failed to recruit and hold Negroes. During his closing remarks, DE BERRY stated that the SWP must convince the Negro, of the SWP program, of the role of the working class, and, if this is accomplished, the Party will begin recruiting Negroes into its ranks.

Following DE BERRY's presentation, a Negro Fraction was formed at this Convention by several members of the Party, together with members of the Young Socialist Alliance* (YSA), the Party youth organization.

The purpose of this tactic was to bring Negroes with radical leanings into the SWP. This Fraction will publish a magazine to reach the Negro Community and will solicit articles from various Negroes in order to ascertain what these individuals are saying about the Black movement. This magazine will begin publication around January, 1968.

ROBERT DESVERNEY and DERRICK MORRISON, Negro Party members, will act as Editor and Business Manager, respectively of this publication.

The SWP intends to spend thousands of dollars on this publishing venture, however, does not intend to control or be responsible for the articles appearing therein. The main purpose of this magazine is to bring Negroes around the Party and eventually recruit them.

NY T-23
November 3, 1967

The recently formed Black Fraction of the SWP is under the leadership of GEORGE BREITMAN, a national leader of the SWP. Since BREITMAN is white and this Fraction is comprised only of Negroes, BREITMAN's duties are to advise the Negro leaders of this group.

NY T-24
October 16, 1967

On November 1, 1967, [redacted]

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NY T-25
November 16, 1967

The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The officer to be subpoenaed is [redacted]

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The magazine to be published by the Black Fraction of the SWP, formed at the National Convention, is to be named "BAMN", an abbreviation for the title "By Any Means Necessary".

NY T- 26
November 20, 1967.

3. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)* and YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)*

The July 7, 1967, issue of "Workers World"* contains an article entitled "Youths Picket City Center to Support Black Struggle." The article states that YAWF in Buffalo, New York, picketed the Buffalo Jail in June, 1967, for release of Afro-Americans arrested during rioting in Buffalo. A YAWF leaflet read "It is not the Black People who are the looters; their very lives have been looted for centuries by a white, racist system in the United States."

The July 20, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Long Live the Newark Rebellion! Glorious Answer to Master Class." This article, in referring to Negro rioting in Newark, New Jersey, in July, 1967, states, "They did not die in vain. Those who were brutally murdered, mercilessly beaten, shot at, wounded and jailed will forever be remembered by the oppressed and exploited everywhere as symbols of glorious resistance to the unendurable oppression of a master class whose arrogance, cruelty and indifference to human life has few parallels in history. The cruel and inhuman vengence visited on the populace in the rebellious ghettoes by the terrorist apparatus of the bourgeoisie could not but leave a marked imprint on the consciousness of the Black People of Newark."

The August 3, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Black Revolution Sweeps On, Undaunted by the United States Government Terror." The article says "Inspired by the rebellion of Newark, the Black People of Detroit last week took up arms against their oppressors and carried out systematic guerrilla warfare to the best of their ability and to the extent of their limited military supplies. This was in the face of the crack troops and tanks of the United States Army as well as armed-to-the teeth police and national guard." The article continues stating that "Whether the revolutionary victory will come directly out of this warfare, or whether there is now a program commensurate to the boldness and

daring of the Black fighters is not the point. The point is that a big revolution is gathering its forces together and testing itself in battle. The point is that millions have already come to the conclusion that they have nothing to lose but their chains and they have a world to win."

The October 20, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Youth Rally in Philadelphia Supports RAM Defendants." The article stated that a rally sponsored by YAWF was held in front of City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1967, protesting the "plot" frame-up and jailing of seven Black militants, including members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)* in that city. The article attacked the white community, the police and city officials, who were accused of oppressing the Negro citizens of Philadelphia.

The November 30, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Washington to Step Up Infiltration of Afro-American Liberation Movement." The article stated that "more police-spy subversion, more frame-ups and more racist hysteria is what Washington planners have in mind for the Black liberation movement and its militant leaders." The article states that Washington "was so enthused over the Philadelphia 'experiment' in police frame-ups that the strategists of counter-revolution want to elevate Philadelphia Police Chief FRANK RIZZO's methods to nation-wide policy, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) taking over the role of the Birchite cadres."

NY 100-153735
JFO:al
(1)

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

1. Location

The National and New York NALC headquarters are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-11
October 26, 1967

2. Interest of the Communist Party In the NALC

A meeting of the NALC, Communist Party Caucus was held on September 27, 1967, at the residence of JOHN CUTCH.* At this meeting ARTHUR KNIGHT* reported on an Executive Board meeting of the local chapter of the NALC, stating the main discussion centered around getting more recruits for the NALC. KNIGHT also reported that there was some discussion of the teachers strike in New York City, and that a letter was sent to the Union supporting them.

During the meeting of the Caucus, various persons expressed support for the teachers, stating that the NALC should publically issue a letter of support even though such a letter had been distributed at a recent teachers rally near City Hall, the letter bearing the signature of CLEVELAND ROBINSON, National President of the NALC.

NY T-15
September 25, 1967

An enlarged meeting of the National Negro Commission [redacted] sponsored a conference on Negro work nationally for the Communist Party, was held October 14 and 15, 1967, at Hotel Victoria Abbey in New York City.

The first day of conference was mostly taken up by a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

On October 15, 1967, various reports were given concerning previous panel discussions CARL BLOICE gave a report on the panel of Economics. He proposed a long range strategic program for the Communist Party which included a new look at the NALC.

NY T-4
October 16 and 19, 1967

NY 100-153735
JFO:al
(2)

A meeting of the Communist Party Caucus of the New York Chapter of the NALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH, 151 West 16th Street, New York, New York, on October 15, 1967.

No formal agenda was followed, however, JOE CHENERY* stated that Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union is going to strike at the Roosevelt Hospital and other hospitals in the New York City area, due to the inability of the union to organize unskilled workers.

NY T-9
October 17, 1967

On October 29, 1967, a meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Youth Club (KCCP) was held at 900 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

LEO RABOUINE*, who was the main speaker, discussed the gains made by Negroes concerning the hiring practices of various industries. He noted that the Brewery Industry has hired more Negroes in the past few years then ever before. RABOUINE added that continued efforts are being made to get more Negro Communist Party members into the NALC.

NY T-27
November 7, 1967

A meeting of NALC Communist Party Caucus was held October 29, 1967, at 151 West 16th Street, New York City, and five persons were present.

AGNES WILLIS* stated that the Caucus should attempt to increase its membership in Harlem and that contacts should be made with teachers in an effort to interest them in the work of the Caucus.

NY T-15
November 3, 1967

A meeting of the Distributive Section Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA)

was held on October 30, 1967, at 365 West 28th Street, New York, New York.

Among the topics discussed at this meeting was the Trade Union Division for a SANE Nuclear Policy Conference in Chicago on November 11, 1967, which LEO RABOUINE of the NALC is to attend. SAM GOULDIN* stated that the CP must work at the conference in order that the rank and file can become members of SANE, and GOULDIN further advised that NALC New York State elections are to come, urging all to support LEO RABOUINE for the leadership of the New York State Branch of the NALC.

NY T-28 ✓
November 1, 1967

On November 5, 1967, there was a meeting of the New York State CP Trade Union Commission (TUC), at Hotel Manhattan in New York City. There were 25 persons present at the meeting.

LEO RABOUINE spoke and stated that he was going to attend the SANE convention in Chicago, November 11 to 12, 1967, as a delegate from the New York Chapter of NALC.

JOHN CUTCH of the NALC mentioned the CP has very little contact with Negroes and Puerto Ricans and that there are no Puerto Ricans on the TUC.

NY T-11
November 6, 1967

On November 18, 1967, there was a meeting of the NALC CP Caucus at 395 Maple Street, Brooklyn, New York.

At this meeting the weaknesses of the NALC were discussed and GIL GREEN stated that the members must work more closely together.

NY T-15
November 21, 1967

NY 100-153735
JFO:al
(4)

A meeting of the CP Caucus of the New York Chapter of NALC was held at the residence of AGNES WILLIS, Brooklyn, New York, on November 18, 1967.

A discussion was held concerning the building of the membership of the NALC and of means of getting support for CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President of the NALC, at the next National Convention to be held in 1968.

GIL GREEN wanted to know if [redacted] could recruit NALC members from our shops and stated that it is important that more CP members join the NALC.

NY T-9
November 22, 1967

On November 19, 1967, a meeting of the New York District CP Committee was held at the Manhattan Hotel, Eighth Avenue between 44th and 45th Streets, New York, New York.

The agenda included a (1) report by MILDRED McADORY EDELMAN on the work of the Negro Commission in Harlem; (2) report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on Negro Liberation and, (3) discussion on getting Negroes hired in the construction industry or calling a strike in protest.

AGNES WILLIS announced a meeting of NALC women, but she did not furnish any details.

NY T-29 ✓
November 21, 1967

A meeting of the New York State CP Committee was held November 19, 1967, at the Manhattan Hotel in New York City and 26 persons were present.

There were two reports at the meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the Negro liberation struggle, and MILLIE McADORY on Harlem.

McADORY stated that a new New York State Office Building was soon to be built in Harlem. She stated that

the CP should start a Harlem Project to see to it that Negro help is used in the construction of the building. The project should ensure that young Negroes are taken on by the unions in the building trades as apprentices and the NALC should be used in this regard.

NY T-15
November 22, 1967

On November 20, 1967, a CP group met to discuss the NALC. GEORGE MEYERS, who attended, stated that an effort will have to be made to get more CP members into the NALC. He also said that a person does not have to be a Negro to become a member of the NALC.

NY T-15
November 22, 1967

On December 16, 1967, BEA LAZAR was overheard to state that she desires to again become active in the NALC and the CP Caucus of the NALC.

LAZAR made the statement that she paid her dues to the NALC and expects to vote in the next election of the NALC. LAZAR further advised that she has requested that her CP membership be transferred to the Bronx County CP as she now resides in the Bronx.

NY T-9
December 18, 1967

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

1. Locality In Which Active

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated January 9, 1968 reflects that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York.

The "New York Post", a daily newspaper published in New York City, issue of June 19, 1967, page 16, reported that CORE's Associate Director, said that "National CORE has only an office staff which coordinates funds and communications between the 214 chapters throughout the country". Twenty-five of these chapters are in New York State and eight in New York City.

It is estimated that there are approximately 300 members of CORE, at the most, in New York City itself.

NY T-30
September 11, 1967

2. Stated Purposes

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California, issue of July 5, 1967, reported that winding up its National Convention in Oakland, CORE voted to amend Article II, Section II, of the present constitution. It had read "CORE is a national multi-racial organization". It was changed to read "CORE is a mass membership organization for implementing black power for black people". FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director made it plain that he does not consider CORE a conventional civil rights organization. At a press conference following the convention's closing, MC KISSICK called CORE "an effective revolutionary movement, the common front for black people".

The "New York Times", issue of July 6, 1967, page 1, in an article reporting on the National Convention of CORE in Oakland, California, held June 30 through July 4, 1967, reported that FLOYD B. MC KISSICK, National Director of CORE, said that the

convention had approved six programs for implementing Black Power. He said these programs were designed to develop political and economic power, build militant young leadership, develop consumer blocks, bring about better enforcement of Federal laws, improve the Negro's image of himself and give Negroes the right of self-determination.

The article also stated that CORE's move to become a front for unifying Negroes was evident throughout the convention.

3. Extent of Subversive Influence in National CORE

A source advised he had learned that BLYDEN JACKSON, during April, 1967, stated that he, JACKSON, had been "openly" in the Communist Party for the past five or six months and that while attending the last CORE Convention in Chicago, he attended a "top secret" meeting in a hotel and that during this meeting BETTY ROTONDI* had asked to be admitted to the meeting stating that she "knew all about the meeting" and that the Communist Party had paid her fare to Chicago for the Convention.

NY T-31
April 20, 1967

The July 12, 1967 issue of the "Metro-East Journal", an East St. Louis, Illinois Daily Newspaper, advised that TAYLOR JONES of East St. Louis, had been elected Chairman of the North-Central Region of CORE, at a recent national convention of CORE at Oakland, California. This post put JONES on CORE's national steering committee and on the organization's governing body, called National Action Committee.

TAYLOR JONES attended the Communist Party Youth Training School in New Jersey, from June 14 through 28, 1965, inclusive. At the end of his attendance he was recruited into the Communist Party. His first assignment was to attend a convention of CORE at Durham, North Carolina, with expenses paid by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA).

NY T-32
September 22, 1965

A meeting of the North-Central Regional Action Council (RAC) was held in Davenport, Iowa, September 30 through October 1, 1967, at which a workshop was held on Black Nationalism There was no preparation or agenda for this workshop and the discussion followed no prepared outline.

Conversation at the workshop was militant in tone with all of those present feeling that additional so-called rebellions, as in Newark and Detroit, were unavoidable in urban areas in this country. There was some mixed feeling to the effect that such rebellion was beneficial to the Negro cause, in the sense that they served to unify Black people, gave them common cause, and that without such activities and violence on their part, the Negroes could not hope to escape from "Whitey's trap", that is, white domination.

Most of those at this workshop were in agreement that should the rebellion of Black people reach the stage where the present power structure is demoralized, as a result of a number of simultaneous flare-ups, some form of political control might be established over some sections of this country. In this event, some type of relationship should be attempted with some of the socialist, or Communist countries, since they were not really "bad people". In the socialist camp the Peking line was much more preferable to the Moscow faction, since the Peking oriented socialists were people of color.

NY T-33
October 4, 1967

The September 29, 1967 issue of the "Kingsman", a student newspaper, published at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, contains an article captioned "Summer Riots in America Subject of Du Bois Talks". This article states that "the riots that took place during the summer should really be termed rebellions as they are a decay of the capitalist system, stated RUTH PORTNEY, President of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club, at its meeting Wednesday."

The article also reflected that CALLIS BROWN, National Director of Community Relations for the Congress of Racial Equality, attended this meeting and said that funds which are presently being fed into the war in Vietnam could be better utilized if appropriated to improving conditions in the ghetto areas.

Rockland County, New York
Chapter of CORE

b6
b7C

On September 15, 1967, Investigator [redacted], Troop K, Hawthorne Barracks, New York State Police, advised that WILLIAM SCOTT* is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

Staten Island, New York
Chapter of CORE

ERDINE ANTONSEN* is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

NY T-34
September 15, 1967

There are only six to eight active members of this Chapter and about 25 Associate Members. One of the active members of this Chapter is ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY*, also known professional as Doctor ELAINE ALLEN. Among the Associate Members of this Chapter are GAIL SCHNEIDER* and ZEKOR ANTONSEN*.

NY T-34
September 15, 1967

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On various dates between November 19, 1967, and February 8, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON* continues to act as an advisor and close consultant of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on matters affecting planning and policy of the SCLC as well as KING personally.

NY T-35 ✓
November 19, 1967 -
February 8, 1968

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary of Individuals

ERDINE and ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On January 6, 1967, a new CP club was organized on Staten Island, New York, At the meeting when the club was organized, ERDINE ANTONSEN was named Chairman and Treasurer of the club. Her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, is a member of this CP club.

NY T-36
January 13, 1967

BETTINA APTHEKER

BETTINA APTHEKER is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

ALVA BUXENBAUM

ALVA BUXENBAUM is a member of the New York District CP Committee representing Kings County.

NY T-15
June 27, 1967

JOE CHENERY

JOE CHENERY is a member of Club 19, Industrial Division, New York District CP.

NY T-28
February 12, 1968

NY 100-153735

JOHN CUTCH

JOHN CUTCH is a member of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP.

NY T-9
February 6, 1968

W.E.B. Du Bois

"The New York Times", August 28, 1963, page 3, contained an article datelined at Accra, Ghana, stating that W.E.B. DuBois died on August 28, 1963. It said that he went to Ghana as the guest of President KWAME NKRUMAH to become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and became a citizen of that country. The article also noted that "During his later years, he was active in many left-wing and Communist activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the Communist Party."

SAM GOULDIN

SAM GOULDIN was elected to the Industrial Division, New York District CP at the 18th District Convention held June 10 - 12, 1966, in New York City.

NY T-15
June 27, 1967

GUS HALL

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, reported that GUS HALL had been elected General Secretary of the CPUSA at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

JACK KLING

JACK KLING is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT is a member of the Executive Committee, Harlem CP.

NY T-6
May 29, 1967

WALTER LINDER

WALTER LINDER is the National Trade Union Coordinator of the PLP.

NY T-18
July 27, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CPUSA in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-37 ✓
April, 1964

MILDRED MC ADORY

MILDRED MC ADORY is a member of the Harlem CP club.

NY T-16
November 7, 1967

ELAINE OBRINSKY

ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana.

NY T-38
October 30, 1953

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP.

NY T-11
February 13, 1968

LEN RAGOZIN

The November-December 1967, issue of "Challenge", which is self-described as a publication of the PLP in New York City, lists LEN RAGOZIN as the Managing Editor of this publication.

BETTY ROTONDI

BETTY ROTONDI is one of the two CP members working in CORE as national task force leaders of CORE.

NY T-4
August 6, 1964

MILT ROSEN

At the PLP National Convention held April 15-18, 1965, in New York City, MILTON ROSEN was elected President of the PLP.

NY T-39
April 19, 1965

NY 100-153735

DANNY RUBIN

DANNY RUBIN is the Organization Secretary of the CPUSA, and a member of the National Committee.

NY T-5
March 18, 1967

GAIL SCHNEIDER

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, on Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. GAIL SCHNEIDER is a member of this club.

NY T-36
January 13, 1967

WILLIAM SCOTT

At a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM SCOTT was one of the members present.

NY T-40
January 12, 1962

AL SIMON

AL SIMON resigned his position on the staff of "The Worker", reportedly because of political differences.

NY T-3
November 2, 1967

JARVIS TYNER

JARVIS TYNER was elected Chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) at the Third National Convention of the DCA held September 8-10, 1967, at Columbia University, New York City.

NY T-3
September 19, 1967

LYDIA WILLIAMS

LYDIA WILLIAMS, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, is Director for the Eastern Seaboard of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and is a militant, anti-white, Black nationalist.

NY T-14
September 28, 1967

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-15
February 9, 1968

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is the Kings County CP Organizer.

NY T-41
December 1, 1967

B. Glossary of Organizations

The Civil Rights Congress, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Socialist Workers Party have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist"(YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 4, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-152735

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at New York. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 39 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
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Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;
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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-08-2018 BY: [redacted]

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 8 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

10:49PM URGENT 3-8-68 LBN

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK ((CODE)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ATLANTA

b6
b7C
b7D

3-29-78 TWB/gps
RE: JAMES A. HARRISON
3-7-78

CIRM.

ON NIGHT OF MARCH SEVEN LAST [redacted] ADVISED

[redacted]

INFORMANT NOT [redacted] 2506

CERTAIN WHETHER OR [redacted]

1 MAR 13 1968

[redacted].

[redacted]

WILL BE CONTACTED REGARDING IT ON MARCH ONE FOUR NEXT.

RELAYED TO [redacted]
66 MAR 20 1968 25

PAGE TWO

NEW YORK WILL EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH ATLANTA ANY INFORMATION DEVELOPED REGARDING TRAVEL PLANS OF LEVISON FOR MARCH ONE THREE NEXT. ATLANTA ON MARCH ONE THREE NEXT WILL ENDEAVOR TO DISCREETLY PLACE LEVISON AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS BUT IN DEFERENCE TO INFORMANT'S SECURITY WILL NOT COVER LEVISON FURTHER.

FOR INFORMATION. NO LHM AT THIS TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.

RECEIVED: 11:01PM RM

CC: MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 13 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WA -4-

151PM URGENT 3-13-68 JAM

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA (PLAINTEXT)

ATTDOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

CIRM: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, MARCH EIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT.

UNITED AIRLINES, NEW YORK, HAS RESERVATION IN NAME OF S. LEVISON ON FLIGHT THREE FIVE ONE, LEAVING KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SEVEN FIFTEEN PM, MARCH THIRTEEN, SIXTYEIGHT, ARRIVING ATLANTA NINE FORTY PM. LEVISON HAS RESERVATION ON UNITED FLIGHT NUMBER ONE FOUR, ATLANTA TO NEW YORK, LEAVING ATLANTA X THIRTY PM, MARCH FOURTEEN, SIXTYEIGHT. NO LHM.

ACKS 3 AND 4

WASH DC

FTB FBI WASH DC #4/DKJ

EX-114 REC-31 100-442529-2507

MAR 20 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/82 BY sp8cbb

MAR 27 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 3/8/68 and Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 3/12/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1968." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York and Chicago.

Source used in LHM is [redacted]

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 15)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-86, Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)
6 - New York (Enc. 6)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , Organization)
(1 - 100- , Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- , Organization).
2 - Baltimore (1 - 100-12464)
[redacted]

RCN:jtk
(15)

100-442[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 25 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-1135

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1968

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1968

A confidential source on March 18, 1968, advised that on March 17, 1968 the National Organization Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, held a meeting at 23 W. 26th Street, New York, New York. This address is the headquarters of the CP, USA.

Just prior to the meeting, HELEN WINTER, a CP national leader, remarked that the CP, USA would be holding a national industrial conference in Chicago, Illinois on April 6 and 7, 1968. HELEN WINTER indicated that each CP District was expected to send at least one representative.

Another national CP leader named JOSEPH BRANDT also made a comment prior to the meeting that the new Marxist publication, The Daily World, would not meet its publication date of May 1, 1968 as originally planned. BRANDT stated that the editorial staff of the new publication would be meeting at CP headquarters at the same time as the National Organization Commission and would discuss The Daily World and try to plan for an early publication date. BRANDT indicated that the new publication would probably not be on the streets before the middle of June, 1968.

The National Organization Commission commenced its meeting at about 1 P.M. on the first floor of CP headquarters with HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, presiding over the meeting. CP members in attendance at the meeting included

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1968

HENRY WINSTON, HELEN WINTER, BETTY GANNETT, JAMES TORMEY, HYMAN LUMER, JACOB GREEN, SIDNEY TAYLOR, SANDY PATRINOS and MIKE STEIN.

At the outset, WINSTON commented that CP members ARNOLD JOHNSON, DANNY RUBIN, EDWARD TEIXIERA, IRVING POTASH and MIKE ZAGARELL were unable to attend the meeting.

At the direction of HENRY WINSTON, MIKE STEIN read a statement prepared by DANNY RUBIN which concerned the necessity of building the CP. The statement pointed out that the United States was in a state of crisis because of the Vietnam War, the racial situation and poverty areas throughout the country. STEIN indicated that this situation made it possible for the CP, USA to once again actively enter into working class areas throughout the United States.

WINSTON then spoke along the same lines. He said that the CP, USA should contact working people on strike, such as in the copper industry and keep in contact with those who are engaged in the struggle for Negro rights.

During the discussion that followed it was brought out that the conference to be held in Chicago, Illinois on April 6 and 7, 1968 would prepare the Party for the special convention which the CP, USA would hold in early July, 1968.

During the balance of the meeting which was concluded at about 4 P.M., WINSTON stated that the main objectives of the special convention would be the recruiting of more persons into the CP, USA, full promotion of the new Marxist publication, The Daily World and the formation, if possible, of a third political party.

After the meeting JOHN PITTMAN, one of the new co-editors of The Daily World who had been present at the

editorial staff meeting of The Daily World, made the comment that the new Marxist publication would have great difficulty in preparing itself for publication even by the late Spring of 1968. PITTMAN complained that the persons responsible for preparing for publication were not cooperating and that he was not satisfied with those who had been selected to form the writing staff of the new publication.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1968

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1968

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-26-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

FBI

b6
b7C
b7D

Date: 3/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

2/24/88 Sprague

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

"CIRM"

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 11-21-91 BY 9803 RDL/SMJ~~ 83-1719 7-17-92

#87063

7/30/82 SPRBTitled

Class. & Ext. ~~Reason~~ Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 & 2
Date of Review 3/18/88

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 3/13/68 captioned, WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT, RM", "CIRM".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of LHM, for Chicago one, and for New York three.

Source referred to is [redacted].

Retel inadvertently referred to a meeting scheduled to be held 3/14/68 at SCLC was changed to 3/15/68. This should have correctly been set forth as 3/13/68 and 3/14/68 respectively.

(U) Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S) Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C".

During the forepart of the morning 3/14/68 discreet spot checks were conducted of SCLC headquarters in effort to observe the arrival there of LEVISON. This effort was negative.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION

3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1- Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
8- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-7279) (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD)
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
[redacted]

1 MAR 19 1968

2508

REC 68 RACIAL INT SECT
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586)

AGS:jhs
(15)

AGENCY: ACSI, MIC, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
HOW FORW: B/S
DATE FORW 3/21/68
BY:

54 MAR 28 1968

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

AT 100-6670

FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~
THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED
BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
March 18, 1968

52/12

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

On March 14, 1968, a confidential source advised he had learned that during the forepart of March 1968 Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was

[redacted]

(U)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7-14-82

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

7/30/82 SP5 SOLDD

Class. & Ext. By SP2 SOLDD
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/18/88

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b7D

[redacted] (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 18, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: Feb. 2, 1968

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page E618. Congressman Whitener, (D) North Carolina, placed in the Record an editorial entitled "If Evil Is Wrong, We're Right in Vietnam" written by Charles L. Deal, editor of the Newton (North Carolina) Observer-News-Enterprise. Mr. Whitener advised that Mr. Deal gives us the reason why every American should support his country in meeting the great challenge to freedom which communism has created in Southeast Asia and other areas of the world. Mr. Deal stated "A main source of concern today is how much doubt is being planted in this country by undercover communists. How much labor and racial strife has been communism-inspired." FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover is certain that communism is playing a role in civil unrest and certain persons who engaged in civil rights strife in the past are now well known as communists.

Original filed in: 66-1321-2509

REC-15 100-447089-2509

RECORDED

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Feb. 1, 1968 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in the appropriate Bufile case or subject matter files.

55 MAR 22 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RM
BuFile 157-8428
ATfile 157-2924

CIRM
BuFile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

10/11/90 Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS Declassify on: OADR Gartow/Levison 83-1719

CARBON COPY

ReATtel to Bureau 4/2/68 captioned "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT, RM".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York three, and for WFO one, of LHM.

(U) Source referred to is [redacted].

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] NY 694-S*. (S)

b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 157-8428)
(1 - 100-442529) ENCLOSURE
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1- WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
5- Atlanta
(1 - 157-2924) (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670) (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted] AGS:jhs (13)

NOT RECORDED
162 APR 11 1968

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 KDD/DMS
83-1719

62 APR 15 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET

2 APR 68

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8428-5327

AT 157-2924
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*.] (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 2, 1968

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RACIAL MATTER

b7D

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 1, 1968, a confidential source advised he had learned that

[redacted]

[redacted]

10/1/90
Classified by 6972 EEP/BMS
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Lewis 83-1719

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

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~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/30/91 + 12/11 PL 98-432 RDD/DMJ~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-157-8128-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 2, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/1/68

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

b6
b7C
b7D

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RM
BuFile 157-8423
ATfile 157-2924

CIRM
~~BuFile~~ 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
WFOfile 100-43710
ATfile 100-6670

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by SPC Bga/gcd~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 11/2/84

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 3/1/68 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of LHM, for Chicago two, for New York two, and for WFO two.

ENCLOSURE (U)

CARBON COPY (U)

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* (S). Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* (S) and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C". Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S* (S). Sources utilized to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are NY 4171-S* (S) and NY 694-S* (S). (U)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 6 1968

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 157-8423)
(1 - 100-442529)
2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2- WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
9- Atlanta
(1 - 157-2924) (1 - 100-5586) [redacted]
(1 - 100-6670) (1 - 100-5718) (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
[redacted] (1 - 100-7229) (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD)

AGS:jhs (19)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

79 MAR 15 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8423-1 157-2924-8

AT 157-2924
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted] b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

~~Classified by SPG Bja/gcl~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 11/2/84~~

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 29, 1968, a confidential source advised he had learned that

It was source's understanding that discuss these matters subsequently with

Concerning the possibility of him meeting with President Johnson, Reverend King merely commented he felt that at the present time the President would realize a greater publicity advantage from such a meeting than he or SCLC.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1 EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 1968

Title WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 16 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C
b7D

2-2S AM URGENT 3-16-68 JWE

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK (CODE)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ATLANTA

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT. RM, BUREAU FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH EIGHT FOUR TWO EIGHT, ATLANTA FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH TWO NINE TWO FOUR.

CIRM, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE, ATLANTA FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SIX SIX SEVEN ZERO.

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU MARCH EIGHT LAST CAPTIONED "CIRM".

[redacted]

FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[redacted]

cc Trainor

RELAYED TO NY

10 APR 1 1968

100-[illegible]

RECORDED
165 MAR 25 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8428-157

b6
b7C
b7D

ABOVE INFORMATION MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. LHM WILL FOLLOW.

AM RM COPY SENT EACH CHICAGO AND WFO.

RECEIVED: 2:57 AM HFL

CC-7 enc

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/14/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-NEW)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER

OO: Los Angeles

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning the proposed demonstration of the People's Tribunal Committee to be held at Los Angeles on 3/17/68.

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data from currently active informants.

The sources mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source one [redacted] Orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL, 3/12/68

4 - Bureau (Encls.12)(RM)
(1 - 100-442529)
10 - Los Angeles
[redacted]
(1 - 100-23660)(ROSE KUSNITZ)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-1783)(LACDBR)
(1 - 100-66078)(CIRM)
(1 - 157-943)
[redacted]

FGK:nmb
(14)

NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 25 1968

13 MAR 18 '68

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8963-1

b6
b7C
b7D

Source two [redacted] Orally to SA [redacted] 3/12/68

Source three. [redacted] Orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL, 3/12/68

An extra copy of the airtel and LHM is being furnished the Bureau for the CIRM file.

The Los Angeles Police Department has been advised.

Local military intelligence agencies, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles, California are being furnished copies of the LHM.

Racial liaison sources and informants have been alerted.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 14, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 11, 1968, source one furnished a leaflet, a copy of which is attached, announcing The People's Trial to be held at South Park, 51st and Avalon on Sunday, March 17, 1968 at 3:00 p.m. under the auspices of The People's Tribunal Committee. The source advised this leaflet was composed by Franklin Alexander.

Source two advised that as of March 12, 1968, Franklin Alexander was a member of the Southern California District Committee Communist Party (SCDCP).

Source one also advised that the leaflet was printed on March 11, 1968 in the offices of the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR) (see appendix). Formation of The People's Tribunal Committee was suggested by Alexander at a meeting held at the home of Rose Chernin Kusnitz, 3048 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, during the latter part of February, 1968, which was attended by Brother Crook, also known as Ronald Leroy Wilkins, a militant Black Nationalist.

Source three advised that as of March 12, 1968, Rose Chernin Kusnitz is a member of the SCDCP and Executive Director of the LACDBR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 100-442579-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL
COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 22, 1968, page 1A, was an article reporting that the "spectre of another Deadwyler case" hung over Los Angeles as the result of the fatal shooting of 18 year old Gregory Clark, 600 West 52nd Street, by the Los Angeles Police Department. Officers stated Clark was killed after he took away the service revolver of officer Sherwin Brown and shot him in the knee. One alleged witness stated this was not the case and Clark slipped as he was pulled from his car and fell, pulling one officer to the ground with him. The witness stated when Clark stood up the other officer shot him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

ANOTHER BROTHER KILLED

FACTS ABOUT THE MURDER OF BROTHER GREGORY CLARKE SHOT BY A RACIST LOS ANGELES COP ON SUNDAY, F-E-B 17TH 1974.

EIGHTEEN YEAR-OLD GREGORY WITH TWO FRIENDS WAS STOPPED BY THE COPS AT VINEYARD AND WASHINGTON BLVD. BECAUSE — DIG THIS: "THEY DIDN'T FIT THE CAR."

BLACK PEOPLE, MORE THAN IN THE LEONARD DEADWYLER CASE — THIS TESTIMONY SHOWS THAT THIS WAS A CLEAR CASE OF AGGRAVATED, CALCULATED, BRUTALITY AND MURDER

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DEADWYLER CASE — THE POLICE CALLED "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE" AND THE COP WAS LET LOOSE.

IN THIS CASE THE ENQUEST RETURNED WITH "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

COME TO: THE PEOPLE'S TRIAL

AT: SOUTH PARK 51ST AND AVALON

WHEN: SUNDAY MARCH 17TH

TIME: 3:00 PM

WE BLACK PEOPLE WILL PROSECUTE THIS RACIST COP WHO MURDERED

FIFTEEN YEAR-OLD GIRL OUT WITH TWO FRIENDS WAS STOPPED BY THE COPS AT VINE FALL AND WASHINGTON LI
BECAUSE — DIG THIS: "THEY DIDN'T FIT THE CAR."

BLACK PEOPLE, MORE THAN IN THE LEONARD DEADWYLER CASE — THIS TESTIMONY SHOWS THAT THIS WAS A CLEAR CASE OF AGGRAVATED, CALCULATED, BRUTALITY AND MURDER

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DEADWYLER CASE — THE POLICE CALLED "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE" AND THE COP WAS LET LOOSE.

IN THIS CASE THE GRAND JURY RETURNED WITH "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"

COME TO: THE PEOPLE'S TRIAL

AT: SOUTH PARK. 51ST AND AVALON

WHEN: SUNDAY MARCH 17TH

TIME: 3:00 P.M.

WE BLACK PEOPLE WILL PROSECUTE THIS RACIST COP WHO MURDERED OUR BROTHER!!!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

ISSUED BY: THE PEOPLES TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 14, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 3/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-2197)(P*)

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER
OO: Los Angeles

Re airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated 3/14/68, and Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau dated 3/15/68 and 3/17/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM pertaining to a demonstration of the People's Tribunal Committee which was held at Los Angeles on 3/17/68.

An extra copy of the airtel and LHM is being forwarded to the Bureau for inclusion in the CIRM file.

Local military intelligence agencies; the United States Attorney; and Secret Service, Los Angeles are being furnished copies of the attached LHM.

The sources mentioned in the LHM are identified as:

No. 1 [redacted], who furnished information orally to SA THEODORE M. GARDNER on 3/17/68.
No. 2 CSLA 4703-S...documentation of US.
No. 3 [redacted]...documentation of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER.

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 12)(RM)
(1) - 100-442529) OCERM
3 - Los Angeles (157-2197)
(1 - 100-66078)(CIRM)

WMB:sle
(7) 1 ENCLOSURE

100-442529-21
NOT RECORDED
MAR 28 1968

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LA 157-2197

The attached LHM is being classified as ~~confidential~~ because of information furnished by the above three sources, which if divulged could reveal their identity and compromise sources of continuing value.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 18, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated March 14, 1968, pertaining to the above captioned matter.

Sergeant J. Wambaugh, Newton Street Division, Los Angeles Police Department, advised on March 17, 1968, that at 3:30 p.m. that date, a mock trial of Los Angeles Police Officer Warren Carlson was held at South Park, 51st and Avalon Streets, Los Angeles, California. The trial was sponsored by the Los Angeles chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Wanted posters charging Carlson with murder were passed out to those in attendance and sound trucks in the immediate neighborhood advertised the trial.

Sergeant Wambough, supra, stated that about 250 Negro young adults, both male and female, were in attendance, including members of SNCC and the Black Panther Party. The Los Angeles Police Department set up a command post at 54th and Avalon Streets and held about 50 police officers in reserve at that point. Plainclothes police officers were in the crowd which was orderly.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 17, 1968, of substantially the same information as furnished by Sergeant Wambaugh. However, in addition, he stated that there were some US members in attendance at this trial.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January 1968 that US is a militant black nationalist organization which reflects the anti-white attitude of Ron Karenga.

Karenga has been publically identified as founder and chairman of US whose Articles of Incorporation were filed on September 14, 1966, with the Secretary of State, State of California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ENCLOSURE 100-442529

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This second source stated that Franklin Alexander was one of those who participated in the trial proceedings that found Carlson guilty.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1965, that Franklin Alexander was a member of the Medgar Evers Club, Southern California District of the Communist Party in 1965.

The second source also advised that the crowds at the trial was orderly and no incidents were observed. The meeting broke up at 6:00 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

ReATtel to Bureau and New York 3/15/68 captioned "WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT", "CIRM".

Page two of retel refers to an individual by the first name of CY connected with the American Foundation on Nonviolence.

On 4/1/68 [redacted] advised he understood this individual's last name to be either FASHER or FLASHER (phonetic).

b7D

EX-115

REC 55

2510

14 APR 4 1968

3- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
AGS:jhs
(7)

C. C. Bishop

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/4/68

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) -P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 1/16/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

2511

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

NA

FBI

Date: 3/29/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source is [redacted] and [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CSI~~, CSI; SEC. SER:
~~[redacted]~~, CID, FBI0 Duzen
DATE FORM: 4/4/68
HOW FORM: AIRTEL REC-19
BY: [redacted]

100-442529-2512

(CCAT# [redacted])

EX-116

APR 4 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 APR 11 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
March 29, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 29, 1968, made available the following memorandum from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary, Commission on Negro Affairs, Communist Party, USA:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

100-442527-2512

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON
NEGRO AFFAIRS AND DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

FROM: WILLIAM L. PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF COMMISSION ON
NEGRO AFFAIRS.

A revised draft of the Party Program is already in your hands. As already indicated the plan is to provide the broadest and deepest discussion possible.

There is no part of this program where a correct appraisal of things is of more imperative importance than the section on the Negro Question. Therefore, the draft before you should be considered as a working draft and there is need of probing in greater depth all the problems posed.

In order to facilitate such a discussion, the Commission on Negro Affairs has planned a program for the next few months that will add greater depth to a number of questions.

A number of leading comrades have been assigned to examine and report to the Commission on some of these questions. At the same time the work of such comrades will be helped if discussions take place in various Negro Commission district boards, etc., if individual comrades write articles for The Worker, P.A., etc., and finally if various comrades submit collective conclusions to the National center.

We, therefore, submit the areas of questions and problems that we consider requiring immediate attention.

First of all, in regard to the general nature of the document: We feel that it is a program and not a resolution. It must, therefore, have a lasting quality which is not cancelled out by this or that shift or zigzag in the nature of the struggle. This imposes the necessity for a document that is analytical in character and not merely descriptive or a response to a problem on a temporary basis. Its main thrust must propose solutions to problems on both an immediate and long range basis.

The following themes are presented:

1. Proposals which deal with the economic aspects of the Negro Question.

2. Problems in the area of political action.

3. Some ideological problems and social problems.

I. Under the heading of economic problems we wish to examine:

A. What is required to make substantial progress on the job front and to enhance income, role of trade unions, etc.

B. What is a program and solution for the problems of black people in the rural South?

C. A program for the middle strata of the black community.

D. A program for a fundamental rehabilitation of the ghetto.

II. In regard to political action:

A. A program that corresponds to the immediate situation as well as a long range solution. In regard to the latter - what structural changes are required to guarantee equality for a black minority in a majority white society. We need to probe into some possible slogans which will concretelytie up the black power slogan with areas where Negroes are a minority and must also wield power.

III. Ideological and social problems:

A. The means employed by industry and the banks, insurance companies and big real estate interests to assure the continuance of racism and the separation of the races. (use of governmental apparatus, etc.)

B. The housing problem and the enlargement of ghettos - its effect on education, health, etc., and its genocidal impact on black psychology.

C. A program to combat the above must present a critique as to whether private enterprise can affect such a change...if not, why not? Or, to what extent big business can be forced to make concessions, and how far.

D. A decision on the Negroes as an Internal Colony. We must show why it is important to have a correct estimate on this problem.

E. Finally, what is our position on integration?

We do not feel that these subjects exhaust the questions and problems before us. You are asked to enlarge the scope as you see fit. We believe that the subtitles do ennempass the main ones.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/3/68

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: Los Angeles)

Re San Diego letter 1/9/68.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
2 - San Diego

RET:jam
(8)

EX-103

100-442529-2513

REC 10

1 APR 9 1968

RACIAL INT SECT

66 APR 16 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

784

VIA TELETYPE

APR 9 1968

ENCIPHERED

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 11/27/79 OMS.

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180RCB/OMS 11/26/79~~
~~REASON FCIM II 1.4.2 a~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW 4/1/88~~

12-25AM URGENT 4-9-68 RFJ

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM CHICAGO

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS - C; ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR; RACIAL MATTERS.

5-Cys

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY JACK KLING, COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CPUSA) NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RECENTLY STATED HE WAS GOING TO BEGIN CHAIN OF TELEPHONE CALLS TO CP MEMBERS ASKING THEY URGE PEOPLE TO SEND TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON DEMANDING FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND FOR PROTECTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. (U)

SOURCE ADVISED THAT ON APRIL FIVE LAST AL RABY, FORMER CONVENOR OF COORDINATING COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF SOME THIRTYFIVE TO FORTY CONTRIBUTING CIVIL, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS, IN CHICAGO AREA, WITH MEMBER OF THE CPUSA NATIONAL COMMITTEE DROVE AROUND FAR SOUTH SIDE OF CHICAGO AND NOTICED GROUPS OF CHILDREN GATHERING ON STREETS AND

REC 55 100-442529-2514
5 APR 9 1968

RELEASED TO 1975 / B

AG 4110 cys

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WERE BUILDING UP FOR SOME KIND OF ACTIVITY. IN ADDITION, HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE ON STREETS AND IT WAS CONCLUSION OF RABY SOMETHING WAS GOING TO GIVE AND IT WAS VERY DOUBTFUL ANYTHING COULD STOP IT. (U)

SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED RABY ON APRIL SEVEN LAST INDICATED HE WAS ISSUING PRESS RELEASE CALLING FOR A CLOSING DOWN OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN CHICAGO AREA IN MEMORIAL FOR KING. RABY FURTHER STATED MANY PEOPLE IN CHICAGO WERE DESTITUTE AS A RESULT OF RIOTS AND ACCORDING TO RABY AN APPROACH MUST BE MADE TO CITY TO GET FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR PEOPLE. (U)

RABY INDICATED HE WOULD BE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE THIS WEEK IN TRYING TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO AND HE IS PROPOSING A COMMISSION BE SET UP WHICH WILL GO INTO EACH GHETTO IN ORDER

TO CONDUCT HEARINGS AND DEVELOP A PLAN OF ACTION AND DEMANDS WHICH WOULD THEN BE PLACED BEFORE CITY ADMINISTRATION. (U)

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED RABY INDICATED HE WOULD ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF KING ON APRIL NINE NEXT IN ATLANTA AND WHILE THERE WOULD ALSO ATTEND AN EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, RETURNING TO CHICAGO APRIL ELEVEN NEXT. (U) b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [redacted] SOURCE UNABLE TO CONTACT CHICAGO OFFICE PRIOR TO TODAY AS CP MEMBERS IN HIS CONSTANT COMPANY. (U)

FOR ATLANTA INFO, RABY DESCRIBED AS NEGRO MALE, LIGHT COMPLEXION, BLACK CURLY HAIR, MUSTACHE, SIX FEET ONE, ONE HUNDRED SIXTYFIVE POUNDS, SLENDER BUILD, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD. (U)

PERTINENT PORTIONS RE ABOVE FURNISHED USA, SECRET SERVICE, LOCAL MILITARY AND CHICAGO PD. CHICAGO CONTINUING TO FOLLOW CLOSELY. LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 1-42AM HFL

ORIG: MR. SULLIVAN

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-9-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 22814-22816. Congressman Barick, (D) Louisiana, pointed out that an interesting documentary by Frank Capell preceding the battle of the District of Columbia supplies an insight into who and what are behind the inflamed passions, burnings, and anarchy." This article entitled "Revolution, United States of America, 1968" which appeared in the April 5 issue of the Herald of Freedom is set forth in the Record. This article quotes from an article published in Barron's Weekly of March 4, 1968, regarding the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The following is quoted from the article in Barron's Weekly: "In suits financed by the War on Poverty, lawyers for the 'poor' have sought to persuade U. S. district courts in Newark and Philadelphia to appoint federal receivers to run the local police departments as a means of eliminating 'police brutality.' . . . FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover views the legal moves as part of a scheme to undermine and destroy local law enforcement and to substitute a national police force. . . ."

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 17 1968

Original filed in: 66-1321-3814

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-8-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

51 APR 22 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBANY	NEW YORK	4/16/68	4/1 - 8/68

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: gab

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] at Albany, 1/24/68.

-P*-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	File Where Located
AL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AL T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
AL T-3 is [redacted]	100-19906-17

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: RUK/ACR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-25/5

16 APR 19 1968

REC 17

COPIES MADE: 9

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
- 1 - 108th MIG (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, NY(RM)
- 1 - Boston (100-35427)(INFO)(RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (INFO)(RM)
- 3 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
  (1 - NIC, New York)
- 2 - Albany (100-19249)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: [illegible] CRD, RAO [illegible]
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS
By	BY: TJD/a

Notations

RACIAL INTEL SECT

262

1cc 100-80699

AL 100-19249

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from informants AL T-1, AL T-2, and AL T-3, whose identity, if revealed to unauthorized sources, could lead to their disclosure and would adversely affect the national security interests.

LEADS:

Information copies of this report are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in Communist Party activities in this area.

ALBANY

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York
1 - NIC, New York

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ALBANY b6 b7C
Date: 4/16/68

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Members of the Capitol District Communist Party (CDCP) and New York District Communist Party attended a "New Politics" convention meeting held at Albany, N.Y. on 3/2/68, which had a black caucus representation. An Upstate CP council was held on 3/3/68, at Albany, N.Y., to discuss the New Politics meeting that was held on 3/2/68.

- P * -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AL 100-19249

A New Politics Convention meeting was held on March 2, 1968, at the First Church of Albany, Albany, New York. Approximately 300 individuals were in attendance. The purpose of this meeting was to select candidates for the November, 1968, elections for the office of president and vice president. They were also to select a place for a national convention, rules for the convention and credentials necessary to attend the convention. They were also to discuss a program, a platform,and to establish general preparations for the proposed convention.

The New Politics Convention is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

Of the 300 individuals in attendance, it was estimated that approximately 50 were Negro. Of the 50 Negroes in attendance, approximately 30 organized a black caucus as the Negro representation to that meeting. Among the members of the black caucus were:

FLO KENNEDY, an attorney from New York City; JANET WASHINGTON, of New York City; HORACE PERRYMAN, of Schenectady, New York; NATE SMITH, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mr. STOREY, of New York City; GIL BANKS, of Brooklyn, New York; and eight members of "The Brothers", a militant Negro organization from Albany, New York.

The purpose of the caucus was to establish at the planning conference the 50 - 50 representation on all committees. The caucus also decided that they would nominate DICK GREGORY for President, and Dr. SPOCK for Vice President.

Also identified at the meeting were JOSEPH KRIEGLER, Treasurer of the CDCP; HAIK WERNER, of the New York District CP; MIKE DWORKIN, of the CDCP; STEVE LIVITSKY and GIL GREEN, both of the New York District CP.

(AL T-1 on March 6, 1968)

On March 3, 1968, an Upstate Communist Party Council was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New York. The purpose of the council was to discuss the New Politics meeting which had been held the day before, on March 2, 1968, in Albany, New York.

At the council, it was decided that the New York State Communist Party would do all it could to help the third party movement. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the Negro caucus which was a part of the third party conference, but no conclusions were really reached regarding what support the state party would give them. It was decided that the black caucus situation would be discussed at the club level with a person from the state committee attending each club meeting during the time of this planned black caucus discussion.

MIKE DWORKIN of the CDCP, voiced his opinion that he was quite upset at the way the CP handled the third party movement and the Negro caucus. DWORKIN advised that as far as the third party movement is concerned, he thinks the CP, by endorsing and backing it, may be backing a loser. He stated that he is not sure the people are ready for a third political party at this time.

(AL T-2 on March 7, 1968)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

Albany, New York
April 16, 1968

b6
b7C

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/18/68

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/68; and Little Rock let to Bureau, 1/22/68.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jew
(6)

REC- 71 100-442529-2516

6 APR 22 1968

54 MAY 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 4/8/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted]. The second source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential,~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

C. C. - Bishop

3 - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

RFC- 38 [illegible]-2517

EX-105 12 APR 11 1968

ACLU FOIPA
DATE: 4/15/68
BY: RSS Direct Ci

RACIAL INTELLIGENCE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 APR 23 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
April 8, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 8, 1968, made available the following letter from HENRY WINSTON concerning a new book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT:

("The Worker, an east coast communist newspaper, issue of June 28, 1966, reported that HENRY WINSTON had been elected National Chairman of the Communist Party (CP), USA, at its 18th National Convention, held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on December 13, 1967, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 44-[illegible]-2517

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 3, 1968

TO ALL DISTRICTS

FROM GHETTO REBELLION TO BLACK LIBERATION

A new book by Claude Lightfoot

Dear Comrades:

The purpose of this letter is to announce the forthcoming appearance of the book From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation written by Claude Lightfoot.

This major work will be off the press by the end of May. This book is a major Marxist contribution on the present period and will be of invaluable help in the fight against racism in general and for the unity of black and white in the struggle against Negro oppression.

The book will appear at the beginning of summer and must become a major ideological weapon which is brought not only to the Party but to all activists in the Peace, Labor, Negro and Youth movements.

This book has been long awaited and the spontaneous reaction to it has been most heartwarming. An example is the fact that the New York State organization is undertaking to distribute some 1500 copies of the book and Illinois, 1000. The initial printing will be some 10,000.

To fulfill and overfulfill such a quota will necessitate the development of a massive ideological campaign to put it across.

We therefore wish to call to the attention of all leaderships this event which has such enormous importance for the struggle for the rights of the Negro people which is the pivot of the struggle for democracy and peace in the country.

I urge that you communicate with us and let us know the quantity of books that your district will undertake to sell. You will receive from New Outlook specific data relating to the size of the book, its price and the important question of discount. We wish to do a mass job on this.

May I hear from you as to your discussion and conclusions?

Fraternally yours,

HENRY WINSTON,
Chairman.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/22/68

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

ReBhlet to Bureau, 1/17/68.

No information has been received during the period 1/1/68 - 3/31/68 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-69 EX 101
100-442529-2518

10 APR 23 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:scb
(4)

INT. SEC.

APR 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-27-2018 BY [redacted]

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/15/68

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-2197) (C)

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated 3/18/68.

Submitted herewith are 12 copies of a LHM pertaining to the activities of the above captioned committee. Copies of the LHM are being furnished to:

NIS, San Diego
115th MI, Region II, Pasadena
OSI, Norton Air Force Base
Secret Service, Los Angeles
USA, Los Angeles

b6
b7C
b7D

Copies of the LHM are also being forwarded to the Los Angeles and Bureau files re CIRM.

The sources mentioned in the details of the LHM are:

1. [redacted] who furnished the information to SA F. G. KAHL on 4/9/68. This source also provided a documentation of DEACON ALEXANDER.
2. [redacted] documentation of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER.
3. [redacted] documentation of DEACON ALEXANDER.
4. [redacted] documentation of MARGARET WRIGHT.
5. [redacted] documentation of MLF.
6. LA 4703-S documentation of US.

The attached LHM is being classified as ~~"Confidential"~~ because of information furnished by sources 1 through 6, which if revealed could reasonably result in the disclosure of their identities and compromise informants of continuing value. (U)

4 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 12)
(1 - 100-442529)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 23 1968

WMB/pjs

COPIES DESTROYED
335 DEC 30 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAY 1 1968

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SAC URMB
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4 YRS
6-19-68
54 66F 62 SCY 23-16
ENCLOSURE
ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-671-3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 15, 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated March 18, 1968.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 9, 1968, that the following motion was presented to the Los Angeles City Council on March 12, 1968:

"Whereas, on 2/18/68, Gregory L. Clarke, 18 years old, was fatally shot by Warren B. Carlson, a member of the Los Angeles Police Department; and

"Whereas, on 3/8/68, the Coroners jury rendered a 4-3 split decision of justifiable homocide after an inquiry into the shooting; and

"Whereas, on 3/11/68, Reverend Clayton Russell, on behalf of a group of citizens, requested that the City Council conduct an inquiry into the incident;

"Now, therefore, I move that the Police, Fire and Civil Defense Committee conduct an inquiry into the incident and report its findings to the City Council."

(U)

The above mentioned source advised that the motion was issued by the People's Tribunal Committee, and presented to the Council by Thomas Bradley, Councilman from the Tenth District in Los Angeles.

6-15-80 SP-4 KMTied
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION
4-15-88
54618 80514
78-18

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

"Open City" an underground newspaper published in Los Angeles, in it's issue dated March 22 - 28, 1968, carried an article which was captioned "Cop Wanted For Murder". The article indicated that Warren Carlson was found guilty on March 17, 1968, in a trial that was conducted in South Park "deep in the heart of the ghetto." The jurors were 300 angry residents of the black ghetto, who rendered their guilty verdict with "angry curses."

The People's Tribunal was led by Franklin Alexander who acted as prosecuting attorney. Deacon Alexander served as defense attorney for Warren Carlson, who failed to appear. Seven black judges conducted the meeting: Margaret Wright, of the United Parents Council; Rene Harding, a member of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Brother Banks of the Black Panther Party; Walter Bremond, chairman of the Los Angeles Black Congress; Edgar Edwards, "Heishinu" of the US organization; and Harold Hart-Nibbrig, manager of the Watts ACLU Police Malpractices Complaint Center.

The article indicated that none of the eye-witnesses to the shooting were present to testify and none of the members of the Clark family were present at the "trial".

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Franklin Alexander was a member of the Medger Evers Club of the Southern California District of the Communist Party as of November 1965. (U)

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Deacon Alexander was a subscriber to the "People's World" in 1968. (U)

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper which is published weekly in San Francisco.

The first source, previously mentioned, advised that Deacon Alexander was among those who attended the annual testimonial dinner of the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights (see Appendix).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Margaret Wright was one of the speakers at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum which was held on March 8, 1968, at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California. (U)

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 12, 1966, that the Militant Labor Forum is another name used by the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party (see appendix) to conceal it's sponsorship of certain activities. (U)

It is to be noted that on March 6, 1968, Margaret Wright was sentenced in Los Angeles Municipal Court to pay a fine of $200 and given two years probation for her part in the disturbance at Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles in 1967.

The Black Congress is a coalition of militant and non-militant black nationalist organizations.

The Articles of Incorporation filed on September 14, 1966, with the Secretary of State, State of California, indicate US is a non-profit organization with office located at 8211 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The April 1967, issue of "Sepia", a monthly nationwide magazine aimed at the mass negro market, published in Fort Worth, Texas, quoted Ronald Mc Kinley Everett, also known as Ron Karenga as follows: US is a cultural organization with the purpose of giving to black people a frame of reference. Karenga has been publicly identified and founder and chairman of US.

A sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January 1968, that US is a militant black nationalist organization which reflects the anti-white attitude of Karenga, who has recently made inflammatory public statements advising Negroes not to support the war in Vietnam. He has also made bitter verbal attacks against the white man whenever presented with the opportunity. (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 24, 1967, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 15, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2197

Title THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/18/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

FBI
APR 26 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/11/68

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7/11/96 6972 EER/DMS
80,513 Garrow/King 82-1466

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau, 3/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15 copies of an LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA, WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York, Chicago, Memphis and Atlanta.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

(8) - Bureau (Enc. 15)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - 100-3-69, CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100-3-89, Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100-3-86, Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities)
(1 - 100- (CIRM)(1 - 100- , Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING)

82-1466
2/14/89 Garrow/King
3042 PWT Dw SP6 Bja/mdc
Classified by: SP6 Bja/mdc
Declassify on: OADR 11/19/84

6 - New York (Enc. 5)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100- , Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100- , Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)

6 - Chicago (Enc. 5)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100- , Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100- , Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)

(ENCLOSURES CONTINUED)

2 - Baltimore (1 - 100-12464, CP, USA Organization)
(1 - [redacted])

RCN:jtk (26)

100-1425

NOT RECORDED
165 APR 24 1968

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BA 100-12464

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(COPIES CONTINUED)

2 - Memphis (Enc. 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100- , Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100- , Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING)

Source used in LHM is [redacted] (U) b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1968 ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 7/11/90 6222 EEP/DNS 80,513 Garrow/King 82-1466~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

A confidential source on April 10, 1968, advised that on April 6 and 7, 1968, there was a Communist Party (CP), USA Industrial Conference held at the Wabash YWCA, Wabash and 9th Avenues, Chicago, Illinois. (U)

The conference was called to order by JAMES WEST at about 10:20 A.M. with some 55 to 60 persons present. The following CP members were identified as being in attendance at the conference: (U)

GEORGE MEYERS	MICKEY LIMA
JAMES WEST	CARL WINTER
GUS HALL	HERSCHEL WALKER (U)
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	DANNY RUBIN
TOM DENNIS	HERB WRIGHT
BETTY SMITH	ART EDELMAN
JACK KLING	FRANCES GABOW
ANTON KRCHMAREK	IRVING GOFF
JACOB GREEN	ASHTON ALLEN
RALPH NELSON	JOSEPH BRANDT
CHARLENE ALEXANDER	ELIZABETH HALL.

At the outset of the meeting a Negro male, who was identified as being a member of the United Automobile Workers, was selected as Chairman for the session. (U)

82-1466
Garrow/King
3042 Pub/Res 2/14/89

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by: 306 Bja/mdc~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 11/14/84~~

~~GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442891

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

At the outset of the meeting there was a moment of silence in memory of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. (X)(U)

About 10:35 A.M., GEORGE MEYERS, who is the Labor Secretary, CP, USA, introduced GUS HALL, CP, USA General Secretary. (X)(U)

HALL advised those present that HENRY WINSTON, CP, USA National Chairman had been unable to attend the conference because of the death of Dr. KING. HALL then added that a number of other persons who had expected to attend were not present because of the death of Dr. KING or for personal reasons. (X)(U)

HALL then praised Dr. KING because of his efforts on the part of the Negro who was seeking equal opportunities in the United States. HALL said that the plans of labor to stop work as a tribute to Dr. KING were an indication that his memory was held in high regard. (X)(U)

A discussion then followed in which most of those present expressed the opinion that white people should not only engage in activities against the war in Vietnam but should also more actively assist the Negro in his struggle for equal rights. (X)(U)

Most of those present stated that the CP, USA must always work for Negro and white unity in all activities whether it were civil rights or for peace. (X)(U)

After lunch, which took place between 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M., GEORGE MEYERS stated that he would speak on industrial concentration and that afterwards he hoped to hear a report on the Negro question from TOM DENNIS and a report from DANNY RUBIN, the head of the CP, USA National Organization Commission on recruiting of new members into the CP, USA. (X)(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

MEYERS spoke at length on the need of the CP, USA to concentrate its effort in trade unions. He said that he had traveled all over the United States and there was considerable dissatisfaction particularly among the lower paid industrial workers. MEYERS said a great number of these were Negroes. MEYERS said that these industrial workers who were at the bottom of the ladder had to work on a basis of Negro and white unity or their employers would play the poor Negro against the poor white.

MEYERS then stated that Dr. KING, in his efforts to stop racism, had been in touch with many of the industrial workers and that his efforts should be carried on by the CP, USA.

MEYERS stated that the ruling classes in the United States wanted to carry on racism as a policy since it would keep the poor people divided.

MEYERS stated that a new Marxist publication called The Daily World would soon be published. He said that this publication would help to bring new members into the CP, USA and would open up contacts for the CP, USA in labor.

MEYERS then stated that it had been a long time since a conference of this type had been held and he felt that it was important.

At the end of MEYERS' talk, GUS HALL proposed that a committee of three which would consist of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, TOM DENNIS and DANNY RUBIN should draw up a program of action of the CP, USA in connection with contacts with trade unions.

At 5:30 P.M. GUS HALL stated that there would be an adjournment for supper but that he would like members of the CP, USA National Organization Commission to remain in the room so that he could talk with them privately.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

After the meeting was adjourned, 16 individuals remained in the room with GUS HALL. The following were identified: (U)

GUS HALL	RALPH NELSON
GEORGE MEYERS	MICKEY LIMA
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	CARL WINTER
BETTY SMITH	HERSCHEL WALKER
JACK KLING	DANNY RUBIN
ANTON KRCHMAREK	FRANCES GABOW
JACOB GREEN	

HALL advised the group that he had just been talking with HENRY WINSTON by phone and had learned that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had been debating whether to call for a general strike or a national memorial service for Dr. KING. HALL said that on the following Monday, April 8, 1968, the SCLC would meet in Atlanta, Georgia and that he felt that some of the CP national leaders should go to Atlanta. (U)

HALL stated that Mrs. KING and Dr. ABERNATHY would carry on Dr. KING's work in connection with demonstrations in Memphis, Tennessee on behalf of the sanitation workers who are on strike. HALL said that he felt that some of the national leaders of the CP, USA should go to Memphis. (U)

HALL said that originally there were plans for the CP, USA National Executive Board to meet April 9 and 10, 1968 but that this would be postponed because of the fact that some of the persons who would normally be in attendance would be either in Atlanta or in Memphis. (U)

A discussion then followed concerning an SCLC sponsored work stoppage or memorial. It was felt that the CP, USA should not try to influence the SCLC. It was also felt that a national memorial would have a greater effect on the country. (U)

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

After further discussion it was decided that GEORGE MEYERS, TOM DENNIS, HENRY WINSTON and CHARLENE ALEXANDER should go to Memphis and that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, MICKEY LIMA, ARNOLD JOHNSON and one other would go to Atlanta. (C) (U)

Just prior to the end of this short meeting, HALL said he hoped to have the National Executive Board meet on April 11 and 12, 1968. (C) (U)

After supper the meeting was resumed at about 6:40 P.M. There was discussion until about 7:45 P.M., at which time HALL asked for an adjournment until 9 A.M. the following day. (C) U

The source advised that the industrial conference was resumed at about 9 A.M. on April 7, 1968 at the Wabash YWCA. (C) U

After the election of FRANCES GABOW as Chairman, TOM DENNIS talked about Negro workers in the United Automobile Workers Union. He made the statement that the Negroes were employed in menial jobs and that there was considerable discrimination against them. (C) U

After DENNIS had talked about the Negro workers he announced that he had been selected to read a resolution concerning the death of Dr. KING which had been written in longhand by GEORGE MEYERS. (C) U

Just prior to the reading of the resolution, FRANCES GABOW announced that 10,000 copies of a special issue of The Worker had been passed out in Chicago. This issue concerned the life of Dr. KING and stressed the significance of his death. (C) U

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

TOM DENNIS then read the resolution which in brief stressed that the CP, USA would be engaged in carrying on the work begun by Dr. KING. (A) u

There was discussion on the resolution with some criticism of the fact that it seemed to indicate that white people were not interested in civil rights. After this criticism, MEYERS indicated that he would modify the resolution to show that Dr. KING's work would be carried on in the spirit of Negro and white unity. (A) u

DANNY RUBIN then told the group that all CP districts should immediately set up an industrial club which would be devoted to increasing subscriptions to the new Marxist publication The Daily World and should have as a secondary objective the recruiting of new members into the CP, USA. RUBIN said that he hoped to have 2,000 new members in the CP, USA by April, 1969. (A) u

RUBIN then announced that when The Daily World made its initial appearance it would publish 50,000 copies. (A) u

FRANCES GABOW then said that she had ten persons who were scheduled to speak. GUS HALL stated that because of the curfew these ten speakers would have to be cancelled. (A) u

HALL then stated in the closing remarks that the purpose of the conference had been to discuss industrial concentration by the CP, USA and the building of a working class newspaper. He went on to say that a number of comrades were not sympathetic to either of these objectives and had deliberately stayed away from the conference. He described these persons as middle class who had no understanding of true communism. (A) u

HALL then stated that the type of meeting they had just attended was important and as long as he was General (A) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

Secretary, this type of meeting would continue. (A) u

HALL then talked of the national coming elections and said that even though President JOHNSON had decided not to run, the CP, USA could not depend on ROBERT KENNEDY or EUGENE MC CARTHY because they were both representatives of the ruling class. HALL said that the CP, USA must of necessity, set up a third party. (A) u

At 12:50 P.M. the conference was closed. (A) u

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-09-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)

SUBJECT: CP, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ReNY teletype 4/12/68, captioned CP, USA.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning a trip to Sweden to meet with North Vietnam Delegation April, 1968. The first source mentioned is [redacted] and he was unable to furnish method of travel. A check was made with SAS, PAN AM, AIR FRANCE, BOAC and TWA on 4/13/68, with negative results to determine method of departure.

The second source mentioned is [redacted] and the third is [redacted]. NY will continue efforts to determine method of departure from NYC.

3-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1-100-441164) (DCA)
(1-100-) (CIRM)
2-Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
[redacted]
3-Los Angeles (Encls. 3) (RM)
(1-100-) (LOUIS VALDEZ)
(1-100-) (CLOTHILDE BLACK)
2-Philadelphia (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1-100-) (GEO BROWN (PH)
1-New York (100-4931)
1-New York (100-151987)
1-New York (100-155090) (JAMES FORMAN)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-158928) (GRACE NEWMAN)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York [redacted]
1-New York (100-86624)

TJD:far
(21)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 23 1968

CLASSIFIED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York, 10021
April 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-3-81

Communist Party, United States of America
International Relations
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, advised on April 12, 1968, that a delegation sponsored by the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA) and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was scheduled to depart from New York, New York on April 13, 1968, with an eventual destination of Stockholm, Sweden where they are to meet with a North Vietnam delegation from April 14-17, 1968, in Stockholm.

A characterization of the DCA is contained in the Appendix.

The source advised the following persons comprise the American delegation: Jarvis Tyner of the CP and DCA; Carlos Russell of "New Politics"; James Forman of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); a George Brown (Phonetic), "a Negro Nationalist from Philadelphia; Ken Cloke of the National Lawyers Guild; Louis Valdez, from California and associated with a labor movement in the vineyards of California; Clothilde Black, associated with the Black Students Union from Los Angeles and Sue Munaker, "associated with Students for A Democratic Society" (SDS) from Chicago.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529

On April 15, 1968, the source advised that Stoney Cook of SNCC was also scheduled to leave New York City at 6:30 PM, April 13, 1968, but was replaced by Grace Newman.

A second confidential source advised in August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA and National Chairman of the DCA.

"The Daily Pennsylvanian" of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of February 23, 1968, described Ken Cloke as the Executive Director of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is contained in the Appendix.

A third confidential source advised on March 14, 1968, that Grace Newman as of March, 1968, was a member of the Claremont Club of the Bronx County CP.

APPENDIX

Communist Party, United States of America
1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CPUSA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York, 10021

April 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-3-81
NY 100-86624

Title Communist Party,
United States of America

Character International Relations
Internal Security - C

Reference New York airtel and letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - [redacted]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 17, 1968

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

Classified by 8973 DK/sch
Declassify on: OADR

Since the assassination of Martin Luther King, we have been closely following the activities of Stanley Levison and leaders of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to determine what effect this event has had on the efforts of both Levison and the Party to continue to exploit racial problems in this country.

As you recall, Levison is a former clandestine member of the CPUSA who gravitated to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and subsequently became King's principal advisor. Since the assassination of King, Levison has been summoned to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of SCLC, for two important policy-making conferences, the most recent being 4/15/68. To date, our sources have been unable to furnish the results of this conference. However, from information received, it appears that Levison will continue to work within SCLC and channel his efforts toward fund raising. Levison's preference for replacement of King was Andrew Young, Executive Vice President of SCLC, rather than Ralph Abernathy, who has been made King's successor. Thus, it appears that Levison will continue to play a dominant role in the activities of SCLC as he has in the past. It should be noted that Harry Wachtel, another former advisor of King with a subversive background, was invited to attend the 4/15/68 meeting. It would appear that Levison, working with Wachtel, will continue to exert influence on SCLC.

With regard to the reaction of the CPUSA, it is noted that as soon as news of the assassination was announced, the CPUSA moved, as expected, to exploit the situation to its own advantage. A special issue of "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, was prepared eulogizing King and attacking racism in the U. S. Copies were shipped to each Party district for mass distribution.

RCP:cst
(7)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
APR 24 1968

CONTINUED OVER

CLASSIFIED BY 8973 DK/sch
EXEMPTED FROM GDS, EXEMPTION CATEGORY 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-17-88

53 APR 26 1968

12 APR 28 1968

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-4 38 7914-218

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-2-85 16782 CLP/kg

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

~~SECRET~~

An emergency meeting was held in the national office of the Party on 4/5/68. Party leaders called for work stoppages in industry at any level just so long as there was some action. The Party attempted to tie the assassination in with shop conditions and the whole question of racism and the rights of the Negro people through seeking statements from trade unions and mass organizations which called for action on jobs, housing, and education for the Negro people and demanded racists be disarmed and their organizations disbanded. (S) NW

On 4/6-7/68, approximately 60 Party members, including top leadership, attended a National Industrial Conference in Chicago. Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, eulogized King and noted that the Party should be alert to all events, not just those similar to the death of King, and take advantage of these events to develop them to higher levels to bring advancement to the Party. (S) NW

The conference passed resolutions to extend sympathy to King's family and the Nation from the Party; to support the sanitation workers in Memphis; to have the Party conduct a drive to organize unorganized workers in the South; and to have the Party commence an all-out fight against racism, with each member giving special effort to end discrimination in his job and neighborhood. (S) NW

Information set forth above has been disseminated to the Department and the military intelligence agencies.

ACTION:

For information. We are closely following this matter and will keep you advised of pertinent developments.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/20/68

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 2/20/68.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

X-115

REC- 69

25/9

APR 23 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:srl
(3)

54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO.
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 10

UNITED ST[illegible] ERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/23/68

FROM :SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: GIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 10/27/67.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Pary, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH/sh
(4)

EX 109
REC-20

2529

APR 2[illegible] 1968

54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	4/22/68	4/9 - 19/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN — TYPED BY: ca

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN, dated 1/26/68, at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

IRVING POTASH is on the Security Index of the New York Office. ANN LACONICH is on the Security Index of the Newark Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]

Used to characterize ANN LACONICH and IRVING POTASH.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	ACQUIT-TALS

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED RWB/wm — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2521

22 APR 24 1968

REC-7

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1 - NISO, New York (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Newark (100-48052)

RACIAL INT. SECT.
INT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — OSI; SEC. SER. — Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~OSI~~; ~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	48
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68 ACS
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: JHK
By	BY:

55 MAY 21 1968

ICC ngt 8069HP

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NK T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
NK T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J. Will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because of the information contained therein received from NK T-1 through NK T-3 which information by its nature, tends to identify sources. Such a disclosure would be detrimental to the security of the U.S.

ev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1 - NISO, New York (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)

Report of: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: 4/22/68

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Informant advised as follows: Communist Strategy: CP does not endorse any violence at forthcoming mass demonstrations scheduled for Chicago, during Democratic National Convention; NJCP State Board member attempting Negro recruitment; statement made at SWP Open Forum that Negroes getting nothing but promises; expression of shock made at SWP Open Forum meeting regarding treatment of black people.

-P*-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

On March 24, 1968, a meeting of the New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) State Board was held in New Brunswick, New Jersey. IRVING POTASH stated during the meeting that the CP does not endorse any violence or other such acts in the planned mass demonstrations scheduled for Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention, scheduled to be held there.

NK T-1
March 27, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

IRVING POTASH was Chairman of the New Jersey CP District up until March 24, 1968, when he was given other duties in the National CP Organization.

NK T-1
March 27, 1968

A CP club meeting was held on February 16, 1968, at 157 Walnut Avenue, Somerset, New Jersey, and ANN LACONICH stated that she felt that she had made great strides in the New Brunswick area in involving Negroes in the anti-war movement. She stated she is attempting to convince two Negroes who are alleged to be "Black Muslims" to eventually join the CP.

NK T-2
February 26, 1968

ANN LACONICH is a member of the New Jersey CP State Board.

NK T-1
March 4, 1968

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 3, 1968, a SWP Open Forum was held at 336 Elizabeth Street, Orange, New Jersey. During the meeting it was stated that the Negroes are not getting anything but promises, and it would not be surprising if another "hot summer" was experienced.

NK T-3
March 5, 1968

A SWP Open Forum was held February 4, 1968, at 336 Elizabeth Street, Orange, New Jersey. One of the individuals present stated he was shocked at the way the black people are treated in the United States. It was stated that the Negro should have a place of his own.

NK T-3
February 6, 1968

NK 100-48052

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Newark, New Jersey
April 22, 1968

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN, dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReCOlet 1/30/68.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia

GDR:ecm
(3)

EX-116 100-442529-2522

REC-68

12 APR 25 1968

J34

54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau dated 1/25/68.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC-4 100-442529-2523

10 APR 26 1968

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:mfm
(4)

54 MAY 1 1968

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

Re Bureau letter to AL, 8/28/64;
Bureau letter to AL, 3/11/68;
EP letter to the Bureau, 1/24/68.

Continued contact with [redacted], who has b7D furnished reliable information in the past, and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, as well as contacts with liaison sources within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in El Paso, Texas, have determined that during the first quarter of 1968, the Communist Party has made no attempt to develop any racial unrest in the El Paso area, nor has the Communist Party been interested in any attempt to stir up unrest among the Negro in the El Paso area.

In view of the current racial situation in the United States, Agents of the El Paso Office are continually reminded to intensify their efforts in obtaining any pertinent information having to do with the racial situation in the El Paso Division. Contact is maintained among racial informants, liaison sources, law enforcement agencies, and other sources of information concerning racial matters and civil rights, and no information has been developed to date to indicate that there is any Communist influence in any of the local civil rights or minority group organizations.

In view of the above, and in accordance with Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

100-442529-2524

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

REC 10

8 APR 26 1968

RGA:sl
(4)

RACIAL INTEL SEC.

66 MAY 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 1/24/68.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX 116

REC-48 100-442529-2525

8 APR 26 1968

RAC, Int. Sec.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville
HAM/arb
(3)

66 MAY 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	4/25/68	1/2 - 4/18/68

TITLE OF CASE

O CIRM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY rel

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] 2/5/68 at Philadelphia.

- P* -

LEAD

NEW YORK (INFO)

One copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
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1- OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1- MI, Philadelphia (RM)
1- NEW YORK (100-153735)(INFO)(RM)
2- PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

COPIES DESTROYED

100-442529-2526

REC 16

APR 29 1968

INDEXED

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CIA~~, OSI; SEC. SER:	Notations
Request Recd.	~~FBI~~: ISD, CRD, RAO FRIA	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/1/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: hls	
By	BY: 51 MAY 21 1968 JHK/ci	

RACIAL INT. SECT.

1 CC Mgt 806 PD

PH 100-47672

PHILADELPHIA:
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 and PH T-2 if revealed could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the security index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANT

PH T-1	100-45838-273	b3 b7D b7E
PH T-2		

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1- OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1- MI, Philadelphia (RM)

b6
b7C

Report of: [redacted]
Office: PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Date: APRIL 25, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/2 THROUGH 3/31/68. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of Negro Affairs, CPUSA, appeared at meeting of PSSFC and stated that Communists have been victims of the white power structure. The CP was the first to use the phrase of self-determination. Also, the CP supports the freedom of the black people and endorsed the policy that black people should and must defend themselves, but the CP does not advocate the use of guns to provoke attack. MARTIN LUTHER KING visited Philadelphia on 2/9/68.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(CPUSA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES.

On February 9, 1968, IH T-1 advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of Negro Affairs, CPUSA, was the speaker at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held on Friday, February 16, 1968, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

This source further advised that this meeting of the PSSFC was held in the form of a debate between LIGHTFOOT and WALTER PALMER, a black power advocate and leader of the movement known as the Black People's Unity Movement, which is a one man black power organization used by PALMER to identify himself when speaking publicly. The topic of the debate was entitled "Two Views" and dealt with the Negro and the path he should take in present-day America.

PALMER began his topic by stating his movement called for self-determination, polarization of theory and philosophy, and nationhood. He is opposed to imperialism, exploitation, and racism. He claimed the white people should cleanse themselves of their prejudices before they begin to participate in the black liberation movement. He further stated the Communist Party (CP) does not possess the solution to the problem of the Negro. Also the CP has never dealt seriously with the Negro question.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT began his presentation by congratulating PALMER for having the courage to share the platform with a Communist. He stated, however, that he wanted PALMER to know that the Communists have also been victims of the white power structure. He claimed that self-determination is a phrase first used by the CP but the CP later learned the Negro wanted to be integrated and accepted in society and did not want self-determination. LIGHTFOOT further stated the CP has and will always work for the rights of all workers, both black and white.

PALMER in his summation stated that KARL MARX did not deal with racism and neither has the CP. LIGHTFOOT stated that interracial groups are needed, as well as completely black groups. He reiterated that the CP had fought and spoken for many Negroes in this country.

A question directed to LIGHTFOOT inquired as to the policy of the CP toward black power. LIGHTFOOT stated the CP supports the freedom of the black people. The CP has endorsed the policy that black people should and must defend themselves but it does not advocate the use of guns to provoke attack.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK AND FILE MEMBERS

On February 23, 1968, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Southwest Club of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on February 22, 1968, JEAN FRANTJIS, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, discussed the meeting of the PSSFC held on February 16, 1968. She claimed the members of the CPEPD did not attend this meeting as they should and LIGHTFOOT did not draw attendance as desired. She was very critical of LIGHTFOOT's talk, stating it was not organized. He used no notes and he did not help the CP in any manner whatsoever. She also criticized the fact that LIGHTFOOT did not give a history of how the CP assisted the black man for many years in attempting to achieve civil rights. In contrast to LIGHTFOOT, FRANTJIS claimed that PALMER was well prepared and well versed on his topic.

This source further stated that others at this meeting were critical of LIGHTFOOT and agreed with the comments made by FRANTJIS.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING IN PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 9, 1968

On February 8, 1968, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL advised

that MARTIN LUTHER KING, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), planned to visit Philadelphia on February 9 and 10, 1968.

FENCL later advised that KING arrived in Philadelphia from New York City at 7:30 a.m. on February 9, 1968, to hold a meeting with Negro ministers at St. Thomas Church, 52nd and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. KING had four other groups scheduled to meet for an hour and an hour and a half a piece until 4 p.m. when a free period was scheduled, and then additional meetings that evening from 8 p.m. until midnight. Since no more than 15 people showed up to take part in KING's activity at the church, he held a press conference at 11:45 a.m. His remarks to the assembled press dealt mainly with the Vietnam war, a national policy of the U.S. Government, and the incident involving the USS Pueblo.

KING left the church for lunch and shortly after 3 p.m. he reluctantly returned to the church to address the group with the stipulation that he spend no more than 15 minutes with them. Only approximately 20 people were present at this meeting.

KING left the church at approximately 4 p.m. and returned at 8:20 p.m. to appear before a group of individuals identified as Afro-American groups, militants, and educational people. There were approximately 30 people in attendance and this meeting lasted no more than 20 minutes.

KING's plans for meetings on Saturday morning, February 10, 1968, were cancelled as KING was suffering from laryngitis. KING left Philadelphia at 12:30 p.m., on February 10, 1968, en route to Atlanta, Georgia.

B. APPEARANCE OF DICK GREGORY IN PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 27, 1968

On February 28, 1968, PH T-1 advised that on February 27, 1968, DICK GREGORY appeared in Philadelphia at the Antioch United Church, 11th and Huntingdon Street. About 300 people were present at this meeting which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Peace and Freedom Party, which was sponsoring his candidacy for the office of President of the United States. According to this source, 16 individuals known as members of the CPEPD were in attendance at this meeting. He indicated

that if he should become President, the first thing he would do would be to paint the white house black; secondly, he would bring back all the boys from Vietnam. GREGORY vowed to keep fighting for the completion of the revolution, and he appealed to the audience to help collect the necessary signatures to place him on the Pennsylvania ballot.

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959, November 5, 1959, and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964, advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 15, 1967, that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1967 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

April 25, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-47672

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated and captioned as above
at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/26/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 2/5/68.

No information pertinent to this matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

EX-116

REC 29 100-442529-2527

4 APR 29 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:ow
(4)

66 MAY 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

(2) - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB:ssi
(3)

EX-116

REC 29 100-442529-2528

16 APR 29 1968

RACIAL INT./SECT.

66 MAY 3 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

Date: 4/25/68

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL 11-21-91 & 12-16-91 ~~AIRMAIL~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 10-8-85 16788 FBI/DOJ~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.2
(Authority)
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-25-88

~~SECRET~~

8-20-80 5469 735-14 8-05-18

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

Classified by 6079
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/2/77

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794 8-9-84
ATfile 100-5718
Classified by 8977 TDK/kll
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow Isclc

CIRM
BUfile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 12/9/77 JAP/KAT

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for Chicago two, for Detroit two, and for New York four, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize JUNIUS GRIFFIN is [redacted]
Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*.
Source utilized to charaterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-438794)
(1 - 100-442529)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111160) (STANLEY LEVISON)
6 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1 - 100-6351) (CORRETTA KING)
[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
201 APR 30 1968

CHRON COPY

AGS:jhs (6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 6 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

(U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* ~~S~~. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1968

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 12/9/77~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 22, 1968, a confidential source advised he understood that in connection with the assumption of Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy to the position of President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) this organization has [redacted]. Corretta Scott King, widow of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., has been added to the staff of SCLC [redacted]. It is expected that Corretta Scott King will assist SCLC in a fund-raising capacity by filling speaking engagements and appearing in concerts from time to time. b7D

Harry Belafonte and Stanley Levison since the death of Reverend King have expressed considerable concern that one or more officers or employees of SCLC may endeavor to capitalize financially by publicizing their relationship with Reverend King. As a consequence, Belafonte and Levison are currently perfecting an arrangement which will require each SCLC officer to sign an agreement to the effect he will not write a book, make speeches, recordings, or otherwise endeavor to capitalize on his past association with Reverend King.

Subsequent to the shooting of Reverend King, Junius Griffin, former Director of Publicity, SCLC, has spent considerable time with the staff of SCLC collecting material to be used in an SCLC recording (details not known) to be prepared by Moton (phonetic), a recording business in Detroit, Michigan, with which Griffin is currently affiliated.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

~~SECRET~~

JUNIUS GRIFFIN

Source, in June, 1964 made available a flyer distributed by the Militant Labor Forum, announcing a party scheduled for May 30, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York City, which was for the purpose of welcoming home the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) presidential candidate. Scheduled to participate in a symposium at this affair was one JUNIUS GRIFFIN, author of "New York Times Series on Harlem Hate Gangs." This symposium was described as relating to "What's Behind Harlem Hate Gang Scare?"

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/26/68

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 1/29/68.

No information has been developed during the period 2/1/68 - 4/30/68 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

TM/swm
(5)

EX 101

100-442529-2529

REC- 12 1 APR 29 1968

RACIAL INV. SECT.

66 MAY 2 1968

5010-108 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-25-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

D CIRM

Pages S4447-S4448. Senator Byrd, (D) West Virginia, placed in the Record a column written by David Lawrence entitled "Voters Watch Democrats on Riots" which appeared in the Washington Star. Mr. Lawrence stated "Communist organizations are believed to be in the background. It is to their interest to provoke as much discord as possible inside the United States. - - - - The U. S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee charged in 1966 that the Communist party had played a key role in the campus revolts throughout the country. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has described certain of the student clubs as 'Communist-born.' Many members of Congress suspect that a Communist angle exists in the plots and planned disorders. - - - - The administration in power has the responsibility for maintenance of public order here. What it does in the next six months to expose the conspiracies behind the killing of innocent persons, the setting of fires and the looting of stores will be watched by the whole country."

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3286 Origin

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-24-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

55 MAY 7 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 1/31/68, and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Dallas
EDK/wvm
(6)

REC 5 100-442529-2530

10 APR 30 1968

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

ReHOlet, 2/1/68.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

2 - Bureau (RM-AM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Houston
KBJ/sjm
(4)

EX 101

REC 26 100-442529-2531

25 MAY 1 1968

Rec'd OIPSEC

30 MAY 7 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau, 1/18/68.

There has been no information developed in any of the categories I through IV for the period from 1/1/68 to 4/1/68.

According to information furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and is familiar with some CP activities in the Norfolk area, there has been no CP activity in the Norfolk area during recent months. It is to be noted there are no known CP members residing within the Norfolk Division. b7D

Norfolk will remain alert for any information concerning this matter.

REC-40 100-442529-2532

12 MAY 1 1968

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735)(RM)
1-Norfolk

LWK:gfh
(5)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.
~~IS~~ - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 1/25/68.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/plh
(4)

REC-20 100-442529-2533

EX-116

15 MAY 2 1968

RACIAL INT SECT.

62 MAY 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 1/24/68.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information to submit in this matter at the present time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

REC 8 100-442529-2534

101

12 MAY 2 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

INT. SEC.

6 MAY 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-103

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SACRAMENTO	NEW YORK	4/30/68	2/1/68 - 4/24/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA GORDON M. SIM

TYPED BY: mar

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Los Angeles and San Francisco reports due 2/1/68.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

SOURCE	LOCATION
SC - T1	

b3
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: J Hw/Ga — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442521-2535

REC 2

10 MAY 2 1968

EX-116

COPIES DESTROYED

338DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~ONI~~, OSI; SEC. SER:	
Request Recd.	~~BUR~~: ISD, CPD, RAO IDIU	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R	
By	BY:	

INT. SEC.

54 MAY 1 1968

262

1cc dupt 806970

SC 100-138

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles 100-66078 (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) (Info)
3 - Sacramento (100-138)

- -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information copies furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco because of their mutual interest in activities throughout the State of California.

LEAD:

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
Copy to: 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento

Report of: SA GORDON M. SIM
Date: April 30, 1968

Office: Sacramento, California

Field Office File #: 100-138

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California, trying hard to enlist Negroes into CP and have invited them to attend CP sponsored open discussion.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

SC T-1 (February 15, 1968)

T-1 advised that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Chico, California, on February 13, 1968, it was decided to invite some Negro people to a CP sponsored discussion to be held on February 23, 1968. T-1 advised that the CP Club was trying very hard to enlist as many Negroes as possible into the CP.

SC T-1 (February 27, 1968)

T-1 advised that the CP sponsored an open discussion held in Chico, California, on February 23, 1968. T-1 stated that the CP, USA, had issued a call for the formation of a United Front and that two invited Negroes attended.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Sacramento, California

April 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at Sacramento, California, dated April 30, 1968

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SALT LAKE CITY	NEW YORK	4/30/68	4/22-25/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN — **TYPED BY** MHE

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 1/30/68 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED COPIES DESTROYED 1970 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE: 33 DEC 30 1970

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(REG. AM)
1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Division, Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)
1 - New York (Info)(REG. AM)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

100-442529-2536
REC 8
11 MAY 2 1968
EX 109

Dissemination Record of Attached Report. Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC.	SER.
Request Recd.		5/16/68	RAO ID Ca
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW.:	R/S	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW.: MAY 16 1968	7 SD LW	
By	BY:		

RACIAL INT. SECT.

1CC rept 80690D

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Location
SU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
SU T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterizations of ROBERT ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Division, Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN **Office:** SALT LAKE CITY
Date: 4/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Communist Party (CP) of Utah has received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, N.Y., material suitable for work among Negroes. CP of Utah has not utilized this material by implementation to any extent. Some reported members of CP have attended some activities of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah. Two reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The Communist Party (CP) of Utah in the early part of January, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, New York, a copy of the text of a keynote speech delivered by JAMES FORMAN at the Western Regional Black Youth Conference held in Los Angeles, California, November 23, 1967.

(SU T-1, 1/10/68)

The CP of Utah on January 21, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters a "Memorandum On Negro History Month, February, 1968." This was issued by the National Education Department of CP, USA, and is five pages in length. Also received was "Outline For Club Discussion On 'Black Power and Liberation: A Communist Viewpoint'". This is a two-page Outline dated January 15, 1968.

(SU T-1, 1/21/68)

In the early part of February, 1968, the CP of Utah received a communication dated February 5, 1968, from the National Literature Commission of the CP, USA. This announced that a ninety-page special issue of "Political Affairs," entitled "The Battle For Black Liberation," would soon be off the press and encouraged its wide use.

(SU T-1, 2/12/68)

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

About the middle of February, 1968, the CP of Utah received from CP, USA, National Headquarters a mimeographed communication dated February 14, 1968, entitled

"Orangeburg, South Carolina," which pertains to alleged racist atrocities there. The CP of Utah at the same time received a mimeographed "Statement" on the "Orangeburg Massacre," issued over the names of HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA.

(SU T-1, 2/21/68)

ROBERT ARCHULETA was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah until June, 1968. During the time he was Secretary-Treasurer, he handled the receipt of mail through the post office box used by the CP of Utah. Among items he received were the following [redacted] b6 b7C

A mimeographed letter dated June 19, 1967, from the National Organization Secretary of the CP, USA, to the effect the CP, USA, had decided to do a mass job around the "Open Letter to the President On Problems of the Hot Summer."

A copy of this pamphlet, which alleges mistreatment of Negroes at home and abroad.

(SU T-1, 3/6/68)

ROBERT ARCHULETA was formerly the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah until June, 1968. He is presently the Educational Director of the Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 3/27/68)

The CP of Utah on March 10, 1968, received a mimeographed one-page News Release, dated March 1, 1968, entitled "Statement of Communist Leaders on Report Of National Advisory Committee On Civil Disorders." This was issued by the Chairman and Secretary of the Negro Affairs Commission of the CP, USA. It commends the report of the President's National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders and states this report has nothing in common with President JOHNSON's racist State of the Union Message.

(SU T-1, 3/13/68)

The CP of Utah on March 29, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters an undated memorandum from the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission On Negro Affairs, CP, USA. This emphasizes the importance of the section of the CP, USA, Draft Program dealing with the Negro question. It treats economic problems, political action problems, and ideological and social problems.

(SU T-1, 4/1/68)

The CP of Utah on April 7, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters the following items:

(1) An announcement over the name of HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, CP, USA, of the issuance of a forthcoming book entitled "From Ghetto Rebellion To Black Liberation." This book was written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the Commission On Negro Affairs, CP, USA. The communication urges that a mass job be done on this book.

(2) A News Release of CP, USA, dated April 4, 1968, which states among other things that racism murdered MARTIN LUTHER KING, bringing about a sad and shameful day for Americans.

(3) An undated News Release of the CP, USA, entitled "Dr. King's Legacy." This is a three-page News Release over the names of HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA. It points out that KING was leading two struggles at the time of his death, one being the move to help the black sanitation strikers in Memphis, Tennessee, and the other being the organizing of a crusade against poverty with a March On Washington. The Release alleges that the Federal Government and the police of Memphis could have prevented the killing of Dr. KING.

(SU T-1, 4/10/68)

The items received by the CP of Utah from CP, USA, National Headquarters pertaining to Negro matters have in most instances been read only by a few key members of the CP of Utah. Very little has been done to implement the items received from CP, USA, National Headquarters by any specific action or other procedure among the Negroes.

(SU T-1, 4/24/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

About the middle of January, 1968, ROBERT ARCHULETA agreed to serve on the Education Scholarship Committee of the Credit Union of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) if it did not require too much work and time.

(SU T-2, 2/1/68)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its monthly membership meeting in Salt Lake City on February 5, 1968. The guest speaker was the Attorney General for the State of Utah, who discussed the Federal Housing Bill. Six of those present were members of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 2/8/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting in Salt Lake City on March 5, 1968. ROBERT ARCHULETA distributed copies of the February, 1968, issue of "Political Affairs." This was a special issue entitled "Black Liberation." ARCHULETA made an assignment to one of those present to lead a discussion on the contents of this "Political Affairs" issue at the next meeting of the club.

(SU T-2, 3/7/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting on March 28, 1968, in Salt Lake City. One of the members led a discussion of an article from "Political Affairs" for February, 1968, entitled "Paths To Black Liberation." It was stated that the Negro could obtain full equality only under socialism.

(SU T-2, 4/1/68)

The Credit Union of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held a fund-raising banquet in Salt Lake City on March 29, 1968. Six of those present were members of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 4/10/68
SU T-2, 4/3/68
SU T-3, 4/10/68)

There are currently about 350 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Problems continue to exist for Negroes and other minorities with respect to open housing in Utah, but it is anticipated that the recent passage of the Federal Fair Housing Bill will greatly improve this situation. The weak situation of Negroes in Utah is still considered to be at least partly attributed to the attitude of the Mormon Church, because of the fact that the Mormon Church is the dominant religious group in Utah and denies its priesthood to Negroes. There is still no indication that any solution to this problem exists in the foreseeable future.

On April 7, 1968, the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP participated with Negro churches and other organizations, both Negro and Caucasian, in Salt Lake City in a Memorial March to honor Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, who had been killed on April 4, 1968. The NAACP has no plans to hold additional demonstrations on any issue within the near future.

Dr. PALMER S. ROSS, Pastor of Trinity African, Methodist, Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City, continues as the President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City. He is considered to be a moderate in his approach to racial problems and desires to work with Negroes, Caucasians and others in bringing about improvement in the status of Negroes. He is generally opposed to demonstrations in solving civil rights problems.

Dr. ROSS does not consider that the CP is a serious threat to the NAACP or racial matters in Utah but has on occasion made statements to the effect that association with persons considered to be communists should be avoided.

There are no suspected members of the CP who are considered to be in a position to materially influence the NAACP, Salt Lake City, in its policies. Included among the current members of the NAACP are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted] membership expires April 18, 1969.

b6
b7C

UDA HANSON, [redacted] membership expires February 15, 1969.

(SU T-2, 4/23/68)

UDA HANSON is a member of the CP of Utah at the present time.

(SU T-1, 3/27/68)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 30, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon Paxman, dated April 30, 1968, at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

(CO: NY)

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated 1/26/68.

No information concerning captioned matter has been developed within the Savannah Division since submission of referenced communication. This letter is, therefore, being submitted in lieu of a report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Savannah

JHM/bb
(5)

REC 13 100-442529-2537
EX 109

MAY 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/29/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re San Juan report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
1/31/68.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 8/1/68.

(2) - Bureau
2 - New York (info)
1 - San Juan

RCS:eab
(5)

REC 27 100-442529-2538

EX-116 10 MAY 2 1968

INT. SEC.

62 MAY 7 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	4/30/68	4/29/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA RUSSELL D. JONES — TYPED BY: mcm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, at Milwaukee, 2/3/68.

- P*-

LEADS

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 8/1/68.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: None

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-2539

MAY 2 1968

EX-116

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1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report		
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ~~CNT~~, OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.		~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO IDC
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 7/1/68	5/15/68
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	R/S
By	BY: [redacted]	I S D / [redacted]

Notations: RACIAL INV. SECT.

1cc 294806940

MI 100-14439

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1, T-2 and T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

INFORMANTS

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	Location on all, instant report. b7D
MI T-2 is [redacted]	
MI T-3 is [redacted]	

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
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2 - OSI, Milwaukee (1-OSI, Chicago) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES **Office:** MILWAUKEE
Date: APRIL 30, 1968

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Workers World Party (WWP) has taken no further action regarding demonstrations at the Allen-Bradley Company. Informants report WWP members no longer participate in marches of the Milwaukee Youth Council of the NAACP.

- P*-

DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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B. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the WWP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

As reported in December, 1967, the WWP in Milwaukee was discussing the possibility of engaging in demonstrations aimed at the Allen-Bradley Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the purpose of bringing about a more liberal hiring policy towards Negroes on the part of that company. The Milwaukee Branch objected to the token hiring of Negroes on the part of the Allen-Bradley Company, and according to the informants, officers of the Milwaukee Branch were in the process of contacting civil rights leaders and clergymen for the purpose of obtaining their support in this project. As of April, 1968, MI T-1, T-2 and T-3 advised that the WWP has taken no further action in this regard.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In April, 1968, MI T-1, T-2 and T-3 advised that during the past four months members of the Milwaukee Branch of the WWP have not participated in the open housing marches sponsored by the Milwaukee Youth Council of the NAACP and that their efforts are now directed to supporting various anti-war groups.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

*

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	4/30/68	4/15 - 4/25/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: LELAND G. RICHIE — TYPED BY: meb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/68 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative as to these individuals and organizations, or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

EX-114

APPROVED: MJR — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REC-73

REC-52

15 MAY 2 1968 EX 109

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4-Chicago (100-41324)

RACIAL INVEST. SECT.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CNE~~, OSI; SEC. SER:	
Request Recd.	~~DNC~~: ISD, CRD, RAO ID IU	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RS	
By	BY: [illegible]	

54 MAY 22 1968

ICC rept 80694

CG 100-41324

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from CG T-1 through CG T-7, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Source	Location
CG T-1	
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
CG T-2	
	Characterization of NATALIE MYERS
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
	"
CG T-3	

b3
b7D
b7E

CG 100-41324

Source	Location
CG T-4	
CG T-5	
CG T-6	
CG T-7	Characterization of AL MC PHERSON

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1-OSI, Chicago (Via courier)
1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via courier)
1-NISO, Chicago (Via courier)

Copy to:

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE
Office: CHICAGO
Date: April 30, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-41324
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro American Labor Council (NALC). CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP leaders state CP should fight discrimination against Negroes in jobs, circulate CP ideological literature, build a peace and civil rights movement in the black community and show the Negro in the ghetto that the CP is with them. Leaflet of African-American Heritage Association distributed during 12/67 which stated Afro-Americans are being denied their democratic rights in the U.S. CP members reportedly distributed CP leaflet at civil rights meeting during 12/67.

- p* -

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement, however, in reality the CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee(SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Relative to the CUL and CORE, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within these organizations.

Relative to the CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP but at the present time those individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC.

HERBERT WRIGHT
NATE SHARPE, member of State Committee, CP of Illinois
RALPH TURNER, member of CP of Illinois
CORNELIUS COBBS, member of CP of Illinois
IRENE WRIGHT, member of CP of Illinois

The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

Relative to the SCLC, WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

b. Meetings of the State Board, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on January 2, 1968.

NATE SHARPE gave a report from the Industrial Commission of the CP. He stated the Industrial Commission had a discussion on the problems of jobs for Negro workers, and the building trade unions are the main source of "Jim Crowism." The CP of Illinois should have a campaign to integrate the work force that is building the new federal office building in Chicago, they should attempt to break up the "Jim Crowism" in the building trade unions and also work harder so that they can obtain more jobs for Negro women.

The CP should influence the NALC to spearhead the campaign for jobs at the federal office building in Chicago and they must get all of the facts on employment in the building trade unions. They also may be able to get these facts from the Chicago Urban League and the CP should attempt to have the NALC get to work on these problems immediately. The NALC should also be requested to put pressure on the Human Relations Commission in Chicago and should also send letters to important national leaders in order that discrimination can be ended.

(CG T-2, 1/4/68)
(CG T-3, 1/3/68)

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on January 30, 1968.

HERBERT WRIGHT gave a report concerning the Negro-labor alliance and said that at the present time the major project is to put pressure on unions to employ more Negro skilled workers at the federal building in Chicago which is being constructed at the present time. The CP of Illinois plans to use the NALC as the vehicle to launch this program. Plans should also be made to contact the General Services Administration to see that the federal laws are enforced as far as fair hiring practices are concerned. At the present time the NALC is also making attempts to see why no Negro students are being enrolled at the Tool and Dye Institute in Chicago. WRIGHT concluded by stating that at the present time the main concern of the CP should be to fight to end discriminatory practices within the labor movement.

(CG T-1, 1/31/68)
(CG T-2, 1/31/68)
(CG T-3, 2/7/68)

c. Meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois

An enlarged meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, was held on January 28, 1968.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that at the 18th national CP convention held June, 1966, in New York City, the CP agreed to elect 20 Negro Congressmen. WRIGHT stated that now is the time to tie up the Negro people's aspiration with a peace and freedom ticket because the black people are conscious of their political strength, particularly after the election of Mayor RICHARD HATCHER of Gary, Indiana, and Mayor CARL STOKES of Cleveland, Ohio, both of whom are Negroes. WRIGHT stated that it is felt the CP should make a special appeal to the masses in the working class communities to participate in the electoral activities, pointing out to them the effects of the war, the increased taxation, and the fact that billions of dollars are being spent abroad but very little money is being spent at home for better housing, medical care and education.

(CG T-1, 1/29/68)

d. Meeting of Subcommittee of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the subcommittee of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, was held on February 17, 1968.

(SE)

ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, stated that the CP has lost their initiative in the struggle for Negro rights and at the present time there is no collective that is seriously functioning to deal with these problems. There is a lack of criticism and self-criticism and there is no serious ideological campaign by the CP which deals with the basic questions in the black community. The AAHA has been trying to put some ideological direction into the civil rights movement. However, there are many developments that occur in the black community and the CP has no knowledge of these events. He proposed that they establish an ad hoc committee on the south side of Chicago that would meet regularly to assess the developments in the black community. They should also realize that it is necessary that they circulate more ideological literature issued by the CP. The CP should also combat nationalism and take steps to create more unity between Negroes and whites.

EARL DURHAM indicated that he agreed with FLORY and added that in his opinion the CP must re-evaluate their position within the civil rights movement and hold further discussions on these matters. They should not hold discussions that only attempt to analyze current events that are occurring in the black community but should analyze the CP's position within the whole civil rights movement.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that the present Chicago leadership in the NALC had not fulfilled their obligations on developing a program for more jobs for Negroes in the building trades and stated that the CP will have to carry on this program if it is to meet with any success.

(CG T-2, 2/23/68)
(CG T-3, 2/27/68)

e. Meeting of the Trade Union Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission, CP of Illinois, was held on December 28, 1967.

JIM WEST, Midwest CP Trade Union Coordinator, stated that he has conducted a survey regarding the hiring practices at the new federal building which is under construction in downtown Chicago. He stated his findings are that there are some Negroes being hired; however, they are laborers and are not being hired for the higher paying jobs. WEST suggested that something be done about this situation and recommended the NALC be contacted in order to have them take the lead in this project.

(CG T-3, 1/8/68)

f. Meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee (SCFPC), CP of Illinois

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on January 10, 1968.

VERSTA MILLER, Chairman of the SCFPC, stated that the 1968 goals for this CP club would be to work with the AAHA in order to accomplish the following:

1. To have community control of schools and see that the substitute teachers get equality and equal pay.

2. Join the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and work with them.

3. Be militant and resist police brutality.

4. Build a peace and civil rights movement in the black community.

(CG T-4, 1/25/68)

g. Joint Meeting of the Levine and Hammersmark Clubs, CP of Illinois

A joint meeting of the Levine and Hammersmark Clubs was held on February 28, 1968.

NATALIE MYERS stated that the Negro in the ghetto must be shown that the CP is with them all the way and that should be shown them not by joining their groups, clubs and movement but by definite action in the white community. The labor movement and the liberals are not doing anything at the present time to help the plight of the Negroes and tokenism is not what the Negro wants. The Negro wants economic freedom, to be able to stand on his own two feet and to be able to get a job and earn a living for his family. All CP members must fight for equal rights for the Negroes whenever they can.

(CG T-5, 2/29/68)

NATALIE MYERS is a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 2/68)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meetings of Chicago Chapter of the NALC, Where CP Members in Attendance

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter NALC was held on January 4, 1968. HERBERT WRIGHT and NATE SHARPE were in attendance at this meeting.

NATE SHARPE stated that discriminatory hiring practices are presently occurring at the few federal building in Chicago which is presently under construction and he proposed that the Chicago Chapter of the NALC take the responsibility to conduct a campaign to end this discrimination against Negroes.

It was stated that it was necessary to get the approval of the entire Executive Board of the NALC in order to undertake this program and this matter will be decided upon in the future.

(CG T-3, 1/8/68)

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on January 28, 1968.

The following CP members were in attendance at this meeting: HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE and RALPH TURNER.

NATE SHARPE reported that a preliminary survey revealed that the Negro is being discriminated against at the construction site of the new federal building in Chicago. There are some Negroes employed on this project although they are only laborers and none of them hold any responsible positions. He recommended that the NALC look into this situation and if there is discrimination in the hiring of Negroes they should then institute a campaign to eliminate this discrimination.

A vote was taken by the Executive Board members of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and it was agreed that they would check into the above situation.

(CG T-3, 1/31/68)

A National NALC Executive Board meeting was held on February 10, 1968, at Cleveland, Ohio.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that black people are being killed in Vietnam and billions are being spent in connection with this war and the only thing the JOHNSON Administration is doing in this country is designating millions of dollars in order to keep peace on the streets in the United States this summer. Billions of dollars are being spent eight thousand miles away while black people are being denied milk in American cities and the poverty program has been practically abolished. The NALC must take a position on this racist war and the complete waste of American resources in Vietnam.

There were reports from various NALC chapters concerning their activities and in general all chapters seemed to have the problem of building the NALC because of the black nationalist elements and the continued polarization of the Negro people who seem to withdraw and lose confidence in the American labor movement. It was stated that there are a number of black organizations being established throughout the countries which no longer have confidence in the so-called white liberals and therefore many Negroes seem reluctant to join organizations such as the NALC, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other such organizations. It was also stated that the NALC is having problems with the black power elements in all cities.

(CG T-1, 2/23/68)

A membership meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on February 15, 1968.

The following CP members were in attendance at this meeting: RALPH TURNER, NATE SHARPE, HERBERT WRIGHT and IRENE WRIGHT.

HERBERT WRIGHT reported that the NALC Executive Board had recommended that a campaign be instituted in connection with the construction of the new federal building in Chicago regarding job discrimination against Negroes. A committee had been set up to look into this matter but so far this committee has done nothing.

(CG T-3, 2/19/68)

B. Distribution of CP Literature

ISHMAEL FLORY and AL MC PHERSON distributed a pamphlet on December 2, 1967, outside of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, where a conference was being held by a group for the purpose of launching the Presidential campaign of Senator EUGENE MC CARTHY. This leaflet is dated December 2, 1967, with the caption "An Open Letter to Concerned Democrats" and states it is from "The African-American Heritage Association, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois." This leaflet contained in part the following:

"Friends, our Association speaks, we are certain, for a substantial section of U.S. citizens that make up the Afro-American communities in the United States

"We wish to place before the Senator and the Conference two matters in which most Americans of African descent are interested, and, which are in the interest of every democratic and peace-loving American.

"1. We hope that Senator Eugene McCarthy expresses a positive position on the matter of the seating of the MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY at the Democratic Party Convention in Chicago in 1968. And we request that your conference pass a resolution pledging support for the seating of the said MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY at said Convention.

"2. We also ask your conference to pass a resolution in support of the nomination and election to the U.S. Congress of at least 50 Americans of African descent to that Congress, in line with the proportion of the population Afro-Americans are to the population.

"You know of course, long years of conspiracy against Americans of African descent by Dixicrats and substantial elements of the Northern Republicans and Democrats have prevented Afro-Americans from enjoying their rightfull and proportionate number of representatives in the U.S. House and Senate. And I am sure that you must be aware of the fact that the forces denying Afro-Americans their democratic rights have brought into power of the U.S. Government Dixicrats and reactionaries from the North who are playing the major role in the war policies of the Government of the United States.

"We are certain that Afro-Americans, the world, and U.S. Public opinion, seriously concerned about the war in Vietnam, will want to know the position of the convention on these two important issues - as Concerned Democrats and other Americans further develop the campaign to end the intervention in Vietnam and to bring American boys homes."

(CG T-6, 12/6/67)

AL MC PHERSON is a member of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-7, 12/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on December 27, 1967, in Chicago.

During this meeting ISHMAEL FLORY stated that he and JAMES MOORE had distributed a CP leaflet at a meeting of a civil rights group held on the evening of December 26, 1967, at 79th and Wabash, Chicago. He stated this leaflet was the beginning of an effort to bring the "face of the Party" to the people and this leaflet had been prepared with the approval of the CP of Illinois.

JAMES MOORE was also present at this meeting and is a member of the SCFPC.

(CG T-7, 1/9/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

Relative to CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP but at the present time those individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has five individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967 Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H Rap Brown said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
April 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-41324

Title — COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character — INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Reference — Report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64;
SI letter to Bureau dated 1/31/68.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to reflect any information pertinent to captioned matter.

REC 18 100-442529-2541

2 MAY 2 1968

(2) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)

WR:skt
(5)

INT. SEC.

MAY 7 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	4/30/68	4/23/68 - 4/26/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: lmg

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES dated 1/26/68, at Cleveland.

- pw -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP).

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2542

11 MAY 1 1968

REC-68

EX-114

COPIES MADE:
- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV, 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
- 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [illegible], OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		[illegible], CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/16/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	[illegible]
By	BY:	[illegible]

RACIAL INV. SECT.

66 MAY 16 1968

Except 806970

whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

b3
b7D
b7E

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify ALONZO HOWARD, HENRY CRAWFORD	
CV T-2 is [redacted]	
Used to identify ROSE CHERNIN	
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
Used to identify ERIC REINTHALER	
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Instant report
CV T-6 is [redacted]	Instant report
CV T-7 is [redacted]	
Used to identify FRIEDA KATZ, FREDA HARRIS	
CV T-8 is [redacted]	
Used to identify FRANKLYN ANDERSON	

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-8 which could possibly result in their being identified. They are all informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

CV 100-27056

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party, and who reside within the territory of this reporting office, are listed on the Security Index or are informants of this office.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV,
109th MI Group, P. O. Box 868,
Columbus, Ohio (RM)

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES **Office:** CLEVELAND
Date: 4/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-27056 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 1/16/68 THROUGH 4/15/68
PHILIP BART is anxious for CP members to participate in CORE and in MARTIN LUTHER KING demonstration. He feels that by CP members offering their help, members of CORE and so forth will become willing to work with CP members. FRIEDA KATZ has renewed her membership in CORE and is trying to interest CORE in some of her Party activities. HENRY CRAWFORD commented that although CP members say they do not want to take over CORE and other organizations, this is really their aim. No racial demonstrations during period of this report in which Communists participated. SWP not participating in any racial organizations. CORE leaders reportedly ignore efforts of CP to gain influence in CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on December 19, 1967, a CP Cedar Central Club meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 14, 1967, at which there was discussion concerning the need for club members to contact people in their block clubs and in other organizations, in an effort to get these people to participate in the April poverty demonstration which MARTIN LUTHER KING plans to hold in Washington, D. C. PHILIP BART said, in effect, "Of course, we are not going into this for the purpose of taking over or trying to run things. We will offer our services as individuals of the neighborhood in which we live. By working with different groups and letting them know we are anxious to help, we at the same time can further the Party cause. Even if it is discovered later that we are members of the Communist Party, there will be some who will not care for we have shown we are working for the same cause. In this way, we are getting more and more people who are willing to be identified with us."

PHILIP BART - On February 24, 1968, PHILIP BART appeared on a television program carried over Cleveland Channel 61, and during the course of this program, identified himself as Secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio.

CV T-1 advised on December 29, 1967, that on December 19, 1967, FRIEDA KATZ attended an open meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and, at the conclusion of this meeting, she renewed her membership in CORE. During this CORE meeting the chairman, FRANKLYN ANDERSON, asked FRIEDA KATZ to stand, stating he was pleased to see her present and hoped she would come again.

FRIEDA KATZ' membership in CORE entitles her to all of the privileges of CORE, except voting. At the conclusion of the meeting, FRIEDA KATZ gave ANDERSON some mimeographed notices of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade demonstration to be held in

Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, this demonstration protesting United States participation in the war in Vietnam. ANDERSON commented that he was pleased to do anything he could to make this demonstration a success.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-7 advised on June 26, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967.

FRANKLYN ANDERSON - CV T-8 advised on August 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON has attended a number of weekly public forums sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland during the past one or two years, but he is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP. He stated that most of the forums which ANDERSON attended deal with civil rights, poverty, etc. He advised that ANDERSON also occasionally attended SWP sponsored social affairs.

CV T-8 also advised that the local SWP does not consider ANDERSON to have any interest in the political philosophy of the SWP and has made no effort to recruit him into the SWP or to invite him to classes where SWP beliefs are taught.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-1 advised on January 16, 1968, that PHILIP BART is anxious for CP members to be active in CORE, but also stresses very strongly that the Negroes should be the leaders of their own organizations.

On January 9, 1968, BART stressed these views again, but at the same time, stressed the importance of CP members becoming acquainted with the Negro youth in CORE in order to learn which youth can be talked to concerning political matters. BART would like to cultivate the friendship of two or three CORE youth, so that several CP members can talk to them about Communism.

CV T-1 advised on January 25, 1968, that on January 21, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ stated she would like to invite some of the CORE members to a meeting at which ROSE CHERNIN would speak on the new McCarran Act. KATZ feels that CORE should be interested in this new McCarran Act.

ROSE CHERNIN - CV T-2 advised on December 21, 1960, that ROSE CHERNIN is from the National Office of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-3 advised on January 29, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN was in Cleveland on January 22, 1968, and spoke at the home of FREDA HARRIS. During the talk, CHERNIN advised of a "nation-wide movement" to assist draft resistors, defend civil rights cases, and so forth, and urged that such a group be formed in Cleveland. This committee will coordinate local defense work for all persons active in an effort to stifle the government war effort. CHERNIN suggested that those present initiate a petition for the defense of STOKELEY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN -- to publicly come out on their side so that the progressive militant Negro leadership will know that "we" are their brothers. FRIEDA KATZ was among the 10 or 12 present at this meeting.

FREDA HARRIS - CV T-7 advised on June 26, 1967, that FREDA HARRIS was present at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967.

CV T-1 advised on January 31, 1968, that on January 28, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ discussed the new McCarran Act and said she thought it would be a good idea if a defense fund were established in Cleveland so that lawyers could be hired to defend persons arrested for demonstrating. She said that she would like to interest Cleveland CORE in this matter and that she has a petition on behalf of RAP BROWN which she would like to have taken to the CORE office in the hopes that the CORE members will obtain signatures for this petition.

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1968, that PHILIP BART has commented on several occasions that FRIEDA KATZ is trying to push CORE too fast. BART said he does not want CORE to think the CP is trying to tell it how to run its organization.

CV T-1 advised on February 27, 1968, that an Ohio CP State Committee meeting was held in Cleveland on February 18, 1968, at which FRIEDA KATZ discussed election activities in Cleveland's 21st Congressional District, where most of the candidates are Negroes. She stated that "as for the white candidates who are running in the 21st District, the white people should put pressure on them to withdraw from the race in order to insure the election of a Negro congressman."

CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that a CP Cedar Central Club meeting was held in Cleveland on March 1, 1968, at which ALONZO HOWARD was heard to say that it was hard for him to work in CORE, as BART had requested that he do, and HOWARD thought it may be because of his advanced age, for most of the Negro organizations are working principally with youth. HENRY CRAWFORD then commented, "Don't you think that CORE does not know of your association with the Communist Party, because they do. That is what makes it hard for you to work with CORE." CRAWFORD then remarked that CP members say they do not want to take over CORE and other organizations, but "you know and I know that is their aim, and these organizations know it too."

ALONZO HOWARD - CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that ALONZO HOWARD is currently a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland.

HENRY CRAWFORD - CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that HENRY CRAWFORD is a member of the Cedar Central Club in Cleveland and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

B. Socialist Workers Party

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV T-3 advised on December 29, 1967, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on December 17, 1967, at which the objectives of the SWP in 1968 were announced. One of these objectives was for the SWP to establish closer relations with CORE.

CV T-4 advised on February 2, 1968, that an SWP sponsored forum was held in Cleveland on January 26, 1968, at which the topic of discussion was "What Politics for the Anti-War Movement? Peace Candidates? Senator MC CARTHY? Mass Actions?" Among those present was FRANKLYN ANDERSON. ERIC REINTHALER was one of the speakers, and during his talk, commented that the SWP supports the efforts of the Negroes and black militant groups.

ERIC REINTHALER - CV T-4 advised on February 2, 1968, that ERIC REINTHALER is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland and former organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

CV T-5 advised on April 24, 1968, that the SWP is not participating in any of the Negro organizations in Cleveland, such as CORE; that a former member of the Cleveland SWP, JOHN CLOUD, had been asked to resign from the SWP because he did accept a position in CORE as one of its officers. Source also advised that ERIC REINTHALER resigned from CORE last year after having participated in CORE activities for several years. Source stated there is no indication that the Cleveland SWP plans to participate in any marches that had been planned by MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., such as the poverty march which had been scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., in April, 1968.

Ohio

CV T-6 confirmed on April 23, 1968, that the SWP in Cleveland is not showing any interest in CORE or any of the other racial groups in this area. Neither has it shown any interest in the MARTIN LUTHER KING demonstration which was to have been held in April, 1968, in Washington, D. C.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist Party background are known to have participated.

CV 100-27056

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER GROUPS

CORE

CV T-3 advised on December 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON, Chairman of Cleveland CORE, was one of the speakers at an SWP sponsored forum held in Cleveland on December 8, 1967, at which the subject matter being discussed was "Black Power", and its international implications.

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1968, that both FRIEDA KATZ and PHILIP BART have asked on a number of occasions that certain matters be discussed with CORE leaders, and just recently FRIEDA KATZ asked that a petition on behalf of RAP BROWN be discussed with CORE leaders in Cleveland. When these matters have been discussed with CORE leaders, they generally listen to the proposition or suggestion of KATZ or BART and then ignore it completely. Source expressed the opinion that Cleveland CORE leaders do not want to have any dealings with Communist Party members.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
April 30, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

Reboslet to Bureau dated 2/7/68.

No information has been developed by this office which would indicate that the Communist Party of New England exerts any influence in racial matters in the Boston Division.

Any information developed along these lines will be furnished to the Bureau in report form on a quarterly basis.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Boston

JFN:po'b
(3)

EX-110
REC-14

100-442529-2543

25 MAY 3 1968

D. U. Gen. INT. SEC.
RACIAL

62 MAY 10 1968

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F)(P)

SUBJECT: CIRM,
IS - C

Re Mobile letter to Bureau dated 10/27/67.

No information was developed concerning captioned matter in this division during the quarter ending 4/30/68.

No CP Group has been active in this division. The only CP Member is an elderly Negro male residing at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(100-153735)(RM)
1 - Mobile
JTB-jes
(4)

100-442529-2544

15 MAY 3 1968

REC- 25

RACIAL MATTERS

6 MAY 10 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 2/1/68.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/68-4/30/68, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the Communist Party National Committee at the 18th convention of the Communist Party, USA held in New York City in June, 1966. On her return to New Mexico, PAT BLAU BLAWIS indicated she planned to create a functioning CP, USA organization in the state of New Mexico, however, to date she has not achieved this goal.

b7D

[redacted] on 3/26/68, advised there has not been a formal CP, USA organization functioning either on a club or state level in the state of New Mexico during the past one and one-half years. Informant recalled that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, in the fall of 1967, had indicated there would be a CP, USA membership drive in the state of New Mexico and that each Party member would be expected to recruit a member for the Party. PAT BLAU BLAWIS has reportedly stated that she was the

100-442529-2545

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fmc
(4)

REC-25 25 MAY 3 1968

55 MAY 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

RACIAL INT. SEC.

only person who was in contact with the other CP, USA members residing in the state of New Mexico. On 3/26/68, [redacted] further stated that as far as he could tell PAT BLAU BLAWIS had done little, if anything, during the first part of 1968 toward the creation of a functioning CP, USA organization in the state. b7D

[redacted], on 3/26/68, [redacted] on 3/13/68, [redacted] on 4/18/68, and [redacted] on 4/18/68, individually advised on the indicated dates that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the state of New Mexico and that because of this the CP, USA has not found racial matters in this state to be a suitable issue for exploitation.

All available information to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and there was no indication of any Communist influence in racial matters noted during the period covered by this letter. Sources available to this office have furnished information reflecting that the state of New Mexico does not have racial problems as such and it appears to these sources that the action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

The sources, potential security informants and informants of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any and all information coming to their attention indicating that there is a communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 1/29/68.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

In view of the lack of Communist Party activity at this time, Anchorage will discontinue quarterly letters, UACB.

2 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
JFM-cch
(5)

100-442529-2546

REC- 25 2 MAY 3 1968

66 MAY 10 1968

GENERAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter 1-31-68.

No information has been received during the quarter ending 4/30/68 to indicate any Communist influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division. Communist activities are almost non-existant in this Division.

EX-115
REC-9 100-442529-2547

2 MAY 3 1968

2 Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-173735) (PM)
1- Richmond

REB/reb
(4)

RACIAL INT. SECT.

MAY 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/29/68

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(00: NY)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau 2/2/68.

Period: 2/1/68 - 4/30/68

No information has been received during this period reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in North Carolina.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted, *VACB*.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Charlotte

GHC:gc
(4)

REC-14 100-442527-2567

14 JUN 3 1968

RACIAL INTEL. SECT.

JUN 11 1968

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 6/10/68

Transmit the following in [redacted] SECRET
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

8A-1652 CV 87 To 3
3/13/91 8123 MCH/IDLD 8/9/91
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1996 167 REPLICA
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 12/7/95
AGENCY: [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:
DEPT: [redacted], CPD, RAO
Classified by 8973 TDK/KK
Declassify on: DADR
Cancel SCLC LEVISON
9-6-84

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
ATfile 100-5718

DATE FORM: 6/12/68
HOW FORM: RUS
BY: CLG/ci
1cc AT + CH-M 8069XP

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of LHM, and for New York three copies.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S) (U)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

Information from [redacted] ~~confidential~~ (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
3- New York
(1 - STANLEY LEVISON)
5- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
([redacted])
(1 - 157-257)(RALPH ABERNATHY)
([redacted])

AGS:jhs
(12)

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
FBI/DOJ
ENCLOSURE
REC-15
EX-105
1 JUN 12 1968
XEROX
JUN 18 1968
8-25-80
RACIAL INT. SECT.
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-10-86
FBI/DOJ

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

70 JUN 26 1968 SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

~~9-7-84~~
~~Classified by~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF ~~Classification~~ DATE ~~1-2-88~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

A confidential source has previously advised [redacted]

On June 6, 1968, source advised [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~Classified by~~
~~Exempt from GDS, Category~~
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1
~~Excluded From Automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

~~SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE

~~6-25-86~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/LH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-10-88
54488
80514
73516

82-1652 Ch 87,063
3/13/91 823 mcm/tows 8/9/91
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1678REP/cll

100-442521-2568

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-433794

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 8 1988 1678 REPLY
11-21-91 & 12-11-91
9803 RDD/DMJ/vdw
88-1719 7-17-92
8-10-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/cff
Declassify on: OADR
6 Arrow/SCLC

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM to Bureau, dated 5/2/68 captioned as above.

Enclosed for Bureau is original and eight copies of LHM and for New York four copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] X(4) b7D

Informant advised information set forth in the enclosed LHM was discussed during the course [redacted] This information was furnished 5/22/68. X(4)

(U) Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] and HARRY WACHTEL, NY-1190-S* and an anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J.

4-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(2-100-433794)
(1-100-442529)
4-New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
(1-HARRY WACHTEL)
6-Atlanta (1-100-5718) (1-157-254)
(1-100-6670) (1-100-6351)
[redacted] (1-157-321)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 7 1968

(4) (5)

AGS:sja
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 14 1968

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ SECRET

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/ld
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88
5-25-88
54689
73518
5-24-88

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "UNLG; IS - C". ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information furnished by [redacted] must be b7D
~~classified confidential.~~ Enclosed LHM is classified
~~Secret,~~ because it utilizes information furnished by
NY-694-S*.

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Classified by ~~SP4 ARMIN~~
Declassify on: OADR

---

b6
b7C
b7D

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised that shortly following the death of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.,

[redacted]

Source advised it was his understanding that

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1986 1628RFP/04

11-21-91 12-11-91 SAC 23 RDD-DM 81 MS 7-17-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

E.2 5&0

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 ARMIN 2
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88

54688 18514 73518

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442519-

GROUP
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE

SECRET [redacted]. Further details pertaining to this matter were not known to source. CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-5718

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1986~~ REPEAT
11-21-91 & 12-11-91
9803 RDB/pm
831719 7-17-92
8.25.80

~~Classified by 8173 TDK~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
8-10-84

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88
5 1688 804518 73574

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of LHM and for New York three copies of LHM and for WFO four copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information set forth on 5/22/68.

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant advised it was his understanding that [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

4-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1-100-442529)
3-New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
4-WFO (Enc. 4) (RM)
5-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670)
([redacted])
(1-157-257) (RALPH D. ABERNATHY)
(1-100-6351) (CORETTA KING)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 10 1968

CARBON COPY

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 1-16-68

~~SECRET~~

(16)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11-22-97

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 17 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Informant advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

UACB, WFO should conduct sufficient investigation to identify [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY-694-S*] (S) (U)

Information furnished by [redacted] must be classified ~~confidential.~~ Enclosed LHM is classified ~~secret,~~ because it utilizes information furnished by [NY-694-S*]. (S) (U)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

~~8-10-84 Classified by SP4 JDK/cb~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1678 PEPICH~~
11-21-91 E 12-11-91
1883 RDD IDM 8/vhe
93-1719 7-17-92

On May 22, 1968, a confidential source advised he had recently learned that one,

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted]

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~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lm~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88~~
~~23-15 54646, 80 514~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/22/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 1/16/98 DPS/EAG~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-441053-29

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-5718

~~SECRET~~

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: May 23, 1968

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)(100-41324)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
~~IS-C~~
CIRM

CINAL

CARBON COPY

ReButel 5/15/68 captioned CIRM.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies, for New York two copies and for Washington Field three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning the meeting of the National CPUSA Negro Commission held in New York City 5/18-19/68. (C) (U)

Source utilized in the LHM is [redacted] (C) (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

The attached LHM was classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect [redacted] who is a source of continuing value, and the identification of this source could have an adverse effect on the internal security of the country. (C) (U)

The Chicago Office has not designated copies of this airtel and LHM to individual case files inasmuch as Chicago will disseminate informant's report in the near future.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 15)(RM)
1-157-8428 (POCAM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
3 - Washington Field (Enc. 3)(RM)
1-157-1385 (POCAM)
5 - Chicago
[redacted] (C) (U)
1-100-32207 (CINAL)
1-157-2474 (POCAM)
ELS:meb
(17)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 5 1968

5/12/86
Classified by ~~SP4 Elas/abk/1005~~
Declassify on: OADR
253, 475

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 14 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-11548

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-33741
100-41324

Chicago, Illinois
May 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~5/12/86 Classified by SP4 Elastaldt/RWS Declassify on: OADR~~ 253,475

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of the National Communist Party (CP) Negro Commission was held in New York City on May 18-19, 1968, with approximately 25 individuals in attendance. ~~(C)~~ (U)

Source advised that this meeting was opened and chaired by Ishmael Flory, and following this Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National CP Negro Commission and member of the CPUSA National Committee, gave the following report: ~~(C)~~ (U)

Lightfoot stated that the expressed purpose of this meeting was to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. According to Lightfoot, the objective must be to present a program that is not dependent on the shifts and tactics of the black movement. Lightfoot then proceeded to discuss the past position of the Party in 1959, which stated that although the Party is changing its position in regard to the Negro people constituting a nation, it does not mean that there are not special characteristics to define this group. Lightfoot indicated the 1959 resolution did not adequately define what was new in the Negro Question and proposed the following ideas: The Negro Question in the United States has three characteristics: One - It is part of a class question; two - It is a national question; and three - it is a race question. Lightfoot added that in developing a program all three aspects must be kept in mind. ~~(C)~~ (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442377-

ENCLOSURE

Source stated that Lightfoot continued in his report by stating that during certain periods of time in the country one or the other of the aforementioned characteristics may become dominant; however, all are presently influencing the movement in the United States. Lightfoot stated there are many differences between the Negro people as a minority and the other minority groups in this country in that the Negro people are products of slavery in the United States and that the Negro people more than any other people have had their historical development blocked. The Negro people did not derive their national characteristics from another existing nation in that they were brought from many nations in Africa. The development of the black people in the United States had all the earmarks of a developing nation. Many strategic concepts are needed. Capitalism yields a class struggle. It divides the world into colonies and rulers. The resulting imperialism brought about the domination of all dark skinned people with the only exception being Japan. Lightfoot commented that Lenin in discussing self determination indicated that imperialism created its opposites, that is, a struggle for national liberation. It follows, Lightfoot stated, that this national liberation could be based on race as well as on economic and political independence. (C) (U)

If nations can demand independence, it is conceivable that racists can also demand independence. The character of the struggle for liberation in colonial countries has the form of full political,economic and social equality. So has the struggle in the United States. The rise of these demands has a large influence on the people to demand the right of self determination and this struggle calls for an elaboration of the structural changes in the United States in order to guarantee liberation. Self determination, Lightfoot stated, is not a new idea and it is not confined to any geographical area. Negroes in America do not constitute a nation in a scientific sense; however, in their struggle for political and economic freedom there arises a desire for nationhood. It does not only take the form that is expressed by the Black Muslim movement, but it takes many forms such as: one - no white quarterbacks for the freedom movement; two - emphasis on black power; three - the use of the term black and many others. (C) (U)

On the problems of structural changes, the focus should be on those that can be changed within the present system and those that will only come about in the advent of socialism. Negro-Americans are spearheading the struggle for democracy in the entire country and they have been an inspiration to other activities by other members of the population. The Party must have a positive approach to these struggles and should identify with the struggle for community control. However, there is the need for some new concepts in government. The confusion in America between states rights and self government has been used for reactionary purposes. The local control by black people in the name of self determination must be distinguished from the states rights movement. The black control of the ghetto is a democratic process. There should be some state and county governmental control changes if this community control can be meaningful. The problem of elected representatives representing the ghetto is that it is usually watered down by dominant reactionary elected officials. There is a necessity for struggle for more representation of the black people and in the past gerrymandering has been used against the black and the poor. There should be a move, Lightfoot stated, to redistrict the political areas to enhance black representation. All such structural changes can help alleviate some of the problems facing the ghetto but it will not resolve the problem of real independence. It is possible to achieve full political economic equality or independence within the framework of capitalism or within the framework of the existing three branches of government. Struggles have been made in some instances which will move one or the other section of the American government only to have it nullified by the other branch. (C) (U)

The government, according to Lightfoot, must be restructured in order to reflect the popular will of the people. The changes that took place in the Soviet Union for instance are that all the power resided in the legislature and that all the other political bodies were subordinate. Changes in American structure must be in the direction of guaranteeing the maximum participation of the blacks. In discussing socialism Lightfoot indicated that the blacks must find some way to get power to defend their interests. In a socialist reorganization of society power will be in the hands of the militant socialist leadership and if this does not occur then there can be a counter revolution. (C) (U)

In the United States black people will have to be in all sections of the decision-making apparatus far beyond their numbers. Lightfoot indicated that changes at the state level were much more difficult to determine since it is possible that concepts of autonomous regions may be part of this development. If the black population desires a separate organization under a socialist society, it could and should be carried out. Although the Party does not advocate a separate state, we cannot ignore it or have no definite opinion about it. (U)

According to source, Lightfoot closed his remarks by repeating that the expressed purpose of this meeting was to help prepare a more adequate section on the Party's program on the Negro Question and he welcomed all participants. (U)

Source advised that following Lightfoot's report, Victor Perlo spoke first and spoke about the concept of autonomous regions. He indicated the Party program should include other national minorities such as the Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. Perlo asked why should boundaries be set up between what is possible under capitalism and what is possible under socialism. (U)

Herbert Aptheker, CPUSA National Committee member, spoke next and indicated that the relationship of black and white in this country makes it impossible to develop any more advances without a struggle against racism. According to Aptheker, the underlying root of racism is capitalism. The United States began its imperialist policies by the oppression of the native black population and they institutionalized Jim Crow. Aptheker indicated there should be some caution and that we should not try to make too big a separation on the class and race concept. He added there should be a more clearer position on the three branches before the Party takes any final position. (U)

Art McFall agreed with Lightfoot's report and added very little to the discussion. (U)

Don Hamerquist, CPUSA National Committee member, stated we should look for demands coming from the movement that cannot be satisfied within the framework of capitalism. (U)

One of these, Hamerquist stated, is the use of police power in the ghetto. (C) (U)

Charlene Mitchell, CPUSA National Committee member, thought Lightfoot's report was provocative, did not see self determination beyond the concept of political control of the ghetto, and cautioned about rushing to change slogans or make slogans without a deeper analytical approach. (C) (U)

Jarvis Tyner, National Chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), indicated that some people did not speak because it was useless unless they were opposed to the Lightfoot report and Tyner added that he is for the slogan of self determination. (C) (U)

A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto.

Franklin Alexander, former National Chairman of the DCA, criticized this meeting for not participating forcefully in the discussion and indicated that the Lightfoot report does not give leadership to mobilize the Party organization. Alexander also cautioned against being unconcerned with the increase in red baiting that is appearing. (C) (U)

Carolyn Black, a national DCA officer, indicated that at the Party school which is presently in session, there was some concern that the section dealing with the Negro Question would be useless. However, Black stated Charlene Mitchell led this discussion at the Party school and it turned out to be an excellent one. (C) (U)

Kendra Alexander commented that the Party needs more definite theoretical discussion if our practice is to take us anywhere. According to Alexander, the problem of nationhood and self determination by the ghetto is unresolved. (C) (U)

Earl Durham, CPUSA National Committee member, then spoke and stated that he felt the major problem was the question of racism and that this racism stems from the economic base of capitalism, that is, capitalist exploitation. The use of racism as a weapon to split the working class because of its historical roots in this country becomes a potent force in the process of organizing the workers fight-back campaign. (C) (U)

Source further advised that after Durham's speech the chairman closed the discussion on Lightfoot's report and Charlene Mitchell then proceeded to give her report which is as follows: (C) (U)

The Poor Peoples March has ushered in a new movement among the poor, Mitchell stated,,and the slogans of the movement are in general around jobs for everyone. Mitchell then quoted a great deal of statistics on the employment situation that exists in the civilian labor force and particularly as it regards black people. She dealt with figures around income, employment, jobs held, and things of that nature. Mitchell in conclusion indicated the struggle has to have revolutionary content, that the process of the struggle for immediate gain is the direction for the path to socialism. The trade unions must take some approach to the organization of the unorganized with particular emphasis on the building trades, the hospital workers and other sections of the working class. The elements of racism in the trade union movement must be rooted out. White workers must be included in the struggle and there must be the encouragement of black and brown caucuses within the trade union movement. (C) (U)

Mitchell continued in her report by stating that in addition to the demands of the workers we should also have demands for subsidizing students, and special schools for drop outs should be created so that they may develop skills and all this should be done with free tuition. The employment pay standards,minimum wage, and problems of this nature should also be included as part of the Party's struggle. (C) (U)

Following Mitchell's report, Eric Bert gave a report on the southern farm economy. Bert took most of his figures from a 1967 report from the Department of Agriculture. His figures indicated the decline of farm ownership and small farms in this country. His figures indicated that more than half of the Negro farmers have been forced off the land in the last ten years. There was a national sharecroppers report on starvation in the South and this report only scratched the surface of the real need of that community. (C) (U)

Bert continued in his report by stating that mechanization and other chemical techniques have reduced the need for farm workers. Mechanical cotton pickets have almost wiped out small cotton growing farms. The solution and program are hindered by racism, Bert stated, that stems primarily from the United States Department of Agriculture. The Party program on land reform is entirely too weak and unscientific and must be revised. Any program to be effective, Bert concluded, must have mass organizational push such as the Poor Peoples March in Washington. (C) (U)

Source stated that following Bert's report a general discussion ensued. During this discussion Tyner mentioned that the DCA was approaching the Poor Peoples March in a mass way. According to Tyner, the DCA is planning to go with a team to Washington, D.C., where they will build a shanty and participate with the people of that march. The DCA will try to concentrate on the youth and they will endeavor to get a discussion with certain leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to try to influence them into developing a large scale program for youth which would include massive public works, free college tuition, etc. (C) (U)

Source advised that the National CPUSA Negro Commission meeting then adjourned and the delegates were invited to attend a party which was being held at the home of a CP member in New York City. (C) (U)

Source advised the second session of the National CPUSA Negro Commission was reconvened on May 19, 1968, and the first speaker was Victor Perlo. Perlo indicated there were some shortcomings in the proposal for the fight for jobs and added the emphasis of the Party's program should be toward the federal government being responsible for developing jobs for the unemployed. (C) (U)

The next speaker was Carl Bloice, Washington, D.C. correspondent for "The Worker," and he spoke about the coalition between Presidential candidate Richard Nixon and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). According to Bloice, this new coalition has given Nixon some traction in the ghetto. There is a large ideological task before the Party on these questions. (U) (C)

There must be an effort to influence the direction of the poor peoples campaign in regard to its program and the Party must project itself toward the organization of the most oppressed section of the working class. (C) (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Following Blaice's remarks Roscoe Proctor, CPUSA National Committee member, stated that the Party as an organization was not involved in the poor peoples campaign and he indicated that it is being attacked by the white radical left and the Party should not let this aspect go unnoticed. According to Proctor, organized labor is not fulfilling its role and he then gave his experiences in working for the poor peoples campaign in Oakland,California. Proctor described a mass rally that he helped organize which had as its content largely anti-capitalists. According to Proctor, there was a coalition between the Black Panthers and the SCLC around this mass rally. (C) (U)

Millie McAdore requested that the Party put more emphasis on the needs of the poor. (C) (U)

Gene Gordon spoke and he questioned the use of the word American in the program as confusion because there is a North America, South America and Central America. Gordon added that Mexican-Americans is also a misnomer. Gordon then raised the question of whether it was time for the Party to consider that the leadership should be black. (C) (U)

Following the above speakers, Henry Winston, CPUSA National Chairman, spoke and delivered a report on the concept of the third world. Winston stated that the third world concept represents a new relationship of forces and a new situation regarding imperialist powers and rising socialist powers. The conception recognizes only two major powers, that is,capitalism and socialism. The third world puts a separate category as those fighting for colonial liberation. The third world concept emerged only after the socialist forces made their advance. The liberation forces and the socialist forces were led to the concept of one world free from exploitation. (C) (U)

Winston then quoted from a speech that Stokely Carmichael had made previously in Cuba. Winston then continued and stated that when we speak of ideology we speak of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and the necessity to bring an end to imperialism. These ideas will become meaningless if the understanding is not clear as to the forces that are available to overthrow imperialism. The correct approach is internationalism. For example, Winston indicated, that Ghana because of the counter revolution now exists under neo-colonialism whereas in Guinea the developments are moving along more progressive lines where capitalism is not dominant. In Egypt the social relations are different. President Nasser has a strong anti-imperialist foreign policy but a poor domestic policy. In Indonesia the foreign policy is now in the hands of the American imperialists and they gave up their struggle for the right of the workers within the country. This wholesale slaughter of anti-imperialist forces was one of the shames of history. All of these countries are anti-imperialist but all do not have the same approach to their internal problems. Internationalism means keeping an eye on the main enemy and fighting that enemy but not ignoring the enemy within. (C) (U)

Many of the third world advocates fail to understand the ramifications of this question. They see the third world as a force that stands between two giants, the United States and the Soviet Union. Whatever the feeling they may exhibit there is a healthy trend that says we are not at the mercy of any power. This means that the role of the Party is clear. There is a necessity to develop a level of struggle that guarantees victory over reaction. Internationalism must first be seen as a struggle of the working class within countries and the unity of that class in the uniting of all these forces with the democratic forces of the world. Internationalism and colonial questions are not solely race questions. This is important because the struggle in the colonies is to put the resources in the hands of the nationalists and drive out foreign imperialists. This, Winston stated, the Party must support. (U) (C)

On the concept that American Negroes constitute a colony in America such as Carmichael sees it, it is incorrect and misleading. It denies the basic Marxist fact of the law of development of capitalism and has placed American imperialism in a special category. The Negro Question is part of America (U) (C)

and is related to the development of that country. The general laws effecting capitalism do apply to the United States. In spite of the fact that American capital has exercised a favorable position in the world, when you speak of a colony, we usually mean a geographical area which is separate from the territory of the oppressor. It is not simply race and geography. Race must be seen in the context of exploitation of the riches and control of the nation by imperialism. The problems within colonies is who controls riches. Harlem, the south side of Chicago, Illinois, and the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, do not have any of the basic resources of the country. The relationship of the ghetto to the dominant power forces in America is a special problem that makes it difficult for the black communities to pull themselves up by the bootstraps. (C) (U)

Winston continued in his speech by stating that the essence of the struggle in America is for economic, political and social control. On self determination: this arose when the majority of blacks were still living on the land and were subject to agricultural boundaries. Therefore to speak of power for the black community at that time it had to include the acquisition of the land but that was years ago. (C) (U)

Winston then stated that we must now discuss this question under existing conditions. According to source, Winston's personal opinion is that the slogan does not apply to the south today. Winston stated he does not understand how self determination could apply to the black belt today. Winston added that he prefers the concept of black power. The American ghettos have certain features of a colony, but yet cannot be characterized as a colony. Any concept of a third world which sees the separation of the national liberation forces from their allies is a suicide path. The fight against racism is a key. There are many dangers. American imperialism has launched a counter offensive. We must unite on elements in the anti-imperialist camp. (C) (U)

Following Winston's speech Eric Bert was first to speak and he indicated there are some questions that need further study. For instance Bert stated one being how can civil rights be achieved under capitalism. We must make estimates as to how far the anti-monopoly coalition can progress. We must clear up some of the loose phrases in the Party program. (C) (U)

Ishmael Flory spoke on the problem of identity with the African people and the building of the Party. (C) (U)

Charlene Mitchell spoke about deepening the fight for clarity of the Party's position, particularly on the concept of the third world. (C) (U)

Carl Bloice spoke and indicated that he was not satisfied with the discussion of the third world and wanted more clarity on that question. (C) (U)

Bill Taylor, CPUSA National Committee member, spoke about the Poor Peoples March and the building of the Party. Taylor gave his experiences on the meetings of Negro members who are building the Party in Los Angeles and got together to discuss the Party's weaknesses on the Negro Question and how to build the Party in the ghetto. (C) (U)

Victor Perlo spoke about the super-exploitation of black labor. He was not satisfied with the concept of the ghetto and the colony and wanted more discussion on that. (C) (U)

Jarvis Tyner then spoke and gave his experiences with James Foreman, associated with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Stockholm, Sweden, on the concept of the third world. Tyner indicated that Foreman has not changed his position and is very much wedded to the third world idea. As far as the American ghetto as a colony, Tyner feels that it has all the basic features of the colony. (C) (U)

Kendra Alexander welcomed Winston's discussion and added that it was her opinion that we are a colony. She added that we would have seen a Negro nation if reconstruction had not been defeated. (C) (U)

Source advised that following the aforementioned comments Mitchell presented several motions before the National CPUSA Negro Commission,and following these motions it was agreed by those present that a committee be set up in order to rewrite the sections of the draft program dealing with the Negro Question. This committee was urged to quickly complete this assignment. (C) (U)

The meeting concluded at this point. (C) (U)

A characterization of SNCC is attached hereto.

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ Date: 5/21/68

~~Classified by 8973 IDK 1cH~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~Carrow 1 SCLC~~
~~5 25 80~~
~~SCJ RM 1cH~~

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION~~ ~~5 21 88~~
~~54/68 80514, 73518~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 1-13-78 INITIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of LHM and for Chicago and New York one copy each of LHM. b7D

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]. ~~X~~(u)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 6 1986 1678 REP/CH~~

Informant advised the interview referred to in enclosed LHM took placed 5/10/68. ~~X~~(u)

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY-694-S*]. (S) (U)

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~confidential.~~ Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY-694-S. (S) ~~X~~

~~SECRET~~ 100-442529

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 11 1968

2-Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
[redacted]
Bishop (1-157-621)
(100-7279)

13 MAY 22 1968

AGS:sja
(10)

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ENCLOSURE

FACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

66 JUN 7 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-21

X All SD, cpd, IDH
5 Attys Post
Plaintiff's Exhibit
JNK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 21, 1968

SECRET

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 8 1986

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Classified by 8972TDK/clf 8-10-84
Declassify on: OADR

Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On May 16, 1968, a confidential source advised

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL

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ENCLOSURE

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-22-77

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 1/13/76

100-4420-1

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

SECRET

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 21, 1968

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Title: Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/17/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4312)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (62-1537) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS
OO: Little Rock
Bufile 157-4312

CIRM
OO: New York
Bufile 100-442367

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of a LHM captioned "BLACK UNITED YOUTH, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS" dated 5/17/68, copies of which have been furnished locally to the USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana, and OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 - 157-4312)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc 2) (RM)
10 - Little Rock
(2 - 62-1537)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-1232)
(1 - 157-279)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-Dead) (Black United Youth)
EFM/vaw
(18)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
16 JUN 3 1968

[redacted]

b3
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CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4312-2

F29

JUN 19 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LR 62-1537

Two copies of this LHM are being designated for the New York Office as office of origin in CIRM case, and one copy for information to Memphis as office of origin in SSOC case.

The first confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who is being developed as a ghetto informant and the second is [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH (BUY)
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A confidential source furnished the following information on April 23, 1968:

Information had been developed that a group of Negro youths in Little Rock, Arkansas, had in the recent past held a meeting at the Union AME Church located at Wright Avenue and Pulaski Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, the name of which group had been referred to as Black Youth United or some variation. The exact nature of the group was unknown but the leaders were BOBBY BROWN, a Negro youth employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity at Little Rock; ROBERT BROADWATER, Negro newscaster for Little Rock radio station KOKY; and Reverend CECIL W. CONE, Pastor of Union AME Church, Little Rock. It appeared that the objective of this group was to seek equal rights and opportunities for the Negro race.

The "Arkansas Gazette", a Little Rock daily newspaper, carried an article in the May 12, 1968, edition captioned "Negro Group to Boycott Store Chain". Set forth hereinafter is a reproduction of this article:

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100-442529-

ENCLOSURES

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

Negro Group To Boycott Store Chain

A new organization led by Little Rock Negro youths has been formed and says it will begin a boycott of Safeway Stores unless the chain meets certain demands.

The group is Black United Youth (BUY), and its president, Bob Brown, of 1624 West Twenty-second Street, said Saturday the boycott would be the first of many against Little Rock businesses in an effort to end discrimination in hiring. He said letters stating the group's demands had been sent to James A. Rowland, Safeway's district manager at Little Rock, and to Jerry Mauldin, the Safeway personnel director, and that negotiations had been set up with the company. Neither Rowland nor Mauldin could be reached for comment Saturday.

The demands include: Negro managers and assistant managers scattered throughout Safeway's Little Rock stores; Negro stock selectors in warehouses; Negro truck drivers; more Negro clerks and other personnel, and a more even distribution of them throughout the stores in Little Rock; a racial balance in meat and produce management, and "quality control in meat and produce departments."

Brown, who works for project SANE, a program of the war on poverty, said the last demand was included because food products, especially meat and produce, were of lower quality in stores in Negro neighborhoods.

In the letter to the Safeway executives, Brown said that "the thought of all-Negro stores in all-Negro neighborhoods is as repulsive as all-white stores in all-white neighborhoods."

BUY volunteers passed out leaflets describing the demands and the proposed boycott Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in front of Safeway stores at Seventeenth and Main Streets, Twenty-fourth and High Streets, Twelfth and Battery Streets and Twelfth and Lewis Streets.

Brown said BUY was formed in early May as "an action group dedicated to using any means possible to eliminate racism, tokenism and social injustice." He said he didn't know how many members it had. The group will have a public meeting at 2 p.m. today at Union AME Church at Wright Avenue and Pulaski Street to discuss the proposed boycott.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

Chief of Police R. E. BRIANS, Little Rock Police Department, on May 15, 1968, furnished a leaflet which had been brought to his attention which apparently is being circulated by individuals representing the Black United Youth. This leaflet reads as follows:

ATTENTION

The Black United Youth is in the process of making demands on the Safeway Chain here in Little Rock. The demands are as follows:

The immediate employment of

1. Negro managers and assistant managers.
2. Negro stock selectors in Safeway warehouses.
3. Negro truck drivers.
4. Additional Negro clerks and other personnel.

Immediate action to assure:

5. Clerks more evenly distributed in stores throughout the District.
6. Balance of Negroes in meat market management and produce management.
7. Quality control in meat and produce markets.

If these demands are not met by the 15 of May, we are asking that the Negro Community act in a selective withdrawal campaign effective May 15, 1968.

Attend public meeting of the B.U.Y. Sunday, May 12, 1968, 2:00 p.m. at the Union A.M.E. Church, Wright Avenue & Pulaski.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

A second confidential source advised on May 16, 1968, that the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) was going to participate in the picketing of the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas, being sponsored by the Black United Youth. JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the LR SSOC, is trying to get SSOC members to participate in the picketing.

A characterization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

On May 17, 1968, Captain A. C. MC MURRAY, Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Department, advised that on May 16, 1968, three individuals picketed the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets. At noon and during the evening of the same date a larger group picketed the same store. On the evening of May 16, 1968, the picketers handed out leaflets to potential Negro customers and urged them not to make purchases at that store.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Leslie Boner, white male, aged 22, of 3105 Louise Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the CP about four months.

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the summer of 1966, the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was

APPENDIX

included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon, also known as Jackie, of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, Boner reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCEF. Following the conference, attendees Brian Heggen and Patricia Louise Rabbitt, also known as Patti Rabbitt, traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patti Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patti Rabbitt, Brian Heggen, Donald Leslie Boner and wife Carol Stevens Boner are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Heggen is now editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, source six advised that Donald Boner and wife Carol Boner attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 4, 1967.

The masthead of the June 1967 issue of "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCEF, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

APPENDIX

SSOC (Continued)

The April 1967 issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled, "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: BLACK UNITED YOUTH (BUY)
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated May 17, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/10/68

SECRET

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

Classified by 6070
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
ATfile 100-5718

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER: DEPT: [illegible], CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 6/12/68
HOW FORW: [illegible]
BY: [illegible]
ICC ATL 4U 80692D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York three, and for Miami two, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (S) (U)

Classified by 8972 TDK
Declassify on: OADR
9-5-84

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Information from [redacted] ~~confidential.~~ (U) b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from [redacted] NY 694-S* (S) (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 6-10-88
5U 88, 80514

REC 90
100-442529-2569

1 JUN 12 1968

CONFIDENTIAL

4 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - STANLEY LEVISON)
2 - Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)
5 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6351) (CORRETTA KING)
(1 - 157-653) (BERNARD LEE)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ACS:jhs (14)

SECRET

JUN 18 1968

XEROX

JUN 13 1968

INREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE

3/13/91 8723 MCA/DMD 8/9/91
CLASSIFIED DECLASSIFIED EXEMPTIONS ITWALIZED (CRD)
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW DOCUMENTS (CRD)
DATE: JAN 8 1996 16787 SP/CM
82-1652 CW87,063

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL ~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

88-1652 CN 87,023 2/13/91 8123 MCH/dmd 8/9/91 CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1986 1678 RFP/KH

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

9-5-84 Classified by 8972 DK/cl Declassify on: OADR Gallow 15CLC Levison 88-1652

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 6, 1968, a confidential source advised he understood that Corretta Scott King, widow of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., former President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently appeared at a function of a sanitation workers union held in Miami, Florida.

Stanley Levison was very anxious that Corretta King not participate in this activity (reason not known). Corretta King's decision to participate was made after appreciable persuasion on the part of Bernard Lee, Special Aide to the President, SCLC. Source could furnish no further details regarding this matter.

Classified by 1685 Exempt from GDS, Category 2 Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clearfield DATE 6/11/68

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lw REASON FOR EXTENSION 2 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR 6-10-88 DECLASSIFICATION 54688 80514 23516

6-25-88

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

XEROX JUN 18 1968

~~SECRET~~

100-442532-2561

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Philadelphia tel 6/18/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a self-explanatory LHM indicating CP influence in POCAM. Copies are also being furnished New York, WFO and Atlanta.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data obtained from this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The source utilized is [redacted] in the LHM to further conceal the identity.

Since [redacted] extreme care must be exercised in connection with dissemination of this information in order to protect the identity of this important source.

b3
b7D
b7E

1cc each 9040

4 - Bureau (Encls.-1) ENCLOSURE REC 13
3 - 100-442529
1 - 157-8424 (POCAM)
2 - New York (Encls.-2)(R.M.)
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - POCAM
1 - WFO (157-1395)(Encl.-1)(R.M.)
1 - Atlanta (COMINFIL SCLC)(Encl.-1)(R.M.)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 157-2476 (POCAM)
[redacted]

100-[redacted]-2570

15 JUN 21 1968

ST-103

RADIAL INT. SECT.

CJW:jp
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER:
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW:
HOW FORW:
BY:

1cc Atlanta 8069RD

JUN 27 1968 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-[redacted]

b7D

It is to be noted this information was obtained by the source [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 19, 1968

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On June 18 and 19, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that while in Philadelphia on June 17, 1968, HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), advised that the Poor People's Campaign in Washington would attract about a hundred-thousand people on June 19, 1968. Unions, churches, and peace organizations all over the country were sending buses. He also stated that sometime in the past some leaders from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had come to the Communist Party and asked him to furnish cadre with organizational ability. As a result of this CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, and JAMES JACKSON, all members of the National Committee, CPUSA, were assigned to work with the SCLC. According to WINSTON, he was to have met with leaders of the SCLC from South Carolina on June 17, 1968, but because of his trip to Philadelphia, this meeting was postponed until Tuesday, June 18, 1968.

On June 19, 1968, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he learned that on June 11, 1968, JARVIS TYNER was in Philadelphia. TYNER had indicated that he had been in Washington to assist the SCLC and that before leaving Washington, he had turned over all his funds to them. TYNER specifically stopped over in Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining funds to continue his trip home to New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from~~
~~automatic downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442501-2570

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 6/18/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) -P-

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
IS - SSOC
OO: ME
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
OO: NY
Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 6/13/68.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of LHM captioned, "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out the fact that the planned testing of Spring Lake swimming pool by the Little Rock Chapter of SSOC was canceled. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case, and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-4312)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
7 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
(1 - Little Rock Folder)
([redacted])
(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
(1 - 62-1537)
(1 - 157-1240) (BUY)
EFM/sso
(16)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
203 JUN 27 1968

b3
b7D
b7E

1 - ENCLOSURE

57 JUL 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367-257

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

b7D

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [redacted] It is noted referenced airtel advised the Bureau that a supplemental LHM would be submitted June 17, 1968; however, informant was unavailable for contact on June 17, 1968.

The Little Rock Office will continue to follow this matter with informants and sources, and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 18, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 13, 1968 at Little Rock, Arkansas.

A confidential source furnished the following information on June 18, 1968:

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) attended a wedding of a Negro student from Little Rock University (LRU) on Sunday, June 16, 1968. In view of their attendance at this wedding, the plans to go from the Black United Youth (BUY) meeting to Spring Lake swimming facility were canceled. It is not known at this time when this activity will take place or whether the plans for testing the facility have been dropped.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) IN ARKANSAS

REGINALD EDWIN ALEXANDER JOHNSON, 801½ N. Highland, Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on February 5, 1968, that he is the state organizer for the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. JOHNSON advised that the first meeting of the SSOC chapter being formed on the University of Arkansas campus, Fayetteville, was to be held February 5, 1968, at the Presbyterian Church Center.

The Arkansas Traveler, the official student newspaper of the University of Arkansas, carried an article on page 1 in the issue dated February 28, 1968, captioned "Student Senate Votes Recognition to SSOC Chapter." This article reported that the University of Arkansas Student Senate voted on the night of February 27, 1968, and granted recognition to the SSOC after hearing reports from the representative of the organization. The vote was 18 to 5. This article identifies JOE NEAL as the SSOC secretary and spokesman.

A first source furnished the following information on February 12, 1968:

JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL has told him that the SSOC chapter plans to attempt to get more Negro and white people registered to vote and they plan to do some draft counseling; however, NEAL did not elaborate as to what steps the SSOC planned to take in this direction.

NEAL also told him that any activities of the SSOC would not interfere with the orderly operation of the University and no type of militant action would be permitted.

A second source advised on May 7, 1968, that as of that date the SSOC chapter at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, had approximately thirty members who were holding weekly meetings at the Deep End Coffee Shop, Presbyterian Center. This chapter was an affiliate of the national SSOC organization with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. The officers of the chapter were KENNETH EARL BROWN, chairman; JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, secretary; and JOHN BESSE, chapter representative to national meeting. All

of these officers are students at the University of Arkansas. Source also advised that REGGIE JOHNSON, formerly state organizer for the SSOC, has been ordered to active duty by the U. S. Navy and reportedly has fled to Canada.

A third source furnished the following information on April 22, 1968:

An organizational meeting of the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC was held on April 21, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas. There were eight persons in attendance at this meeting. BRUCE DAVIS was elected Little Rock Coordinator and JUDY JOHNSON was elected as Little Rock University (LRU) Campus Coordinator. It was decided to call the chapter "LR SSOC" chapter. It was decided that the chapter would accept the four objectives of the national SSOC organization, they being campus reform, labor, the war, and the draft. It was decided the next meeting would be held at JUDY JOHNSON's house at 2121 West 14th, Little Rock, Arkansas. It was decided that, although the group would be oriented to the LRU campus, it would be open to all residents of Little Rock and it would not be necessary to be a student at LRU to join.

This third source advised on April 26, 1968, that BRUCE DAVIS had announced on April 25, 1968, that he was resigning as Coordinator of the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC and that JUDY JOHNSON would assume responsibilities as Little Rock Coordinator. DAVIS is still the contact and representative man for the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 18, 1968

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated June 18, 1968 at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8428)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-2924) (P)

SUBJECT: POCAM
CIRM

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 6/14/68 captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM, and for New York and WFO two copies each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted].

b7D

Source used to characterize LEVISON is NY-694-S* and to characterize RUSTIN NY-2359-S* and NY-4212-S*

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~Confidential~~. Enclosed LHM must be classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY-694-S*.

(4)-Bureau (3-157-8428) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529)
2-WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
6-Atlanta (1-157-2924)
(1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718)
[redacted]
(1-157-257) (ABERNATHY)
(1-100-7229) (RUTHERFORD)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
178 JUN 20 1968

AGS:sja
(14)

1-ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

157-2924-240

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 25 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2924

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Poor People's Campaign
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b7D

On June 13, 1968, a confidential source advised that shortly following

[redacted]

According

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

100-442550-

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11 - 18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

A confidential source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

~~SECRET~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2924

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17, 1968

Title	Poor People's Campaign Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Racial Matters Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018 BY: [redacted]

2:04 PM URGENT 6-14-68 LCS

TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD

WASHINGTON FIELD VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ATLANTA

b6
b7C
b7D

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN, RACIAL MATTERS.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY-C.

ON JUNE THIRTEEN LAST A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED HE UNDERSTOOD AN INDIVIDUAL BY THE LAST NAME OF [redacted] OR WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES SCLC CONTEMPLATES IN WASHINGTON, DC ON JUNE ONE NINE NEXT.

TWO COPIES TO WFO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

157-9427

5.4

F128

70 JUN 26 1968

100-442529

15 JUN 17 1968

NOT RECORDED
180 JUN 18 1968

IN ONE NINE FIVE THREE A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED BLACKWELL HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH EIGHT FOUR TWO EIGHT, ATLANTA FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN - TWO NINE TWO FOUR. SOURCES REFERRED TO ABOVE ARE [redacted] AND [redacted] RESPECTIVELY. INFORMATION FROM [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~ b7D

SOURCE ADVISED AS OF JUNE THIRTEEN LAST NO [redacted] HAD COME TO HIS ATTENTION. LHM WILL FOLLOW.

RECEIVED 2:20 PM WLM

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/13/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

100-442367-253

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
IS - SSOC
OO: ME
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
OO: NY
Bufile 100-442529

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out details concerning planned activities of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC to test several private swimming pools in the Little Rock, Ark., area. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 28 1968

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-4312)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
7 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
(1 - Little Rock Folder)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
(1 - 62-1537)
(1 - 157-1240) (BUY)
EFM/jew
(16)

b3
b7D
b7E

ENCLOSURE

57 JUL 5 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Major DON EDISON, MIG, and HAROLD DUKE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark., were the individuals who were notified of this planned activity.

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM b7D is [redacted]

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in connection with this matter and a supplemental LHM will be furnished 6/17/68 setting forth results of this activity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 13, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

A confidential source furnished the following information on June 13, 1968:

The regular weekly meeting of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held on the night of June 12, 1968, at the residence of JUDY JOHNSON, 2121 West 14th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. There were approximately fifteen persons in attendance at this meeting. It was decided at the meeting that those present would attend the regular weekly meeting of Black United Youth (BUY) on Sunday, June 16, 1968, and at the conclusion of this regular meeting they would go in mass to Spring Lake swimming facility as an integrated group to see if they would be admitted. If they are refused admittance, they will subsequently review the charter of Spring Lake in an attempt to determine if any legal redress can be had. It is further planned that arrangements will be made with the Negro leader of the band that plays on Sunday to leave the facility if they are denied admittance and stand with them outside the gate in sympathy. There are no plans for any militant type activity or picketing and this will merely be an attempt to determine if Spring Lake will admit Negroes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

RE: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

It was also decided that the charter of the Cammack Village Swimming Pool would be examined to determine if this private swimming club can be required to admit Negroes.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

The above information was furnished on June 13, 1968, to U. S. Secret Service, Military Intelligence Group, and Pulaski County Sheriff FRANK MACKEY, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Records of the U. S. District Court, Little Rock, reveal the following:

Cases LR 66-C-150 and LR 66-C-149 are civil suits filed in U. S. District Court in 1966. The first suit is styled "ROSALYN KYLES and DORIS DANIEL, Plaintiffs, vs. J. A. CULBERSON, individually and as owner, manager, and/or operator of Spring Lake, Inc. - Defendant." The second suit is styled "ROSALYN KYLES and DORIS DANIEL, Plaintiffs, vs. EUEL PAUL, JR., individually and as owner, manager, and/or operator of Lake Nixon Club - Defendant."

The complaint in the Spring Lake case was filed on July 19, 1966, as a suit in equity pursuant to Title 2 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs attempted to enter the facility on July 10, 1966, and were denied on the grounds that the facility was a private club and that they were not members and the membership was full. The complaint alleges that the real reason for nonadmittance was their race or color. The two suits mentioned above were consolidated for trial and tried by the court without a jury. On February 1, 1967, a decree was entered by U. S. District Judge J. SMITH HENLEY, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, dismissing both of the cases with prejudice at the cost of the plaintiffs. Judge HENLEY's Memorandum Opinion supporting the decree concluded that Spring Lake and Lake Nixon are not public accommodations under the meaning of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Judge HENLEY's decision in the Lake Nixon case is still on appeal before the Eighth Circuit Court. No appeal has been taken on the HENLEY decision in the Spring Lake case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 13, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated June 13, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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VIA TELETYPE
JUN 18 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WCS

415PM URGENT 6-18-68 MES

TO DIRECTOR ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE, WFO AND NEW YORK (CODE)

FROM PHILA 100-47672

CIRM; IS - C

ON THIS DATE A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT WHILE IN PHILA ON SIX SEVENTEEN SIXTY-EIGHT, HENRY WINSTON, CHAIRMAN CPUSA, STATED THAT IN THE PAST, OFFICIALS OF THE SCLC APPROACHED HIM TO FURNISH CADRE WITH ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY. AS A RESULT CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, AND JAMES JACKSON, ALL MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPUSA, WERE ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH SCLC. WINSTON ALSO STATED THAT HE WAS TO HAVE MET WITH LEADERS OF THE SCLC ON THAT NIGHT. THIS MEETING WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY, SIX EIGHTEEN SIXTY-EIGHT.

REC-69 100-447325-2571

16 JUL 2 1968

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE

THE SOURCE IS [redacted]
LHM WILL FOLLOW.

Included in summary to White House and Attorney General. Date 6/18/68

END

WA...JDR

FBI WASH DC

5 PCQUETAD 1968

TWO COPIES TO WFO

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-01-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	JUL 8 1968	2/15 - 6/18/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

8-9-01
CLASSIFIED BY NSIS-EP-60267-AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
930775

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES F. O'CONNELL

TYPED BY: efc

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 3/4/68, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The following Special Agents assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

RICHARD V. BOLAN	Congress of Racial Equality
[redacted]	Negro American Labor Council
JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Party
VINCENT J. ASCHERL	Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: None						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2572

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1 - Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM)
4 - New York (100-153735)

JUL 10 1968

REC-9
REC- 31

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~ONI~~, OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 7/16/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RUS
By	BY:

Notations

SECURITY INFO. CONCEALED

03 JUL 31 1968 | cc: NY 806900

[redacted] Workers World Party and Youth Against War and Fascism
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

b6
b7C

THOMAS J. DEVINE

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

SA ARTHUR J. GREENE reviewed the file on the Socialist Workers Party, but found no information pertinent to this report.

This report is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 CG 5824-S*	
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of HERBERT WRIGHT
NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of CARL BLOICE
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]

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NY 100-153735

NY T-7 [redacted]

NY T-8 [redacted]

NY T-9 [redacted]

NY T-10 [redacted]

NY T-11 [redacted]

NY T-12 [redacted]

NY T-13 [redacted]

NY T-14 [redacted]
(By Request)

NY T-15 [redacted]

NY T-16
Security Unit
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois
(By Requcst)

NY T-17 [redacted]

NY T-18 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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100-151987-2735

[redacted]

100-147372-1B377 (4)
-1B375 (5)
-1B376 (2)

100-147372-6221

100-147372-6221

100-147372-1B375 (6)

[redacted]

NY T-19 [redacted]

NY T-20 [redacted]

NY T-21 [redacted]

NY T-22 [redacted]

NY T-23 [redacted]

NY T-24 [redacted]

NY T-25 [redacted]

NY T-26
NY 6345-R*

NY T-27 [redacted] 100-79303-3021
Characterization of ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-28 [redacted] 100-79303-3021

NY T-30
NY 3810-S*

NY T-31 [redacted]
Characterizations of MILDRED EDELMAN, IRVING GOFF, GIL GREEN, WILLIAM PATTERSON, and RASHEED STOREY

b3
b7D
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(U)

(S)

NY 100-153735

NY T-32
NY 694-S*
Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

NY T-33 [redacted] (S) (U)
Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS b7D

NY T-34 [redacted]
Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY

NY T-35 [redacted]
Characterization of WILLIAM SCOTT

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to gather and report information regarding this matter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to: 3-108th INTC Group, NYC (RM) (RRR)
1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)(RRR)
1-Naval Investigative Service Office,NYC (RM)(RRR)

Report of: JAMES F. O'CONNELL Office: New York, New York
Date: 7/8/68

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis: Negroes in the CP,USA leadership want the CP,USA Presidential candidate to be a Negro. The Party's National Negro Commission met in May, 1968, to help prepare the rewrite of the section of the Party program on the Negro Question. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT SF called for a review of the 1959 Party resolution rejecting the slogan of self-determination for Negroes. HENRY WINSTON, SF at this meeting, said the Negro Question must be discussed under existing conditions and that he believes the slogan of self-determination does not apply to the South today. There was opposition to LIGHTFOOT's point of view. The CP,USA instructed all districts to give all-out support to the Poor People's March on Washington being sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At a meeting of the Party's SF National Executive Board in April, 1968, WILLIAM PATTERSON SF stressed the importance of achieving Negro-white unity and called for support by the Party of the Poor People's March. A "Statement on Party Building" issued in April, 1968, called for recruiting among Negroes. The Party has alerted all districts to watch for the publication of a book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" which it described as a "major Marxist contribution". (CONT'D)

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLSEPTNF
ON 8-9-01
930775

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Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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SYNOPSIS: (CONT'D)

The February, 1968 issue of "Political Affairs" was a special issue devoted to "The Battle for Black Liberation". Comments from contributors to this issue set out: GIL GREEN of the NYD CP has called for new approaches to the Negro Question, and for control of their own communities by Negroes. RASHEED STOREY also wants Negroes to run their communities and called for formation of black caucuses where Negroes can discuss their own problems. The DCA called for a work stoppage following the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. The DCA plans to hold a summer seminar for black youth. The PLP held a two day meeting in December, 1967, of militants in the black liberation struggle to launch a National Day for Black Unity in May, 1968. The "Workers World" has published articles criticizing the rulers in the United States of oppression against the Negroes. At an Executive Board meeting of the NALC, in February, 1968, it was stated that all chapters of the NALC are having trouble building membership due to black nationalist elements influence on the Negro people. GEORGE MEYERS sees great possibilities for the NALC and urged Chicago CP members to stay with the organization. The National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union is a SNCC operated project operated out of the New York Office of SNCC. CP members in CORE Chapters in the New York area identified. STANLEY LEVISON is still advising the leadership of the SCLC on matters of strategy and policy.

-P-

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Persons and organizations with subversive backgrounds not described in the body of this report are described in the Appendix.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United Sates of America (CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the CP National Office or Discussed at National Meetings

According to a leading CP official, the CP, USA is facing a major problem at the current time both locally and nationally. According to this official, Negroes in the Party, especially among the leadership, have joined together and organized as a caucus. At this point, with one exception, they all want the CP, USA candidate for the United States Presidency to be a Negro, rather than GUS HALL, the General Secretary of the CP, USA, as now planned.

Up until the present time, HENRY WINSTON, Chairman of the CP, USA, has remained neutral and the one exception is CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who wants a white man to run for President on the CP, USA ticket.

HALL has been making a tour of the United States and has been polling the CP, USA membership, white and Negro, asking for opinions on who should be the CP, USA candidate for President. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wants to change the new Party program on the Negro Question. He wants to revive the old Party slogan of self-determination.

NY T-1
May 10 - 16, 1968.

The National Negro Commission, CP, USA, met in New York City during the period May 18 and 19, 1968. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, gave a report in which he stated in part as follows:

The purpose of the meeting was to help prepare the rewrite of the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. With respect to the past position of the Party, in 1959, which stated that although the Party was changing its position in regard to the Negro people constituting a nation, it does not mean that there are no special characteristics to define this group. The 1959 resolution did not adequately define what was new in the Negro Question.

The Negro Question in the United States has three characteristics; one being that it is part of a class question; two, that it is a national question; and three, it is a race question. In developing a program, all three aspects must be considered. At the present time, all three characteristics are influencing the liberation movement in the United States.

If nations can demand independence, it is conceivable that racists can also demand it. The struggle for liberation in the United States has the form of full political, economic and social equality as does the character of the struggle for liberation in colonial countries. These demands have a large influence on the people to demand the right of self-determination. Negroes in the United States do not constitute a nation in a scientific sense but their struggle for political and economic freedom results in a desire for nationhood. This desire takes many forms such as no white direction for the freedom movement, emphasis on black power and the use of the term "black".

Concerning the problems of structural changes, the focus should be on those that can be changed within the present system and those that will come about in the advent of socialism. The Party must take a positive approach to the struggles of Negro-Americans for democracy in the United States and should identify with the struggle for community control. Local control by black people, in the name of self-determination, must be distinguished from the states rights movement. Black control of the ghetto is a democratic process and there should be a struggle for more representation of the black people by redistricting the political areas to enhance black representation.

It is possible to achieve full political economic equality or independence within the framework of capitalism. Changes in the American structure must be in the direction of guaranteeing the maximum participation of Negroes. If the black population desires a separate organization under a socialist society, it could and should be carried out. Although the Party does not advocate a separate state, it cannot ignore it or have no definite opinion about it.

At this same meeting, HERBERT APTHEKER, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, stated that the relationship of black and white in this country makes it impossible to develop any more advances without a struggle against racism. He said that the underlying root of racism is capitalism.

CARL BLOICE, 51 the Washington D.C. correspondent for "The Worker", in his speech, stated that there must be an effort made to influence the direction of the Poor People's Campaign, being conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Washington D.C., in regard to its program. He said that the Party must project itself toward the organization of the most oppressed section of the working class.

The next speaker, ROSCOE PROCTOR, 57 a member of the CP, USA, National Committee stated that the Party as an organization was not involved in the Poor People's Campaign. He indicated that this Campaign is being attacked by the white radical left and that the Party should not let this aspect go unnoticed.

HENRY WINSTON, the CP, USA National Chairman also spoke and delivered a report on the concept of the Third World. During his speech, he stated that on the concept that American Negroes constitute a colony in America, such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL sees it, it is incorrect and misleading. He said it denies the basic Marxist fact of the law of development of capitalism and has placed American imperialism in a special category. He said the Negro Question is part of America and is related to the development of this country.

WINSTON stated that the essence of the Negro struggle in America is for economic, political and social control. He said that self-determination arose when the majority of Negroes were still living on the land and were subject to agricultural boundaries. He stated, however, that

the Negro Question must be discussed under existing conditions and that it is his personal opinion that the slogan of self-determination does not apply to the South today. He added that he prefers the concept of black power and that any concept of a Third World which sees the separation of national liberation forces from their allies is a suicidal path.

It was agreed at the meeting of the National Negro Commission that a committee be set up to rewrite the sections of the draft program dealing with the Negro Question.

NY T-2
May 23, 1968.

At the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, held in the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, on May 18 and 19, 1968, WILLIAM PATTERSON told the meeting that the National Negro Commission had been gathered together at a crucial moment in American history. He said that there is an urgent need for the CP, USA to produce a program which would be of assistance to Negro-Americans seeking their rights.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the most recent action by Negro militants and a sampling of the opinion of various segments of the Negro population in the United States, had led him to believe that, once again, the Negroes were seeking to separate themselves from white America. He said that he thought the CP, USA should re-examine the position it took in the convention held prior to 1960.

In the discussion that followed, it appeared that there was a great deal of opposition to LIGHTFOOT's point of view. Most of those who spoke indicated that a return to the old policy was a violation of the CP, USA principle of Negro and white unity.

In the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting, HENRY WINSTON talked at length about minority groups making revolutionary moves throughout the world. He pointed out that Negroes are active in most of these movements and he talked specifically about various countries in Africa and Negro revolts in Cuba, Latin America and the United States. He said that these

revolutionary movements would lead to closer contact with the major socialist countries such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and a freer exchange of socialist ideas.

NY T-3
May 20, 1968.

The sources made available a document addressed to all districts, National Committee members, Heads of all Negro Work Departments and Chairmen of all Commissions, which was issued by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON for the Negro Work Department of the CP, USA. This document called for all-out support of the Poor People's March on Washington being conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It said that this march could become an instrument for "mobilizing and activizing millions against poverty".

In this document under the caption "Our Tasks", the following is stated:

"The Negro Work Department calls on all district leadership to recognize and through action acknowledge possibilities for deepening and sharpening the struggle against poverty. This can lead logically to the question of the organization of the South, of the unorganized and the unemployed. This step is not only vitally important in relation to a successful fight against poverty but in relation to every major issue before the nation.

"The logic of this step as a follow-up flows out of the association of the March with the strike of Memphis garbage workers and the unity of white-black workers in struggle.

"Correct steps in publicizing the March and its massive ramifications can help awaken the creative imagination of black and white alike.

"The people are in motion. The battle for their clarification, unification and direction is a challenge we can neither evade or avoid.

"William L. Patterson
"For Negro Work Department"

NY T-4
NY T-5
May 6, 1968

A meeting of the National Executive Board of the CP, USA and invited guests was held during the period April 11 - 13, 1968, at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City. At this meeting WILLIAM PATTERSON gave a report on the assessment of the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He stated that, although it was true that the CP, USA had basic philosophical differences with KING, at this time there is no need to call these differences to the attention of mankind. He said that, rather, the approach should be to show the common views held by KING and the CP, USA. He also claimed that KING had reached a stage where he began to think like a socialist and about socialism.

PATTERSON also stated that the CP, USA program is clear on the subject of Negro-white unity. He said this program is based on the self-interest of both black and white and that the question of unity between them must be developed in every place where the masses assemble. He said unity must be stressed in the areas of jobs, housing, health, labor and ideology. He called for joint action and intensified action to achieve Negro-white unity.

PATTERSON also referred to the fear of the terror unleashed in Negro ghettos on several occasions and said that black communists must talk to black youth and point out to them the manner in which the course of looting and burning leads to tactics of the white power structure to divide and rule the Negro masses.

PATTERSON called for the Party to intensify its work to guarantee that the Poor People's March on Washington goes on. He said that this intensified work by the Party must be conducted in trade unions, in churches and on radio and on television. He stated that this march must succeed and noted that heavy pressure had been brought to bear on the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to call it off.

In conclusion, PATTERSON described the class character of racism and placed the responsibility for it on the ruling classes. He urged that the conclusions and recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders be implemented.

At this meeting HENRY WINSTON indicated his agreement with the report given by PATTERSON. He also stated that the Party must struggle to see that the Poor Peoples March on Washington is carried on. He agreed with PATTERSON that the main question at the present time is Negro - white unity. He added that the Party cannot lay claim to a scientific analysis of racism as it talks of racism in general without identifying it as the ideology of the ruling class. He urged the Party to define the meaning of the black liberation movement and emphasized that there is a new stage in the struggle for civil rights. He said it is now a fight for the central demands of the people and their economic needs. He urged the establishment of a committee to draft demands for the coming mass struggle.

GUS HALL delivered a report at this meeting on the electoral situation in which he stated that the country is now in a crisis which crisis is fed by two causes, one of them being that of the Jim Crow System. In commenting on the manner in which they could influence the electoral scene, he stated that the issues included the subject of civil rights, the election of more Negroes to Congress and the implementing of the conclusions of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders.

At this meeting, motions were made and passed to approve of the publication of WILLIAM PATTERSON's report, with editing, and to approve the report of GUS HALL.

NY T-1
April 15 - 17, 1968.

The source furnished a copy of a "Statement on Party Building" furnished by the National Organization Department, CP, USA, to all districts and National Committee members under date of April 8, 1968. This statement, which called for a recruiting goal of 2,000 new members by the time of the holding of the 19th National Convention of the Party, stated that the first area of concentration should be among workers in industries such as automobiles, steel and transportation. It set forth that secondly, emphasis must be placed on recruiting among Negro people. It claimed that this need arose not only from the central importance on the Negro freedom movement, but also from the special contribution of the Party and its Marxist - Leninist approach to the struggles of oppressed minorities, especially the Negro people. It said that, thirdly, emphasis must be placed on Party building among youth, particularly Negro youth.

The statement claimed that the struggles of Negroes have brought many of them to the stage where they seek the illumination which Marxism - Leninism offers, and where they can be won to the party.

NY T-6
April 11, 1968.

The source made available a communication from HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the CP, USA dated April 3, 1968, and furnished to all districts which concerned a new book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT entitled "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation". This communication stated as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

"The purpose of this letter is to announce the forthcoming appearance of the book From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation written by Claude Lightfoot.

"This major work will be off the press by the end of May. This book is a major Marxist contribution on the present period and will be of invaluable help in the fight against racism in general and for the unity of black and white in the struggle against Negro oppression.

"The book will appear at the beginning of summer and must become a major ideological weapon which is brought not only to the Party but to all activists in the Peace, Labor, Negro and Youth movements.

"This book has been long awaited and the spontaneous reaction to it has been most heartwarming. An example is the fact that the New York State organization is undertaking to distribute some 1500 copies of the book and Illinois, 1000. The initial printing will be some 10,000.

"To fulfill and overfulfill such a quota will necessitate the development of a massive ideological campaign to put it across.

"We therefore wish to call to the attention of all leaderships this event which has such enormous importance for the struggle for the rights of the Negro people which is the pivot of the struggle for democracy and peace in the country...."

NY T-7
April 15, 1968.

Source made available a copy of a news release dated March 1, 1968 which contained a statement from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON on the "Report of National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders". The statement by LIGHTFOOT and PATTERSON said that this report should be welcomed as the beginning of an understanding of the real causes "of the genocidal attacks upon the Negro people". It called for the committee's recommendations to be made the property of the rank and file of labor and the people. It also called for transferring the money spent on war to a program for the complete elimination of slum ghetto life.

NY T-7
March 5, 1968.

"The Worker", March 5, 1968, contained an editorial "A Call to White Americans" which concerned itself with the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. The editorial notes that because of the reaction of the President and Congress to the report, only unified mass pressures by Negro and white Americans can make the recommendations of the commission a reality. It states that money is available to carry out these recommendations but that it is being squandered on the Vietnam war "an immoral and illegal aggression".

The editorial states further that, "It is clear from all this that the proposals of the national commission will not become reality, unless the people act. They will have to force President Johnson and Congress to carry out the mandate indicated by the report, by political action, by demonstrations, by marches to their Congressmen, to state capitals, to Washington". It adds that the basic responsibility rests with white Americans.

2. Plans and Strategy Revealed in Party Publications

"Political Affairs", February, 1968, is described as a special issue devoted to "The Battle for Black Liberation". Among the contributors to this special issue was GUS HALL who contributed an article "Strategy and Tactics in New Stage of Struggle". In this article he made the following comments:

The struggle for Negro has reached a new stage which can be described as a rebellion against Tokenism. The new level is becoming a demand for elimination of the system that created inequality in jobs, housing and other conditions. The new level of struggle requires the development of a corresponding set of tactics, alliances and political and ideological foundations. "The relevance of our Party to these struggles will be measured by our contribution to the solution of the problems on this new level".

The capitalist corporate structure still holds to the system of discrimination against Negroes.

Concerning present nationalistic trends, the Party must determine the direction it wants these trends to develop. The Party must be sensitive to the trends and know in what direction it wants to influence their movement. The Party must agree on the direction in order to determine its position on such questions as alliances i.e. alliances mainly with liberals, the middle class, or with the working class and working poor.

The key to victory, the main problem, the main challenge of the Party, is the task of winning greater numbers of white Americans to the struggle for Negro freedom, the task of eradicating the influence of racism among white Americans. "The winning of this struggle is key to Negro-white unity. We can achieve such unity only to the extent that we accomplish this task". However, the Party, despite its contributions, has too few "experts" on this phase of the struggle. The failure to be an expert on winning white Americans to the struggle against discrimination is a serious weakness. White Communists, especially, must be experts on this aspect. Another weakness is that the Party has very little literature on this subject.

The extent of influence of white chauvinism in the Party's ranks must be measured by the Party's effectiveness in the struggle against racism by white Americans. The idea that white Americans cannot be won to the struggle for Negro freedom must be rejected. The arguments that racism is "sinful" or anti-democratic are not sufficient to win broader sections of the American people to the battle against racism; more is needed. It is necessary to explain the class roots of ideology. In the United States racism has its roots in capitalism. "It is an instrument of exploitation, of class rule." An understanding of the roots of racism is necessary to the development of class-consciousness among workers.

The mutual and paralled self-interests of Negro and white constitute the key instrument of leverage in the fight against racism. "We can play our role as a Party or as individuals only if we become experts in its use." This leverage must be used in areas such as the struggle for democracy or the struggle for peace. The Party is not expert in showing that racism is used by anti-democratic forces. In the struggle for peace and the struggle

against United States imperialism, the Party should become experts in convincing white peace workers that, in order to win the struggle against the war policy, they must join the struggle for Negro freedom.

The Party must become experts in exposing the class roots of racism. The most solid base in this struggle against racism is working-class consciousness. White workers will understand if they can be shown that racism is a weapon in the interests of the ruling class. The elimination of the inequality of the economic status for Negroes is a basic test for all struggles for freedom. All struggles must contribute to eliminating this gap. "We Communists must become experts in winning the support of white Americans to wipe out the economic inequality in all spheres of activity."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also contributed an article to this special issue of "Political Affairs" entitled "Path to Black Liberation Under Capitalism". In this article he comments in part as follows:

A new feature of the Negro freedom movement is a growing recognition that capitalism is the source of black oppression. However, the Negro freedom movement cannot accept the viewpoint of some who claim that no substantial changes in the status of Negroes are possible under capitalism. The struggle of the Negro people today in the United States is a democratic struggle and it is possible to change their status short of socialism. There are some things which the Negro can achieve under capitalism but others will have to wait for a socialist solution.

What is needed in the immediate future is a program or programs that will unite the problems of all Americans with the special problems of Negroes. The problems of today require a challenge of the controls of big business over the direction of government. There must be a powerful coalition directed against monopoly capital. There must be programs to fight poverty. The Communist Party, several years ago, presented a program which involved the spending of over $150 billion in the next ten years. In order to overcome the problems of the

ghetto, such as housing, employment, health and education, intervention of government at all levels is fundamental, especially massive federal intervention. However mass struggle can win changes in the ghetto even without aid.

The main problem of the ghetto is income. The Negro there is exploited and the central problem in this exploitation is wages. Therefore, there must be a fight to raise wages of Negro workers. However, unless there are changes within the labor movement making it a more effective instrument of struggle for the interests of the working class, no meaningful changes for the Negro will occur. To change the low wages paid Negroes there must be a struggle to organize the unorganized, black and white, and a struggle to upgrade Negro workers within the unions.

The labor movement is potentially the common peoples most powerful weapon and if it is not living up to its responsibilities it must be made to do so. Discrimination within the unions must also be combatted.

The most urgent problem is that of Negro youth because many of them are succumbing to despair and hopelessness creating great problems in the ghetto. What is needed is for the Federal government to set up a job-training and placement program for a half million Negro youth across the country.

The political arena is a key area of struggle but the problems of the American society including civil rights cannot be resolved by the masses in the context of the two-party system as it now exists. The democratic masses will have to eventually form a new people's party which will be capable of making basic reforms within the framework of the capitalist system. The Negro people are giving an example of an approach to the problem. The concept of black power means the right of the Negro people to share in the power structure of this country and the struggle for Negro representation both within and without the two-party system is an important step toward the formation of a new political party.

A rise in Negro representation, in Negroes sharing power, is in the national interest. The slogan of "Black Power" can have a positive effect in accelerating greater political independence by all segments of the populace, within and without the two-party system. The forming of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party are important steps toward a realignment of political forces. There, two parties are playing an important role in moving the Negro masses into an independent position outside the Democratic and Republican parties. However the struggle must also be waged within the two major parties. A successful policy must have struggle within and without the major political parties.

The issues before the country require a radical solution, and toward this end, the need for a new people's party, a more radical party, will become obvious. A party such as this is a prerequisite to any basic change of foreign policy and a reconstruction of the country's economic and social life. It is also a condition for making radical changes in the position of Negroes in society. Any government based on a new people's party must be anti-monopoly in its policy and be prepared to curb the power of big business. Negroes can gain in political representation but will never be free and equal without a new system which restricts monopoly rule and does away with capitalism.

In the age of monopoly capital, the Negro will not be able to acquire enough capital to have a major voice in economic affairs. The only way Negroes can acquire a voice in economic policies is for the working class to take power and nationalize the major industries. Under socialism, where the government controls the whole economy, black power at the polls will influence the Negro's position in all aspects of life. In this context of political power black people can gain the power to protect their freedom and make black power a reality.

CARL BLOICE, in his article in the February, 1968 issue of "Political Affairs" entitled "The Status of Black Liberation" comments in part as follows:

Concerning the national aspect of the Negro Question, there is a strong trend in the black community today which has been characterized as "nationalist". Discrimination and segregation are not the only reasons for the national aspect of the struggle for black liberation. This national aspect "lies in the common history, common oppression and common destiny of black people". Black people realize that their situation requires that they move together as a group which granting of civil rights cannot guarantee.

The concept of equal rights and equal citizenship is a bourgeois concept. The winning of "bourgeois democratic norms" is important. The mistake made in the past was to regard the struggle for equal rights not only as an important part of the struggle for liberation but as the final resolution of the question. The granting of full citizenship is not an indication of the end of national oppression.

The confusion that exists today on the Negro liberation movement is a result of reducing the national aspects of the Negro Question to one of "rights" and "equal citizenship". Congress cannot make the question of equal citizenship much clearer by passing more laws. The question is "What then beyond 'equal rights' and 'equal citizenship'?"

The large movement of Negroes into an urban working-class status has only worsened their condition. The condition of life in the ghetto has led many black leaders to claim that the basic question before Negroes is that of survival. The most important task before the progressive forces is to prevent Negroes from being locked out of the nation's economy and to open the economic life of the country to them.

The question of power is inherent in the Negro struggle for survival and advancement. Negroes can wield strength only slightly from their ability to sell or withhold their labor power and have only limited strength as a political force. However, taken all together, Negro strength as farmers, buyers, workers, voters and businessmen, can be great.

Their concentration in urban centers adds to this. "'Black Power' is an attempt to marshal all their resources to meet a critical situation. It has also meant the psychological mobilization of black masses through the reassertion of the essential national aspect of the question". Black power adds to the struggle of the Negro people because it"sweeps aside the reformism of token advancement" and "demands that the nation deal with black people as a group. Black power is not "a separatist slogan" but wants "to share national weight and decision making".

The answer to keeping the liberation movement on the correct path is to see that its leadership is passed on to members of the working class. Today, the demands of Negroes are closer to class demands and their fulfillment will require some basic changes in the power structure.

The Party's role is that of the vanguard. This means the ability to advance programs and goals that unite the working class and all anti-monopoly forces. The Party must show the way to revolutionary struggle and to the advantages of socialism. There must be a meaningful Communist program of "Reconstruction proportions". There must be a new unity built; one built upon people of the same class in common struggle for common aims. "The key to laying the groundwork for future united struggle is work among the lowest strata of the working class...."

"The Worker", April 14, 1968, contained an editorial on the aftermath of MARTIN LUTHER KING's assassination. It noted that the power of which KING was an expression prevailed in death as in life and that this power is the power of black and white unity. It said that this unity must be strengthened to resist all attacks by racists and the enemies of the black people. The main enemy is identified as the ruling class or big business whose agents are in places such as the White House, Congress, and parts of the labor movement. It stated that this enemy can be defeated by black and white unity and that the labor movement must be the force to unite the nation for acheiving black freedom, ending poverty and acheiving peace.

It called for the money being spent in Vietnam to be used to provide jobs, homes, education and training for black people and poor whites. It said that all job discrimination by unions and employees must be done away with as well as discrimination in housing and social institutions of unions. It insisted that only firm unity of black and white will succeed in overcoming any resistance.

"The Worker", April 16, 1968, in its editorial, page 2, column 3, commented on the tributes and pledges paid to MARTIN LUTHER KING and his work, by labor unions and union leaders. It said that the time for such tributes and pledges had run out and that the main issue now is to look closely at what so many of the unions have pledged to do and then follow through on them.

It noted that KING hoped to develop a higher stage in the alliance of labor and the Negro people and that Memphis was to be an example of how an entire Negro community in a large Southern city could unite with the labor movement.

in support of low-paid Negro workers. It said KING had hoped by such examples to encourage labor to undertake again a sweeping organizing movement especially in the South.

It noted that what should be done is to see that the pledges made are fulfilled. The atmosphere in the country is more favorable than ever for progress to be made in the fight against poverty and racism. The editorial continued that every labor organization must place the issues on its agenda as a matter of urgency because only performance not promises will count.

3. Plans and Strategy Revealed at Lower Level Party Meetings

At a New York District CP Committee meeting held on April 20, 1968 at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, GIL GREEN was one of the speakers. In his speech, he stressed the following points:

1. Party people should work among white people to explain Negro problems.

2. The Party must put out new approaches to the Negro problem.

3. The Party does not support a rebellion or guerrilla war in the ghettos.

4. The Negroes and other minorities must control their communities.

5. The race issue must be brought into the peace movement.

6. The Party must make headway with the Poor People's March.

At this same meeting, RASHEED STOREY was one of the speakers and covered the following points:

1. There are great contradications in the Negro ghettos and a revolutionary spirit exists there.

2. The concept of community control is important and the Party should push for this.

3. The policies of the RAP BROWNs have to be exposed. BROWN preaches anarchy which will not help Negroes. The Party has to expose this and Negroes should go to the polls and vote instead of burning.

4. Party publications must take on the STOKELY CARMICHAELs and the RAP BROWNs who have to be attacked and exposed.

NY T-8
April 24, 1968.

At the New York District CP Committee meeting held on April 20, 1968 in the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, GIL GREEN delivered the first report. He talked about the Poor People's March on Washington D.C. and said that the Party intended to put a great deal of effort into it and that he, personally, expects a lot of results. He called for those present to have each peace candidate make statements about the Poor People's March and said that Party people must put an end to white chauvinism in the CP.

GREEN also stated that the Party must participate fully in the coming elections especially through the Peace and Freedom Party, which he said is committed to support black people in the United States. He also stated that the Party wants black people to rebuild the ghetto.

The next speaker was RASHEED STOREY who stated that the Negro people's movement must be supported by the Party as well as the poor people's movement. He said that this must be done by CP members through labor unions and through their community groups. STOREY wants Negroes to run their own communities which includes having only Negroes as policemen in those areas.

NY T-9
April 22, 1968.

On April 7, 1968, a black caucus organized by RASHEED STOREY from the New York State CP Headquarters was held in Buffalo, New York. It was mentioned that the CP was running black caucuses in different parts of the country in order for people to iron out their difficulties.

RASHEED STOREY, who gave the principal speech, stated that the purpose of the black caucus was for Negro people who must solve their own problems by getting together for discussions. He claimed that it did no good to work with or for white people in connection with problems peculiar to black people. He said that black caucuses should be set up in trade unions and throughout the community by and with black people. He stated that it would be up to black people to decide who will represent them and why.

STOREY further stated that there should be black caucuses set up for political campaigns and also to put pressure on the Board of Education to insist that Negro children are properly educated. STOREY indicated that rioting was not the correct way for the Negro to solve his problem and said that when black caucuses are held it should be pointed out that the enemy are the capitalists who control the money and the industry of the white power structure.

NY T- 9
April 10, 1968.

A New York District CP Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City on February 17, 1968. RASHEED STOREY did not attend this meeting because he was conducting a communist black caucus in Brooklyn, New York, which most of the Negro members of the District Committee were attending.

The main report was given by GIL GREEN and in his speech he stated that the CP members should fight for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and should take part in the demonstrations for the three Negroes who had been killed in Orangeburg, South Carolina. GREEN also stated that the comrades should participate in black caucuses and should be prepared for a "long hot summer" which he said would hit many cities in the United States.

GREEN also called for support of the black militants and urged the members of the District Committee to inform Negro comrades, and all Negroes who need work, to get jobs on public housing projects such as the New State Office Building being erected in New York City.

NY T-9
February 23, 1968.

A meeting of the Upper West Side CP Youth Club was held on February 11, 1968 at 711 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. MILDRED EDLEMAN visited this meeting to describe the current "Harlem Concentration Project" being undertaken by the New York District CP, and urged the club to support the project.

The "Harlem Project" is aimed at the proposed construction of a New State Office Building in Harlem and demands are being raised that residents of Harlem be employed at the project. EDLEMAN admitted that the main interest of the CP in the project was to rebuild its strength in Harlem. The first phase of the CP drive is the distribution of at least 35,000 leaflets in Harlem which is aimed at both Negro and Puerto Rican minorities. Following this distribution, a coalition will be organized of groups, including the CP, which hopes to maintain influence and control of its direction.

NY T-10
February 15, 1968.

4. PLANS AND STRATEGY OF THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS

The New York Times issue of March 5, 1968, carried an article captioned "700 Pickets Chant 'Muhammad Ali Is Champion'". According to the article, 700 people demonstrated outside of the new Madison Square Garden in New York City in support of Ali, the deposed heavyweight boxing champion, while another heavyweight fight was in process in the Garden.

According to the article, the DCA, on March 4, 1968, held a news conference advising they would sponsor the rally. The article stated the pickets carried signs reading "Racism Must Go" and "Stop The War Against Black Americans".

A letter was received from DCA headquarters on the stationery of the DCA advising of the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING and steps to be taken to "rebuff racism" in America. The letter urged the following steps for "A Call To Action": "1. All schools must be closed Monday. 2. All shops and work places must be shut down Monday. 3. America must be closed up Monday to demonstrate an outraged counter-attack against racist oppression in America. 4. Dr. KING's Poor People's Campaign must be built into the most massive action against racism that America has ever seen. 5. People must be preparedto mobilize in Memphis, Tennessee to force a victory for Memphis' Sanitation workers."

NY T-6
April 4, 1968

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the DCA was held in New York City, March 31, 1968. During this meeting it was stated that the DCA plans to have a summer seminar for black youth, at which time they would be taught Marxist fundamentals.

NY T-10
April 8, 1968

A DCA leaflet was received on March 15, 1968 announcing that Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER would give lectures on April 5, 12, 19, 1968 at DCA headquarters, on the following topics: "Black Nationalism, Black Unity and Black-White Unity; Black Liberation, Pan-Africanism and Internationalism; Black Libertation and the Struggle For Socialism".

NY T-11
March 15, 1968

A DCA leaflet announcing a rally against racism for April 26, 1968 at City Hall, New York City, was obtained.

NY T-12
April 23, 1968

JFO:jmm
1.
NY 100-153735

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

On September 24, 1967, a PLP Trade Union Club meeting was held at 4015 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

At this meeting a report on "Black Liberation" was given which had been given by BILL EPTON to the PLP National Committee.

EPTON's report stated that the Negro rebellions during the summer could not last more than a few days each because there was basicly no real Marxist-Leninist leadership and a lack of political organization. While the PLP did actually support the rebellions in Detroit, Newark, New York and others, its role was too minor to really prolong the revolts. The PLP has to build a much bigger base among the black people in order to be able to play a better role in future rebellions.

In his report EPTON claimed that politics is primary, military tactics is secondary and without proper Marxist-Leninist political guidance, no revolt could be successful.

EPTON claimed that the PLP has criticized STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN because they dwell too much on military aspects of revolution and don't teach enough on politics. He stated the PLP needs to concentrate on developing left-center forces in the class struggle.

In EPTON's report he stated that the 13-18 year old group is the most vocal and seems to comprise the majority in the revolts, but actually the great majority of the combatants are in the 21-35 year old group.

EPTON claimed that the only really revolutionary black leader he has known was MALCOLM X, but STOKELY CARMICHAEL shows some promise of developing into a revolutionary black leader.

NY T-13
September 29, 1967

JFO:jmm
2.
NY 100-153735

An article which appeared in the "Daily News", the St. Thomas Virgin Islands daily newspaper dated November 16, 1967, stated that a racist pamphlet had recently been circulated in St. Thomas. Contact with the "Daily News" Publisher, ARIEL MELCHIOR Sr. revealed that this pamphlet was obtained by one of his staff on the main street of St. Thomas from an unknown person. MELCHIOR had no description of this unknown person except that he was a male Negro.

This pamphlet that was distributed was entitled "The Plot Against Black America" which shows that it was published by the Harlem Branch of the PLP.

The pamphlet also said further that it was the first in a series of pamphlets to be published on the subject. Subsequent pamphlets will expose the role being played by so-called "respectible" black leaders in delivering the black masses into the hands of the enemy. Another volume will be a comprehensive study of the role being played by the American press in the plot against black Americans. The fourth volume will contain a close study of black rebellions and the lessons to be drawn from them.

Source furnished a special two page issue of "Challenge" captioned "United States Rulers Want Harlem Drugged", which shows that it was to be issued free. The source advised that BILL EPTON had ordered 5,000 copies of this special issue.

NY T-14
November 27, 1967

This special issue sets forth in part that "the sale and availability of drugs in the black community is always increased to head off the rising political consciousness and militancy of the Afro-American people. In the early and mid 50's with the emergence of the civil rights movement, the ruling class began to introduce marijuana, cocaine, and heroin into the black community. As the movement advanced more drugs were sent into the ghettos. This has reached a point today where the government with very little 'cover' is bringing dope directly to the black youth and even paying for it...

JFO:jmm
3.
NY 100-153735

"So United States imperialism is ready and willing to drug any section of the population that is potentially rebellious...

"In order for the ruling class and its gangster apparatus to distribute the drugs and sell it to the poor unemployed ghetto dwellers and youngsters, they must provide the people with money to get started and free time to hustle. They accomplish this in three ways:

1. Welfare payments
2. Anti-poverty agencies
3. Lowering the price of drugs...

"We can't depend on the cops or the phony politicians because they take bribes to see that the drug traffic goes on with the minimum amount of static. If it is to be done, we must do it ourselves. Join in the fight."

A source advised that the Chicago Area Draft Resistors had held a meeting at the University of Chicago on November 29, 1967, and a greater part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of an unnamed all Negro organization that was being formed from slum residents to protest the Vietnam War and slum conditions in the United States.

NY T-15
November 30, 1967

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated November, 1967, which had been sent out over the signature of BILL EPTON announcing a proposal for a two day conference, December 2-3, 1967, with representatives from key areas of the United States to draft a plan of activity to protest the war in Vietnam and slum conditions in the United States.

JFO:jmm
4.
NY 100-153735

Enclosed with EPTON's letter was a five page draft plan for activity and a general outline of aims and purposes which was as follows:

"1. PURPOSE:

To unify, nationally, the various Anti-Draft Unions around the country and to give help in starting new ones in cities where they do not exist.

"To have a united effort on May 19th to launch organizing drives in the Black communities, among Black workers and among Black students against the racist and genocidal war being waged against the Vietnamese people. And to also organize against the slum conditions we are forced to live under (poor housing, unemployment, inferior schools, police brutality, etc.).

"The reason May 19th was chosen is because it is Malcolm X's birthday and it should symbolize our resistance to our oppression and our determination to fight back. It is also our feeling that this day can be accepted by the broadest sections of the Afro-American population.

"We should begin immediately organizing among Black people to oppose the war in Vietnam. The May 19th mobilization will be just a day for national united action, and the work is not to stop them but should be used to dramatize our opposition and tie it to the struggle for our own national liberation here in the United States. We should also come up with a meaningful program and set of demands that will be useful as we go into the 'long, hot summer'.

"On May 19th a demonstration should be held on as many Black campuses as possible with the view of marching into the Black communities and joining in with the people who live in the ghettos. These demonstrations and rallies should be flexible so that the local decisions will be based on the objective conditions. Black students who are on predominately white campuses should help in plants and factories.

"Rallies and demonstrations should be held in the Black communities. We should try to involve as many Black workers as possible. In all cases we should make the connections between the war waged against the Vietnamese people and the war being waged against us.

"Workers can be asked to participate either in the community or in some manner in their shop or factory.

"Each city, community or school is to organize their own activity and raise their own funds. For certain bulk printing, etc. we can discuss at the meeting. The activities, we suggest, should be around the following issues:

"IN THE COMMUNITIES:

"1. Where there are armed forces recruiting stations in the Black communities organize to 'drive them out', (pickets, demonstrations, leaflets, prevent Black youth from going in, etc).

"2. Organize buildings against slumlords and against the war. Apartment buildings and blocks should be organized to protect young men of draft age and do not allow them to be drafted. In one area when a young man received his draft notice his mother organized a group of mothers and went to the draft board with him and told the board that they weren't going to allow them to take him. That if they wanted him they had to take or jail all of them (the mothers). The draft board let this young man go and didn't bother him any more. This is the kind of a action that can be organized in every apartment building, block and community.

"3. These same forms of organization can be used against the slumlords, the racist educational system, to demand jobs and all these other issues that we are faced with as Black people.

"The major emphasis should be on getting as many people in the community involved as possible. This means that we must not be 'sectarian'. (This means that we will only talk to those people who agree with us and have 'naturals', etc.) We must remember that the overwhelming majority of the Black women wear wigs or straighten their hair. This does not mean that they are not militant or cannot become militant. We must make a conscious effort to reach everyone.

"We must also remember that the most famous picture that came out of Watts during their rebellion was the picture of a brother with a 'rag' around his 'gas' jib and these brothers were taking care of business!

"So, in our approach we should be directing our energies to the largest section of our communities, and we should try to involve housewives, workers, high school students, the unemployed, everyone that will support our position!

"IN THE BLACK COLLEGES:

"The major emphasis should be on making the campuses another center for Black liberation struggles around these major issues.

"1. Drive the R.O.T.C. off of the campuses.

"2. Make up new curriculums that would include the teaching of Afro-American and African history. Curriculum that would include courses on Vietnam and why racist southern states want to help Black youth get a degree to 'teach'other Black youth.

"3. More control over the curriculum and less emphasis on 'athletics' and training students to perpetrate the suppression of Afro-American people.

"4. Get involved in the struggles in the community around community issues and with Black workers.

"5. When one school is in struggle there should be sympathy demonstrations.

"AMONG BLACK WORKERS:

"Even though there is widespread unemployment among Afro-American people if we were to examine the factswe find that the majority of Black people work at a job for a living. Also, that over 1.5 million are in a trade union. This is a tremendous source of strength that we have that we have failed to reach or utilize in the past.

"For example, at the Newark Black Power Conference, at the Chicago New Politics Convention and at the October 21st Anti-War demonstration in Washington, D.C., the numbers of Black factory workers, laborors, etc. could be counted on one hand. Yet, every 'militant' knew just about everyone else at these meetings. Obviously, many of us have been talking to each other for the last few years and we have failed to reach the most important section among our people--the Black workers!

"In addition, Black workers also live in the ghettos and would surely be an asset to our struggle. This should be one of the main areas of our concentration:

"1. Pass out leaflets in front of plant gates calling for the organizing of caucuses in the shops against the war and to fight in the shops, factories and in the union around local issues that affect the workers.

"2. Wherever we know someone who works in a shop we should encourage them to organize unions where none exist. Where unions do exist and the leadership is corrupt, caucuses should be organized and rank-and-file committees set up around the local issues.

"3. Get anti-Vietnam war resolutions passed at local union meetings.

"4. In most shops and unions Black workers are discriminated against and have very few, if any, avenues open to them to solve their grievances. In these cases the Black workers should get together, organize themselves and fight as a unit against the bosses to solve their grievances.

"These are just some of the ideas that we have discussed here in New York. By all means the subject is not exhausted and there are many more ideas and plans that should be discussed and put into practice. We hope that this draft mobilization plan will be studied and discussed so that when we get together we will be able to make the maximum contribution.

"The meeting on Saturday, December 2nd will start at 11:00 a.m. at the headquarters of the Harlem Progressive Labor Party, 336 Lenox Avenue (127th Street), New York, New York 10027."

NY T-16
November, 1967

The January, 1968 issue of "Challenge" page one, columns two and three, carried an article captioned "Black Militants Plan Action, May 19, MALCOLM's Birthday".

This article read as follows:

"Militants active in the Black liberation struggle gathered in Harlem last month for a two-day conference and planning session to launch a National Day for Black Unity. May 18th and 19th of 1968 were chosen for action so that Black Unity Day would fall on the birthday (May 19) of Malcolm X, revolutionary nationalist leader.

JFO:jmm
9.
NY 100-153735

"Those at the conference represented student organizations, community organizations and workers from, generally, three main areas of the country—Midwest, the East coast and a delegate from the west coast. This was a working meeting with the general plans adopted unanimously.

"THE TONE OF THE CONFERENCE was set by the keynote speech made by Bill Epton, Progressive Labor Party vice-chairman, who said in part:'...the most obvious conflict and contradiction is that which lines up U.S. imperialism and its government against the Afro-American people. This contradiction is of such a magnitude and of such importance that its resolution lies in the destruction of U.S. imperialism as a system! Not only can it not be resolved gradually, without disturbing capitalism, but it is so intense and profound that, in the final analysis, our fight will play a major role—if not the major role—in the destruction of the entire system of exploitation of man by man.

'Given this world-wide system of U.S. imperialism and the fight back being waged on many fronts—the key front being Vietnam—we have to ask ourselves: how do we fit into the struggle and where can we best make our mark? How can we best line up with our Vietnamese brothers, defending and supporting their brave fight against our enemy? How can we best aid the African liberation movements that have taken up arms against their local tyrants who front for U.S. imperialism? And how can we best support and display our solidarity with our brothers and sisters south of the Rio Grande who are waging valiant wars for their national liberation?...

"The primary internal contradiction in the U.S. is between capitalism and the overwhelming majority of the American people. And the leading force within that contradiction today is the conflict between capitalism and the Afro-American people! We are centered in the heart of the industrial complex of this country, and if this complex is ever threatened with a halt, U.S. imperialism will be seriously weakened.

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NY 100-153735

'NOW, HOW DO WE, AS MILITANTS and revolutionaries, fit into this picture? First of all, we must agree that in order to bring this system down we must arouse and involve the MASSES of the people. We cannot make any serious assaults against this system and its institutions unless we have a mass movement among the Black people.

'A true revolution has never been and can never be an act by a small group of saviors. It must have the support of the vast majority of the people. That means we must go among the people and be a part of their everyday struggles and look for opportunities to raise their political consiousness while struggling. There must be no struggle too small or too large for us to undertake. We must not write off any segment of our people except out-and-out enemies and traitors because, I am convinced, with the proper leadership the overwhelming majority of the Black people can be won to a revolutionary position.

'THE BLACK PEOPLE ARE WORKERS, in spite of the high rate of unemployment among them. If we agree on this, then we have to work out tactics and strategy on how to work among our people, organize them and raise their political consciousness, and build our bases among them. Experience has shown that they will not be effectively organized in the community or from the outside. The work must be done from within! It must be done in the factories and shops and plants!'

"The two-day conference worked out general plans for a widespread work stoppage on Friday, May 18th, along with the closing of schools in the Black communities. In addition rallies and demonstrations will be held all over the country in the Black communities against the war in Vietnam and in support of Black liberation. Key in all organizing leading up to the National Day for Black Unity is the concentration of local issues for struggle after the 18th and 19th. This should not be a one-shot affair.

"The conference set up a steering committee to write and issue the National Call."

Source advised that on September 10, 1967, several teachers from the United Federation of Teachers in New York City who are friendly to the PLP met to talk over the possibility of starting a PLP Freedom School.

The source also furnished a copy of a leaflet which had been distributed on the upper west side of New York City.

This leaflet read in part as follows:

"Join the Freedom Schools. Don't attend racist Board of Education schools. Stay out until community demands are met.

"Bring your children to Amsterdam Avenue and 100th Street this morning at 8:15 a.m. From there they will be conducted to classrooms donated to us. We will teach Afro-American history, Latin-American history and some classes may even be held in Spanish.

"Use the teachers strike to boycott for better schools, smaller classes and more teachers."

NY T-17
September 15, 1967

Source advised that an unknown Japanese girl had ordered 3,000 copies of a leaflet printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 East Broadway, New York City, which was charged to the PLP account.

This leaflet was captioned "Parents Bring Your Children To The First Community Freedom School" and set forth that it was issued by the West Side Teachers Committee.

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NY 100-153735

This leaflet which is printed in both English and Spanish set forth that "Children will be taught by licensed teachers, run by neighborhood people.

"We are union teachers who reject the racist policies of the Board of Education and who reject the union's position on the 'disruptive child'. These children belong in the classrooms not in the streets. Unite with interested teachers."

NY T-14
September 26, 1967

Source advised that VIRGINIA WEINBURG from the PLP had ordered 5,000 copies of a leaflet captioned "First Community Freedom School Bulletin" printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 50 East Broadway, New York City.

NY T-14
October 9, 1967

At a PLP District 65 Club meeting held on September 17, 1967, it was reported that the PLP had been able to carry out the forming, along with other black elements, what has been termed "Freedom Schools" of teachers and others to go into the neighborhood and teach pupils in the face of a strike.

NY T-18
October 4, 1967

2. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) AND YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)

The January 4, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "War on Black America Escalated". The article states that "As it escalated the undeclared war in Vietnam, the United States ruling class was also escalating its undeclared war against the Black people of the U.S. Methods varied from city to city. In New Haven, Connecticut, it was arrests of Black militants and the charging of them with another police

concocted 'bomb plot'. In Miami, Florida, it was a 'get tough' police policy with shotguns and police dogs directed against Black youth. In Chicago, it was a call for more cops to 'combat crime'. In Nashville, Tennessee, it was a grand jury advising 'citizens' (white) to form vigilante groups." The article concludes, "with clubs, shotguns, spray, police dogs and with 'bomb plots', the excalation of the undeclared war against Black American was on its way".

The February 2, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "New? - Same Old Racist Knife Cut Black Mans Heart Out". The article states that Doctor Philip Blaiberg of South Africa, a white man, got a heart from donor Clive Haupt, a colored man. The article says "This is nothing new, Black people have been getting their hearts cut out for centuries, and they have been giving their hearts to the white ruling class for nearly as long. They have died by the thousands and millions while doing so. For them, however, as for most of the worlds oppressed billions, the main problem is not to get some body else's heart, but to stop producing for somebody else's pocket-book".

The March 1, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Govt. Launches Massive Attack on Black Liberation Leaders". The article refers to the arrest of 16 members of the Black Panther Party in Berkely, California in February, 1968, and the arrest in New York City of Herman Ferguson, a Negro school teacher accused of taking part in a plot to murder moderate Negro leaders. The article states that these people are guilty only of fighting for Black freedom while the murderers of Black people go uncaught and unhung.

The March 15, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Picket Prison to Protest Ram Frame-ups". The article states that on March 6, 1968, members of YAWF held a picket demonstration outside Queens House of Detention, Queens, New York City, where Afro-Americans have been held on charges of a conspiracy to kill moderate Negro leaders. According to the article, signs were carried by the pickets calling for the release of those arrested.

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14.
NY 100-153735

The April 11, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Govt. Uses Mourn-In as Ploy to Divert Mass Rebellion". The article says that in order to avoid the explosive effects of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the U.S. Government embarked on a massive diversionary tactic of unprecedented proportions. "It can be said without exaggeration that the Administration mobilized virtually all its political, social and psychological resources to put across its maneuvers. On the surface, the ruling class strategy was calculated to convey a warm message of good will and deep sorrow at the murder of Reverend King, and a promise to do justice to the Black people, at long last. But through the message ran the all too familiar plea for 'peace, brotherly love, and nonviolence', code words that have invariably meant, in practice, abject submission to the will of the master class, especially during times of rebellion".

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

1. Location

The National and New York NALC Headquarters are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-19
February 20, 1968

2. Interest of the Communist Party (CP) in the NALC

On November 18, 1967, there was held a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of NALC. In attendance was GIL GREEN, who advised that the caucus is the CP and the caucus must force the question of how to change the situation in the organization. He stated that he was concerned with the selection of Youngstown, Ohio, as a site for the National Convention. He stated that the New York chapter of the NALC must move forward in order to provide an example for other chapters throughout the country.

NY T-19
November 21, 1967

Negro American Labor Council NY

On November 25, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS, CP national leader, advised that he understood that CLEVELAND ROBINSON, head of the NALC, would be attending some Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) peace meetings. He further advised that AGNES WILLIS, a CP member, had told him that ROBINSON was dissatisfied with the lack of activity in the NALC group in Baltimore, Maryland.

NY T-3
January 11, 1968

NY 100-153735

On January 6, 1968, there was a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of NALC. A discussion was held concerning ways of raising money for AGNES WILLIS, a member of the National Executive Board of the NALC, in order to attend the National Convention of the NALC at Youngstown, Ohio, on May 25, and 26, 1968.

NY T-20
January 8, 1968

On January 28, 1968, at a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of the NALC, the caucus agreed that a CP caucus fund should be setup and all CP Clubs should contribute $5.00 for the financial expenses of AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-21
January 30, 1968

NY T-19
January 29, 1968

At a meeting in January of 1968, of the CP Executive Committee in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, it was stated that members of the committee met with CP members of the NALC in New York, and explained the lack of NALC activity in Pittsburgh. It was suggested that a letter be written to CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President of the NALC, by members of the CP Executive Committee in Pittsburgh, urging ROBINSON to take steps to reactivate NALC activities in the Pittsburgh area.

NY T-22
February 1, 1968

There was held on February 10, 1968, in Cleveland, Ohio, a national NALC Executive Board meeting.

RICHARD PARRISH, National Treasurer of NALC, from New York, proposed that the NALC take a stand against the war in Vietnam. TROY BAILEY, of Baltimore, was against this

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proposal as he favored fighting Communism; however, a vote on the proposal was taken and all except two persons present voted in favor of the proposal.

It was also reported that all chapters of the NALC were having trouble building membership due to the black nationalist element's influence on the Negro people and thus loss of confidence in the American labor movement dominated by GEORGE MEANY-LOVESTONE combined. A number of black organizations no longer have confidence in white liberals and are reluctant to join the NALC, NAACP and Urban Leagues.

NY T-23
February 23, 1968

On February 17, 1968, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, at Chicago, Illinois.

It was stated that the CP should start a campaign to build up present organizations among the Negro people, with specific mention of the NALC.

HERB WRIGHT reported that the Chicago chapter of the NALC has agreed to begin a campaign to fight discrimination at the Federal building now under construction in Chicago.

NY T-24
February 27, 1968

At a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of the NALC on February 24, 1968, IRVING GOFF suggested that either MUHAMMID ALI or RAP BROWN be considered as speakers for the National Convention of the NALC. GOFF further spoke of the sanitation strike in Memphis, Tennessee, and asked if the caucus could get CLEVELAND ROBINSON to call the president of the New York Sanitation Workers Union and encourage support of the strikers in Memphis.

NY T-19
February 28, 1968

NY 100-153735

On February 27, 1968, it was ascertained that two members of the CP, Western Pennsylvania District, were trying to reinstitute meetings of NALC at Pittsburgh and had attempted to have CLEVELAND ROBINSON attend a meeting in order to foster interest in the NALC chapter at Pittsburgh.

NY T-22
February 27, 1968

On March 7, 1968, it was learned that GEORGE MYERS of the National CP Trade Union Commission was concerned as to whether the CP should put efforts in building the NALC. He sees great possibilities for the NALC and urged CP members in Chicago, Illinois, to stick with the organization.

NY T-23
March 13, 1968

On March 13, 1968, a discussion at the Illinois CP District Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, revealed that the CP considers the NALC as a possible vehicle for developing recruits.

NY T-23
March 13, 1968

At a meeting on April 5, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois, which was listed as a CP Trade Union Conference, GEORGE MYERS discussed the labor situation and stated that the NALC may be the only organization that will save the Negro and white unity.

NY T-22
April 12, 1968

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NY 100-153735

B. STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

In a report to the National Conference, Communist Party, United States of America, October 14, 15, 1967, by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the following remarks which have pertinence to the current Communist Party analysis of the Negro Question, and the Communist Party's relation to organizations in the Negro protest movement, such as SNCC:

LIGHTFOOT claimed that Black America was increasingly becoming alienated from White America; that the labor unions were the main source of friction between black and white workers. "Black nationalism today arises in part from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Historically, there have always existed two Americas, one black and one white. At the close of World War II the main thrust of the Negro movement in northern areas was to break out of the ghetto. The main trend in the Negro community was for full integration into every institution of American life."

Many Negroes concluded, according to LIGHTFOOT, that integration in the abstract will not automatically solve the problem of being black; that most Negroes believe the exercise of freedom requires dealing with the other side from a position of strength, rather than depending on "good will" or "moral persuasion". "These moods are also in the background of the slogan 'black power' and the emphasis of control over ghetto life."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT noted in his report that "some of the younger radicals around the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, like STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN, appeal for guerrilla warfare within the ghettos and cities in the United States. These young people take notice of the growing conspiracy on the part of the government, as well as ultra-Right organizations, to carry out a program of mass annihilation of black people. In this regard, their call to arms is still of a defensive nature.

"Can it be successfully argued that an armed struggle in present conditions in the United States would enjoy the active or passive support of anything like a majority of the American people? Clearly not. Under such circumstances, the resort to arms of an offensive nature could only lead to suicide."

LIGHTFOOT continued: "We see positive strength in both the moderates and the young black militants. Some among us downgrade the young militants and gravitate more toward the middle or moderate forces. There should be no such gravitational pulls. Each group has its role to play. Both of these currents, expressing themselves around the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, and the Congress of Racial Equality, represent the hard core of the protest movement. Unity among these groups on most questions is possible and necessary."

LIGHTFOOT stated that the growth of anti-capitalist sentiment is laying the foundation for a radical shift to the Left by all these forces. "In such circumstances I foresee the possibility of building our Party once again as an influential force."

"Together, black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in our society. Eventually we will build a country of freedom for all--a socialist America."

NY T-25
March 11, 1968

The Student Mobilization Committee conducted a National Student Conference on the campus of the University of Chicago on the weekend of January 27-28, 1968. Out of this conference was formed a new organization known as the National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU). This organization was formed out of the "Black Caucus" at the conference. It was estimated that about 100 youths representing the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) attended the conference. About 75 Negroes were also in attendance.

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NY 100-153735

This source stated that the Communist Party did its main work at the conference, using the DCA as a public base. Included among the Communist Party youth at the conference was KEN BAILEY. The founding of the NBAWADU was pushed by the Negro youth including KEN BAILEY, who was elected New York Chairman of the NBAWADU.

NY T-10
February 1, 1968

The NBAWADU is a SNCC-directed project, and is operated out of the New York Office of SNCC, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NY T-26
May 28, 1968

C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

1. Locality in Which Active

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated January 9, 1968, reflects that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York.

The "Amsterdam News", a New York weekly Negro newspaper, issue of November 4, 1967, page 3, in an article concerning CORE, reflects that CORE's membership today stands at 80,000; that the organization has about 20 staffers in the New York Office and about 50 offices across the country; and that CORE relies heavily on volunteer workers.

2. Interest of the Communist Party in CORE

On October 14 and 15, 1967, the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America sponsored "A conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights".

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NY 100-153735

This conference was held in the Imperial Room of the Victoria Abbey, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the report for the National Board of the Communist Party, United States of America, and stated that Negro-white unity must go forward in a new mold. The Party must be an effective force as Communists and must take the initiative in developing class consciousness in the field of Civil Rights. By working with the black working class, unity between CORE, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference must be achieved.

NY T-23
October 16, 1967

3. Rockland County, New York Chapter

On March 26, 1968, Investigator JOHN TENGSTROM, New York State Police, Hawthorne, New York, advised that WILLIAM SCOTT is still considered to be the Chairman of this Chapter.

4. Staten Island, New York Chapter

ERDINE ANTONSEN is the Vice-Chairman of the Staten Island, New York, Chapter of CORE.

NY T-27
March 1, 1968

The Staten Island CORE Chapter has about six active members which include ERDINE ANTONSEN and Dr. ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY. There are no associate members at this time due to the almost complete inactivity of the chapter.

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NY T-28
March 7, 1968

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NY 100-153735

D. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

On various dates between February 24, 1968, and June 18, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON acted as an advisor and close consultant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., President of the SCLC, on matters affecting the strategy and policy of the SCLC as well as KING personally until KING's death on April 4, 1968. From that time until the present, LEVISON has continued to advise the new leadership of the SCLC including CORETTA KING widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

NY T-30
February 24, 1968 - June 18, 1968

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary of Individuals

ERDINE ANTONSEN

ERDINE ANTONSEN is currently the Chairman and Treasurer of the CP Club of Staten Island.

NY T-27
March 12, 1968

CARL BLOICE

CARL BLOICE is a CP member assigned by the National Headquarters of the CP, USA as "The Worker" representative in Washington, D.C.

NY T-3
June 30, 1967

H. RAP BROWN

H. RAP BROWN is the former National Chairman of SNCC.

A characterization of SNCC is set forth in this appendix.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

STOKELY CARMICHAEL is a Field Representative of SNCC in Washington, D.C.

MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN

MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN, as a representative from New York County, is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

IRVING GOFF

IRVING GOFF has been selected as the new Labor Secretary of the New York District CP.

NY T-31
October 24, 1967

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN, Chairman of the New York District CP, is a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early, 1964 he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-32
April, 1964

MALCOLM X

A characterization of MALCOLM X is contained in the characterization of Muslim Mosque Incorporated which is set forth in this appendix.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS is the Trade Union Director of the CP, USA.

NY T-33
October 23, 1967

ELAINE OBRINSKY

ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the professional group of the CP,USA in New Orleans, Louisiana, as of October 30, 1953.

NY T-34
October 30, 1953

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Honorary Chairman of the New York District CP, is a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

WILLIAM SCOTT

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT was one of the members present at a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962.

NY T-35
January 12, 1962

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

HERBERT WRIGHT

HERBERT WRIGHT is a member of the State Board of the Illinois CP.

NY T-2
April 10, 1968

B. Glossary of Organizations

"Challenge" is self-described as "The Revolutionary Newspaper" and a New York publication of the Progressive Labor Party.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

2.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead".

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the captialist system in the United States, by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

APPENDIX

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that MAXWELL STANFORD of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it will most likely be where STANFORD resides.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1967, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

New York, New York
July 8, 1968

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James F. O'Connell dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F[illegible]6 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: July 6, 1968

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(SSOC)
IS - SSOC
OO: ME
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
OO: NY
Bufile 100-442

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 6/18/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine copies of a LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out the fact that the planned testing of Spring Lake swimming pool by the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC on 7/4/68 did not materialize and only three members of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC attended the planned gathering.

Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-4312)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (ENC. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (ENC. 2) (RM)
8 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
[redacted]
(1 - 62-1537)
[redacted]
(1 - Little Rock Folder)
(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
(1 - 157-1240) (BUY)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

JDC/jewh
(17)

CARBON COPY 1 - ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
178 JUL 15 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to the USA, MIG, Secret Service, and USA, Little Rock, Ark.; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D

The Little Rock Office will continue to follow this matter with informants and sources, and the Bureau will be advised of any new or pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 6, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 18, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas, captioned as above.

A confidential source furnished the following information on June 28, 1968:

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) had notified the management of Spring Lake that they would like to integrate the Spring Lake pool on July 4, 1968. The members of SSOC planned a gathering on July 4, 1968, at 9:00 A. M. to test the management to determine if their real desires were to open the pool to Negroes.

A confidential source furnished the following information on July 5, 1968:

On the morning of July 4, 1968, BRUCE DAVIS, LARRY and JILL BUSTER, members of the LR SSOC, went to the Spring Lake facility at 9:00 A. M. to participate in the gathering that was to be held to test the facility. No other members of the LR SSOC and no Negroes attended the gathering. All three participants left after about an hour.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and a characterization of the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 6, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated July 6, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 33
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/11/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ - C
(OO: New York)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 4/24/68.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

REC- 56 100-442529-2573

EX 106 22 JUL 15 1968

68 SS

RACIAL INT. SECT.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/mtb
(3)

JUL 26 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/17/68

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 4/30/68.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/mm
(4)

FIX 106

REC-75 2574

JUL 19 1968

RACKET ENT. SECT.

6 JUL 30 1968

5010-108 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
~~IS~~ C

(OO: NY)

Re JK letter to Bureau, 4/24/68.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:pas
(4)

100-442529-2575

REC-71

EX-105

15 JUL 22 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau, 4/30/68.

There has been no information developed in any of the categories I through IV for the period from 4/1/68 to 7/1/68.

Norfolk will remain alert for any information bearing on this matter.

100-442529-2576

REC-35

15 JUL 22 1968

EX-105

RACIAL INV. SECT.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Norfolk
LWK:edg
(5)

61 JUL 30

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-21-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 7/11/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)

SUBJECT: CP, USA ORGANIZATION
SPECIAL CONVENTION
7/4-7/68
IS - C

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 4/5/68 captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA ORGANIZATION, IS - C;" New York letter to Bureau dated 6/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, JULY 4-7, 1968." Six copies of LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

The source used in LHM is [redacted]. [redacted] attended a portion of the meetings. His account corresponds with that of [redacted] For the sake of simplicity and in order to help protect the security of [redacted], the only source used in the LHM is [redacted]

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great

100-442529-

(7) - Bureau (Enc. 15)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - 100-3-69, CP, USA ORG.)
(1 - 100-3- , Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities)(1 -100-)
6 - New York (Enc. 6)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100-80641 SUB D, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100- , CIRM)(1 - 100-YOUTH)
(1 - 100- Strategy in Industry)(1 - 100-Political Activities)
1 - Baltimore [redacted]

NOT RECORDED
100 JUL 19 1968

ENCLOSURE

RCN:jtk
(15)

59 JUL 24 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

value and compromise his future effectiveness. The LHM is being shown as having emanated from WDC in order to further protect the informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1968

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

A confidential source advised in part on July 8, 9 and 10, 1968, that the Communist Party (CP), USA held a Special Convention at the Hotel Diplomat, 43rd Street between 6th and 7th Avenues, New York, New York, July 4 - 7, 1968.

Registration for those in attendance began on July 4, 1968 at around 9 A.M. The Convention itself was held on the second floor of the hotel.

The Convention was called to order at about 10:20 A.M. by HENRY WINSTON, CP, USA National Chairman. Those present were arranged by CP Districts from various sections of the United States. There were about 300 to 325 persons present during the various sessions. On one occasion, the Credentials Committee of the Convention advised that there were 138 delegates and 26 alternate delegates present. On another occasion, the Credentials Committee stated that 151 delegates and 28 alternate delegates were present with the remainder being observers.

Some 30 to 40 persons representing the California Districts were seated in the middle of the group.

The following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

HENRY WINSTON
FERN WINSTON
GUS HALL
ELIZABETH HALL
JAMES JACKSON
WILLIAM PATTERSON
GEORGE MEYERS
SI GERSON
DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PHIL BART
HERBERT APTHEKER
HYMAN LUMER
JOE NORTH
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
AL RICHMOND
JACOB GREEN
BEN DOBBS
IRVING POTASH
SAM KUSHNER
MICKEY LIMA
JESSE COLON
BETTY GANNETT
JAMES ALLEN
A. KRCHMAREK
ERIK BERT
DANNY RUBIN
MILDRED MC ADOREY
MIKE CRENOWICH
ARNOLD JOHNSON
JIM TORMEY
PAT TOOHEY
TOM DENNIS
JOSEPH BRANDT
MIKE DAVIDOW
CHARLENE MITCHELL
ROSCOE PROCTOR
JAMES LUSTIG
WILLIAM JOHNSON
CLARENCE JAMES
CLARA COLON
BILL TAYLOR
GEORGE MORRIS
MIKE STEIN
JARVIS TYNER
ALVA BUXENBAUM
RASHEED STOREY
ARCHIE BROWN
JOSE RISTORUCCI
DON HAMERQUIST
PAUL NOVICK
JACK KLING
BETH LEIB
MIKE ZAGARELL
MARY KALB
PHYLLIS KALB
GIL GREEN
ED TEIXIERA
BETTY SMITH
DEBBIE BELL
HERSCHEL WALKER
ART SHIELDS
JOHN STANFORD
TIM WHEELER
CARL BLOICE
JOHN ABT
HOWARD SILVERBERG
JEAN SILVERBERG
JIM WEST
HOSEA HUDSON
ISHMAEL FLORY
CAROLYN BLACK
RALPH NELSON
PEGGY GOLDMAN
SCARLETT PATRICK
IRVING GOFF
JANE HODES
KONRAD KOMORAJSKI
BOB PHILLIPOFF
SIMON BOORDA
Mrs. SIMON BOORDA

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

LEE LEWIS
ELSIE DICKERSON
SANDY PATRINOS
TED BASSETT
SIDNEY TAYLOR
PAT BLUM
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
Mrs. OAKLEY JOHNSON
MARJORIE WYNN
JESSE REESE
ADMIRAL DAWSON
WILL PARRY
CARL WOOD
ANGIE WILLIS
AL SILVERSTONE
Mrs. BOB THOMPSON.

HENRY WINSTON made his opening remarks concerning the rules of order and limitations on debate. He pointed out that only delegates with blue cards would have the right to vote and that only regular and alternate delegates and National Committee members could speak in the general sessions.

CHARLENE MITCHELL was then chosen as Chairman for the morning session.

DANNY RUBIN, the CP, USA National Organization Chairman, then named 38 persons who he said would control the course of the Convention. The following names were mentioned:

HENRY WINSTON
GUS HALL (Chairman)
JAMES JACKSON
WILLIAM PATTERSON
GEORGE MEYERS
SI GERSON
DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
BEN DOBBS
IRVING POTASH
MICKEY LIMA
BETTY GANNETT
DANNY RUBIN
ARNOLD JOHNSON
TOM DENNIS
CHARLENE MITCHELL
ROSCOE PROCTOR
ELSIE DICKERSON
WILLIAM TAYLOR
MIKE STEIN
DON HAMERQUIST
JACK KLING
MIKE ZAGARELL
ED TEIXIERA
CARL BLOICE
AL RICHMOND
JIM WEST.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

The persons named above and others mentioned by RUBIN were accepted by the Convention.

RUBIN then proposed some 24 to 27 individuals to represent the CP, USA Political Action Committee at the Convention to decide on the Party platform. The following persons were named by RUBIN:

ARNOLD JOHNSON (Chairman)	PAT TOOHEY
WILLIAM PATTERSON	CHARLENE MITCHELL
WILLIAM TAYLOR	ROSCOE PROCTOR
SI GERSON	SANDY PATRINOS
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	JACK KLING
HYMAN LUMER	DON HAMERQUIST
CARL BLOICE	MARJORIE WYNN
JACOB GREEN	GIL GREEN
IRVING POTASH	DEBBIE BELL
MILDRED MC ADOREY	HERSCHEL WALKER
MIKE CRENOWICH	JIM WEST
JAMES JACKSON	ISHMAEL FLORY.

The above named persons and others mentioned by RUBIN were accepted by the Convention.

GUS HALL, CP, USA General Secretary, then addressed the Convention. He indicated that at the present time there was a revolutionary turn of events which concerned the entire world. This, he indicated, was the result of pressure from persons who desired a share of the world's goods. He indicated that there was a reaction to automation which was not being used for the benefit of the poor people.

HALL said that during the 18th Convention of the CP, USA, some five years earlier, a first draft of the CP, USA program had been prepared by the Party and sold to the public. He indicated that recently a second draft, which was entitled The New Program of the CP, USA, had been prepared and would be reviewed by those at the present Convention.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

HALL said that some members of the progressive forces felt that the "class struggle" had been replaced by a "social struggle." HALL said that some of the progressive forces would like to forget that there is a working class. HALL said that the Party program rested on the fact of a class struggle. The CP, USA, according to HALL, was still a working-class Party and its program was a working class program.

HALL then turned his attention to recent events in the United States which concerned Negro Americans. He said that the Black Liberation Movement was a reaction to a system of oppression within the United States. He said that the oppression was racial and was against a national group. He characterized Negro Americans as being for the most part, a working class group which was being exploited by American capitalism. HALL said that the CP, USA program had to incorporate within itself the need to fight for black liberation.

HALL then indicated that other minority groups within the United States, such as the Mexican Americans and the American Indians were being similarly exploited and the CP, USA had to help them in their struggle.

HALL then touched upon the need of the CP, USA to guide the United States in its fight against the "military-industrial complex" which was leading the United States into colonial adventures. HALL told the Convention that the CP, USA had to have a broad strategy but in the day-to-day struggle had to use commonsense in order to achieve immediate goals. He said that there was no revolution on record which had not sought the immediate goals before realizing success through the realization of its broad strategy.

HALL, in closing, said that he thought the second draft program, while not perfect, set forth the aims and

aspirations of the CP, USA and also set forth workable goals. He indicated that the Convention should review it and make suggestions which would improve it. He hoped that there would be no attempt to change it in any major way.

HALL also mentioned that the CP, USA and other progressives had worked together to produce a new Marxist publication called The Daily World which had just issued its first printing. He felt that this publication would assist the CP, USA in achieving its goals.

DANNY RUBIN named six panel groups which he said would meet separately that evening to talk about various sections of the draft program of the CP, USA. The panel groups were to discuss matters dealing with certain sections of the draft program and submit suggestions which would improve the draft program. These six panels were called:

1. Draft Program
2. Labor and Working Class
3. Black Liberation
4. Mexican Americans
5. Party
6. Press.

After lunch the first day's session was resumed at about 2 P.M. with WILLIAM PATTERSON acting as Chairman for the afternoon session.

During the afternoon there was considerable discussion on the report of GUS HALL made during the morning. There was considerable opposition to the program, most of it emanating from the California districts, although isolated complaints were heard from members of other districts.

Some of the complaints from the California districts concerned the fact that the young people did not consider CP, USA as a revolutionary organization. Another

complaint was that there was intolerance to new ideas and a lack of free discussion in schools run by the CP, USA. There was complaint that the CP, USA apparently did not recognize the fact that the bourgeoisie dominated the electoral processes. There was also complaint that the communist movement no longer needed an ideological center for its guidance. It was said that the CP, wherever located, should apply Marxism to the immediate needs of the country in which it was located. There was complaint that the New Left had been treated with suspicion and no real efforts were made to work with progressives in that movement. Some individuals said that the CP, USA did not deal strongly enough with monopoly capitalism and was not active enough in the civil rights movement.

GIL GREEN, during this discussion, called on the CP, USA to completely rewrite the draft program. He indicated that it was not strong enough in any of its goals.

The first session closed at about 5:30 P.M.

The Labor and Working Class Panel met about 7:30 P.M. at the Hotel Diplomat on July 4, 1968. There were about 45 persons present of whom the following were identified:

GEORGE MEYERS (Chairman)
ELSIE DICKERSON (Secretary)
ARCHIE BROWN
JAMES TORMEY
WILL PARRY
CARL BLOICE
ANGIE WILLIS
ADMIRAL DAWSON
HERSCHEL WALKER
ART SHIELDS
JOHN STANFORD
ISHMAEL FLORY
DON HAMERQUIST
JOSE RISTORUCCI
MIKEY LIMA.

GEORGE MEYERS, who is the CP, USA Labor Secretary, stated that it was the responsibility of the CP, USA, which is a working class Party, to permeate all sections of the country and to have ties not only with persons in trade unions but also people who are not organized. He said that

organized strength was the major protection that workers had against the capitalist system. He said that the working class was the group through which the CP, USA would work in order to bring about a socialist America. He indicated that the southern United States, which was largely unorganized, should be the main target for the CP, USA organizational work. He pointed out that it was no accident that the southern United States was the most racist section of the country and the most anti-union.

There were some 10 to 15 persons in the group from the California districts who opposed MEYERS' views. They declared that the draft program of the CP, USA was not militant enough to bring about a revolutionary organizational set up in labor.

Discussion continued until recess at about 11 P.M.

The July 5, 1968 session of the Special Convention began about 9 A.M. with PAT TOOHEY as the Chairman of the morning session.

The morning session consisted of discussion on GUS HALL's report of the previous day and discussion on the draft program.

The Chairmen of the various panels made reports to the Convention and suggested amendments to the draft program which were minor in nature. All of the various panel reports were eventually accepted by the Convention.

The Chairman of the afternoon session was HELEN WINTER. The July 5, 1968 session was closed at about 10:30 P.M.

The July 6, 1968 meeting of the Special Convention began at about 9:15 A.M. The Chairman was a white male from Washington State.

CHARLENE MITCHELL made a report to the Convention

on the struggle of the Negro people. She said that the Afro-Americans were oppressed in every field. She pointed out that the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the Negroes had never reached full potential. She called for the Negro Americans to attain self-identity.

CHARLENE said that since most of the Negro Americans were members of the working class they were exploited not only because of their race but as workers. She said the only salvation was through the CP, USA.

She called for the control of schools in black communities and said that the black community should control the police in their areas.

After discussion on this report, there was lunch between 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M.

The Chairman for the afternoon session of July 6, 1968 was BEN DOBBS.

DANNY RUBIN made a report to the Convention on Party building. He called on the CP, USA to take advantage of the movement which was trying to save the United States from colonialism and nuclear war. He said that Marxist-Leninist science offered the solution for the United States.

RUBIN said that the new Marxist publication, The Daily World was assisting the CP, USA in making it clear to all Americans that socialism was the only solution to world peace. He said that the CP, USA had to organize this drive towards a socialist America and called for 2,000 new members to be recruited into the CP, USA by April of 1969. He called on emphasis in recruiting among the Negro people and other minority groups.

Discussion continued on RUBIN's report until about 6:30 P.M. at which time there was a recess.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

Between 6:30 P.M. and 8:45 P.M. the Convention met in a social gathering.

The July 6, 1968 session was resumed at 8:45 P.M. with GEORGE MEYERS acting as Chairman.

HENRY WINSTON talked about the coming national elections. According to him, the central issue was the ending of the war in Vietnam. He called for the exposure of the military-industrial complex.

WINSTON stated that members of the CP, USA should actively work in both the Republican and Democratic parties, in independent political movements and vote for communist candidates wherever possible. WINSTON indicated that their main objective was to move the United States in the direction of peace and the liberation of oppressed minorities.

WINSTON said that he was hopeful that eventually a third party would appear in the United States but saw no signs of it in the immediate future.

The July 6, 1968 session closed at about 10:05 P.M.

The July 7, 1968 session of the Special Convention began at about 8:30 A.M. with TOM DENNIS acting as Chairman.

There was a review of electoral policy as set forth by HENRY WINSTON on the previous day and the submission of proposed changes in the draft program of the CP, USA.

After discussion, the various reports made during the Convention were accepted by the delegates.

It was then announced that the session would be adjourned for lunch from two to three P.M. and at 3 P.M. the Convention would be opened to the press and that there would television cameras placed in the rear of the room.

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

It was further announced that those who did not desire to appear at 3 P.M. because of the cameras need not return.

GUS HALL then announced that the Policy Committee had met the previous evening and had decided to run candidates for national office. HALL said that although he was nominated for President, he declined because he thought it would better to have younger people represent the CP, USA. HALL then stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL would be the candidate for President and MIKE ZAGARELL, the candidate for Vice President.

After lunch the afternoon session opened with TOM DENNIS acting as Chairman.

At the outset, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talked about The Daily World, the new Marxist publication.

LIGHTFOOT then called on JOHN PITTMAN, an Editor of The Daily World, who talked about his past as a reporter for The Worker and as a communist who had spent a great deal of his time in the USSR.

The Worker is an East Coast communist newspaper.

GUS HALL then announced that CHARLENE MITCHELL and MIKE ZAGARELL would be the CP, USA candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Both CHARLENE MITCHELL and MIKE ZAGARELL then made public announcements accepting the candidacies.

HENRY WINSTON made the final address to the Convention which was finally recessed at about 3:50 P.M.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 10, 1968

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK JULY 4 - 7, 1968

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/8/68

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3585) (P)

SUBJECT: VIDEM

Re Little Rock tels to Bureau, 7/1/68 and 7/5/68, captioned "VIDEM."

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of an LHM captioned "DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Enclosed to Memphis are 2 copies of this LHM for information in view of the information contained therein re Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC).

Enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this LHM for information in view of the racial matters reflected therein.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to the USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; NISO, New Orleans La.; and OSI, Barksdale AFB, La.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM) ENCLOSURE
[redacted] (1 - 100-442367) (SSOC) (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
12 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3585) [redacted] (1 - 62-1537)
(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
[redacted] (1 - 157-1240) (BUY)
(1 - Little Rock Folder) (1 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
SSOC/jewh
(21)

17 JUL 10

because LHM 924 94J

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, STATE, Sec. Serv, RAO (ISD, CD, CRD, IOIO)
DATE FORWARD: 7-11-68
HOW FORWARD: R/S
BY: BAW

100-442529 IND SEC.

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 16 1968

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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b7E

The confidential source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] and the information furnished by this informant can be found in [redacted].

This LHM is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL,~~ GROUP 1," since it contains information from an informant, the unauthorized disclosure of which would tend to compromise the informant and hamper future security investigations and, thus, be detrimental to the national interest.

The following individuals were notified on the dates indicated of the receipt of information regarding the planned demonstration described in this LHM:

HAROLD DUKE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock, 7/1/68;

Major DON EDISON, Military Intelligence Group, Little Rock, 7/1/68;

Lt. R. D. BENTLEY (NA), Little Rock PD, 7/1/68.

Copies of this airtel are being furnished to the Memphis Division since they are office of origin in the SSOC case and reference is made to SSOC in the enclosed LHM.

Copies of this airtel are being furnished to the New York Division since they are office of origin in the CIRM case and the enclosed LHM reflects racial motives behind the demonstration.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 1, 1968, that JOE NEAL, Southern Student Organizing Committee Traveler for Arkansas, is currently in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is making arrangements for a silent peace vigil to be held in Little Rock on Friday, July 5, 1968. The vigil will be held at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets in downtown Little Rock between 12 noon and 1 P. M. The demonstrators will pass out anti-Vietnam type literature. NEAL is sending letters to eighty persons in the Little Rock area request-they join in the demonstration and a minimum of ten persons are expected to join in the demonstration. NEAL has stated he has selected July 5, 1968, as the date for the demonstration since Governor WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER of Arkansas has set aside July 5, 1968, as a day of honor for the war dead.

Characterizations of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) in Arkansas and the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 5, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a peaceful demonstration between 12 noon and 1 P. M. at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets in downtown Little Rock. Participants in this demonstration consisted of two

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic~~
downgrading and
~~declassification~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

men, three women, and a small boy. Four participants carried signs reading "Support Our Boys in Vietnam, Bring Them Home;""Peace is a Way of Life;" "Vigil for Peace in Vietnam;" and "Wars Will Cease When Men Refuse to Fight."

Mimeographed leaflets captioned "Why Are We Here" were passed out to the general public. A copy of this leaflet is set forth hereafter.

The demonstrators were joined after about 45 minutes by three additional young men who passed out leaflets. The demonstration disbanded at 1 P. M.

b6
b7C

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 5, 1968, that the participants in the demonstration were BARBARA WINK, LARRY BUSTER, JOE NEAL, BARBARA MOORE, JUDY JOHNSON and [redacted] The vigil was later joined by BILL VOGLER and two men who allegedly were in the U. S. Navy and stationed at Memphis, Tennessee. They sympathized with the vigil.

The following is a copy of the mimeographed leaflet passed out during the above demonstration.

WHY ARE WE HERE

-We demonstrate our sorrow over the censeless deaths of 25,000 American boys in an immoral war.

-We demonstrate our sorrow over the criminal deaths of hundreds and thousands of Vietnamese at the hands of American military forces.

-We are appalled at an American involvement which is condemned by the United Nations and all major nations of the world.

-We are appalled that our government drafts a disproportionate number of black people to fight its war while it overlooks their retched condition in this country. Why should black people be drafted for freedom 10.000 miles away when they don't have it here?

*WE WILL NOT STAND BY IN SILENT COMPLICITY-*WE DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE END TO AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT AND A VIETNAM FOR VIETNAMESE

WE DEMAND AN AGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT POLICY TO END PCVERTY AND RACISM IN AMERICA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 8, 1968

Title: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Character:

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated July 8, 1968, at Little Rock

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/16/68 ~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 8 1986~~ ~~9-6-84 Classified by 8972 DK/KH Declassify on: OADR~~ Carlow/SCLC

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for New York three copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Source advised [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is ~~NY-694-S*~~ (S) (U)

LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from ~~NY-694-S*~~ (S) (U)

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~Confidential.~~

100-442529-

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
3-New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
2-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670)

AGS:sja
(8)

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 16 1968

54 JUL 24 1968

CARBON COPY

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2220

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 5, 1968

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b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by 9-6-84 SP1aTDK/kg~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~CAUTION/SCLC~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Communist Infiltration of
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internatl Security - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE DRC DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 EFTA~~

On July 3, 1968, a confidential source advised [redacted]

Source was unable to furnish any further details regarding this matter at the present time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

FD-328 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

July 5, 1968

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442367) DATE: 6/6/68

FROM : SAC, Little Rock (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(SSOC)
IS - SSOC
(OO: ME)
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
(OO: NY)
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum under first captioned above setting forth information concerning the Arkansas SSOC Summer Project. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in SSOC case, and two copies to New York as office of origin in CIRM case.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to MIG; U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock; U. S. Attorney, Fort Smith, Arkansas; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana; and, NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana.

3 - Bureau (2 - 100-442367 - SSOC) (1 - 100-442529 - CIRM)
(Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
12 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3578) ([redacted]
(1 - Little Rock Folder) (1 - Fayetteville Folder)
[redacted]
[redacted] (1 - 100-3564 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-3689) [redacted]
EFMcF/ds
(19)

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100-112057-

NOT RECORDED
201 JUN 11 1968

1 ENCLOSURE

F1 28

70 JUN 26 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LR 100-3578

The first confidential source mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] and the second confidential source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] The original information furnished by these informants is located in enclosed letterhead memorandum. b6 b7C b7D

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in connection with this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 6, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

A first confidential source advised on June 3, 1968, that the University of Arkansas Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Fayetteville, Arkansas, has issued a news letter captioned "ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROJECT." This news letter is self-explanatory and set forth hereinafter is a Xerox copy of the news letter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROJECT

The struggle for peace and human rights has made outstanding progress this year at the University of Arkansas. The formation of SSOC, BAD, and the ad hoc committee on civil rights have all been steps in the right direction. But the beginning of a transformation on this campus will mean little unless communication is set up throughout the state, so that the lessons we have learned will come to fruition in other areas. With this in mind, SSOC will have a full-time state program this summer, attempting to spread the word about civil rights, poverty, and peace.

Three persons--Joe Neal, Barbara Wink, and John House--will be working from a house in Malvern, Arkansas, on the following projects:

1. Personal Contacts: Joe Neal will be a full time traveler for SSOC, making personal contacts all over the state with over 300 people who receive SSOC literature, Southern Regional Council Reports, mailings from SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the NAACP. This program also entails making speeches at various church and civic groups by invitation, traveling to campuses, and distributing literature in conjunction with traveling and through regular mailings.

2. Land Research: Carl Oglesby, former SDS chairman, recently said that work in civil rights and poverty was "fighting the seventh war from now." Under present plans, Barbara Wink will be involved in research in county land records in an attempt to formally find out who owns the land. Current evidence indicates that poverty is largely the result of misuse of land by large landholders and exploitation of the politically powerless people who live on the land. We are reading agricultural reports, charts and other forms of information in an attempt to determine how exploitation occurs in farm programs. The "hard" evidence we gain can be put to use politically for the advantage of black people and poor whites.

3. State Newsletter: Arkansas has no state-wide communication on peace, civil rights or poverty work. By having a small staff and a full-time traveler, we can put together a mailing that will help to end much of the information isolation of liberals in the state. We can also swiftly communicate what is happening and what we are doing. We can reprint information from other organizations that are of common interests, such as BAD, Fayetteville Citizens Concerned about Vietnam, SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP.

4. State Notebook: By traveling throughout the state, the traveler will begin to know what the different liberal organizations are, who is in them, and what they are willing to do. If this information can be brought together, it will be invaluable to any type of action attempted by activist groups in the state. For example, if we had such listings now, we could probably expect much more support for the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. As it is now, no other resource except the already over-burdened University of Arkansas liberals will be explored.

What can you do?

This is a very ambitious project. There will not be any home-runs hit, but we can make progress. These programs are very basic ones, but necessary if our dreams are to become reality; Martin Luther King said, "I have a dream," and so do we. We will list some things here that must be done if we are to convert rhetoric into action:

Obviously, none of us will be able to hold regular summer jobs. We are committing what money we have now, but it will not be enough. Our house will be rent free, but utilities must be paid. And groceries will have to be bought. Our bulk mailing permit will cost $45.00 initially, plus costs for each mailing. There will be also costs for paper and ink. (Not only will we be printing our own literature, but we tentatively plan to do some printing for Mr. H. D. Akins, a Negro candidate for Congress in the First District.) The costs for a full-time traveler will be considerable, even though "movement" people live on very little. So we must have money from this area, so that we can expand in the state. This will be money spent for basic work, not for propaganda for SSOC or any other group. Our programs are broad based and always open for discussion. We need lots of money--and we need anything you can give, from $1 up.

Can you work for us in Malvern? We could certainly use you. If not, there are important things in each community of the state that can be done. We can tell you how you can work on land research where you live.

To cut down expenses, the traveler will need to have places to stay around the state while traveling (for one or two nights). Can you volunteer your couch for the cause? The traveler also needs places to speak, such as Lions Clubs, PTA groups, church groups, etc. Could you help in lining up such engagements in your community?

THE ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROGRAM IS TO BEGIN LATE IN MAY. PLEASE CONTACT US NOW WITH YOUR MONEY, TIME AND IDEAS.

Joe Neal, Barbara Wink, John House.....636 W. Maple Street
telephone 443-5522

Agrarian Research and Reform

Several persons have expressed interest in our plans for land research this summer, and hopefully to continue beyond the summer. Here is a more detailed outline.

Widespread poverty is similar to chattel slavery in that the benefits of production go to a few people or industries. It appears to us at this point that great areas of Arkansas land, especially in the delta farmlands and southern forests, are held by a few groups under tenant farming and mortgages. By holding much land we suspect that they exert unfair political control; that they get special breaks from local, state and federal government agencies; that they exploit the land without returning anything to it but the sub-poverty standards of Negroes and poor whites.

The word "suspect" is important because we think that almost no work as basic as land-holding research has been done. If these vague allegations are to be turned into a political reality that will mean real gains for the exploited people, then we must find hard evidence that these patterns do exist and that existing government programs merely strengthen the system, rather than help to break it down.

With limited resources of people and money, our work will necessarilty be severely limited. But we can pick out several areas and explore them fully. We intend to methodically work over tax and mortgage records in the court houses. We will try to track down the true nature of the "front" organizations that are often used by big interests in the South. Basically we will attempt the following:

1. Discovering who actually holds mortgages and who owns the delta land;
2. Discovering who is getting the benefit from government welfare programs;
3. Finding out the different types of exploitation of poor whites and black people;
4. Getting specific information on social needs;
5. Formally charting the different forces (religious, Klan, government, etc) that work against the poor.

The root of poverty seems to be the inability to affect the political power structure. Control of the power structure will in turn help to break cyclical poverty and misery. This cannot be done until the exploiters are exposed and made--through the ballot and ax structure--to pay their way. This research will hopefully expose this.

Re: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Source advised that JOE NEAL, BARBARA WINK and JOHN HOUSE will be living in a house at [redacted], on the projects mentioned in the news letter.

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A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

A second confidential source advised on June 4, 1968, that it was announced at the weekly meeting of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC (LR SSOC) by JUDY JOHNSON, Little Rock SSOC coordinator, that she had received a letter and news letter from JOHN HOUSE of the SSOC Chapter at the University of Arkansas, wherein HOUSE told her that BARBARA WINK, JOE NEAL and JOHN HOUSE from the University of Arkansas SSOC Chapter were moving into a residence at [redacted] for the Summer and were going to work in voter registration in Malvern. JUDY JOHNSON announced that this was going to be done as an SSOC activity and stated that HOUSE has asked for the assistance of the Little Rock Chapter. It was decided that anyone who could help would go to Malvern whenever they could and help in whatever way they could. LARRY BUSTER and BRUCE DAVIS commented that they were considering going to Malvern on the weekend of June 7-9, 1968, to look over the setup.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 6, 1968

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Memorandum dated June 6, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69) 5/29/68

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12454) P

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b7E

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 4/5/68 concerning the Special Convention of the CP, USA.

On 5/27/68, [redacted] advised that [redacted] DANNY RUBIN, the CP, USA National Organization head requesting [redacted] CP meeting in New York, New York on 6/5/68. RUBIN said that due to the date, not all of the comrades would be present but he felt that some attention would have to be paid to preparation for a report to the Special Convention of 7/4-7/68 on Party Building.

[redacted] No LHM is being submitted in view of RUBIN's statements to the effect that the meeting would not be largely attended.

The Bureau is requested to [redacted]

[redacted].

NOT RECORDED
152 JUN 3 1968

5 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-CIRM)(2 - 100-382246, RM 975-3)
3 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-CIRM)(2 - 100-CP, USA Org.)
2 - Baltimore ([redacted])
RCH:jtk (10)

54 JUN 20 1968

NAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter 4/3/68.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

San Diego will continue to follow activities of the Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(RM)(Info)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902)(Info)(RM)
2 - San Diego

RET:gdf
(8)

ST-100

REC-75 100-442529-2577

15 JUL 22 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/68

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 4/20/68.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

EX-103 - 2578

FEC 13

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:srl
(3)

17 JUL 23 1968

BRANCH INT. SEC.

JUL 31 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/68

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 4/23/68.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

C

REC 13 100-442529-2579

EX-104

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH/dll
(4)

11 JUL 23 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5016-108-02

JUL 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report for the period 5/1 through 7/31/68.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in Racial Matters within the confines of the territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division. There is limited contact by CP members and black power personalities. This office is endeavoring to determine whether or not these CP members are exerting any influence in the black power movement.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-CIRM)(RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570)(Info)(RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(5)

EX-116 100-442529-2580

REC-8

4 JUL 24 1968

RACIAL MATT. SECT.

JUL 29 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau 5/1/68.

No information has come to the attention of the Denver Division during the past three months which would be normally reported under the above caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:imw
(3)

EX-110 REC-1 100-442529-2581

15 JUL 24 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

5 JUL 29 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Columbia letter, 4/24/68.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia

GDR:nms
(3)

REC 45 100-442529-2582

8 JUL 24 1968

INTD

54 AUG -1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-75

Tolson
DeLoach ✓
Mohr
Bishop ✓
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

To review the book "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" by Claude M. Lightfoot, a member of the National Executive Board and Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA.

Lightfoot spends the first four chapters of his book discussing the recent racial riots which he calls Negro ghetto revolts in undocumented, oversimplified generalizations. He blames the "revolt" on the necessity for black people to have a substantial share of power over decisions affecting their own welfare; the terrible conditions in the ghetto; the problems in the rural areas of the South; and the "intensification of racism in the white community."

The remaining chapters of the book are a "hard sell" for a socialist form of government led, of course, by the Communist Party. He claims that capitalism is the cause of the exploitation of the American Negro as a worker, as part of a racial group, and as an oppressed national; and he says that only by eliminating capitalism can the Negro gain equality. Russia and Cuba are cited as examples of the great things that can be done under socialism and as proof that socialism is the only system in which a black man can find the means of protecting his equality. Lightfoot contends that labor, with the strike weapon, has the power to prevent black people from being slaughtered on our streets.

100-442529

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

CEG:srs/pjb
(8)

REC-75 100-442529-2583

EX 109

CONTINUED - OVER

6 JUL 24 1968

RAC. INT. SEC.

67 JUL 31 1968

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442429

In the chapter entitled "The Fascist Danger," Lightfoot claims that the FBI, in the name of security, has been given such powers that it is almost above control. He says the Bureau's police powers have been used not only against progressives but against many people who exercise decision-making power through the use of files, which he alleges the Bureau has on almost everyone in public life. He contends that by intimidation, the Bureau has been able to set the ground rules as to who may be members or officers in certain labor, civil rights and peace organizations.

The only other references to the Bureau are on page 84 where the Director is quoted on the cost of crime and on page 87 where Lightfoot claims the FBI goes beyond its stated function in the pursuit of communists yet does not purge "known vicious racists" from organized life in our country.

Lightfoot argues that aggressive armed struggle to change the system in the United States would be suicide "as of now," but he defends the violence in the ghettos as being defensive. He says that in the final analysis, Negro communities must be prepared to defend themselves by all means including armed resistance.

Generally, the book probably stands little chance of having any appreciable affect whatsoever on racial matters. Lightfoot is too bland for the extremists and too revolutionary for the moderates. As for the intelligent Negro, the same intellectual myopia which caused Lightfoot to join the Communist Party in the first place is very evident throughout the book and an intelligent person will immediately recognize it.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	7/23/68	7/11/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	JOHN F. NOONAN	lns

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Boston letter to Bureau, 5/1/68.

- P* -

LEAD

BOSTON

AT BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

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1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
1-OSI, Westover AFB, (RM)
2-Boston (100-35427)

100-442529-2584 REC-65

JUL 25 1968

EX-103

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35 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SER. RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 7/30/68 RLS
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: Reg/ci
By	BY:

MARTIAL INT. SECT.

57 AUG 6-1968 cc rpt. 806940

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

BS 100-35427

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
BS T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
BS T-2 is [redacted]	Instant report page b3 b7D b7E
BS T-3 is [redacted]	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since the information it contains, furnished by BS T-1, T-2 and T-3 could logically result in identifying them and present their future usefulness.

The other sources mentioned as contacted in July, 1968 are [redacted] and [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, Boston (RM)
1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
1-OSI, Westover AFB (RM)

Report of: JOHN F. NOONAN Office: Boston, Massachusetts
Date: 7/23/68

Field Office File #: 100-35427 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: An informant advised on 5/21/68, that DON and TEX from Boston were present at the National CP Negro Commission meeting held in New York City on 5/18-19/68. Another informant advised TEX is probably EDWARD TEIXEIRA, member of the District Committee, CPUSA New England District and DON is probably DONALD HALFKENNY an associate of TEIXEIRA and believed by informant to be a CP member in Boston. This source believes neither TEIXEIRA or HALFKENNY exert any influence in Racial Matters in Greater Boston area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

On May 21, 1968, BS T-1 advised that a National Communist Party Negro Commission meeting was held in New York City, New York on May 18-19, 1968. TEX and DON of Boston were present and DON from Boston chaired the meeting on May 19, 1968. The meeting was called to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro question.

On July 11, 1968, BS T-2 advised that he believed that TEX of Boston was probably EDWARD TEIXEIRA, member of the District Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., New England District.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967-O-273-878

BS T-2 stated that he believed DON of Boston was probably DONALD HALFKENNY, an associate of TEIXEIRA and whom BS T-2 believes is a member of the CP in Boston. HALFKENNY has worked at the Frederick Douglass Bookstore (FDB) which is managed by EDDIE TEIXEIRA. A characterization of the FDB is found in the Appendix.

> On September 27, 1966, BS T-3 advised that DON HALFKENNY of Roxbury, Massachusetts was in attendance at a CP sponsored youth school at Camp Webatuck, Wingdale, New York on August 29, 1966.

BS T-2 stated that although DON HALFKENNY has been active in racial matters in Boston, Massachusetts, he does not appear to exert any influence in racial affairs. EDDIE TEIXEIRA has attended several meetings of the United Front but has only acted as an observer and has not tried to influence any of its decisions and does not exert any influence in racial activities.

BS T-2 stated that the United Front is made up of representatives of a number of Negro civil rights organizations in the Roxbury area of Boston. It was formed at the suggestion of STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), for the purpose of concentrating Black Power into one organization.

A characterization of SNCC is found in the Appendix.

Sources familiar with various phases of racial activities in the Greater Boston area, contacted in July, 1968, know of no influence exerted by Communists in racial activities in the Greater Boston area.

APPENDIX

1.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS BOOKSTORE

A source advised in early June, 1966, that it had recently come to his attention that ANNE BURLAK THOMPSON, Treasurer, CPUSA, New England District, had indicated that the Communist Party (CP) needed some sort of a center in the area and that the CP leadership had recommended the establishment of a bookstore; that EDWARD TEIXEIRA, who had recently attended school for three months, would be available to run the bookstore as the CP was desirous of having a full-time employee for this purpose.

A second source advised on October 7, 1966, that at a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on October 2, 1966, it was reported that a bookstore had been leased for the CP at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts for $125. a month. At this meeting EDWARD TEIXEIRA, who was present, said he would need $1,000. to complete the store and to purchase books to be ready for the opening on October 12, 1966. At this meeting, EDWARD TEIXEIRA was voted an alditonal $1,000. for this purpose.

The Articles of Organization, dated July 30, 1966, filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on August 4, 1966, reflect the filing of papers for a corporation to be known as Frederick Douglas Associates, Inc., with the following officers: President, EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA, 27 Wales Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Treasurer, BERNARD GALITZ, 19 Greenough Park, Lynn, Massachusetts; Clerks: EDWARD TEIXEIRA, BERNARD GALITZ, NOEL DAY, 43 Dale Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The purposes for which the corporation was formed were set forth as follows: "To carry on the business of a retail book store, including without limitation, the sale of books, statuettes, prints, frames and framing....."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS BOOKSTORE (Contd.)

A third source advised on January 9, 1967, that EDWARD TEIXEIRA was then a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1962, that BERNARD GALITZ attended a conference of the New York District CP Youth Coordinating Committee, held in Room 903, at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on October 7, 1962.

The "Boston Sunday Herald," in its issue of October 23, 1966, carried an article and photograph of EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA concerning the opening of the Frederick Douglass Bookstore, 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1966, reporting, in part, that the opening was picketed by the American Veterans Committee in protest of the use of the name of the 19th Century Negro abolitionist for a store where Marxist books are being sold. The article reported that TEIXEIRA, an admitted member of the CP, had opened a bookstore at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, on October 22, 1966, and that the grand opening had been delayed by pickets.

On May 3, 1967, a fifth source advised that the Frederick Douglass Bookstore was still being operated at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, by EDWARD TEIXEIRA.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

July 23, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY -C

Reference Report of Special Agent John F. Noonan dated and captioned as above, at Boston, Massachusetts

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 7/16/68

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Classification)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-3670
Bufile 100-442529

9-12-80 SP4 SRM/EB
CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-16-88
54688, 80514, 73518

9-684
Classified by 8972 IDK/cdl
Declassify on: OADR
Carrow/SCLC | LEVISON 83-1719

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1988 (426 PGS) 83-1719

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for New York three copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

Informant advised [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] (U)

LHM must be classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from [redacted] (U)

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~Confidential~~

(6)-Bureau (2-100-438794) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529)
3-New York (1-100-159725)(Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-140194)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
3-Atlanta (1-100-3670)
(1-100-5718)

ACS:sja
(10)

100-[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
172 JUL 23 1968

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

53 JUL 30 1968

~~SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C
b7D

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 16, 1968

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9-12-80 SP4 Sem/88
CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-16-88
54688, 80914, 73518

~~SECRET~~

9-6-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/lcH
Declassify on: OADR
Gannon/sc HC (LEVISON 83-1719)

Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On July 11, 1968, a confidential source advised [redacted]

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 8 1986 (S) 11/20/91 t 12/11/91 9803 RODTOD (S) 83-1719

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CROSS-1
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100-[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

FD-303 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 16, 1968

SECRET

Title: Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/23/68

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTER
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu

LSB:esn
(3)

REC 17 -2585

JUL

AUG 2

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-22-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 9-1-65)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	7/26/68	4/1 - 6/30/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: B.E.DEFFENBAUGH, JR. | TYPED BY: jmb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 1/29/68, at San Antonio.

- P* -

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Only those persons who could be documented who are mentioned in this report are documented.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - 10th District OSI (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

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100-442529-2586 REC-47

1 JUL 29 1968

ST-101

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, ~~G-2~~, OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.		~~Bureau~~: ISD, CRD, RAO EDD
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/2/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RS
By	BY:	eg/ci

Notations

INT. SECT.

53 AUG 5 1968

ICC rept. 80690

All persons named in this report as being members of the Communist Party and who reside within the area covered by the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted] CHARACTERIZATION OF JOHN STANFORD
SA T-2: [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL"~~ because it contains information from SA T-1 and SA T-2, confidential informants of a continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI GP (RM)
1 - 10th District OSI (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)

Report of: B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. Office: SAN ANTONIO
Date: 7/26/68

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, chairman, CP of Texas, stated that the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING was a good example of racism in the United States. STANFORD was shocked that CP members in Austin, Texas, did not defend Dr. KING when members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were running KING down. STANFORD critical of CP members in California for not supporting a farm workers organizer because he was "hung up" on religious kick. STANFORD remarked that the CP supported KING and KING was hung up on religious issues. STANFORD indicated that he would not support a gubernatorial candidate in Texas since this candidate would not speak out in support of the black man.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (4/9/68)

On April 9, 1968, during a Communist Party (CP) Club

GROUP 1
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meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD mentioned that the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING was a good example of racism in the United States. STANFORD stated that he was going to try to form a racism committee in the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV) for discussion purposes.

STANFORD went on to state that he was very shocked at CP members in Austin, Texas as they did not defend Dr. KING when members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were running KING down.

Characterizations of SACSWIV and SDS are contained in the Appendix hereto.

JOHN STANFORD

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 29, 1966, at the Texas CP Convention, JOHN STANFORD was elected chairman of the CP of Texas. On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, STANFORD was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. On May 19, 1968, during the Texas State CP Convention, held in Houston, Texas, STANFORD, who is Southern Organizer, CPUSA, was again elected as a member of the State Committee of the CP of Texas.

SA T-2 (5/2/68)

On May 1, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, supra, heard a report of a recent CP meeting held in Southern California having to do with the Mexican-American question. STANFORD was told that the CP in Southern California had withdrawn its support from one of the farm workers organizers because this organizer was " hung up" on the "religious kick". STANFORD remarked that the comrades in California were wrong and this was no reason for not supporting this organizer. STANFORD stated that the CP supported MARTIN LUTHER KING in KING's fight for equality for the Negro and

KING was "hung up" on the religious issue.

SA T-1 (5/24/68)

On May 23, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, supra, was invited to a political meeting which was being held to support a gubernatorial candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Texas. STANFORD indicated that he could not support this candidate and could not appear at any functions in support of this candidate inasmuch as this candidate did not speak out in support of the black man.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

SAN ANTONIO COMMITTEE TO STOP
THE WAR IN VIETNAM (SACSWIV)
Post Office Box 2742
San Antonio, Texas

Two sources have advised that on January 26, 1967, an organizational meeting of a new group to be known as the San Antonio Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in the Texas Room of the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

Plans for forming this group were initiated and coordinated by John Stanford of San Antonio, Texas. Stanford provided the majority of the names and addresses of persons, who were sent letters inviting them to attend this meeting. Stanford helped to compose the preamble and draw up the Constitution of the Committee. Stanford used the constitution of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) as a guide for the constitution of this committee.

On February 3, 1967, the name of the organization was changed to San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV).

A third source advised that the constitution was presented in roughdraft form at the first meeting on January 26, 1967, amended at that meeting and at the next meeting, and finally adopted at the February 23, 1967, meeting of the organization.

The preamble to the constitution reads as follows:

"Believing that peace is of vital importance to everyone, we have formed a group that will offer an opportunity to stydy and promote the achievement of a world without war. Peace is above political, economic, racial, or religious distinctions. We welcome into our organization the individual concerned with life instead of death, with health instead of injury, with building instead of destroying, with development instead of degradation, with humane instead of barbaric acts. The war in Vietnam makes imperative the immediate organization of a peace group in San Antonio. Peace must win,

2.

SAN ANTONIO COMMITTEE TO
STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM

"or we will sacrifice ourselves, our children and grandchildren to a senseless military machine never before equalled. The insane waste of war and preparations for nuclear war will create the eventual destruction of all humanity if not stopped. PEACE MUST WIN!"

A fourth source advised that on May 29, 1966, at The Texas CP Convention held at San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD was elected Chairman of the CP of Texas. On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, Stanford was elected a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

The third source has advised that while JOHN STANFORD was instrumental in initiating and helped to organize the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam, since he does not control or dominate the activities of this group. Since the organization has gained momentum, STANFORD is believed to exercise a certain amount of influence on some members of the organization, while some members have objected to his presence at their meetings and functions in the past.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
July 26, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/24/68

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: New York

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and El Paso letter to the Bureau, dated 1/24/68.

Continued contact with [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with the Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, has developed no information that during the first quarter of 1968, the Communist Party has had any interest in attempting to develop racial unrest in the El Paso Division, nor has there been any interest on part of the Communist Party in any racial matters within this Division. b7D

El Paso continues to maintain contact with [redacted] and other sources of information concerning racial matters and with liaison sources in various organizations in the West Texas area which concern themselves with racial matters and civil rights. There is no known Communist influence in any of the organizations seeking integration, nor has any information been developed that the Communist Party line in any way has affected the policies of these organizations.

In view of the above and in accordance with Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - El Paso

WAC:myg
(4)

EX-116 100-442529-2587

REC 43 12 JUL 29 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

AUG - 5 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	7/26/68	5/16-7/23/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: EDWARD F. MC FADDEN — TYPED BY: ds

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 4/11/03 BY 60226 AUL/BSM CA# 02-0603

REFERENCES:

Little Rock letter to Bureau, 4/18/68.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential group 1 because it contains information from informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in identification of sources of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness and have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR: YES / NO; PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS: YES / NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE — COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 30 1970

COPIES MADE:
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- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info.) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3578)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2588 DEC 49

FBI 104

10 JUL 29 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI: SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	[redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO ID
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/6/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]
By	BY: [illegible]

Notations: RAC, INT. SEC.

53AUG 8 1968

1cc ext 80698

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:	File Number Where Located:
LR T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
LR T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS:

MEMPHIS: (INFORMATION)

An information copy of this report has been designated for the Memphis Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC); IS - SSOC."

LITTLE ROCK:

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS:

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by November 1, 1968.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
1 - NISO-NO, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)

Report of: EDWARD F. MC FADDEN
Date: 7/26/68

Office: LITTLE ROCK

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/PBM
ON 4/11/03
CA #-020603

Synopsis:

Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) chapter at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., joined with Black Americans for Democracy (BAD) 5/14/68, to blockade campus newspaper building protesting failure of school paper to publish a letter from a Negro student. Seminar on race relations sponsored by Little Rock chapter of SSOC (LR SSOC) at Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark., 5/15/68. LR SSOC assisted Black United Youth (BUY) in picketing of Safeway Store in Little Rock in May 1968. Arkansas SSOC Summer project announced as full-time state program to include civil rights. LR SSOC planned to integrate private swimming facility Little Rock, Ark., 7/4/68, but only three caucasian SSOC members appeared.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading~~ and ~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS IN ARKANSAS

Blockade of University of Arkansas Student Newspaper Printing Plant, Fayetteville, Arkansas, May 14, 1968

The Northwest Arkansas Times, a Fayetteville, Arkansas, daily newspaper, reported on page 6 in the May 14, 1968, edition in article captioned "Negro Student Sit-In Stops UA Newspaper" that about twenty-five to thirty persons halted publication on May 14, 1968, of the student newspaper at the University of Arkansas by blocking the entrance to the printing plant on the University campus. The article states that a spokesman said the protestors were members of the Southern Student Organizing Committee and of Black Americans for Democracy. The article reported that the demonstrators handed out mimeographed sheets explaining that they were protesting the failure of the newspaper, The Traveler, to publish a letter from a Negro student. This sheet said The Traveler had printed a letter to the editor attacking Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on April 10 and that the student, JOHN ROWE, wrote a letter to the editor in response to the critical letter.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

Seminar on Race Relations, Little Rock University, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 15, 1968

JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) is closely acquainted with FRANCES DE GRASSE, the Chairman of the Little Rock University (LRU) Young Republicans. JOHNSON was desirous of having a seminar on race relations at LRU but

was unable to hold this seminar under the auspices of SSOC since SSOC was not a recognized campus organization at LRU. JOHNSON discussed this with DE GRASSE and DE GRASSE agreed to have the LRU Young Republicans sponsor this seminar since the LRU Young Republicans wanted to appeal to the Negro voters.

JUDY JOHNSON is the one who actually made arrangements and contacted most of the potential panelists in connection with the seminar. JUDY JOHNSON is not connected in any way with the LRU Young Republicans.

The seminar on race relations was held from 7:30 PM until 10:15 PM at the Fine Arts Building on the LRU campus. There were approximately thirty persons in attendance, including JUDY JOHNSON, LR SSOC Coordinator, BRUCE DAVIS, LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man. Others in attendance who have been regularly attending LR SSOC meetings were KENNETH JONES, HAROLD TORRENCE and LARRY BUSTER.

(LR T-1, 5/16/68)

Picketing of Safeway Stores, Little Rock, Arkansas, May 1968

The Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC (LR SSOC) plan to participate in the picketing of the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas, being sponsored by the Black United Youth (BUY). JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the LR SSOC, is trying to get SSOC members to participate in the picketing.

(LR T-1, 5/16/68)

The only participation with BUY in the picketing of the Safeway Stores by LR SSOC members was on one day when BRUCE DAVIS, the LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man, and LARRY WAYNE BUSTER, SSOC member, picketed at the Safeway Store on High Street.

(LR T-1, 6/4/68)

LR 100-3564

Arkansas SSOC Summer Project

Source made available a copy of a newsletter captioned "Arkansas SSOC Summer Project." This newsletter states that the SSOC in Arkansas will have a full-time state program this summer, attempting to spread the word about civil rights, poverty and peace. The letter states that three persons, JOE NEAL, BARBARA WINK and JOHN HOUSE, will be working from a house in Malvern, Arkansas, on the following projects:

1. Personal Contacts: JOE NEAL will be a full-time traveler for SSOC, making personal contacts all over the state with over 300 people who receive SSOC literature, Southern Regional Council Reports, mailings from SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the NAACP. This program also entails making speeches at various church and civic groups by invitation, traveling to campuses, and distributing literature in conjunction with traveling and through regular mailings.

2. Land Research: CARL OGLESBY, former SDS chairman, recently said that work in civil rights and poverty was "fighting the seventh war from now." Under present plans, BARBARA WINK will be involved in research in county land records in an attempt to formally find out who owns the land. Current evidence indicates that poverty is largely the result of misuse of land by large landholders and exploitation of the politically powerless people who live on the land. We are reading agricultural reports, charts and other forms of information in an attempt to determine how exploitation occurs in farm programs. The "hard" evidence we gain can be put to use politically for the advantage of black people and poor whites.

3. State Newsletter: Arkansas has no state-wide communication on peace, civil rights or poverty work. By having a small staff and a full-time traveler, we can put together a mailing that will help to end much of the information isolation of liberals in the state. We can also swiftly communicate what is happening and what we are doing. We can reprint information from other organizations that are of common interests, such as BAD, Fayetteville Citizens Concerned about Vietnam, SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP.

4. State Notebook: By traveling throughout the state, the traveler will begin to know what the different liberal organizations are, who is in them, and what they are willing to do. If this information can be brought together, it will be invaluable to any type of action attempted by activist groups in the state. For example, if we had such listings now, we could probably expect much more support for the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. As it is now, no other resource except the already over-burdened University of Arkansas liberals will be explored.

(LR T-2, 6/3/68)

Student
A characterization of the Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

Testing of Private Swimming Facilities, Little Rock, Arkansas

The regular weekly meeting of the LR SSOC Chapter was held on the night of June 12, 1968, at the residence of JUDY JOHNSON, [redacted]. There were approximately fifteen persons in attendance at this meeting. It was decided at the meeting that those present would attend the regular weekly meeting of Black United Youth (BUY) on Sunday, June 16, 1968, and at the conclusion of this regular meeting they would go en masse to Spring Lake swimming facility as an integrated group to see if they would be admitted. If they were refused admittance, they would subsequently review the charter of Spring Lake in an attempt to determine if any legal redress could be had. It was also decided that the charter of the Cammack Village Swimming Pool would be examined to determine if this private swimming pool can be required to admit Negroes. b6 b7C

(LR T-1, 6/13/68)

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC attended a wedding of a Negro student from Little Rock University on Sunday, June 16, 1968. In view of their attendance at this wedding, the plans to go to the Spring Lake swimming facility were cancelled.

(LR T-1, 6/18/68)

LR 100-3564

The regular weekly meeting of the LR SSOC Chapter was held on June 26, 1968, at the home of JUDY JOHNSON, [redacted] JUDY JOHNSON, LR SSOC Coordinator, stated she had talked with JOHN WALKER, local Negro attorney, who told her he had been notified by the management of Spring Lake that they would like to integrate their pool by July 4. A "gathering" was then planned for July 4, 1968, starting at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, the purpose of this "gathering" being to test Spring Lake's real desire to open the pool to Negroes. It was also decided that either the boys would go first or the girls so that the public could get adjusted to the idea of Negroes being present before they saw mixed couples. b6 b7C

(LR T-1, 6/28/68)

On the morning of July 4, 1968, BRUCE DAVIS, LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man, and LARRY and JILL BUSTER, LR SSOC members, went to the Spring Lake facility at 9:00 AM to participate in the "gathering" that was to be held to test the facility. No other members of the LR SSOC and no Negroes attended the "gathering". All three participants left after about an hour.

(LR T-1, 7/5/68)

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On August 12, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Leslie Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the Communist Party (CP) for about four months.

On September 27, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Boner, while in attendance at a CPUSA Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12-14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF, and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students.

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the third source advised that during the summer of 1966 the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in

Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon of the New York City CP also came to Nashville in the summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Webatuck, September, 1966, Boner reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC. Following the conference, attendees Brian Heggen and Patricia Louise Rabbitt traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patricia Louise Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patricia Rabbitt, Brian Heggen, Donald Boner and his wife Carol Stevens Boner were all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Heggen was as of that time Editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

The April, 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," carried a book review on page 22 by Donald Boner of a book entitled "CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper. Boner was described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

On July 7, 1967, source three advised that the CPUSA conducted a training school for CP youths at Camp Abelard, New York, beginning June 17, 1967, and lasting for three weeks. During this school, CP youth conferences were held at the camp from July 1 through July 4, 1967, and during a youth conference a meeting was held relative to the activities of Party youths during a July, 1967, trip to the Soviet Union, which had been scheduled. It was announced that a trip to Leningrad for the DuBois Clubs of America and CP youths would begin July 17, 1967. A list of persons to be submitted to the Vietnamese and American Delegation for the Paris meeting with the Vietnamese youths was drawn up. The DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) had been designated as the organizer for this meeting in the United States and suggested a list of names for the American delegation. Among the names, as a representative for SSOC, was Tom Gardner.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) (CONTINUED)

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," Volume 1, No. 1, dated September 15, 1967, relative to staff announcements indicated that Tom Gardner, SSOC Chairman, would be back from his trip to Prague in a few days. The article explained that Gardner was selected as one of 25 representatives of the American Peace Movement to meet with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV).

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," No. 1, dated September 19, 1967, on page 1, indicated that Bruce Smith, who had recently returned from a month-long trip to Cuba, will join the SSOC staff.

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," dated February 14, 1968, indicated that Alan Levin, also known as Nik, SSOC Vice Chairman, was in Cuba for the month of February (1968).

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 26, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated July 26, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SACRAMENTO	NEW YORK	7/24/68	4/25/68 - 7/24/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA GORDON M. SIM	sy
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at Sacramento, 4/30/68.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

Source	Location
SC T-1	[redacted]
[redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-442529-2589 REC-8

2 JUL 29 1968

EX 109

(9) - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)

See Cover Page "B"

3 - Sacramento (100-138)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CIA~~, OSI, SEC. SER.	RACIAL INT. SEC.
Request Recd.	~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAU	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: LHM	
By	BY: [signature]	

54 AUG- 8 1968 75 ICC repl. 806 HD

SC 100-138

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1 - NISO, San Francisco
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) (Info)
3 - Sacramento (100-138)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information copies furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco because of their mutual interest in activities throughout the State of California.

LEADS:

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
1 - U.S. Secret Service, Sacramento

Report of: SA GORDON M. SIM Office: Sacramento
Date: July 24, 1968

Field Office File #: SC 100-138 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California, disbanded and efforts to enlist Negroes into CP have ceased.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

SC T-1 (May 20, 1968)

Source advised that the Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California had disbanded and that the CP's efforts to enlist Negroes into the CP had ceased.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Sacramento, California
July 24, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at Sacramento, California, dated July 24, 1968

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/25/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

ReBHlet to Bureau, 4/22/68.

No information has been received during the period 4/1/68 - 6/30/68, of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Division.

EX-116 100-442529-2590

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mfl
(4)

REC 43 4 JUL 29 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

AUG 5 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	7/25/68	4/1 - 6/30/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	WILLIAM A. COHENDET	jl

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated 4/30/68, at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being submitted to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE _____

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1 - New York (100-153735)(Info.)(RM)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

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442529-259

22 JUL 29 1968

REC-68

EX 108
REC-23

RACIAL INT. SECT.

INT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CIA~~, OSI; SEC. SER:	
Request Recd.	~~DEPT~~: [illegible], C.D., RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]	
By	BY: [illegible]	

79 AUG 14 1968

ICC ept 80699

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SF T-1 is [redacted]	Instant file
SF T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
SF T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-6 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-7 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SF T-8 is [redacted]	Instant file

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO Will follow and report matters pertaining to captioned Subject. Next report being due October 30, 1968.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO - 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19th District (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM A. COHENDET Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 7/25/68

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) national leadership during current period expressed belief that Vietnam crisis and the murder of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING gave the Party an opportunity to make real gains in the racial field. CP candidate for President of the United States, CHARLENE MITCHELL, was in San Francisco in July, 1968, to offer assistance to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in the HUEY NEWTON murder trial in Oakland, California. No specific areas of aid proposed by the BPP leadership. Afro-American Commission, NCDCP, called for complete independence for Negro labor unions and for recognition of BPP as only organization paying attention to real Negro problems. It was urged that the CP support all BPP candidates running for political office. ROSCOE PROCTOR, Negro National Committeeman, CPUSA, advised Negro CP club members against acts of sabotage and fire bombing saying it was official CP policy to forbid such activity by Party members and any violations would result in expulsion from the Party. East Bay Ghetto Club CP has only seven or eight members of the Negro race. Influence of CP among Negro element not noted as extensive and East Bay Ghetto Club admittedly has magnified its role in reports to the CP District Office. Some white CP Club members not in agreement with the very militant Negro movement and other whites have been accused of "white chauvinism". Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in its monthly magazine of June, 1968, urged members to defend the BPP free HUEY NEWTON and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded ~~from automatic~~ downgrading and declassification

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. At a meeting of the Illinois District Communist Party held in Chicago, April 6 and 7, 1968, sponsored by the National Trade Union Commission, CPUSA GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, eulogized Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and blamed racism for his murder. HALL called the Negro reaction to the slaying "completely justified". HALL assigned three Party leaders to draw up a resolution on KING's death.

In this connection ALBERT J. LIMA, San Francisco CP leader, mentioned that 75,000 white people had marched for peace in San Francisco earlier and he wondered if they could get the same 75,000 to march against racism on Aparil 27, 1968.

GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the National Trade Union Commission, CPUSA, stated that the financial crisis, the failure of the public to support the war in Vietnam and the assassination of KING offered the Party an opportunity to make real gains especially in the industrial concentrations. The Party line should be "peace" and "equality for Negroes".

SF T-1
4/8/68

Newscaster GARY PARK, Channel 2 Television, Oakland, California, on July 16, 1968, stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL, Negro CP candidate for President of the United States, was in the Bay Area on that date and had offered her support to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in their attempts to free HUEY NEWTON. No details of her offer were disclosed by PARK. HUEY NEWTON is the self-described Minister of Defense for the BPP and is presently in Alameda County Jail awaiting trial for murder of an Oakland police officer.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of July 17, 1968, carried a news story that MITCHELL was in the Bay Area to offer aid of the CPUSA to the BPP in any way desired. MITCHELL said that she had spoken to ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information of the BPP about this matter but CLEAVER had no specific request to make for assistance. MITCHELL said that CLEAVER had accepted her offer as he would an offer from any other citizen.

The CPUSA according to ROSCOE PROCTOR, publicly-admitted member of the National Committee, had an official view on sabotage and fire bombing.

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club on April 18, 1968, PROCTOR stated that the CPUSA does not condone violence such as sabotage and fire bombing and did not want to be blamed for any such destructive activity by others. Any Party member indulging in such action would be immediately expeled. Furthermore, the Party would deny that anyone belonging to the Party would do such a thing, and if a Party member got himself involved the Party would deny that he had ever been a member and would refuse him any assistance in case of prosecution. PROCTOR, who is a Negro, stated that the white leadership of the CP was responsible for this attitude but said that since this was the Party line members had to adhere to it and those wishing to do otherwise would do so at their own risk.

SF T-2
4/23/68

2. PLANS FROM DISTRICT LEVEL

A report on the Negro question was presented to the Northern California District CP (NCDCP) Convention held at Berkeley, June 15, and 16, 1968. This report stated as follows:

North Calif. District Convention June, 1968

Party Program - Afro-American Commission

THE THREE-FOLD CHARACTER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN QUESTION WITHIN THE U.S.: RACE, NATIONAL, AND CLASS

I. Race

"The people of different countries differ greatly from each other in the colour of the skin, hair and eyes, the type of hair, the shape of the eyelids, nose, lips, face and head, in the length of the body and its proportions. These features vary noticeably among people of one country, but a certain combination of them has a fairly stable hereditary character and serve as a basis for classifying those who possess them as belonging to a particular race."--The Races of Mankind, by M. Nesturkh

From the 17th century up until the Civil War, the black people brought to this country as slaves came mainly from tribal formations of the "Negroid" peoples of West Africa. Their distinctive racial characteristics have been used to develop many pseudo-scientific theories of black race inferiority in order to justify racism and our national oppression.

II. National Character

While possessing their own tribal languages, customs, morals, traditions, Africans had not yet developed nationhood. Modern nations appeared on the scene only with the development of capitalism.

The nationality of black people in the US derives from their transformation, during three centuries of slavery, from millions of individuals of numerous tribes inhabiting different territories of Africa and speaking different languages, into communities of people having a definite community of language (English) and territory (slave-exploiting areas of the US) and a certain community of economic life (agriculture, building trades, culinary and household arts) and psychological makeup, manifesting itself in a common culture. This formation of the Negro nationality in the US in conditions of slavery conformed to the universal pattern of evolution from the clan, tribe, and confederation of tribes in the period of pre-capitalist productive relations. However, in contrast to the development of other nationalities into nations under the aegis of capitalist productive relations, and notwithstanding the emancipation of the slaves in 1863 and the subsequent supplanting of slave and feudal productive relations by capitalist relations, this embryonic national development of US Negroes was suspended, "frozen," and remains so today.

Migration and urbanization have divorced Afro-Americans from the land; that is, from a common territory that would rivet the nationality together in a stable community and facilitate the development to nationhood. Afro-Americans today live throughout the country within compact majorities of other nationalities. Despite their dispersion, however, these 23 million US citizens are separated from the rest of the population, irrespective of class, occupational, religious or ethnic characteristics, by ghettos, segregation and discrimination. Thus, Afro-Americans remain a separate national group with a separate national character.

The question has been raised: "But if the black people in the US did not come from an already existing nation how can they be considered a nationality or a national minority? In answer to that question, we say that nationality or national character is a feature of nationhood which is formed and must form as a condition for development into nationhood. Living a common economic life and in the same conditions of life, people develop common traits of national character; the systematic intercourse between considerable numbers of people leads to the creation of a common culture which is national in form. A common psychological makeup is influenced by the material condition of life--it is a coagulation of impressions derived by people from their environment. Thus, black people have developed nationality and a national

A major aspect of the special and national character of the oppression of Afro-Americans in the US is cultural oppression, manifested in the common meaning of "culture" -- the culture of the classical Northern European ruling class -- slavery's history; enforced illiteracy; and forcible replacement of African languages, religions and institutions by English, Christianity and slavery; the suppression and distortion of African and Afro-American history in the schools; the setting up, in the mass media, of the white middle and upper classes as standards of beauty, life style, values and behavior, and in every other aspect of American life. The Afro-American "way of life" is in almost every aspect a culture of resistance and response to oppression. Cultural oppression acts, to the extent to which it is successful, to undermine the unity and sense of identity required in the Afro-American people's struggle to control their own destiny; hence the increasing emphasis on pride in black culture and national identity, the rejection of conforming to white middle class standards as the price for political, economic or social equality, is a major weapon against the special oppression of the Afro-American people.

The concept of national minority as used in the past few years implies that black people are an integral part of the North American nation and that they will proceed towards total integration uninterruptedly without first passing through some form of control of their own community or enjoying some of the special rights and compensatory measures which must be accorded an oppressed people. Before real equality can be achieved this concept must be re-examined.

III. Class Character of the Black People in the US

Though discriminated against and oppressed as a people, all of the economic classes which are common to the capitalist mode of production are to be found among Afro-Americans: black people are working farmers and agricultural workers, a small percentage of them belong to the urban middle class--professionals and small businessmen--and an even smaller percentage are black capitalists. But in their overwhelming majority--77 to 90%--black people in the US belong to the industrial working class.

The Afro-American People in the US an Oppressed People

Afro-American people in the US are oppressed as a people in every field of economic, political, social, and cultural life. This oppression is confirmed by the record of history, the statements of scientists and scholars, the statistics of both official governmental and private fact-finding agencies, and the culture of black people themselves, including numerous appeals for justice directed to authorities such as the United Nations.

As Afro-Americans, the black workers share the same aspirations to be free of oppression as all other Afro-Americans, and they therefore participate in the Afro-American liberation movement. As workers, they also share the same aspirations to end capitalist exploitation as the North American working class, and therefore participate in the working class movement.

Racism and Super Exploitation of Afro-Americans

The white chauvinist variety of racism arose during the slave trade, which was a method of primitive accumulation pursued by the rising bourgeoisie of Europe.

When the slave trade encountered opposition, the profiteers from this inhuman business devised arguments of the alleged inferiority and subhuman character of Africans, to justify the traffic.

Similarly, when slavery in the US came under attack from the abolitionists, the slave-owners and their sympathizers among the northern bourgeoisie developed an entire body of racist thought: history, biology, psychology, anthropology, religion, philosophy, science were bent to the service of racist propaganda. Those arguments were the forerunners of present-day white chauvinism. From the big monopolies and bankers to the landlords and small

businessmen, all sections of the business community profit from racism and discrimination today.
The elaborate and complex apparatus of state forces, governmental institutions, administrative controls, laws, customs and organizations which oppress the Afro-American nationality have as their primary objective--the protection of the wealth and the further enrichment of those who own and control the country's productive resources. In particular, the disfranchisement of Afro-Americans through outright denial of voting rights or through fraud or gerrymandering, results in all levels of government being loaded with the most reactionary labor-hating officials, many of whom control major committees of congress and kill progressive legislation, retarding the country as a whole.

Racism justifies oppression of Afro-American, Spanish-speaking and Indian people, to win the support of the white workers for a policy of super-exploitation of colored workers. Although apparently directed only against colored people, racism and white chauvinism is essentially a weapon in the exploitation of the white workers. The wage differential, the working conditions and treatment accorded Afro-Americans are actually determinants of the norms for the white working class. The system of Afro-American oppression, chauvinism and racism breeds opportunism in the labor movement, divides its ranks along color lines and retards all workers' struggles against capitalist exploitation. It increases the rate of profit and reinforces the economic and political control of the owning class.

Therefore the questions of race and class cannot be separated when dealing with the solution to the problems of the Afro-American in the US: racism is a basic instrument of class oppression and the major barrier to progress for black and white; the struggle against racism is a central part of the class struggle and the basic question facing the entire country.
Because of the dominant working class composition of the Afro-American people and the fusion of their oppression with class exploitation within capitalist society, the basic economic solution in their struggle for freedom becomes the resolution of the basic economic contradiction of capitalism (ie. private ownership of the means of production and social productive relations).

Moreover, as Marx said, "an idea becomes a material force when it is gripped by the minds of the masses". So it is with racism in the minds of white Americans. Agitation and education alone is not sufficient to eradicate racism in the US. What is required is fundamental change in the material conditions of Afro-Americans and genuine economic, political and social equality. This will require both ending the oppression of black people and massive compensatory measures to eradicate the effects of 350 years of oppression. Due to the national character of the Afro-American question, their historical oppression as a people, their resulting hostility and suspicion toward white Americans (which is natural, inevitable and legitimate), the building of real, i.e. voluntary, working class unity requires that Afro-Americans be supported by the entire working class in their quest to determine their own destiny.

With the above as background, we believe that the political solution to the Afro-American question is to be found within the framework of the principle of national self-determination. While this principle applies both to nations and oppressed nationalities, due to the uniqueness of the historical development of the Afro-American people on the North American continent, none of the various existing forms applied throughout the world in resolving the national question fit the concrete circumstances of the Afro-American people in the US today.

Among the most obvious differences from conditions facing other liberation movements struggling for self-determination are that Afro-Americans:

are in their majority working class rather than peasants or farmers

to native land

suffer oppression and super-exploitation of labor power alone as opposed to super-exploitation of labor and expropriation of land and natural resources

share a common economic life with the "oppressor nation" in a highly developed capitalist society, as opposed to a separate undeveloped--mainly feudal--colonial economy.

In order to meet the needs of the black working masses it follows from the above basic differences that the content of the national movement of Afro-Americans must be anti-monopoly and socialist-oriented, and led by the black working class, rather than bourgeois-democratic pro capitalist-oriented, and led by the black bourgeoisie. While bourgeois democracy opens up broader areas of democracy, mass participation and struggle, the needs of black masses require: social ownership of production and distribution, not private; cooperative effort, not individual; international working class solidarity, not national competition and antagonisms; full employment, not competition within a steadily shrinking job market.

In projecting the need for black power for black control of the black community we wish to stress the working class character of the overwhelming majority of black people, and the necessity that that control be exercised by the working class and poor sections of the black community first of all. The struggle for black community control over schools, police, welfare, urban renewal, etc. must be based on a program that understands the source of the oppression of the Afro-American people in its super-exploitation by capitalism. Black people are in misery because capitalism has made and continues to make huge profits off their sweat and at their expense. Tax money for highways subsidizing the auto monopolies, rather than providing cheap mass transportation; subsidies for profitable suburban housing that excludes the black masses instead of decent housing for the low income families; billions in tax money to the war, oil, agri-business and other monopolies, instead of the peoples money to end the decaying schools, horribly inadequate hospitals and public health facilities, scarce recreation -- all these hit the working class harder than any other section; but they hit the mass of Afro-American people hardest of all.

Add to this the effect of automation installed to supplant workers for higher profits which throws the burden of unemployment at catastrophic levels on the black community, especially black young people; the use of racism to prevent unionization keeping the standard of living of millions of white workers low and black workers lowest of all. All this plus the fact that two million black workers and their families are part of the trade union movement and therefore right at the heart of capitalist production, sharing the situation of all workers, yet suffering special discrimination in the plants and from the unions.

The national character of the Afro-American people, their special oppression and especially the new movement for black pride, black unity and black culture has put the black workers in the lead of struggles that are in the interest of the entire working class. The Poor People's March is a dramatic example of how the organizations of the Afro-American people can initiate and lead struggles that unite black, brown and white.

The capitalist class is moving to block the anti-capitalist, working class content to the struggle for black power. The Ford Foundation and other establishment outfits are pouring money into militant black groups. They are pressuring them to seek the support of big business and, in the name of black control, trying to turn the black community against the trade unions. The adoption by CORE of the slogan "Black Capitalism" shows how deep this danger is.

This attempt to buy off middle class militants fits in with the move to turn the ghetto into another source of tax supported profits, like the war industries. Proposals and programs for the federal government to provide tax incentives and subsidies to make projects like housing rehabilitation

and small manufacturing that creates jobs profitable. Profit destroyed decent housing; now they want profits to restore decent housing.

These programs, justified in the name of improving conditions in the black community and giving lip service to black community control, are a major threat to black community control and to black power.

They put projects in the ghetto under the control of white capitalist corporations. They tie community leaders to these corporations, cutting them off from the people, putting them on the payroll of the exploiters of the community. Such programs cut the funds that really could be available to the community, by wasting in profits to the corporations that could go directly to cooperatives fully controlled by the community. These profits are an added tax burden on the working class--black, brown and white--that lines the pockets of the white power structure, without benefitting the black community.

Black capitalist control of business in the black community is better than white capitalist control; but it is not a program that meets the needs of the community or strengthens the power and organizations of the masses to fight against their exploitation and oppression. Private profits are not fully put to work for the community. Stores and small businesses are guided by the need to make profit, not operated to serve the needs of and under control of the community. The economic power of the community is in the hands of the tiny black middle class. But if the stores, rehabilitation programs, job creating, and manufacturing are organized on a cooperative, non-profit basis, all the funds are used in the interest of the community; decisions are made by the community; and the poor and working people, who are the overwhelming majority, strengthen their organized power to fight against the white capitalist power structure.

In every area of American life, for the Afro-American people to be able to fight effectively against special oppression, for full equality, there must be a fight for black community control of the institutions that affect the lives of black people.

On Education - All the institutions of mass education are dominated by white upper class people and culture. For black children to be taught for a life of dignity, pride in self and black culture, and trained to work in jobs with dignity for the future, the hold of white upper class standards, outlook and expectations must be broken. This means black community control over every aspect of the teaching of black children, including curriculum, teachers, textbooks, planning, building, etc. This also means full participation of the organized black community in the decisions controlling the larger educational system. Full awareness of black, Hispano, and Puerto Rican culture must become a part of the education of all Americans - to destroy the idea that culture is upper class European white culture.

Bourgeois domination of education also imposes its standards and priorities on the education of all working people. The fight for control of the education of black children by black people points the way for the fight by working people for control of education.

Political power - Forms must be fought for to give black communities politics power. Racist motivated electoral district boundries and schemes for preventing black majorities from winning and taking over city and county governments must be changed and defeated. New districts must be drawn to maximize black and brown representation. Reforms are also needed at the state and national levels.

In addition, decision making over many services affecting the community should be decentralized so that local black, brown and white working class communities can have control of their own police, schools, welfare, recreation, public health, etc. This should be seen, however, in the context that the ruling class that dominates the politics and economics of whole regions has got to be made to fork over vastly greater resources for

Police - Because they defend the property of the exploiters of the black and brown communities; because their white racist culture causes them to see black people as suspect, dangerous and criminal; because they are controlled by the white bourgeoisie outside of the black and brown community; the police play the role of a foreign occupying army in the black and brown community.

Police in the black community must not only be black, they must live in the community they patrol, and must be answerable to local, black community boards for their procedures and conduct. As long as the community does not have control of its own police, it must take steps to defend itself against the murderous invading army that threatens the safety of every Afro-American and especially the young, the militant, the local leaders of the fight for black liberation, the resistance to the occupation.

We advocate the organization in the black and brown community of effective defense against police, army, and white racist vigilante terror, including legal defense, medical aid, patrols over the police, and armed self-defense - organized and individual. This area especially requires a massive educational and organizational campaign in the white community on the nature of police violence and repression in the black community, on the domination of racist and fascist minded elements in the police forces, and on the threat to the rights of the whole working class and middle class dissenters of the bloated rightist terror armies that are America's urban police forces today.

These armies have been built up especially to occupy and suppress the black community, and the black community is leading here in the fight to check the police.

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

The above material was made available by SF T-3 on June 17 and June 24, 1968.

A meeting of the NCDCP Afro-American Commission was held at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, on June 7, 1968. This commission was formerly named the Negro Commission but the new name was ordered by the Natinal CP Office. ROSCOE PROCTOR at this meeting having had difficulty with a previous pre-convention draft, presented his re-written version. This draft called for the complete independence for the Negro. As noted in the formal report immediately above, source reported that PROCTOR was stressing the Negro's right to secede from labor unions and to establish his own since the present unions had not treated the Negro fairly. The draft also called for CP recognition of the BPP as the only such organization paying attention to real Negro problems. This support should include backing any and all BPP candidates for public office. The commission accepted the draft of PROCTOR who intended to proceed to present it at the District CP convention to be held on June 15, 1968.

SF T-3
6/17/68

At an earlier meeting of the NCDCP Negro Commission on May 5, 1968, held at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, members had been urged to have people join the poor people's march. There was some discontent presented by the rank and file members because the Party leadership had not decided if any Party members would go on the bus to offer a leadership role to the marchers.

SF T-3
5/8/68

At a meeting of the NCDCP, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on April 20, 1968, San Francisco Party leader, ALEX THIBODEAUX, complained about the poor attendance and pointed out that the same situation seemed to arise whenever the agenda concerned the Negro people. THIBODEAUX pointed out that if the CP members were not interested in Negro matters, the Negro would not be interested in the CP program. It was mentioned at this meeting that CP Youth Clubs had donated $23 to the BOBBY HUTTON Fund. BOBBY HUTTON was a member of the BPP who was killed in a shootout with the Oakland Police Department in April, 1968.

SF T-3
4/23/68

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

A meeting of the Black Caucus of the NCDCP was held at St. Helena, California, on March 23 and 24, 1968, under the direction of ROSCOE PROCTOR. The points brought out at this meeting were as follows:

(1) Get as many trade union people as possible to join the MARTIN LUTHER KING March to Washington, D.C., April 22, 1968.

(2) Hold a protest rally against the so-called heavy weight championship fight in Oakland, California April 27, 1968, because CASSIUS CLAY while still regarded as champion by PROCTOR was not fighting in the contest.

(3) PROCTOR advocated a candidacy of JOHN GEORGE for Congress from the Oakland District. This decision was questioned by other black persons present since HUEY NEWTON of the BPP was also running for the same position. PROCTOR said that the Party position was to support JOHN GEORGE for political office and to support NEWTON's defense in court. (It is to be noted that the BPP wanted to free NEWTON without trial.)

(4) The CP should send representatives to meetings of the new Black United Front. (The Black United Front was an idea promulgated by STOKELY CARMICHAEL when he appeared at a public meeting in Oakland in February, 1968. CARMICHAEL urged that all Negro militant organizations unite for more effective action. CARMICHAEL is a black militant leader formerly chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC
is contained in the appendix.

(5) PROCTOR planned to set up a Negro commission to try to coordinate the efforts and activities of Negroes and Mexican Americans in the Bay Area.

PROCTOR suggested that the Center of the Alliance For Black Unity in Oakland be used in the campaign to urge support for JOHN GEORGE.

SF T-4
3/25/68

At a meeting of the NCDCP, April 20, 1968, at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, matters for "Black Liberation" while on the agenda were not taken up but were postponed until June, 1968. At the same time the Party agreed to make a financial donation to the BPP. The deadline for same being set as May 6. The amount to be contributed was not stated. ROSCOE PROCTOR at this meeting recommended that the Party prepare to attempt to bring about work stoppages when blacks were shot down in the streets.

SF T-5
5/2/68

The San Francisco County Committee CPUSA, held a meeting at 1027 Brussels Street in San Francisco, on May 13, 1968. At this time it was announced that the Party was considering reorganizing the twelve clubs in the county into nine new ones. One would be called the Bobby Hutton Club where black and white comrades would concentrate on problems of racism and the building of the CP in the black community.

SF T-6
5/28/68

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club held at 1627 Woolsey Street, Berkeley, on April 1, 1968, OZZO MARROW, a member, reported on his efforts at the Black United Front meetings. He said there were 600 Negroes active in various militant groups and MARROW felt that it would be possible to bring some of these into the Black Cultural Center that the East Bay Ghetto Club had been trying to organize. ROSCOE PROCTOR hoped to be able to organize these various elements which so far were scattered around the Bay Area and PROCTOR instructed MARROW to continue to try to gain the confidence of members of these organizations. PROCTOR urged all possible members to attend demonstrations against the proposed heavy-weight championship fight in Oakland on April 27, 1968.

PROCTOR commented that the black members' meeting at St. Helena on March 23, 1968, was not considered to have been much of a success since only ten out of a possible 35 to 40 people attended the meeting. PROCTOR complained that the Black Cultural Center in Oakland was not being used to its full advantage and also the rent was due again. PROCTOR said that he had told the CP District leaders that the East Bay Ghetto Club was already holding meetings with black militant groups and he could not go on lying much longer. Any meeting

with the black groups by members of of the East Bay Ghetto Club would have to use the cultural center in the future.

SF T-2
4/5/68

SF T-6 on April 15, 1968, advised that the new headquarters for the East Bay Ghetto Club is to be known as the Alliance for Black Unity and the Black United Front was to be at 3092 Sacramento Street, Berkeley.

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club at the above address on April 18, 1968, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported that he had told ALBERT LIMA that he had invited the BPP to use the new cultural center and member OZZO MARROW claimed that in conferring with other militant groups he received their promise to become part of the Alliance for Black Unity.

SF T-6
4/23/68

At still another meeting of this club on April 29, 1968, ROSCOE PROCTOR led a discussion on how to implement the call of CARMICHAEL in February for unity among the blacks. As of the end of April, PROCTOR knew of no attempt at unity which had been successful and he thought it would be a feather in the cap of the East Bay Ghetto Club if they would be the ones to initiate a move to unify the efforts. PROCTOR proposed getting together all black trade unionists in the Bay Area and also to possibly support a general strike if nothing was done to answer the blacks' problems. PROCTOR suggested that such a strike would cripple "whitie" more than violence. PROCTOR also mentioned that black club members must protect themselves at all cost but the program should be only for self-defense and not for offense. Club members agreed it would be better to support the strike method suggested by PROCTOR rather than to think about guerilla war tactics. PROCTOR again voiced opposition to any schemes involving sabotage.

SF T-2
4/29/68

SF T-2 advised on May 23, 1968, that the East Bay Ghetto Club which was a Negro organization in the Communist Party had only six regular members for a considerable time but due to some new arrivals in the area, the club now had seven or eight members.

The NCDCP Youth Conference held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, March 30, 1968, recommended that the Party should devote a workshop to racism. This workshop was held and as a result the group urged support to the "Free Huey Newton" movement and listed the dates of scheduled demonstrations in his behalf. The workshop also called for the support of the BPP's candidates such as ELDRIDGE CLEAVER.

SF T-7
4/1/68

The Sunset Club of the CP met on May 4, 1968, at 799 Clayton Street, San Francisco. Some of the members were reported to be not in agreement with the very militant Negro movement. The violence of some of these persons was not considered a practical solution to the probelm. The Party members present indicated they would accept black power, only as a political activity.

SF T-8
5/9/68

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club, CP, 41 Woodland Street, San Francisco, on June 19, 1968, member JUANITA WHEELER, was critical of two fellow members who were white, for displaying what she called "white chauvinism" toward Negroes. She said that these members had made critical remarks of Negro burglars and she also said that one of the club members had gone so far as to move out of an address in San Francisco when WHEELER and another Negro family moved in.

SF T-3
6/21/68

B. THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

The"Young Socialist" magainze issue of June, 1968, contained a feature article on HUEY P. NEWTON. This was in the form of an interview with NEWTON in jail by DERRICK MORRISON, National Committee member of the YSA. This interview attempted to publicize the usual points of the BPP in question and answer form. The same issue contained another article by Editor CAROL LIPMAN entitled, "Defend the Panthers-- Free Huey Newton--Free Eldridge Cleaver". LIPMAN called on the readers to organize support for the BPP in each area. This would be in the form of meetings where the real story of the attacks on the Black Panthers could be told and funds collected. Also in the form of enlisting the interests of prominent citizens or in demanding that the California Adult Authority release ELDRIDGE CLEAVER from jail. It was pointed out that information concerning CLEAVER could be secured from the International Committee to Release Eldridge Cleaver, P.O. Box 2967, Customs House, San Francisco, California.

CLEAVER was in jail in Vacaville, California, until his release by a local judge as a result of his having taken part in a shootout with the Oakland Police Department in April, 1968, at a time when he was on parole from another California offense.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during the period.

III. COMMUNIST PARTY PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

There is no information as to Communist influence in the activities of racial organizations in this area at this time.

1

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDRILGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization
which preaches black supremacy.

NEWTON, aforementioned, is incarcerated in the Alameda County Jail, Oakland, California, awaiting trial on charge of murder of an Oakland police officer.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

APPENDIX

1

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O.Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-823 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 23, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	JUL 29 1968	4/1 - 7/24/68

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES J. WYLAND | TYPED BY: LPM

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Page 1

REFERENCES

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 4/25/68 at Philadelphia.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFO):

One copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2592 REC- 38

1 JUL 30 1968

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CIA~~, OSI; SEC. SER:	RACIAL INT. SECT.
Request Recd.	~~DEPT~~: ISD, CRD, RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/2/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: Reg Ci	
By	BY:	

53 AUG 5 1968

ICC rpt 8064 PD

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~"confidential"~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 - PH T-3, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the CP are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

PH T-1 [redacted] [redacted]

PH T-2 [redacted] [redacted]

PH T-3 [redacted] [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:	1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM) 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM) 1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
Report of:	CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date:	JUL 2 9 1968
Office:	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Field Office File #:	100-47672
Bureau File #:	100-442529
Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/68. GEORGE MEYERS, National Labor Secretary at meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, in 4/68 stated the CP is attempting to organize workers in the South so the CP can infiltrate organized workers and increase CP influence among Negroes. ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA, stated CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, would be meeting with some representatives of the Poor People's March. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, stated he had cancelled a meeting with representatives of the SCLC to attend a meeting in Philadelphia on 6/17/68, and that CP members had been working with SCLC. At meeting of leaders of CPEPD in 4/68 it was decided a breakthrough must be made in the Negro community and the best place to start would be with SCLC in helping them with the Poor People's March. DEBBIE BELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and a member of the District Board, CPEPD, was sent to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the funeral of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

-P*-

Details: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.(CPUSA)

A. Plans at Strategy, Party Line, and the Like, at National Meetings Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On April 22 and 23, 1968, PH T-1 advised that at an enlarged meeting of the Trade Union Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on April 21, 1968, GEORGE MEYERS, National Labor Secretary, CPUSA, stated the CP was building the union movement to organize workers in the South so that the CP will then be able to infiltrate the organized workers and increase CP influence among Negroes. MEYERS also suggested that CP members join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

On April 24, 1968, PH T-2, and on April 26, 1968, PH T-3 advised that GEORGE MEYERS was the featured speaker at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC), held on Friday, April 19, 1968, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The topic was entitled, "Racism, the Working Class, and the Left."

A characterization of PSSFC is attached hereto.

GEORGE MEYERS stated to the 50 people present that he had traveled throughout the country and it is obvious there are many rank and file movements being built which clearly reflect dissatisfaction with the labor leadership. Although a wide gap exists between the white people and the black people, unity could be built.

On June 20, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on June 6, 1968, DAVE BELL, a member of the District Board, stated there was not too much activity on the Poor People's March in Philadelphia; however, several other peace groups had decided to charter buses for the trip to Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1968, and urge the groups to mobilize support for it.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA, stated CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, who was then working in the National Office of the CP on Negro work, would be meeting with some of the people from the Poor People's Campaign. According to JOHNSON, MITCHELL was also meeting with some people in New Jersey who were active in the SCLC.

On June 19, 1968, PH T-3 learned that when HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, was in Philadelphia during June 1968, he expressed concern over the question of leadership within the SCLC and he stated that he had cancelled a meeting with two people from SCLC in South Carolina so that he might attend a meeting in Philadelphia on June 17, 1968. He indicated, however, that he would meet with these people the following day.

WINSTON also stated that some leaders from the SCLC had approached the CP seeking help from individuals with organizational ability. As a result, CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, and JAMES JACKSON, all members of the National Committee, CPUSA, had been working with them.

E. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions By Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised the meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on April 4, 1968, was very brief due to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING. It was evident that everyone at this meeting was visibly upset over this tragedy.

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised the Press Committee of the CPEPD held an affair on April 7, 1968, to raise funds. However, this affair was brief so that those in attendance could attend the Memorial Services for MARTIN LUTHER KING being held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, that same evening.

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of some of the leaders of the CPEPD held on April 8, 1968, a discussion was held concerning the Negro People's Movement. It was felt that a breakthrough must be made in the Negro community and the best place to start was with the SCLC by helping them organize and mobilize the Poor People's Campaign.

After further discussion, it was decided that DEBBIE BELL, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, as well as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, would be assigned to work with the SCLC and that she should attend the funeral for MARTIN LUTHER KING.

On May 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, held May 8, 1968, DAVE BELL gave a report on the Poor People's March in Washington, D.C. According to BELL, as far as the CP is concerned, its main concentration was the initiation of food centers. He indicated the Party should attempt to have white people support and participate in the Poor People's March.

On May 20, 1968, PH T-3 advised DEBBIE BELL of Philadelphia attended the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held in New York City on May 19, 1968.

On June 26, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at the District Convention of the CPEPD held on June 22 and 23, 1968, DAVE BELL led the discussion on the Party Program. He stated the entire section dealing with the Negro question should be rewritten. He related the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, is of the same opinion. He was critical of the Program in that it did not raise the basic question of Negro needs, community control, education, etc.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958, that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958, at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that the PSSFC was merely a paper organization, and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960, that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of the PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well-known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 6, 1968 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1968 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent CHARLES J. WYLAND dated and captioned as above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/29/68

FROM: SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 4/4/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced KClet. Therefore, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:B
(5)

REC-1 100-442529-2593

JUL 30 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	7/26/68	5/28/68 - 7/24/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)	SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	blw
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA THOMAS FITZ PATRICK dated 5/10/68 at Jackson.

- P* -

C.D. BCD 5/8 R.S. Peterson

LEADS:

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: None						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529 2594

REC 27

JUL 31 1968

EX 110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ~~AGSI~~, ~~ONI~~, OSI, SEC. SER: ~~DEPT~~: ISD, CID, FAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/7/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS
By	BY:

INT. SEC.

57 AUG 9 1968, cc not 80694

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant	Location of Information
JN T-1 is [redacted]	This report
JN T-2 is NY 425-S	JN 100-730-2
JN T-3 is [redacted]	This report

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York since New York is office of origin in this matter.

The report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to protect the identities of JN T-1, JN T-2, and JN T-3, sources of continuing value, whose identities--if disclosed--would undermine their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA DANIEL J. CONNELL Office: JACKSON
Date: July 26, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from confidential sources regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and individuals associated therewith set forth. Subversive publications available at Freedom Information Service (FIS), Jackson, Mississippi, set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

This report covers the period May 1, 1968, through July 31, 1968.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the State of Mississippi.

AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, has been re-elected state president of the Mississippi Branch of the NAACP; and CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, of Fayette, Mississippi, is the Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary.

There are approximately 40 NAACP chapters throughout the State of Mississippi. The MFDP is one of the Challenge Coalition Groups which will challenge the seating of the regular Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention in late August.

LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, continues as chairman of the MFDP and resides in Jackson, Mississippi. JOSEPH LEWIS HARRIS, Negro male, age [redacted], is the MFDP state office manager and resides in Sunflower, Mississippi. B. APPROX [redacted]

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

b6
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LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, born July 17, 1939, at Pass Christian, Mississippi, was interviewed on September 14, 1967, during the course of another FBI investigation, at which time he advised that the MFDP has a 17-member state executive committee which is bi-racial and MFDP headquarters are located at Sunflower, Mississippi. He estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 Negroes in Mississippi in some manner sympathize with, participate in, or actively support the MFDP. He said that specific support varies with different issues which arise. He said that the MFDP's purpose is to muster political power and encourage political participation by Negroes in Mississippi.

LAWRENCE GUYOT resides with MONICA REGINA KLEIN, white female, born [redacted], at Los Angeles, California. They reside on [redacted] KLEIN no longer has any formal affiliation with the MFDP. She is employed at [redacted], a lawyers group which concentrates its efforts in defense of the Negro and minority elements in Mississippi.

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

On February 6, 1956, MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teenage Club Labor Youth League (LYL). Three or four months previous to this date, KLEIN was club educational director.

(JN T-2; February 6, 1956)

B. Publications: Freedom Information Service

JAN HILLEGAS, white female, born [redacted], at Syracuse, New York, civil rights activist in Mississippi for the past three years, [redacted] the Freedom Information Service (FIS). HILLEGAS continues to reside at Tougaloo, Mississippi, and to maintain an [redacted] HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Spartacist is distributed by HILLEGAS at the FIS office in Jackson. b6 b7C

(JN T-3; July 22, 1968)

Spartacist is a monthly publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI).

A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section of this report.

The FIS office is a literature distribution office which promotes and conducts research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. The FIS supports very closely the positions taken, programs initiated, and general policies of the MFDP.

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

JN 100-57

Copies of the following newspapers have been recently observed at the FIS office in Jackson:

1. The Daily World
2. The National Guardian
3. The Militant
4. The Southern Patriot

(JN T-3; July 22, 1968)

The Daily World is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section of this report.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Patriot is a monthly publication of the Southern Christian Education Fund (SCEF). A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix section of this report.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
July 26, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Connell at Jackson dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/26/68

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 4/24/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-100

REC-63 100-442529-2595

JUL 31 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/30/68

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 5/6/68.

The Baltimore Office has maintained contact with confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Communist Party (CP) activities and other communist activities within the Baltimore Division as well as with sources within the racial movement. These contacts failed to reflect any information indicating any significant communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division.

The following confidential informants commented specifically concerning this matter:

[redacted] b7D and [redacted].

[redacted] is in an excellent position to know all local CP policies in connection with racial and other matters. He advised the CP in the Baltimore area has been avoiding any significant contacts with civil rights leaders and groups. Information from racial sources indicate that the more militant civil rights organizations do not include white persons in their activities.

The Baltimore Office will continue to be alert for any communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division and will report any information indicating significant communist influence in such matters.

EX 100 REC 22 100-442524-2596

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Baltimore
FJW:jtk
(5)

2 JUL 31 1968

25
54 AUG-7 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES [illegible]ENT

Best Copy Available

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100- 1253?) DATE: 7/29/68

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-[illegible]121)(P)

SUBJECT:
CL: [illegible]
IS - C
CO: New York

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated /30/68.

In the absence of any information developed within the Savannah Division concerning [illegible] since the submission of references communication, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153134) (RM)
1 - Savannah
JMH:bmc
(5)

REC 22

2597

JUL 31 1968

[illegible]-SECT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DATE 05-23-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

b6
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	7/31/68	7/25/68 - 7/30/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: clo

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 4/30/68, at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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REC 13

25 AUG 1 1968

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(See Page B for Additional Copies)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/7/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RKS
By	BY: clg

Notations: RAC (LVD, SEC;)

57 AUG 9 1968

cc next 80694

CV 100-27056

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3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

LEADS

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ALONZO HOWARD, HENRY CRAWFORD
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify FRIEDA KATZ, AUDREY CLINE FREDA HARRIS, CONNIE BART
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

CV 100-27056

CV T-4 is [redacted]

[redacted]

Used to identify
JEAN TUSSEY, CLIFTON DE BERRY,
FRED HALSTEAD, PAUL BOUTELLE,
and AUDA ROMINE

b3
b7D
b7E

CV T-5 is [redacted]

[redacted]

CV T-6 is [redacted]

Used to identify
GEORGE MEYERS

CV T-7 is [redacted]

Used to identify
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-8 is [redacted]

Used to identify
FRANKLYN ANDERSON

CV T-9 is [redacted]

Used to identify
RUTH LENCL

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidentifal~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-8, which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party, or the Socialist Workers Party, and who reside within the territory of the Cleveland Office, are listed on the security index or are informants of this office, with one exception - [redacted], who is the subject of a pending investigation.

b6
b7C

C*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV, 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO
Date: 7/30/68

Field Office File #: (100-27056) Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 4/16/68 - 7/15/68
Copies of "The Worker", pertaining to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, passed out by Communist Party members; CP members provided lodging for participants in Poor Peoples March; PHILIP BART and GEORGE MEYERS attended NALC convention. SWP has reported the need to defend the right of black power, of black control in black communities, and the need to build Afro-American movement for HALSTEAD and BOUTELLE. CP members have attempted, without success, to solicit help of Cleveland CORE leader.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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CV 100-27056

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on May 17, 1968, that on May 1, 1968, PHILIP BART said that he would like one of the Communist Party (CP) Negro members in Cleveland to go with him in a house to house canvas of the Negro neighborhood, giving away copies of "The Worker" and talking to the people. BART thinks that this would be an effective way to demonstrate to those contacted that the black and white people are trying to work together.

"The Worker" is a East Coast Communist Newspaper.

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PHILIP BART - A television program was held on Cleveland TV Channel 61, on February 24, 1968, on which PHILIP BART acknowledged that he was secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, Cleveland correspondent for "The Worker" and that he earns his living as a paid officer of the Communist Party.

CV T-1 advised on April 16, 1968, that on April 6, 1968, 5,000 copies of a special issue of "The Worker" were sent to Cleveland. This was a four page issue pertaining to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING. PHILIP BART asked ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD to distribute 1,000 copies in the Negro neighborhood, and said that the balance of 4,000 copies would be distributed by white CP members.

Ohio

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ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD - CV T-1 advised on April 16, 1968, that both ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD are Negro members of the CP Cedar - Central Club in Cleveland, CRAWFORD being chairman of this club.

CV T-2 advised on May 28, 1968, that on May 27, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that prior to his recently leaving on his trip to the USSR and to East Germany, he had gone to Lorain, Ohio, where he distributed 1,100 copies of the special edition of "The Worker," which pertained to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

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ANTHONY KRCHMAREK - ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a television program carried over Cleveland Channel 61 on February 24, 1968, and on this program was identified as being chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio.

CV T-3 advised on May 14, 1968, that on that date RUTH LENCL stated that she and JEAN EDWARDS, the former JEAN ROBBINS, were on their way to Glenville High School to greet the participants in the Poor Peoples March, this Poor Peoples March coming from Detroit and being on its way to Washington, D. C.

SI
RUTH LENCL - CV T-9 advised on June 7, 1966, that an Ohio Communist Party State Convention was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966; RUTH LENCL being present at the June 4 session.

JEAN EDWARDS - VIRGINIA and MELVIN HARDIN, who have furnished information to the United States Government, are self-admitted former members of the Communist Party, whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. VIRGINIA HARDIN advised on July 1, 1959 that JEAN ROBBINS attended a meeting of the entire membership of the Cedar - Glenville section of the Communist Party in Cleveland, held on June 29, 1959. MELVIN HARDIN advised

Ohio

on February 21, 1962, that the organizational secretary of the Communist Party was discussing class-conscious workers on February 6, 1962, at which time he commented that JEAN ROBBINS and her husband are "both good Party people."

CV T-1 advised on May 16, 1968, that the Midwest caravan of the Poor Peoples March arrived at the Church of the Covenant in Cleveland on the evening of May 14, 1968, at which church they were to meet their hosts, who would provide lodging for them that night. Among those present as hosts were FRIEDA KATZ, AUDREY CLINE, and CONNIE BART.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-2 advised on May 28, 1968, that FRIEDA KATZ is a member of the Ohio Communist Party State Committee and one of the leading Communist Party members in Cleveland.

AUDREY CLINE - CV T-2 advised on June 21, 1964, that a meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 19, 1964, for the purpose of hearing a leading functionary of the CPUSA discuss the Chinese - Russian ideological dispute. AUDREY CLINE was present.

CONNIE BART - CV T-2 advised on June 26, 1967, that CONNIE BART, the wife of PHILIP BART, was present at the Ohio Communist Party State Committee meeting, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967, and that she runs the Communist Party Book Store in Cleveland.

CV T-1 advised on May 20, 1968, that an Ohio Communist Party State Board Meeting was held at the PHILIP BART apartment on May 17, 1968, with GEORGE MEYERS being present. MEYERS is to be in Cleveland until May 24, 1968, at which time he plans on going to Youngstown, Ohio, to attend a convention of the "Negro American Labor Council." MEYERS feels that as many Communist Party members as possible should attend this NALC convention.

GEORGE MEYERS - CV T-6 advised on October 23, 1967, that GEORGE MEYERS is Trade Union Director of the CPUSA.

CV T-1 advised on June 4, 1968, that on May 27, 1968, PHILIP BART said that he had attended the NALC Convention, held in Youngstown, Ohio, on May 24-26, 1968, as an observer.

CV T-1 subsequently advised on June 13, 1968, that at a Cedar - Central Communist Party club meeting, held at BART's apartment on June 11, 1968, BART said that both he and GEORGE MEYERS had attended this NALC convention and that they were the only Communist Party members that he knew of who were present at this convention. BART stated that although they were known as Communist Party members, they were treated cordially.

CV T-1 advised on June 13, 1968, that at this same Cedar - Central Communist Party club meeting, held on June 11, 1968, BART had copies of a book, which he wants all Party members to read. This book is entitled, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation," and is written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. BART said "I think we should see that the leaders of all the civil rights organizations are sent one of these books." He said he was going to mail a copy to Mayor CARL STOKES of Cleveland, and would mail several copies to one of the local Cleveland Negro newspapers. BART also suggested that FRANKLYN ANDERSON, leader of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) be advised that he can have five of these books at $1.00 each, whereas the regular price is $1.95 each. BART said that his wife, CONNIE BART, is selling this book at the Communist Party Bookstore.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT - CV T-7 advised on December 13, 1967, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA.

FRANKLYN ANDERSON - CV T-8 advised on August 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON has attended a number of weekly public forums sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland during the past two years, but that he is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP. Source stated that most of the forums which ANDERSON attended dealt with civil rights, poverty, and so forth. Source stated that ANDERSON also occasionally attended SWP sponsored social affairs. CV T-8 advised that the local SWP does not consider ANDERSON to have any interest in the political philosophy of the SWP, and has made no effort to recruit him into the SWP or to invite him to classes where SWP beliefs are taught.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

B. Socialist Workers Party

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on May 27, 1968, that at the regular weekly meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, held on May 19, 1968, JEAN TUSSEY gave a report on the class struggle, which report had previously been given by CLIFTON DE BERRY at an SWP plenum.

TUSSEY stated that there is a definite sign of black

radicalization in the United States and proof of this is that there have been black uprisings in 125 cities over the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING as compared to few or no uprisings after the death of MALCOLM X. TUSSEY stated there is a need for organizing the SWP to defend the black communities and also to defend the theory of black control in black communities. TUSSEY stated that the party must keep a close watch on the growth of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; that there is now more recruiting of high school age youth in the black community than ever before; that the party task of the SWP is to build an Afro-American campaign behind FRED HALSTEAD and PAUL BOUTELLE.

JEAN TUSSEY
CLIFTON DE BERRY
FRED HALSTEAD
PAUL BOUTELLE - CV T-4 advised on May 22, 1967, that JEAN TUSSEY is currently an SWP member in Cleveland and a member of the SWP National Committee; that CLIFTON DE BERRY is a member of the SWP from New York City; that FRED HALSTEAD and PAUL BOUTELLE are SWP members currently running as SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

CV T-5 confirmed on May 27, 1968, that at a Cleveland SWP meeting, held on May 19, 1968, JEAN TUSSEY reported that there is a need for the SWP to continue to defend the right of black power, especially for black control in black communities, and to support independant black parties, such as the Panther Party.

CV T-4 advised on May 7, 1968, that the regular weekly public forum, called the Militant Forum, sponsored by the SWP in Cleveland, was held on May 3, 1968, and at this forum, the discussion pertained to the coming national elections and to the SWP opposition to the War in Vietnam.

Among those present was MUHAMMAD AKBAR and AUDA ROMINE. ROMINE noted that AKBAR has been very sympathetic to the SWP and its ideas, has been working in the Negro neighborhoods, and was directly responsible for about 100 Negroes being at the head of the April 27, 1968, Anti-War March in Cleveland.

AUDA ROMINE - CV T-4 advised on May 7, 1968, that AUDA ROMINE is currently a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR - CV T-5 advised on May 27, 1968, that on May 19, 1968, MUHAMMAD AKBAR was accepted as a member of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP. Ohio

On March 22, 1967, JACK STAFFORD, Principal at Glenville High School in Cleveland, advised that MUHAMMAD AKBAR, a Negro, had in the past been engaged in Black Nationalist Activities but had apparently switched away from this activity and returned to the practice of his Muslim religion. Ohio

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist background are known to have participated.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER GROUPS

CORE

CV T-1 advised on April 26, 1968 that PHILIP BART stated he had recently been at a public affair, at which FRANKLYN ANDERSON, who is the head of CORE in Cleveland, was also present. According to BART, ANDERSON was shaking hands with those present, but walked right past BART without even speaking to him, although he had to see BART for he looked right at him.

ALONZO HOWARD was heard trying to explain this by saying that because Cleveland CORE has an $175,000.00 grant from the Ford Foundation, the CORE members must be very careful with whom they associate.

CV T-1 advised on June 10, 1968, that on June 4, 1968, FREDA HARRIS had some petitions addressed to the Attorney General of the United States and opposing the enforcement of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities "Revived Internal Security Act." Each petition has room for three signers and HARRIS arranged for these petitions to be taken to a CORE meeting in the hope that CORE would obtain signatures and to then send the petitions to the Attorney General. The chairman of Cleveland CORE, FRANKLYN ANDERSON, refused to accept any of these petitions, stating that he was not interested in them.

FREDA HARRIS - CV T-2 advised on June 26, 1967, that FREDA HARRIS attended the Ohio Communist Party State Committee Meeting held at the Manger Hotel, Cleveland, on June 25, 1967.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

July 31, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
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Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 8/30/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for Birmingham and Memphis is one photograph each of R. T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS ODELL.

A booklet captioned "Southern Christian Leadership Conference" distributed by SCLC during its 11th annual convention, 8/14-17/68, Memphis, Tennessee, set forth purported program during the convention.

The aforementioned booklet for the morning of 8/15/68 scheduled a panel captioned "New Life for Poor People". Indicated among the participants in this panel was RANDOLPH BLACKWELL. During the afternoon of 8/16/68 a panel entitled "New Life for Poor People" was scheduled and among the names of those scheduled to participate appeared that of JACK O'DELL.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, former Program Director, SCLC, and currently Project Director Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, Atlanta, is characterized in 1953 as having

EX-109

100-442529-2628

1 SEP 11 1968

(3) Bureau (RM)
2-Birmingham (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Memphis (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718)
(1-157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)
(1-100-6078) (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL)

AGS:sja
(13)

_____ copies made

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

For review of FBI/DOJ by NSCAG 2/28/78

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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Via _____ _____
(Priority)

AT 100-6670

been a member of the Communist Party, District of Columbia and [redacted] having attended a LYL convention in 1950 at Durham, North Carolina.

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK O'DELL, is characterized as having been considered by the Communist Party as a member of its national committee in 1962.

[redacted] was not present during the entire SCLC convention. On 8/29/68 informant advised he did observe BLACKWELL briefly during part of the SCLC convention and believes this probably was on 8/15/68. He could not advise as to BLACKWELL's actual participation in the convention. This source is not currently acquainted with O'DELL. b7D

The photographs of BLACKWELL and O'DELL enclosed herewith contain descriptive data on the reverse side thereof. Birmingham is requested to exhibit the photographs of BLACKWELL and O'DELL to [redacted] and [redacted]; Memphis will exhibit these photographs to [redacted] (Ghetto) in effort to determine whether these sources can place BLACKWELL and/or O'DELL at the SCLC convention.

The enclosed photograph of O'DELL has been copied from a photograph furnished by New York letter to AT 9/24/62 captioned "HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, IS - C; ISA 50." In the event New York currently has a more up-to-date photograph of O'DELL, a copy thereof should be promptly forwarded Birmingham, Memphis and also Atlanta.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 10, 1968

TO: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

CIRM

[X] Attached, for your information, and any action deemed appropriate, is material listed below which may be of interest to you.

[ ] We would like to be advised of any information coming to your attention relative to this matter.

[ ] This office contemplates no further action on this matter at this time.

Sincerely,

G. Marvin Gentile
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Security

Attachments:

1. Three (3) copies of the September 6, 1968 issue of The Herald of Freedom entitled: Communist Subversion of Law and Order.

REC 46 100-442529-2629

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 11 1968

EX-100

cc:

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~~Upon separation of the attached, this document becomes UNCLASSIFIED.~~

INTD SEC.

242
ENCLOSURE
25 SEP 23 1968

The Herald of Freedom

For God And Country

SOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N.J. 08890 SEPTEMBER 6, 1968 VOLUME XIV, NO. 3

COMMUNIST SUBVERSION OF LAW AND ORDER

The American people may be sleeping through the revolution which is taking place in the United States of America but they will surely wake up when it is all over. By then, unfortunately, it will be too late. Now is the time for them to realize what is going on and to stop it before it IS too late. What was originally planned by the Communists to be a "Workers' Revolution" had to be switched to a "Black Revolution" because the workers could not be made unhappy enough to revolt. Where they failed with the workers, the Communists have succeeded with the Negroes.

Not all American Negroes have fallen for the Communist line but only those who have got publicity in the kept press. A few agitators who spread lies are all it takes to start a riot among people in whom unhappiness has been carefully nurtured by radical propaganda. These agitators, both Negro and white, have in many cases been financed with federal funds, with no official attempt made to curb them in spite of their inflamatory activities. It would seem obvious, therefore, that this is what the Democratic Administration in Washington, D.C. wants – agitators who can start "spontaneous" riots when the word is passed to them.

While the present administration has been encouraging revolutionary activities on one hand, it has been curbing law enforcement officers on the other. Through the medium of Supreme Court decisions, the criminals and law-breakers have been favored and freed to prey upon society, while the local police have been hampered in every possible way. The campaign against the police, the last line of defense for law-abiding citizens, is also part of the Communist plan. The cry of "police brutality" originated with them and has now been taken up by addle-pated do-gooders.

COPIES DESTROYED
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As far back as 1941 Dorothy (Rosenblum Ray Connelly) Healy, an important (admitted) Communist (now Chairman of the Southern California District, Communist Party, U.S.A.) identified a picture of herself in which she held two placards, one carrying the slogan "Join the Communist Party", the other carrying the slogan "Stop Police Brutality." The SENATE DAILY JOURNAL of the California Legislature for April 9, 1943 contains the following from the Report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California to California Legislature:

"Your committee called and examined many witnesses in reference to Communist activities in the agrarian districts of the State. This field is an important one in Communist strategy. It has not been overlooked in the past by Communist agitators and will not be neglected in the future, although large industrial centers are the chief and ever-present targets. The Simon J. Lubin Society and UCAPAWA are the Communist fronts in California agrarian penetration. The testimony of Dorothy Ray, now Mrs. Don Healy, is typical of the activities of Communist Party functionaries in this field. Miss Ray, by her own admission, has been very active in Communist Party agitation in the agricultural districts of California. She testified before the committee December 2, 1941, in San Francisco. (Volume V, pp. 1639-1641, 1795-1806, and Volume VI, pp. 1818-1864.).....

"She identified a picture of herself taken on the fire escape of the Communist Party headquarters in Oakland on Franklin Street in which she held two placards, one carrying the slogan 'Join the Communist Party' and the other 'Stop Police Brutality.'"

Not only orders from politically minded superiors but fear of accusations of "brutality" make it impossible for local police officers to cope properly with the riots disrupting American cities. Although the press has been ignoring them as much as possible in this summer of political conventions, riots are still going on across the nation. Even such supposedly non-violent types of "protest" as demonstrations give cause for concern as they need only a trained agitator to provoke violence. The Democratic National Convention in Chicago was protected from the assembled "demonstrators" and "protesters" by a high chain-link fence and barbed wire. Even ice-cubes were not allowed in drinks there. The convention according

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ENCLOSURE

vention for TV. Evidently the architects of the Great Society are afraid of the monster they have created, they are not only afraid to allow the American people to have guns but are also afraid of ice-cubes in the drinks of supposed friends.

These craven cowards may be trying to deceive the American people with such propaganda devices as the Kerner Report but they themselves know what to be afraid of, and it is not "white racism." Congressman John Ashbrook discussed this misleading and deceitful report at length August 22, 1968 on the floor of Congress, stating "it would take a document the size of the Kerner report to outline what they chose to overlook.

"Take the Newark, N.J., riots, for example. During the period from July 12 to July 17, 1967, there were 23 homicides and three related deaths.....The Riot Commission report fails miserably in going into the background of subversive influence which fanned the flames and played a central part in this ignominious event.

"The House Committee on Un-American Activities delved deeply into this riot and found much evidence of subversive activities."

Other agencies which investigated the Newark riots were a 10-member Commission on Civil Disorder named by the Governor of New Jersey and an Essex County grand jury. It is interesting to note that one of the ten members selected by Governor Richard Hughes was Oliver Lofton, director of the Newark Legal Services Project which was involved in aiding and abetting the riots. The governor's commission indicted the "long-neglected problem of our cities," which includes segregation and corruption at City Hall. The grand jury found that things were very different from what the N.J. Commission and the Kerner Report would have us believe.

Among the inflamatory distortions of fact found by the grand jury was the case of James Rutledge, fatally shot while in the act of burglarizing a liquor store. The grand jury stated:

"It has come to the Jury's attention that many erroneous and deliberately false accounts of this incident have been published and transmitted to various government agencies and to the public." This event was used as the basis of an inflamatory leaflet which stated: "Get ready for the devil (translation: Police - Ed.). Don't Be Caught Defenseless! ! ! !"

"The boy shown brutally mutilated is James Rutledge, age 19, who was shot 39 times by the police, during the rebellion. He was shot in Jo-Rae's on Bergen Street, as he stood with his hands up!

"He was standing, hands up, expecting mercy from the Devil!"

"When you are defenseless is when the devil likes to kill you off!!! Remember this photograph...don't let it happen to you or your children, don't be caught defenseless."

Accompanying this message was a picture of a body in which a large breast wound had been torn open.

Tom Hayden, organizer of the radical Students for a Democratic Society, who stood his turn as a member of the honor guard at the bier of the late Sen. Kennedy, gave his version of the incident in his book, "Rebellion in Newark:"

"James Rutledge, nineteen, was inside a boarded-up tavern on Sunday afternoon. Troopers and police broke in, James gave himself up, and was shot point-blank by a trooper. Photographs show that James was hit by about thirty-nine bullets in the chest alone."

This is what the Essex County grand jury found: that there were four, possibly five, wounds; that the mutilation of the body had taken place in the course of the embalming and not as a result of police bullets. Capt. Charles Kinney of the Newark police force testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

"Of course the mutilation was not by the police but by the people who took the picture. Detectives Julius Hechpel and William Millard of the Newark Police Department conducted an investigation and determined copies of this leaflet were distributed by Willie Williams, close associate of LeRoi Jones, who operates out of Jones' (Le Roi Jones was arrested and convicted for carrying a concealed weapon during the Newark riots) headquarters at 33 Sterling Street, Newark."

This is but one of many instances where lies have been used to discredit the police. It is all part of the plan and as one of today's popular quips goes: If we do not have police brutality we will have to invent it. Not only do the radicals try to stir up their "mobs" against the police who try to control them but they also put on campaigns to discredit them and the officials in charge. In a small area in New Jersey in a short period of time the following have been attacked with a view of "discrediting" and undermining public confidence in them:

New Brunswick Police Chief Ralph C. Petrone was suspended because of charges made by a disgruntled member of his force. A Superior Court judge, Thomas McGann, ordered the city to reinstate him, stating that the city's charge against him was "absolutely contrary to my sense of elementary justice" and it appeared to undermine "common fairness, natural justice, common morality, as well as common sense." The Middlesex County Grand Jury also rejected any

charge of wrongdoing against Chief Petrone. The case had been based on an allegation that Petrone had lied 25 years ago when applying for police department membership. It would seem that the chief must have had a pretty good record for anyone to have to go back twenty-five years to find something with which to charge him.

The Newark (N.J.) STAR LEDGER of July 18, 1968 carried the headline "Jury opens probe of Paterson cops," stating:

"Seven witnesses outlined their allegations of police misconduct yesterday, before a Passaic County grand jury, investigating recent rioting in Paterson...

"Generally, the witnesses complained police broke windows, threw tear gas and struck persons without cause.....Reports of brutality spread prior to the outbreak of violence in the Puerto Rican area in this industrial city.

"Vandalism and firebombings raged for four nights.

"One of the jury witnesses was Jess Mallory, executive vice president of the city's chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Council.....

"Other witnesses were William Kline and Gil Bensoh, leaders of civil rights organizations; the Revs. Louis Simonet and Maxwell Tow; Carnie Bragg, Jr., son of a Paterson public works commissioner, and Antonio Rivera, a restaurant owner."

Unlike the Essex County Grand Jury previously mentioned, the Passaic County grand jury was investigating those trying to cope with the riot rather than those who caused it. The Newark Police Director, Dominick A. Spina, whose version of the Newark riots differed from the Crime Commission's verdict, has also come in for his "discrediting" operation. Almost immediately after an attempt on his life failed, he was indicted by a grand jury on charges of "malfeasance." He was accused of failing to halt Newark gambling. (Perhaps he found better use for his men, such as preserving life and property.) It would seem to have been a star chamber session as Spina was not given the opportunity to appear and the assistant prosecutor, Michael Riccardelli, tried to keep the grand jury testimony out of his hands. Riccardelli directed the grand jury investigation and announced that Assistant Essex Prosecutor Robert A. Baime had been appointed to represent the state in the forthcoming trial. When questioned at a news conference about a statement that it had been unfair not to have allowed Spina to appear before the grand jury, Riccardelli said that the decision was made not to call Spina because of state and U.S. Supreme Court rulings that "raise serious questions about the power of a grand jury to summon for questioning a public official who is a potential defendant." Of course, Spina would not have had to be forcibly "summoned," but would have undoubtedly welcomed the opportunity to defend his actions, and clear up some questions in the jurors' minds. As it was, they were presented only one side of the case.

Other means are being used in different parts of the country to undermine the peoples' confidence in those upon whom they must depend for protection against the lawless elements unleashed by lack of law enforcement. In Milwaukee, Wis. the police chief was criticized in a "report." A letter from a Milwaukee attorney, William Bowman, to his congressman, Glenn R. Davis, states in part:

"Last Saturday Milwaukee's police chief was criticized by a Prof. Rossi in a federally financed report. Why are local officials so harassed? What law requires them to submit to the judgment and manipulation of interlopers?

"Why should federally financed projects hire 'scientists' who use their positions (and federal funds) to attack fine local officials?"

The answer to Mr. Bowman's question quite simply is that there is a campaign to destroy the effectiveness and the morale of the police, using leftist politicians, the kept press and an organized program of harassment. An example of the provocateur techniques being used appeared in the Newark (N.J.) EVENING NEWS of August 26, 1968. The article stated:

"Alfred Washington, the leader of the militant Afro-American Unity Movement here (Atlantic City), was free on bail today after he was charged with scuffling with the police chief in headquarters.

"Washington, 24, was charged with creating a disturbance and resisting arrest, and was released on $100 bail.

"He accused the police of beating him.

"Police Chief Mario Floriani said Washington came to the detective bureau yesterday inquiring whether a friend was there. The chief said he politely told Washington the man was not there and asked him to leave.

"But, Floriani said, Washington just laughed at him.

"Floriani said he placed Washington under arrest, and Washington lunged at him, began swinging and struck him in the neck....

"Washington said afterward he suffered cuts under the left eye and a sprained ankle charging that 13 policemen held and beat him."

Negro lawlessness is the end result of forty years of Communist activity among the Negroes. In a report on "The Communist Conspiracy," prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, we read:

"The first Communist front organized specifically for Negroes was the American Negro Labor Congress. Set up in Chicago in November 1925.....In November 1930, the name was changed to League of Struggle for Negro Rights." Committee Exhibit No. 53 is an article from INPRECORR, August 27, 1925 which states: "The fundamental aim in calling the American Negro Labour Congress is to establish in the life of the American Negro working class an organization which may serve as a medium through which the American Communist Party may reach and influence the Negro working class, and at the same time may constitute something of a recruiting ground for the Party.....

"The National Committee calling the American Negro Labour Congress has a large Communist nucleus, and this National Committee, sending out organizers throughout the country, has succeeded in organizing a large number of local committees of action in many towns and cities for the purpose of popularizing and drawing in an increasing number of militant elements into the American Negro Labour Congress Movement.....Further, we feel it is of the uttermost importance that on this occasion efforts should be made to rally the Negro races of the world: Africa, America and the West Indies, for a struggle against world Imperialism."

The importance of the Negro to the Communist plans is indicated in another Communist document, the report made in Feb., 1960 to the second session of the Northern California District (C.P.U.S.A.) convention by Roscoe Proctor, who is a member of the national committee from Northern California and in charge of the Negro Commission work for No. Calif.:

"Now, we would like to present these main political concepts from the National Resolution itself. And, to prevent any misunderstanding we quote quite directly:

" '...the Negro people's struggle in the United States is a special feature of the American road to socialism (with) the requisite preparation of the forces for effecting fundamental social change...(requiring) the completion of the bourgeois-democratic norms of political, economic and social development for the South and the Negro people as a whole...' "

From the Foreign Languages Press in Peking comes a "Statement by Comrade Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Support of the Afro-American Struggle Against Violent Repression," dated April 16, 1968. He states:

"The storm of Afro-American struggle taking place within the United States is a striking manifestation of the comprehensive political and economic crisis now gripping U.S. imperialism. It is dealing a telling blow to U.S. imperialism, which is beset with difficulties at home and abroad.....

"At present, the world revolution has entered a great new era. The struggle of the black people in the United States for emancipation is a component part of the general struggle of all the people of the world against U.S. imperialism, a component part of the contemporary world revolution.....People of the whole world, unite still more closely and launch a sustained and vigorous offensive against our common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and against its accomplices! It can be said with certainty that the complete collapse of colonialism, imperialism and all systems of exploitation, and the complete emancipation of all the oppressed peoples and nations of the world are not far off."

There is a struggle going on in the United States, the Communists quite openly aid and abet it, yet the anarchy is classified by the Attorney General of the U.S. as "eccentric behavior!" **The Detroit Negro publication, "The Ghetto Speaks," can call quite openly for the assassination of a public figure, George Wallace: "Black brothers--kill him! Black sisters who work in his kitchen--poison his food.....There could be no more glorious and honorable end for any black person than to go after taking George Wallace and all of his kind with you,"** yet this publication is sold on the magazine racks of a church (St. Ambrose Church, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.).

Something is very wrong and the present Administration knows it and condones it. They are not blind.....they are involved. They are not seeking the "public good" but a revolution by which they can perpetuate themselves in power. We cannot survive another four years of their rule.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 9/17/68

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and El Paso letter to the Director dated 7/24/68.

Contact has been maintained with [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with some communist and related activities in the El Paso area, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division. b7D

In addition, no information has been developed through contacts with racial sources and informants to indicate that any communist elements have been taking part in racial activities in the El Paso Division.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - El Paso

DJR:st
(4)

REC-52 100-442529-2630

EX-105

17 SEP 20 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 9/17/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM, for Jackson two copies, and for Chicago and New York one copy each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~Confidential~~.

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted] and source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY-694-S*.

Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information furnished by NY-694-S*.

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], CSI:SEC SER: [illegible]

DATE FORW: 9/20/68

HOW FORW: RLS

BY: Cegla

cc IA IT 44 m 80696

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

2631

3-Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718)
[redacted]
(1-157-698) (BLACKWELL)

AGS:sja
(11)

15 SEP 19 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 OCT 2 - 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-6670

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 12, 1968, a confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

Source has previously advised [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

100-442537-2631

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 9/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for New York two copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted], information from whom must be classified ~~Confidential~~.

Informant advised his information regarding [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY-694-S*.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information furnished by NY-694-S*.

AGENCY: AGSI, [redacted] OSI; SEC. SERV

[redacted]

DATE [redacted] 9/26/68

HOW FU[redacted] RLS

BY: [redacted] REC-7

ICCAT+Gu [illegible]

(8) ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
3-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
[redacted]
(1-100-6670)

AGS:sja
(8)

25 SEP 25 1968

EX-103

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 19, 1968, confidential source advised that [redacted] b7D

. Source could furnish no further details regarding the foregoing.

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~~SECRET~~

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100-442529-2632

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-23-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 9/23/68

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM to Bureau 9/17/68 captioned as above.

Enclosed for Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for Jackson one copy of LHM.

[redacted] Source referred to in enclosed LHM is information from whom must be classified ~~Confidential~~.

Informant advised the information set forth in the enclosed LHM was obtained [redacted]

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL are [redacted] and [redacted]

AGENCY: ACTT. ~~[redacted]~~, OCI; SEC. SER: [redacted], RNO

DATE FORW.: 9/26/68

HOW FORW: AS REC 44 9/18/68

BY: Cay/ca

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Jackson (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-5718) [redacted]
(1-100-6670)
(1-157-698) (BLACKWELL)

17 SEP 25 1968

AGS:sja
(8)

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 19, 1968, confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-2633

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
September 23, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~FBI~~ Date: 9/27/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 EEP/DMS ON 10/12/90 Garrow/Levison 83-1919

On 9/26/68 [redacted] advised that [redacted]

b7D

With appropriate security Atlanta will endeavor to observe [redacted]

New York, therefore, will immediately advise Atlanta of any information bearing upon [redacted]

CLASS. & EXT. BY 7-30-82 SP8/BTS/dd
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2, 4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 9-27-88

C. C. - Bishop

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

3-Bureau (RM)
3-New York (2-STANLEY LEVISON) (AMSD)
3-Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-100-5718)

REC-24 100-442529-2634

[redacted]

AGS:sja
(9)

SEP 28 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/1/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 7/11/68.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX-109

REC 37 100-442529-2635

16 OCT 3 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville
HAM/arb
(3)

RAC OKC SEC

59 OCT 11 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 10/1/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CONFIDENTIAL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Atlanta airtel to the Bureau, 9/27/68.

STANLEY LEVISON is presently in Quayaquil, Ecuador and is not expected to return to New York until the 8th or 9th of October. (X) U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Class. & Ext. By SP8 [illegible]
Reason - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 10/1/88

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (RM)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (#43)
1 - New York

JFO'C:ljm
(8)

REC-99 100-111180-2636

DECLASSIFIED BY 6972 EEP/DNS
ON 10/12/90
Garrow/Levison 83-1719

12 OCT 2 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/7/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150)(P) b7D

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NY

ReATairtel to Bureau, 8/30/68.

Reairtel set forth a lead for Birmingham to exhibit photographs of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to [redacted] and [redacted]

On 9/19/68, [redacted] was contacted by SA LAWRENCE G. GETTINGS and shown photographs of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL. [redacted] was positive that he did not see either BLACKWELL or O'DELL at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference annual convention, 8/14-17/68, Memphis, Tennessee.

[redacted] on 10/2/68, advised SA C. B. STANBERRY that he knows RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL by sight and that he saw BLACKWELL walking around at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference convention in Memphis in August, 1968.

[redacted] also advised that one JACK O'DELL was scheduled to speak at a panel at this convention but he did not appear. [redacted] was shown photographs of BLACKWELL and HUNTER PITTS O'DELL. [redacted] identified BLACKWELL but could not identify O'DELL as anyone he had ever seen.

REC. 60
EX. 109

100-442529-2637

18 OCT 8 1968

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:epg
(6)

1 copies made of entire serial
3-10-78 JTT/jlh
re: 3 O'Dell
for review at FBIHQ by HSCA re 1-26-78 request.
(See Bufile #62-117290)

6[illegible]55
RACIAL INT. SECT.

1 copies made

For review at FBIHQ by HSCA Rec'd 2/28/78

OCT 17 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

VIA TELETYPE
OCT 3 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

R 24

URGENT 10-3-68

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK CODE

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ATLANTA

CIRM.

RE ATLANTA AIRTEL TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER TWO SEVEN, SIX EIGHT CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

ON EVENING OCTOBER TWO, SIX EIGHT, [redacted] b7D [redacted] ADVISED HE UNDERSTOOD THE SCLC EXECUTIVE STAFF MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD OCTOBER FOUR, SIX EIGHT HAD CURRENTLY BEEN POSTPONED.

RECEIVED: 1:48 PM FJB

REC 99 [illegible]-2638

EX-105

OCT 9 1968

TELETYPED TO: MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

51 OCT15 1968

51 OCT15 1968

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN FRANCISCO	NEW YORK	~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 10/8/68	7/1 - 9/30/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM A. COHENDET — TYPED: mec

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated 7/25/68, at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being submitted to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

FOIPA 2477708

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/adr~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 12/17/84~~
~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2639 REC 22

12 OCT 10 1968

EX-101

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI, 19th District (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(Info)(RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI	SEC. SER:			RACIAL INT. SECT.
Request Recd.		[redacted]	SD, CRD	RAO		APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF alaps DATE 12/21/68
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	12/16/68				
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	ALS				
By	BY:					

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SF 100-53902
WAC/med

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCES

SF T-1 [redacted]

SF T-2 [redacted]

SF T-3 [redacted]

SF T-4 [redacted]

(U)

b7D

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. Will follow and report matters pertaining to captioned subject. Next report being due 1/30/69.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO, 12ND(RM)
Copy to: 1 - OSI, 19th District (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM A. COHENDET **Office:** SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 10/8/68

Field Office File #: 100-53902 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~DATE.....BY.....~~

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Some Negro members, CPUSA, dissatisfied with national leadership in holding control of black liberation section in white hands and in being more interested in foreign policy of Russia than the problems of the ghetto. During recent period, most of local interest of CP in the Negro field had to do with possible assistance to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in its efforts to free its leader HUEY P. NEWTON. Many white trade unionists believed NEWTON was guilty of shooting the Oakland Police Officer and hence the party could not expect much support from the trade unions for NEWTON. Party had poor results in attempting to aid the Poor People's Campaign. (U)

- P* -

~~CLASSIFIED BY: 9145/gtw~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: OADR~~
~~12/11/84~~
~~FOIPA247,708~~

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP candidate for President of the United States, announced she would attend a rally for Black Panther Party (BPP) leader HUEY P. NEWTON in the end of July, 1968, at the Alameda County Courthouse. (U)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

SF T-1, 7/12/68 (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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A description of the BPP will be found in the appendix section

During the period of this report, HUEY P. NEWTON was being tried on charges of murdering an Oakland, California, Police Officer.

On July 13, 1968, members of the Northern California District of the CP met to hear reports from the delegates to the CP National Convention. ROSCOE PROCTOR spoke concerning the Black Liberation Panel and claimed that the oppressed people in the CP, meaning the Indians, Mexican-Americans, and Negroes were dissatisfied with their treatment by the party. PROCTOR alleged that the basis for this dissatisfaction was the fact that the CP section was headed by whites and not Mexican-Americans. (U)

[SF T-2, 7/16/68] (U)

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a publicly admitted member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

RONNIE STEVENSON, a Negro member of the East Bay Ghetto Club, CPUSA, claimed that white chauvinism in the upper levels of the CP would cause the party to lose many black members. He was relating this in view of his opposition to the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. He claimed that the National CP leadership was more interested in foreign affairs of Russia than in the problems of the black ghetto. (U)

[SF T-1, 8/23/68] (U)

2. District Level

A meeting of the Northern California County Committee in San Francisco, on July 20, 1968, received requests for assistance in the "Free HUEY NEWTON" campaign. A handbill was passed out on "People's World" letterhead, written by reporter RONALD STEVENSON. STEVENSON reviewed the history of the NEWTON trial, claiming that the BPP, a black political party, the black communities in the Bay Area, and black people throughout the state and nation were (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

all on trial in Oakland. STEVENSON asserted that the time had come to act. The article called on longshoremen and warehousemen, Quakers, white Christians, and students to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Black Panthers in Oakland. The "hippies" and the grape strikers should also join the protest and the poor of the Bay Area should be seen and heard. (C) (U) [SF T-2, 7/29/68] (C) (U)

The "People's World" (PW) is a West Coast communist weekly newspaper.

At the meeting of July 20, 1968, the County Committee, CPUSA, voted to support the HUEY NEWTON Defense Fund. The Committee was urged by participants in the meeting to have party members distribute literature and to attend "Free HUEY" demonstrations. It was voted that a representative of the County Committee would contact KATHLEEN CLEAVER, wife of Minister of Information of the BPP, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, to see how they could help. (C) (U) [SF T-2, 7/22/68] (C) (U)

At the same meeting, it was noted that the youth of the party had attended the gathering and were organizing support for HUEY NEWTON. (C) [SF T-3, 8/2/68] (C) (U)

At another meeting of the County Committee on August 10, 1968, in San Francisco, the major point on the agenda was the "HUEY NEWTON Defense." It was decided to produce 20,000 pamphlets for distribution at factories and labor unions. The San Francisco County Committee stated that the Bay Area had the only CP group which was sponsoring a HUEY NEWTON Defense Committee. The party also planned to organize a white people's demonstration at the Alameda County Courthouse every Monday and Thursday until the end of the trial. (C) (U) [SF T-4, 9/3/68] (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The East Bay Ghetto Club, CPUSA, at a meeting on July 10, 1968, announced a BPP rally on behalf of HUEY NEWTON, July 14, 1968, at Oakland's De Fremery Park. The party planned to have a table at the park where they would sell CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation," and copies of the PW. (C) (U)

[SF T-1, 7/12/68] (C) (U)

51

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a publicly announced National Functionary of the CPUSA.

The meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club, August 8, 1968, discussed the HUEY NEWTON affair. At this meeting it was proposed that the party attempt to rally the trade unionists of the Bay Area to the support of NEWTON. However it was brought out that some members had heard from various labor union people that many trade unionists opposed the idea that NEWTON was "not guilty." Therefore the only slogan that seemed possible for use among trade unionists was "Free HUEY." A pamphlet was distributed at this meeting under the caption, "Community Mobilization for HUEY NEWTON." All club members were invited to a meeting at CP Headquarters, 942 Market Street, San Francisco, to be held on August 10, 1968, to discuss the BPP and HUEY NEWTON, new members, and the question of more CP involvement in black community and police brutality problems. (C) (U)

[SF T-1, 8/9/68] (C) (U)

(C) (U) [SF T-1] furnished a copy of the pamphlet entitled, "Community Mobilization for HUEY NEWTON," address 2447 East 14th Street, Oakland. This was seen to be a call to the people of the East Bay, demanding that HUEY NEWTON be set free because he was a political prisoner. The Committee asserted that his imprisonment was an attempt by the Oakland officials to destroy the BPP and was an example of the use of police repression against the black community.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The East Bay Ghetto Club of the CP had given the use of its club office, 3092 Sacramento, Berkeley, California, to the Poor People's March. Subsequently the leadership of the Poor People's March came to CP members ROSCOE PROCTOR and CASSANDRA WEAVER asking them to discontinue their sponsorship of the march because of some poor publicity from newspapers being given to their efforts. The Poor People's March leaders accused the CP of trying to infiltrate the movement and corrupt the minds of the participants. PROCTOR in turn claimed that when the party people had tried to participate in the Poor People's March they had been turned away. (U)

SF T-1, 7/12/68 (U)

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club in Berkeley on July 25, 1968, the club made plans to clean up the headquarters at 3092 Sacramento Street which had been loaned to the Poor People's March. The club wanted to start using it to hold Marxist and Negro historical classes. (U)

SF T-1, 7/29/68 (U)

At another meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club on August 22, 1968, the effect of the Poor People's March organization using the clubhouse was again discussed. It was pointed out that that group had run up utility bills and had not paid them. (U)

Another item discussed during this meeting was the desirability of joining the East Bay boycott movement due to begin August 31, 1968, against department stores and supermarkets in the East Bay in an attempt to put pressure on city governments in Oakland and Berkeley to alleviate conditions in the Ghetto area. (U)

SF T-1, 8/23/68 (U)

SF 100-53902
WAC/med

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIO

There is no information as to communist influence in the activities of racial organizations in this area at this time.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California
October 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: San Francisco report, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

8*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

~~SECRET~~ Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

10/10/90 Classified by 6372 ESC/LCS Declassify On: OADR 83-119 Barrow/Levison
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE, DRC 11/2/91 + 12/11/91 9803 200/BUT DATE: (6/11/92) 83-1719

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, 10/3/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for New York two copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~Confidential~~. (S) (U)

Source used to characterize STANELY LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

Informant advised [redacted] (S) (U)

Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~. because it utilizes information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

7/30/82 Class. Ext. By: SP2 BTW/LDC Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 Date of Review 10/10/88 #87063

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-6670) (CIRM)
(1-100-5718) (SCLC)

[redacted] (S) (U)

AGS:sja
(9)

EX 110 REC-35 10 OCT 14 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, [illegible], OST; SEC. SER:
DATE FORW: 10/15/68
HOW FORW: AL
BY: Cag/ci

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

INT. SEC.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-6670

Atlanta, Georgia
October 10, 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE 11/6/91 + 12/11/91 9803 KRD TOMJ~~ (6/1/92)
83-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~10/12/90 Classified By 6972 CEP/TDS Declassify On: OADR Garrow / Levison 83-1719~~

On October 7, 1968, confidential source advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

~~Class. & Ext. By 5P8 BTS/dcl Reason-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2 Date of Review 10/10/88~~ #87063

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

26-10

100-443253-26-10

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
October 10, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-6670

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/16/68

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, 7/29/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
CAA:nks
(5)

REC 4 100-11934-2641

15 OCT 18

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/17/68

FROM: SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to the Bureau, dated 7/22/68.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the past three months which would be normally reported under the above caption.

(2) - Bureau (R.M.)
1 - Denver

LDN:vfm
(3)

REC-47 100-442529-2642

OCT 21

RAC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/18/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 7/26/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-[illegible] [illegible]-2643

EX-109

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/22/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau, dated 7/18/68.

This office has no information to report in captioned matter.

(2)- Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:mfm
(4)

EX-100

100-442529-2644

REC-19

OCT 23 1968

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

Best Copy Available

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 8-23-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Pages E7575-E7594. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, spoke concerning riots and stated "good, law-abiding Americans everywhere are asking themselves whether or not the Government is going to permit a few radical militants to pull our Nation apart at the seams. It seems that we are treated to a weekly--almost daily--diet of vitriolic statements designed to foment trouble and the best indication of how far we have gone down the path to anarchy is the fact that political parties must run on a pledge of law and order. Who would have ever thought that the most basic element of a civilized self-government, respect for law and order, would ever become an issue? It is an issue, make no mistake about that. Thinking Americans, law-abiding Americans are sick and tired of political leaders who let rioters and looters run rampant, who shirk their duty in prosecuting anarchists who incite to violence." He criticized Governor Kerner and his Riot Commission report. He included excerpts from various statements made by Mr. Hoover, also excerpts from the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Ashbrook went on to state "I believe there is more misinformation

Original filed in: 66-1737-3390

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
46 OCT 21 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-22-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

58 OCT 25 1968

Best Copy Available

circulated regarding violence than in any other matter. Society is not sick. We still are basically a great people and a great nation. We still have choices to make and it is my hope that we choose correctly. Welfarism with Federal program piled upon Federal program is not the answer. Those who offer it will destroy, not build, our society. The danger signals are all there. They have been observed by many of us although we are obviously a minority. Take the very sound thinking of J. Edgar Hoover. He observed recently: 'Causes of riots can be counted by the score. A study of the overall problem indicates, however, that the widespread violence in our country to some degree is a direct outgrowth of the civil disobedience movement. - - -.' Why do not Americans listen? - - - - Quite frankly, we are living in a fool's paradise. For some reason, the average American has been lulled into believing that we can have militant people going throughout the country exhorting to violence, preparing for violence, but yet not have violence; that we can in times of crisis and expediency set aside our constitutional principles but still have our constitutional protections when we need them; that we can follow 'no-win' policies against the Communists and somehow come out with a 'draw'; that we can go three-fourths of the way to socialism or communism but not get there; - - - -."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: OCT 18 1968

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and EP letter to Bureau dated 9/17/68.

Contact has been maintained with [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with some Communist and related activities in the El Paso area, as well as with sources and informants in the racial field, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division. b7D

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

EX-100

100-442529-2645

2 Bureau (RM)
1 New York (Info.) (RM)
1 El Paso
DJR:CLB
(4)

REC 13

11 OCT 23 1968

SEC'Y

OCT 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	NEW YORK	10/21/68	10/1/68 - 10/15/68

TITLE OF CASE
CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA — TYPED BY: :sja

CHARACTER OF CASE
IS - C

REFERENCES: Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated February 26, 1968.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report.

Partially received and ~~DISCLOSURES~~ SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.

INFORMANTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: None

~~CLASSIFIED BY NIS-EP 60267 AAG~~
~~DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1~~
8-9-01
930775

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-111th MIG, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1-NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1-New York (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-6670)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2646

15 OCT 23 1968

REC-9

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			
Request Recd.	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI; SEC. SER:		
Date Fwd.			RAO 10 Fm
How Fwd.	DATE TYPED:		10/28/68
By	HOW TYPED:		RLS
	BY:		cc/cc

Notations

61 NOV 29 1968

LCC Ltr 8069TS

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT-T-1 is [redacted]	Instant Report Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL [redacted]
AT-T-2 is [redacted]	Instant Report
AT-T-3 is [redacted]	(See AT-T-1)
AT-T-4 is NY 3810-S*	
AT-T-5 is [redacted] Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of Louisiana, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (By request)	Characterize C. K. STEELE

b6
b7C
b7D

AT 100-6670

b6
b7C
b7D

AT-T-6 is [redacted]

Characterize C. O. SIMPKINS

AT-T-7 is [redacted]

Characterize VIRGIL WOOD, GEORGE MEYERS, JACOB GREEN
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
L. D. REDDICK

AT-T-8 is [redacted]

Instant Report
Characterize JULIAN BOND
Characterize ADELE KANTER, ERIC KINDBERG

AT-T-10 is [redacted] (S) (U)

Characterize THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.

AT-T-11 is
NY 694-S*

Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR
STANLEY LEVISON
HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

AT-T-12 is [redacted]

Characterize JAMES BEVEL

AT-T-13 is [redacted]

Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

AT-T-14 is [redacted]

Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

AT-T-15 is [redacted]

Characterize CARL BRADEN

(By request)

C
(Cover Page)

AT-T-16 is [redacted]	Characterize STONEY COOKS b6 b7C b7D
AT-T-17 is [redacted]	Characterize MIKE HARRINGTON
AT-T-18 is [redacted]	Characterize CLARENCE JONES
AT-T-19 is NY 4171-S*	Characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
AT-T-20 is [redacted]	Characterize L. D. REDDICK
AT-T-21 is [redacted]	Characterize L. D. REDDICK
AT-T-22 is NY 2359-S*	Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN
AT-T-23 is NY 4212-S*	Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN
AT-T-24 is Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG, IS -C"	Characterize HARRY WACHTEL
AT-T-25 is NY 1190-S*	Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it sets forth information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY 1190-S* and NY 3810-S* It is

felt this classification is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of the technique utilized by these highly confidential sources.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential,~~ because this source [redacted] and dissemination of information furnished by this source could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security.

b7D

Because of the preponderance of information set forth in the details of this report having been received from [redacted] have been utilized in effort to maintain the security of this highly placed informant.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - Naval Investigative Service, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - 111th Military Intelligence Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: Atlanta, Georgia
Date: October 21, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSEPTLF
ON 8-9-01
930775

Synopsis: Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) national headquarters continues in Atlanta, Georgia. RALPH D. ABERNATHY serves as President, having assumed this position immediately following the death of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Prior to his death, KING solicited counsel of STANLEY LEVISON re SCLC activities. Following death of KING, HARRY BELAFONTE, LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL assisted SCLC officers in making necessary organizational decisions. In April, 1968, LEVISON described himself as a member, SCLC, Executive Staff; also active in SCLC financial matters. WACHTEL continues as Executive Director, American Foundation on Non-Violence (AFN) and SCLC "tax arm." In Spring, 1968, KING requested RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL to assist SCLC re Poor People's Campaign (PPC). BLACKWELL also participated in SCLC 11th annual convention, August, 1968 and currently attempting to create Negro employment opportunities in Mississippi. SCLC convention booklet reflected C. K. STEELE, L. D. REDDICK among officers of SCLC and that BELAFONTE, C. O. SIMPKINS, and VIRGIL WOOD are members of Board of Directors; JAMES BEVEL, ADELE KANTER, are members of SCLC staff. In Spring, 1968, SCLC requested BAYARD RUSTIN to serve as organizer of PPC "Mobilization Day." In Sept., 1968, SCLC considering HUNTER PITTS O'DELL to serve as assistant to President. Prior CP connection, affiliation and/or indications of sympathy of BELAFONTE, BEVEL, BLACKWELL, KANTER, LEVISON, O'DELL, REDDICK, RUSTIN, and WACHTEL set forth. STEELE, SIMPKINS, and WOOD connected with Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. National headquarters Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continues in Atlanta, SNCC Central

~~SECRET~~

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 O-273-378

Committee meeting, June, 1968, abolished former Executive positions and named PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS, Newark, New Jersey as Vice Chairman in Charge of Program.

- P -

DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals, organizations and publications where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

A. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

As of October 1, 1968, national headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continues to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia.

AT-T-1
10/68

The 11th annual SCLC convention was held August 14-17, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. On August 16, 1968, the SCLC Board of Directors approved the continuance of RALPH D. ABERNATHY as President, SCLC. ABERNATHY had assumed this roll on April 4,1968 immediately following the death of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., former President, SCLC.

AT-T-2
8/68

During the latter part of September, 1968, WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD, Executive Director, SCLC, mentioned to several officers of SCLC he had discussed SCLC's Poor People's Campaign (PPC) with STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL. According to RUTHERFORD this discussion was largely concerned with the merits of Rev. KING (1) discussing with President Lyndon B. Johnson the problems of Ghetto people, (2) addressing a joint session of Congress relative to problems of the poor, and (3) legal action by SCLC against the United States Government for financial redress to Negroes based upon the many years the American Negro has been held in slavery.

AT-T-3
2/68

STANLEY LEVISON on February 24, 1968, discussed some aspects of the PPC with CLARENCE JONES. LEVISON mentioned he had recently sent a letter highlighting the PPC and requesting financial contributions to SCLC

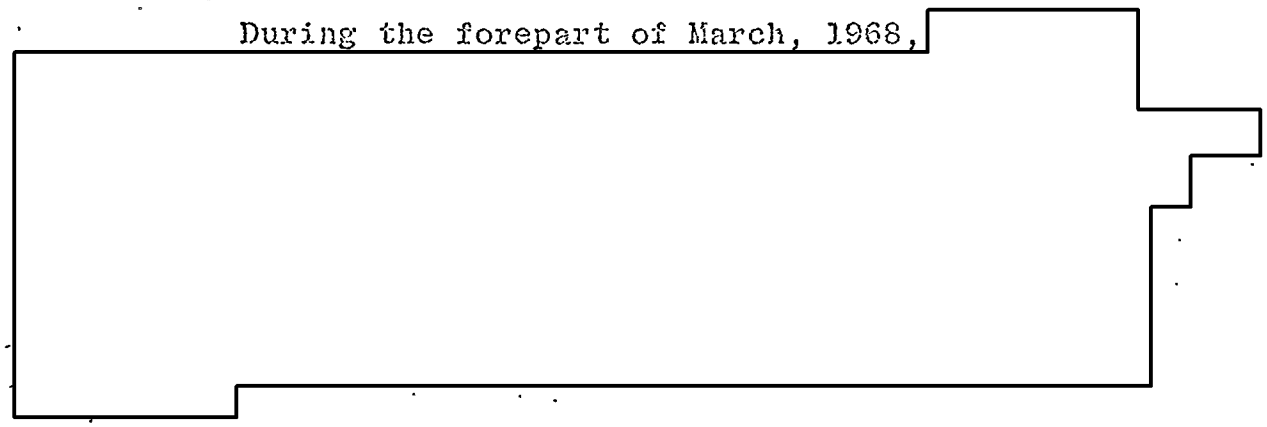
to 80,000 people. According to LEVISON the initial response to this letter had been very gratifying.

AT-T-4
2/68

In the early part of March, 1968, ERIC KINDBERG, former SCLC Field Representative, was re-employed by SCLC to work in Chicago in connection with the PPC.

AT-T-1
3/68

During the forepart of March, 1968,



b7D

AT-T-1
3/68

AT-T-1
10/68

STANELY LEVISON on March 19, 1968, reviewed with HARRY WACHTEL, SCLC's progress as of that time regarding some phases of the PPC. LEVISON mentioned

he was in favor of SCLC constructing "Shanty Town" in the Washington, D. C., area. He also told WACHTEL "their" objective for the PPC was full employment and if a precise number of jobs resulting therefrom could be subsequently ascertained this would constitute a victory for Rev. KING.

AT-T-4
3/68

On March 23, 1968, [redacted] b7D

AT-T-3
3/68

Toward the end of March, 1968, Rev. KING and several members of the SCLC Executive Staff met in New York City for the purpose of reexamining some matters pertinent to the PPC. STANLEY LEVISON attended this meeting.

AT-T-3
3/68

Rev. KING on March 29, 1968, conferred with STANLEY LEVISON regarding what he felt was his position as a result of violence which occurred in Memphis, Tennessee while he and other officers of SCLC were leading a march of sanitation workers in that city on the previous day. KING sought the advice of LEVISON regarding the matter of SCLC controlling participation in forthcoming PPC demonstrations in Washington, D. C. LEVISON counseled KING to assume the position that he could control his followers but could not undertake the responsibility of controlling other persons.

AT-T-4
3/68

On March 30, 1968, Rev. KING met in Atlanta

with several officers of SCLC to discuss the effect of recent disturbances in Memphis upon SCLC's contemplated PPC. Present at this meeting were JAMES BEVEL and STANLEY LEVISON.

AT-T-1
3/68

STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL on April 5-6, 1968, met in Atlanta with members of the SCLC Executive Staff for the purpose of assisting these officers in making necessary organizational decisions during the period of confusion which existed immediately following the death of Rev. KING on April 4, 1968.

AT-T-3
4/68

On April 6, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON discussed with his wife, BEATRICE, the recent death of Rev. KING. LEVISON mentioned he would attend a policy making meeting of SCLC in Atlanta on April 7, 1968.

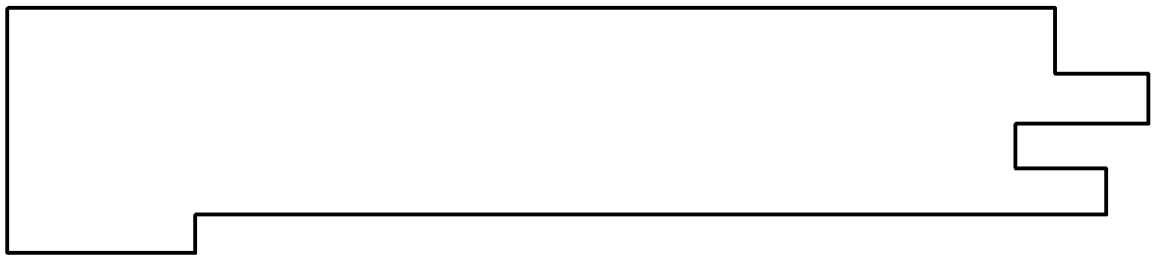
AT-T-4
4/68

On April 12, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON discussed with WILL MASLOW, a representative of the American Jewish Congress, some aspects of SCLC operations. LEVISON commented he was considered by SCLC to be a member of its Executive Staff even though he did not receive a salary. The Executive Staff, LEVISON explained, formulates policy for SCLC.

AT-T-4
4/68

Shortly following the death of Rev. KING,

[redacted] b7D



b7D

AT-T-1
5/68

As of May 4, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON contemplated preparing a new SCLC mail appeal in the near future.

AT-T-4
5/68

The SCLC mail appeal is a program which consists of soliciting financial contributions to SCLC via mail and is handled by the New York City office of SCLC under the supervision of STANLEY LEVISON.

AT-T-1
5/68

In his financial report to the 11th annual SCLC convention, August 14-17, 1968, RALPH D. ABERNATHY noted that receipts from the SCLC mail appeal program for the period July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1968, amounted to $415,967.82. SCLC expenses in connection with the program, ABERNATHY observed, amounted to approximately $60,000.

AT-T-3
8/68

WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD and STANLEY LEVISON on May 4, 1968, reviewed general progress of the PPC. RUTHERFORD informed LEVISON that SCLC had prepared a "declaration" of the PPC which incorporated an appreciable amount of material (not described) previously prepared by LEVISON.

AT-T-4
5/68

On May 4, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON told WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD that ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Vice President, SCLC, should be reminded to contact the Marshal Field Foundation regarding a proposed contribution to SCLC. LEVISON explained this foundation was considering a contribution to SCLC of $275,000.

AT-T-4
5/68

On May 10, 1968, a representative (identity not known) of the New York Times expressed a desire to SCLC to interview a responsible official of this organization regarding its financial status following the death of Rev. KING. Upon learning of this request ANDREW J. YOUNG requested that STANLEY LEVISON be contacted to determine what information could be told to this representative about SCLC finances.

AT-T-3
5/68

HARRY BELAFONTE on May 13, 1968, briefly explained to STANLEY LEVISON he had made preliminary arrangements with individuals (identities not known) in Sweden regarding an appearance in that country of CORETTA SCOTT KING. BELAFONTE said he felt there was a good possibility this activity would produce $250,000 for SCLC.

AT-T-4
5/68

As of May 14, 1968, SCLC had requested BAYARD RUSTIN to serve as organizer and coordinator of a substantial PPC demonstration in Washington, D. C., scheduled for May 30, 1968 and referred to as "Mobilization Day."

AT-T-1
5/68

STANLEY LEVISON on June 3, 1968, expressed

dissatisfaction to RALPH D. ABERNATHY of SCLC's request to have BAYARD RUSTIN participate in the PPC. LEVISON told ABERNATHY unless, as President, he exercised a firmer hand in the administration of SCLC and the PPC he would have to terminate his assistance to SCLC.

AT-T-4
6/68

As of May 22, 1968,

AT-T-3
5/68

b7D

On May 23, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON mentioned to WILLIAM A. RUTHERFORD that HARRY WACHTEL was organizing a fund raising dinner for the benefit of SCLC to be held at the end of May, 1968, and which was expected to raise over $200,000.

AT-T-4
5/68

As of the latter part of May, 1968,

AT-T-3
5/68

At the end of May, 1968,

[redacted]

AT-T-1
5/68

During the Spring of 1968 Rev. KING requested RANDOLPH T. BLACKWEEL to assist SCLC with the PPC by soliciting the support (details not known) of labor unions for this campaign.

AT-T-3
5/68

b7D

In the early part of June, 1968, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL conferred with RALPH D. ABERNATHY and STERLING TUCKER of the National Urban League regarding some facets of the PPC.

AT-T-3
6/68

As of June 12, 1968, STERLING TUCKER had been requested by SCLC to serve as organizer and coordinator of the PPC's "Mobilization Day," the date of which had been changed to June 19, 1968.

AT-T-3
6/68

During the early partof July, 1968, STANLEY LEVISON was engaged in making arrangements for an SCLC fund raising program to be held in New York City in the near future.

AT-T-1
7/68

[redacted]

[redacted] b7D

AT-T-3
7/68

The June 18, 1968, issue of the Los Angeles Times, a daily Los Angeles, California newspaper, published an article entitled "Fund - Raising Rally Nets $142,000 for Poor People Drive." The article revealed that HARRY BELAFONTE and several other popular entertainers on July 17, 1968, presented a benefit performance for SCLC at the Hollywood Bowl.

STANLEY LEVISON on July 21, 1968, explained to CORETTA SCOTT KING that Rev. KING in the past frequently discussed various matters with the "SCLC Research Committee" prior to reaching a decision. LEVISON said included in this committee was MIKE HARRINGTON, BAYARD RUSTIN, HARRY WACHEEL and himself.

AT-T-4
7/68

At the 11th annual SCLC convention, August 14-17, 1968, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL on August 15, 1968, participated in a panel discussion regarding economics as related to "New Life for Poor People."

AT-T-1
8/68

The program of the 11th annual SCLC convention for the afternoon of August 16, 1968, scheduled a panel discussion concerning "New Life for Poor People." JAMES BEVEL and JACK O'DELL (HUNTER PITTS O'DELL) were listed as participants.

AT-T-1
8/68

At the 11th annual convention SCLC distributed a booklet entitled "SCLC." The fourth page of this booklet under the caption "Officers" reflected Rev. C.K. STEELE to be First Vice President, SCLC, and Dr. L. D. REDDICK to be historian.

AT-T-1
8/68

REV. C. K. STEELE

In June, 1965, records relating to a meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) held in Atlanta on April 16, 1965, identified Rev. C. K. STEELE as having attended this meeting.

AT-T-5
6/65

On the same page this booklet indicated the following individuals to be members of the SCLC "Board of Directors." HARRY BELAFONTE, Dr. C. O. SIMPKINS and VIRGIL WOOD.

DR. C. O. SIMPKINS

In January, 1964, a program pamphlet regarding a meeting of SCEF to be held February 3, 1964, at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, listed Dr. and Mrs. C. O. SIMPKINS as sponsers.

AT-T-6
1/64

VIRGIL WOOD

In the March 29, 1963, issue of the Lynchburg Daily Advance, a daily newspaper published at Lynchburg, Virginia, an article appeared reporting that one CARL BRADEN attended a meeting of the Hunton Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the company of VIRGIL A. WOOD. The article reported that WOOD was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of the "Communist - Front SCEF."

During the course of a Communist Party (CP)

meeting held in Baltimore, Maryland, July 11, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS stated he had just received a letter requesting him to obtain a story for "The Worker," with regard to racial problems in Cambridge, Maryland. MEYERS felt he was too well known as a CP member and that he should not go to Cambridge as this might effect the Negro movement.

AT-T-7
7/63

On July 13, 1963, GEORGE MEYERS and JACOB GREEN whom source described as the District Organizer for the Maryland - District of Columbia CP District and a CP National Committee member, traveled to Roanoke, Virginia, at which time MEYERS instructed GREEN to contact Rev. VIRGIL A. WOOD, Minister of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church. According to source, MEYERS felt that WOOD's activity in raising funds in the defense of a Negro boy who had been convicted of raping a white woman might make an interesting story for "The Worker."

AT-T-7
7/63

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

GREEN finally contacted REV. WOOD in Danville, Virginia, where WOOD was speaking. On the occasion of the contact, GREEN contributed $5.00 to WOOD on behalf of the cause relating to the convicted Negro boy.

Source further advised that on July 14, 1963, GREEN was again in contact with WOOD at which time WOOD gave him literature put out by SCEF.

AT-T-7
7/63

On November 20, 1963, Mr. R. O. BROOKS, Chief of Police, Lynchburg, Virginia, advised Rev. VIRGIL A. WOOD, formerly Pastor of the Diamond Hill Baptist Church

in Lynchburg, had in September, 1963, left that area for Boston, Massachusetts.

The aforementioned SCLC booklet on the fourth page under the caption "Executive Staff" included the following names, JAMES BEVEL, Nonviolent Education, JULIAN BOND, Assistant to the President, ADELE KANTER, Fund Raising.

AT-T-1
8/68

JULIAN BOND

JULIAN BOND was formerly Communications Officer, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). As of January 10, 1966, BOND had been elected to the Georgia House of Representatives and on that date the House refused to seat him. This refusal was based on publicized comments made by BOND on January 6, 1966, in support of statements by JOHN B. LEWIS, National Chairman, SNCC, regarding United States policy and actions in Vietnam.

AT-T-8
1/66

ADELE KANTER

ADELE KANTER is in charge of administrative functions of the New York City Office of SCLC.

AT-T-1
10/68

As of September 21, 1968, SCLC realized that other responsibilities of JULIAN BOND precluded him from serving as assistant to the president, SCLC. Accordingly

consideration was being given to finding an individual to assume this position. SCLC was very anxious to have HUNTER PITTS O'DELL serve as assistant to the president, SCEC.

AT-T-3
9/68

On September 24, 1968, THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, arranged a meeting to be held in Atlanta, October 4, 1968. The purpose of this meeting was to develop long-range plans for operation of this department and various SCLC Executive Staff members and employees were requested to participate. OFFENBURGER also requested STANLEY LEVISON to participate in this meeting.

AT-T-3
9/68

As of the latter part of September, 1968, SCLC was interested in having RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL assist in organizing a brickmaking business in the vicinity of Marks, Mississippi to provide employment for Negroes in that area.

AT-T-1
9/68

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL formerly served as Program Director. During the latter part of 1966 he left SCLC on a leave of absence to serve as Director of the Southern Rural Action Project (SRAP) of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty.

b7D

AT-T-1
9/68

Toward the end of September, 1968,

AT-T-3
9/68

As of October 1, 1968, the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN), New York City continued to function as a "tax arm" of SCLC operating under the general supervision of HARRY WACHTEL, Executive Director, AFN.

AT-T-1
10/68

As of October 1, 1968, SCLC, employs approximately 34 individuals as field representatives. Two of these individuals were STONEY COOKS and THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.

AT-T-1
10/68

THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.

During July, 1968, HAUCK indicated he had previously associated (not explained) with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).

AT-T-10
7/68

B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

As of October 1, 1968, national headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360 Nelson Street, SW, Atlanta, Georgia.

AT-T-8
10/68

The SNCC Central Committee met June 17-21, 1968, at SNCC national headquarters. At this meeting SNCC was reconstructed and former Executive positions were abolished. PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS of Newark, New Jersey was named Vice Chairman in Charge of Program. Ten deputy directors were also agreed upon.

AT-T-8
10/68

As of October 1, 1968, SNCC had not completed selection of its deputy directors.

AT-T-8
10/68

IV. APPENDIX

A. INDIVIDUALS

AT 100-6670

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

AT-T-11
10/58

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JAMES BEVEL

BEVEL, in early March, 1966, was observed to be present at the offices of the West Side W. E. B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCC). Discussion took place at that time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Clubs as a Communist front. BEVEL, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification, and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then people would answer for the clubs despite any labels applied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into the Klan activities in this country was only a beginning which would lead to a full attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a Communist, and to this BEVEL was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. He stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will all be socialists.

AT-T-12
3/66

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

As of February 26, 1953, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the CP in the District of Columbia.

AT-T-13
2/53

On August 13, 1950, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

AT-T-14
8/50

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CARL AND ANNE BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court, in a state sedition prosecution against CARL JAMES BRADEN, identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to shortly prior to the time of her testimony.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 3, 1959, reported that CARL BRADEN had been sentenced to one year in prison on a charge of contempt of Congress on February 2, 1959, in Atlanta, Georgia. The story noted that he had been convicted under this charge on January 21, 1959, and that the charge arose from his refusal to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, a newspaper of general circulation, on February 27, 1961, reported that the United States Supreme Court had, on that date, affirmed the contempt of Congress conviction of BRADEN.

The Courier-Journal on May 2, 1961, reported that CARL BRADEN had surrendered to the United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, on May 1, 1961, to begin serving a one-year prison sentence for contempt of Congress.

The Courier-Journal on February 2, 1962, reported that CARL BRADEN had been released from the Federal Prison Camp at Allenwood, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1962. BRADEN indicated that he would return to his home, Louisville, Kentucky.

As of August 30, 1963, CARL BRADEN and his wife, ANNE BRADEN, continue to reside at 4403 Virginia Avenue and are still employed as Field Secretaries for the SCEF.

AT-T-15
9/63

STONEY COOKS

COOKS was recently overheard in conversation during which he advised that he had traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he had attended a peace conference, not further described. While in Czechoslovakia he had met several "organizers of the Revolution" from Hanoi, North Viet Nam. COOKS had been quite impressed by these people and has subsequently appeared very knowledgeable concerning Viet Nam. It is not known whether COOKS actually visited Viet Nam during the course of his recent travel.

AT-T-16
11/67

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

AT-T-7
1/64

"The New York Times," August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National

Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

MIKE HARRINGTON

In June, 1958, MICHAEL HARRINGTON held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL).

AT-T-17
6/58

In September, 1958, MICHAEL HARRINGTON was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL).

AT-T-17
9/58

CLARENCE JONES

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City.

On February 26, 1957, source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership in, the Labor Youth League.

AT-T-18
2/57

ERIC AND ANN KINDBERG

As of June 1, 1965, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director, SCLC, had developed a close relationship with ANN and ERIC KINDBERG who were then SCLC Field

Assistants. This relationship appeared to be based primarily upon a political outlook in common with that of BLACKWELL.

AT-T-1
6/65

As of June, 1965, ANN and ERIC KINDBERG were responsible for the distribution of the publication "Freedomways" at SCLC headquarters.

AT-T-1
6/65

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

AT-T-11
2/62

STANLEY LEVISON

As of April, 1964, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

AT-T-11
4/64

GEORGE MEYERS

Source on January 28, 1965, said he knew MEYERS to be a member of the CP, USA, National Executive Committee, and also knew him to be the CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

AT-T-7
1/65

AT 100-6670

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

AT-T-11
6/62

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the SCLC on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

AT-T-19
12/63

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland, and currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, source learned that Dr. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 West 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the CP. REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to socialism and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

AT-T-20
9/43

Source on March 23, 1951, said that he met LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK in 1943, through EUGENE GORDON, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both GORDON and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised him that REDDICK was at that time a member of the CP. The source also said that REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School.

AT-T21
3/51

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast

Communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the United States Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5 and 11, 1954, REDDICK was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member or, or a sympathizer with the Communist Party.

On January 21, 1964, source advised that on January 18, 1964, REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia and REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP.

AT-T-7
1/64

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post" issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, Page 1, Column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive

Secretary, War Resisters League was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

Source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly."

AT-T-22
9/63

Source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

AT-T-23
2/64

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

Source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

AT-T-24
12/49

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

AT-T-25
3/44

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, on March 5, 1944, her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

AT-T-25
3/44

B. ORGANIZATIONS.

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The national headquarters of the Young Socialist League (YSL) is presently located at 114 West Fourteenth Street, New York City.

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action" contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity convention occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York City, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth Leage (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A source on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflect that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee" had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce" a New York University Journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the SP. He explained that what did happen was a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL" (Independent Socialist League). He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, a second source advised as follows:

The YSL frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL towards similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves an an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL

members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in the ISL publication "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

C. PUBLICATIONS

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

October 21, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

AT-T-5 who has furnished both reliable and unreliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/21/68

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356)-RUC

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

100-

REC-21

2647

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB:sbt
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	10/17/68	9/18/68 - 10/16/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	WILLIAM R. WHITE	mgt

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA WILLIAM R. WHITE dated 8/9/68 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished New York as Office of origin, and San Diego and San Francisco, for information in view of their mutual interest in CIRM.

Copies of this report are being furnished military intelligence agencies in the Los Angeles area in view of their interest in CIRM.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from the confidential informants utilized

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100 - 442529 - 2648 SEC- 24

22 OCT 25 1968

EX-100

COPIES MADE:
(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13295) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.		[redacted]: ISD, CPD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	10/20/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	[illegible]
By	BY:	[illegible]

Notations

INT. SEC.

RACIAL INT. SECT.

59 OCT 28 1968 [illegible]

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

herein tends to identify these sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report pertinent attempts by the Communist Party to influence racial matters.

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1	
LA T-2	Characterization BILL TAYLOR Oral, instant report, 10/11/68 SA WILLIAM R. WHITE
LA T-3	
LA T-4	Characterization BEN DOBBS Characterization CHARLENE MITCHELL

LA 100-66078

LA T-5 [redacted] [redacted]

LA T-6 [redacted] [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LA T-7 [redacted] 100-66078-1684

LA T-8 [redacted] Oral, instant report, 10/15/68, SA WILLIAM R. WHITE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM R. WHITE
Office: Los Angeles, California
Date: 10/17/68

Field Office File #: 100-66078
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The strategy of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set out. There has been no recent information concerning tactics of the SCDCP in racial matters, and no reported information concerning SCDCP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All street addresses set out in this report are in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

CP	Communist Party
SCDCP	Southern California District CP

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. CP STRATEGY

LA T-1 (8/1/68)

On July 21, 1968, the SCDCP held a general membership meeting at 7213 Beverly Boulevard, to give the CP members of the SCDCP a chance to hear reports concerning the recently held National Convention of the CP, USA. BILL TAYLOR stated that the resolution on "Black Liberation", had been the best ever presented on the issue. TAYLOR said that as far as the CP is concerned the Negro question has three equal parts, (1) integration, (2) self-determination, and (3) political equality. TAYLOR also said the CP must see that the Negro receives full opportunity for employment.

LA T-2 (10/4/68)

BILL TAYLOR in October, 1968, was the Negro Affairs Director of the SCDCP, and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

LA T-3 (7/30/68)

On July 29, 1968, a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, SCDCP, was held at 1808 Arapahoe Street. BILL TAYLOR was a guest speaker at the meeting and he urged that the CP club hold a discussion at least once each month on the question of the "Black Liberation Movement". TAYLOR said that in order to bring about the unity of the black, brown and white people, the whites must support all black movements, ideas and issues. TAYLOR said that nine out of ten times, blacks accused of a crime are being framed and should have the support of the whites. By giving this support, TAYLOR stated, the black and brown people will in time realize that their real enemy is the capitalist system, and then they will turn to the CP for direction.

LA T-1 (8/12/68)
LA T-2 (8/9/68)
LA T-4 (8/14/68)
LA T-5 (8/12/68)

On August 4, 1968, the Negro Commission of the SCDCP, held a meeting at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. During instant meeting it was pointed out that the CP must build black caucuses in trade unions in order to work on issues and to create more skill jobs for black people. Also that Negroes must be elected to leadership in the trade unions. It was suggested that the CP set up a "Negro Labor Council", in order to develop responsibility in the community on issues, strikes, picket lines and other such problems. It was also urged that an attempt be made to recruit more Negro members into the CP.

LA T-6 (8/16/68)

On August 11, 1968, the "People's World", (PW), held their annual picnic at 330 South Ford Boulevard. At instant picnic, BEN DOBBS was one of the main speakers and he urged all of those present to support the campaign of CHARLENE MITCHELL, candidate of the CP for President of the United States. DOBBS said that through this campaign, and the program offered by the CP, the need for immediate action on the issues confronting black and white Americans would be apparent. Further, that the basic solutions provided by socialism to these issues would stand out.

LA T-4 (10/7/68)

BEN DOBBS in October, 1968, was the Executive Secretary of the SCDCP.

LA T-4 (10/7/68)

CHARLENE MITCHELL in October, 1968, was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

The PW is a West Coast communist newspaper.

LA T-3 (8/27/68)
LA T-4 (8/23/68)

On August 19, 1968, a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, SCDCP, was held at 3048 Victoria Avenue. At instant meeting a discussion was held on the need to get white people to join with the black people in demanding the removal of white policemen from the Negro area of Los Angeles. It was pointed out that it is essential to get active protest action in the white community for support of the problems in the Negro area.

LA T-7 (9/11/68)

Informant furnished a copy of a three page mimeographed leaflet, titled, "The Police and The Black Community", a Communist Commentary, dated August 21, 1968. Informant advised that he had obtained instant leaflet at a membership meeting of the SCDCP, held on September 8, 1968, and that it was a copy of a talk given by NEMMY SPARKS, a member of the SCDCP, over radio station KPFK, in Los Angeles on August 21, 1968. Instant leaflet claims that the problems that face the police and the black community are not primarily police problems, but rather problems created by a breakdown of political leadership. Also it is pointed out many improvements would be obtained if only black police were used in the Negro areas, and if Negro officers were promoted to leadership positions in the police forces.

II. CP TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during this period.

LA 100-66078

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-2 (10/11/68)
LA T-8 (10/15/68)

Above informants advised that to the best of their knowledge, as of October, 1968, there was no infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Los Angeles area by the CP.

There has been no additional information reported concerning SCDCP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area during the recent past.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
October 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. LA 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA WILLIAM R. WHITE dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	10/25/68	7/1/ - 9/30/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. | TYPED BY: pml

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: San Antonio report of SA B.E.DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 7/26/68.

-P*-

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Only those persons who could be documented who are mentioned in this report were characterized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2649 REC-76

EX 110

12 OCT 28 1968

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(AM)(RM)
1 - 112th MI Group (RM)
1 - OSI (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)
1 - New York (AM)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted]: ISD, CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 10/30/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [illegible]
By	BY: [illegible]

Notations

RAC INT. SEC.

1 NOV 1 1968

Corrupt Practices

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

All persons named in this report as being members of the CP and who reside within the area covered by the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	WHERE LOCATED
SA T-1: [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of MONA SCHACHT and MARIANN VIZARD.
SA T-2: [redacted]	Characterization of FLOYD NICHOLS, TSU-5, and LEE OTIS JOHNSON (SAfile 157-269-75)
SA T-3: [redacted]	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.
SA T-4: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-5: [redacted]	Characterization of Ghetto Improvement Association and THURMAN NEALY
SA T-6: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-7: [redacted]	Characterization of LEE OTIS JOHNSON

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-7, confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI GROUP (RM)
1 - OSI (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)

Report of: B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. **Office:** SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
Date: October 25, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, Chairman of the CP of Texas, requested to hold meetings for TSU-5. At CP Club meetings STANFORD indicates that CP members concentrate on selling CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on Negro question and encourage CP members to read book. STANFORD in contact with one of leaders of GIA re possible idea of supporting a 4th party candidate. MARIANN VIZARD, CP member, Austin, Texas, living with LARRY JACKSON, SNCC Organizer. VIZARD indicated she was going to resign from CP and implied her reasons for same were that she was becoming involved in "black power" situation. STANFORD stated he was in contact with wife of LEE OTIS JOHNSON who has been arrested for possession of marijuana. STANFORD claimed arrest was frame-up and was going to try to get an article in the newspaper.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

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DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (7/24/68)

On July 24, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Texas, member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and Southern Organizer, CPUSA, indicated that he had received a long-distance telephone call from FLOYD NICHOLS, collect, apparently from Houston, Texas. NICHOLS wanted to have two meetings for the Texas Southern University Five (TSU-5); one to be held in Houston, Texas, and one to be held in San Antonio, Texas. STANFORD stated that the meeting should be held within the next month. STANFORD stated that they would have to make some plans regarding the meetings and stated that he was going to let MONA SCHACHT handle the one in Houston.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY FIVE (TSU-5)

FLOYD NICHOLS

SA T-2 (3/5/68)

The TSU-5 are five Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, students who were arrested and charged in connection with rioting at TSU on the night of May 16 - 17, 1967. FLOYD NICHOLS is one of the TSU-5.

MONA SCHACHT

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 19, 1968, at the State Convention of the CP of Texas, MONA SCHACHT was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee

SA T-1 (7/16/68)

At a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, on July 16, 1968, JOHN STANFORD stated that they have to make a concentrated effort to sell CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on the Negro question.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

SA T-3 (12/13/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA.

SA T-1 (8/5/68)

On August 5, 1968, during a CP Club meeting attended by JOHN STANFORD, supra, JAMES SAGER, Educational Director of the CP Club, and his wife, MELA SAGER, who is a member of the CP Club, STANFORD wanted to know how many persons had read CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on the Negro question. No one reported that they had read it as yet.

SA T-4 (9/5/68)

On August 29, 1968, JOHN STANFORD stated that he had talked to THURMAN NEALY of the Ghetto Improvement Association (GIA). STANFORD indicated that he had been trying for sometime to contact NEALY and finally was successful. STANFORD stated that he discussed with NEALY the possible idea of a fourth party candidate and NEALY indicated, according to STANFORD, that he, NEALY, would support a fourth party candidate.

GHETTO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (GIA)

THURMAN NEALY

SA T-5 (6/14/68)

On June 13, 1968, the GIA held a meeting. At this meeting the new organization, GIA, was explained. Its aims and purposes were told and the people were told that GIA

is to try to get better facilities in the housing projects of the Negroes, to try to upgrade the persons in their jobs if they qualify. THURMAN NEALY is one of the leaders of GIA.

SA T-6 (9/6/68)

On August 30, 1968, MARIANN VIZARD of Austin, Texas, indicated that she was living with LARRY JACKSON in Austin. VIZARD stated she was in the process of preparing a letter to JOHN STANFORD, resigning from the CP.

While VIZARD did not state her reasons, she implied that she was becoming involved in the "black power" situation.

MARIANN VIZARD

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 19, 1968, at the State Convention of the CP of Texas, MARIANN VIZARD was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee.

LARRY JACKSON

The January 14, 1968, issue of the Daily Texan, a daily University of Texas newspaper, Austin, Texas, carried an article entitled "RALLY ATTACKS TEXAN" and it identified LARRY JACKSON as an Organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A characterization of SNCC appears in the appendix.

SA T-1 (8/30/68)

On August 29, 1968, JOHN STANFORD mentioned that he had talked to the wife of LEE OTIS JOHNSON and, according to STANFORD, Mrs. JOHNSON indicated that LEE OTIS JOHNSON had been arrested for possession of marijuana. STANFORD stated that the marijuana had been

planted on LEE OTIS JOHNSON and that JOHNSON had been sentenced to 30 years in jail for possession of marijuana. STANFORD stated that this was a frame-up and was going to try to get an article in a newspaper about this frame-up.

LEE OTIS JOHNSON

SA T-2 (12/21/67)

LEE OTIS JOHNSON was a former Organizer of the Houston Chapter of SNCC and was the former Chairman. During 1967 JOHNSON was dropped as a member of SNCC; however, he continues to associate with SNCC members.

SA T-7 (9/9/68)

During the week of April 15, 1968, LEE OTIS JOHNSON was arrested by the Houston Police Department and charged with possession and sale of Narcotics. On August 28, 1968, JOHNSON was found guilty of selling marijuana and was sentenced to 30 years.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

October 25, 1968

TITLE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

REFERENCE: San Antonio report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR., dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/25/68

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 7/30/68.

The Phoenix Office has no information to report in this matter at the present time.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

EX 110
REC-10 100-442529-2650

4 OCT 28 1968

SPECIAL AGT. IN CHG. SECTION

5 NOV-1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-24-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN DIEGO	NEW YORK	10/24/68	7/18 - 10/8/68

TITLE OF CASE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: vlh

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - C

REFERENCE: San Diego letter to the Bureau 7/18/68.

- P* -

R.C. [redacted] (info)

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copy of this report is being furnished to Los Angeles for information in view of mutual interest in CIRM.

This report classified ~~confidential~~ to protect sources of continuing value.

LEAD: SAN DIEGO
AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. Will continue to report Communist influence in racial matters in the San Diego Division.

- A -

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES DESTROYED
~~333~~ DEC 30 1970

COPIES MADE: 9

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1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)
1 - 115th MI, San Diego (RM)
1 - OSI, San Diego (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - San Diego (100-13295)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-[redacted]-2651

REC-1

EX 110

6 OCT 28 [illegible]

[redacted]

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	[redacted]
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD.: 10/31/68
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.: [illegible]
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations: [illegible]

54 NOV - 4 1968 rept 88694D

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

COVER PAGE

SD 100-13295

IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant	Source where Located
SD T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
SD T-3 is [redacted]	SD 100-13294-173

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, San Diego
1 - 115th MI, San Diego
1 - OSI, San Diego
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SAN DIEGO b6 b7C
Date: October 24, 1968

Field Office File #: SD 100-13295 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Negro members of Southern California District Communist Party decided in May, 1968, to hold meetings in San Diego twice a year. In August, 1968, members of San Diego Communist Party resolved to establish a close working relationship to the Black Panther Party. On September 17, 1968, CHARLENE MITCHELL Communist Party candidate for president of the United States spoke in San Diego in behalf of her candidacy.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) STRATEGY

SD T-1 advised on July 8, 1968, that a meeting of all black members of the Southern California District of the CP was held on May 11, 1968, in Los Angeles, California. At this meeting a resolution was presented and passed to hold meetings of this same group in San Diego twice a year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

II. CP TACTICS

There is nothing to report in this category.

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On August 21, 1968, SD T-2 advised that at a meeting of the San Diego CP Club held August 18, 1968, a discussion was held concerning the establishment of a close working relationship between the CP and the Black Panther Party (BPP). It was agreed that the San Diego CP would attempt to utilize the BPP and would, therefore, attempt to develop a close relationship with the BPP, inviting a Black Panther to observe at their club.

On September 18, 1968, SD T-3 advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP candidate for president of the United States, spoke in San Diego, California, in a public speech sponsored by the "Freedom of the Press Committee," which is a front name which was used on this occasion by the San Diego CP Club. During her speech CHARLENE MITCHELL called for a "write in" vote for herself or for ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Black Panther officer running for president on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket or DICK GREGORY, previously mentioned as a Peace and Freedom Party presidential condidate. She stated that a vote for either of these two individuals or for herself would be a protest vote against the three other parties. Source observed at this meeting that DEACON ALEXANDER, brother of CHARLENE MITCHELL, was carrying a briefcase with a Black Panther Party emblem on it.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California

October 24, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character IS - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] at San Diego dated and captioned as above. b6 b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/24/68

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: ~~CIRM~~
~~IS - C~~

Remylet, 7/19/68.

No information has been developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will continue to be alert to this matter and in the event positive information is developed, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.)(RM)
1 - Las Vegas

DMH:alf
(4)

EX-100

REC-19 100-442529-2652

4 OCT 28 1968

54 NOV-5 1968

PERS. INT. SECT.

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/28/68

RT FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) P*

SUBJECT: OCIRM
IS - C

Re Columbia letter, 7/22/68.

In the absence of any pertinent information, this letter is submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Columbia

GDR:lmb

(3)

REC 37
EX 109
100-442529-2653
12 OCT 29 1968

54 NOV 6 1968

RAC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CLEVELAND	NEW YORK	10/29/68	10/15/68 - 10/17/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ROBERT E. KEHRES — TYPED BY: emv

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Cleveland report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, 7/31/68.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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(See Page B for Additional Copies)

100-442529-2654 REC-68

OCT 30 1968

EX-114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — OSI: SEC. SEN. Investigations

Agency	AGENT: [illegible]	[illegible] CTD. RAO IDtu
Request Recd.	DATE REC'D:	11/4/68
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD:	AC
How Fwd.	BY:	[illegible]
By	54 NOV - 4 1968	

ICI sept 806 PTD

CV 100-27056

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2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
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2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Cleveland (100-27056)

LEADS

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location in File
CV T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ED CHAKA, FRIEDA KATZ
CV T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CV T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted] Used to identify ARTHUR EVANS
CV T-4 is [redacted]	Used to identify LEWIS ROBINSON
CV T-5 is [redacted]	Used to identify HARLLEL JONES
CV T-6 is [redacted]	Used to identify CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CV T-7 is [redacted]	Used to identify TED DOSTAL

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

CV 100-27056

CV T-8 is [redacted] [redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-4 etc., which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons named in this report as being members of the Communist Party, or Workers World Party, and who reside within the territory of the Cleveland Office, are listed on the Security Index.

FD-204 (Rev. 8-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV, 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868, Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 10/29/68

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (100-27056)

Bureau File #: (100-442529)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 7/16/68 - 10/15/68

Cleveland CP leaders would like to have CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT meet with two of Cleveland's militant Negro leaders and CP hopes to establish closer association with Negro leaders. During discussion of racial disturbances in Cleveland in 7/68, TED DOSTAL stated he was very much in favor of the solution the colored people are using to find their place in society. No racial demonstration during period of this report wherein Communists participated. Cleveland CORE leader allegedly made it clear to white CP member, that white people were not welcome at Negro public meeting held in Cleveland.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on June 20, 1968, that PHILIP BART would like to have arrangements made for the leaders of some of the Negro groups in Cleveland to meet with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. BART specifically mentioned such leaders as LEWIS ROBINSON and HARLLEL JONES.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT - CV T-6 advised on December 13, 1967, that LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the National Negro Affairs Commission of the CPUSA and a member of its national committee.

PHILIP BART - On a television program carried over Cleveland, Ohio television Channel 61, on February 24, 1968, PHILIP BART acknowledged that he was secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, and that he earns his living as a paid official of the Communist Party.

LEWIS ROBINSON - In his application for a position with the United States Government, dated July 1, 1957, in answer to question "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the CPUSA or any Communist or facist organization?", stated, "I have attended several meetings of the Labor Youth League in Boston in 1950".

The Labor Youth League has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In April, 1964, LEWIS ROBINSON publicly announced through local news media that he intended to form a rifle club for the purpose of protecting civil rights demonstrators when the police fail to do so.

CV T-4 advised on November 22, 1965, that a Socialist Workers Party sponsored social was held in Cleveland on November 13, 1965, for the purpose of raising funds for the current national Socialist Workers Party fund drive. ROBINSON was present.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HARLLEL JONES - CV T-5 advised on March 26, 1965, that HARLLEL JONES was one of the leaders of a Negro rifle club in Cleveland at that time and had indicated on a number of occasions that he was a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

Characterization of RAM is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV T-1 advised on August 12, 1968, that on August 6, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK said he would like to purchase a number of pamphlets by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and give them to some of the leaders of the Negro organizations in Cleveland. He particularly mentioned giving copies to LEWIS ROBINSON and HARLLEL JONES. The pamphlets are entitled "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation".

ANTHONY KRCHMAREK - On a television program carried over Cleveland television Channel 61 on February 24, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK was introduced as being chairman of the Communist Party in Ohio, and during this program KRCHMAREK stated he had been a Communist Party member for 37 years.

CV T-2 advised on August 20, 1968, that an Ohio Communist Party (CP) State Meeting was held in Cleveland on August 18, 1968, at which ED CHAKA stated that one of the items to receive the attention of the CP in the coming months is to bring about a closer association between the CP and the Negro Liberation Movement, the black leaders and the Black Panther movement.

ED CHAKA - CV T-1 advised on August 27, 1968, that ED CHAKA was present at an Ohio CP State Board Meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 26, 1968.

B. Workers World Party

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-8 advised on August 2, 1968, that on July 30, 1968, during a discussion with TED DOSTAL concerning recent racial disturbances in Cleveland, DOSTAL was very much in favor of the Negro cause and of the solution the colored people are using to find a place in society. However, DOSTAL made it clear that the place for white people during racial disturbances is away from the riot torn area.

TED DOSTAL - CV T-7 advised on September 4, 1966, that TED DOSTAL was at that time a member of the national committee of the Workers World Party.

A characterization of the Workers World Party appears in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist background are known to have participated.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER GROUPS

Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)

CV T-1 advised on August 16, 1968, that on August 15, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ stated she had recently attended a meeting at Cory Methodist Church in Cleveland, which is a Negro church located in the Negro area. FRIEDA KATZ said that although this was a public meeting and advertised as such, ARTHUR EVANS politely made it clear to her that white people were not welcomed at these meetings.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-1 advised on August 27, 1968, that FRIEDA KATZ attended an Ohio CP State Board Meeting held in Cleveland on August 26, 1968.

ARTHUR EVANS - CV T-3 advised on November 2, 1966, that ARTHUR EVANS attends an occasional Socialist Workers Party forum or social event and has spoken on civil rights at some of these affairs; however, his interests are confined to the issue

of civil rights and he has no political ties with the Socialist Workers Party or any similar groups.

CV T-3 advised on July 25, 1968, that ARTHUR EVANS is first vice chairman of the Congress on Racial Equality in Cleveland.

CV T-3 advised on July 25, 1968, that there are no known members of the Socialist Workers Party or of the CP who attend CORE functions.

CV T-1 advised on July 29, 1968, that MAX SCHOENFELD attends most of the Cleveland CORE meetings and is frequently asked by the CORE leaders for his opinion on matters under discussion. SCHOENFELD is white and was a former organizer of the Independent Socialist League, which merged with the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation in December, 1958. SCHOENFELD is allegedly accepted by CORE because MAX WOHL, one of the leaders of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation donates $75.00 per month to Cleveland CORE.

A characterization of the Independent Socialist League is contained in the appendix hereto.

CV-100-27056

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

On May 23, 1968, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for RAM. The source advised that Maxwell Stanford of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it would most likely be where Stanford resides.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Cleveland, Ohio

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 29, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-25-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LITTLE ROCK	NEW YORK	10/28/68	10/7-12/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN

TYPED BY: jewh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 7/26/68 at Little Rock;

Little Rock airtels to Bureau dated 10/8 & 14/68 captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), IS - SSOC."

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL, GROUP 1,~~" because it contains information from a confidential informant, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in the identification of this source of continuing value and thus hamper his future effectiveness. Such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interest of this country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [X] YES [ ] NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ] YES [ ] NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3578)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2655 REC 55

ST 109

15 OCT 30 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	[redacted]: [redacted], CID, RAO 10/30/68
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/4/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: LHM
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations

RACIAL ANT SECT.

ICC rpt 80699

LR 100-3564

The Special Agent who observed the demonstration at Fayetteville, Ark., on 10/12/68 is SA [redacted]

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
LR T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEADS:

MEMPHIS DIVISION (INFORMATION)

An information copy of this report has been designated for the Memphis Division since this office is office of origin in the case captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), IS - SSOC."

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by 2/1/69.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
1 - NISO, New Orleans, La. (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN Office: Little Rock
Date: 10/28/68

Field Office File #: 100-3564 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Members of the University of Arkansas Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) held peaceful demonstrations prior to the Arkansas-Tulsa football game on 9/28/68 at Fayetteville, Ark., and prior to the Arkansas-Baylor football game played on 10/12/68 at Fayetteville, Ark., protesting the lack of integration on the Arkansas football team.

-P-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS IN ARKANSAS

On Thursday night, October 3, 1968, the second meeting of the new school year of the SSOC was held at the University of Arkansas Student Union Building, Fayetteville, Arkansas. JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL was in charge of the meeting and he discussed a demonstration held by him and seven other members of SSOC just before the Tulsa-Arkansas football game protesting the fact that there were no Negroes on the Arkansas football team. NEAL indicated he felt the demonstration had been successful and mentioned that they had received a write-up on the demonstration in the Arkansas Gazette.

NEAL informed those present that a similar demonstration would take place before the University of Arkansas-Baylor University game to be played on Saturday, October 12, 1968, at Fayetteville, Arkansas. He advised that leaflets would be handed out on the student side of the stadium prior to the game and that more signs would be displayed regarding the lack of integration on the football team at the University of Arkansas. NEAL advised that a picnic was planned at 12:00 noon on October 12, 1968, near the stadium in order to get as many SSOC members as possible out for the demonstration. NEAL stated that the demonstration would be a peaceful type demonstration.

Characterizations of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

The following was observed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Fayetteville, Arkansas, on October 12, 1968:

Eighteen students, consisting of four Negro students and fourteen white students, just previous to the University of Arkansas-Baylor football game, Fayetteville, sat in the grass east of Razorback Stadium holding signs which read "COULD JIMMY BROWN PLAY HERE?," "BLACK RAZORBACKS," "RACISM KEEPS OUT BLACK ATHLETES," "WE CAN'T BACK ALL WHITE RAZORBACKS," etc.

JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, leader of the SSOC Chapter, University of Arkansas, and ALAN OGDEN, state traveler for SSOC, were observed in this group.

When the game started, the group dispersed without incident.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSCC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On July 2, 1968, a second source advised that SSOC continues to be headquartered at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and continues to defend and espouse the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Vietnam and emphasis on attacking the Selective Service System. Source two noted that SSOC Chairman Thomas N. Gardner in the summer of 1967 traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and that SSOC staff members Bruce Smith and Alan Levin traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1967 and February, 1968, respectively.

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC) - Continued

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student" indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee 37212, telephone number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "An association of young concerned Southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
October 28, 1968

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 10/28/68 at Little Rock

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/28/68

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-138)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA GORDON M. SIM dated 7/24/68, at Sacramento.

No information has been received subsequent to referenced report indicating any communist influence in racial matters in the Sacramento Division.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Sacramento
GMS/nme
(3)

REC 6 100-[illegible]-2656

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
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TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578)(P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
IS - SSOC
(OO: Memphis)
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)
Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to the Bureau, 10/8/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine (9) copies of LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting forth information concerning a demonstration sponsored by the SSOC at Fayetteville, Arkansas, just prior to the University of Arkansas - Baylor University football game at Fayetteville on 10/12/68, protesting the lack of integration on the Arkansas football team.

Two (2) copies of this LHM are being furnished Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case, and two (2) copies of LHM are being furnished New York as office of origin in the CIRM case, as demonstration was of a racial nature.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
(3 - 100-442367)(SSOC)
(1 - 100-442529)(CIRM)
2 - Memphis (100-4046)(SSOC)(Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(CIRM)(Enc. 2)(RM)
7 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3578)(SSOC)
(1 - 100-3564)(CIRM)
HLT/jhb
(15)

100-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 23 1968

b6
b7C
[redacted]
(1 - Fayetteville Folder)

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OCT 28 1968

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to MIG and Secret Service, Little Rock; NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana; OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana; and to USA, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/25/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re: San Juan letter to Bureau, 8/6/68.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letters by 2/1/69.

2-Bureau
2-New York (Info)
1-San Juan
RCS:idr
(5)

ST 102

100-442529-2657

REC-20

OCT 30 1968

RACIAL MATT. DESK

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DATE 05-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	10/28/68	8/1/68 - 10/28/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)	SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	mif

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

R.C. Putnam (ntd)

REFERENCES:

Jackson reports, of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK 5/10/68 and SA DANIEL J. CONNELL 7/26/68.

-P*-

LEAD:

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED — NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Jackson (100-57)

100-[illegible]-7-2658

REC 55

ST-106

OCT 31 1968

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI	SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	[redacted]:	ISD, CID, RAOD	DOM INTEL DIV
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	11/5/68	SEC'D
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	[illegible]	
By	BY:	[illegible]	

RACIAL INTEL SECT

INTL SEC

54 NOV - 7 1968

1 cc rept 8069PD

JN 100-57

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

	Identity	Location
JN T-1 is	[redacted]	This report
JN T-2 is	[redacted]	This report

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this regard.

One copy of this report is furnished New York, as New York is Office of Origin in this matter.

Report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identities of JN T-1 and JN T-2, sources of continuing value whose identities if disclosed would undermine their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA DANIEL J. CONNELL Office: Jackson
Date: 10/28/68

Field Office File #: 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy or tactics. BAYARD RUSTIN, Negro male, from New York, spoke at Loyal Democrats of Mississippi State Convention. Information from confidential sources regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith set forth. Subversive publications available at Freedom Information Service, Jackson, Miss., set forth.

-P*-

DETAILS:

This report covers the period August 1, 1968, through October 28, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

On August 11, 1968, State Convention of Loyal Democrats of Mississippi was held at the Negro Masonic Temple on Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Speaking at this meeting was BAYARD RUSTIN, Negro male, of A. Phillip Randolph Institute, New York. RUSTIN was a leader of 1963 civil rights march in Washington, D. C., and was self-admitted member of Young Communist League (YCL), from 1936 to 1941.

YCL has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RUSTIN spoke on topic "Better Race Relations Through the Democratic Process."

(JN T-1; 8/11/68)

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the state of Mississippi.

AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, continues to be state president of the Mississippi chapter of the NAACP; and CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, of Fayette, Mississippi, is the Mississippi NAACP field secretary. Both EVERS and HENRY are involved in voter registration and other political activities at this time. For this reason, ALEX WAITES, Negro male, from New York, New York, is running the Mississippi NAACP at this time. He works out of the NAACP office in Jackson.

LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as Lawrence Guyot, Negro male, continues as chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and resides in Jackson, Mississippi. JOSEPH LEWIS HARRIS, Negro male, age [redacted], is the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party state office manager and resides in Sunflower, Mississippi.

b6
b7C

LAWRENCE GUYOT resides with MONICA REGINA KLEIN, white female, born [redacted], at Los Angeles, California. They reside on [redacted]. KLEIN is employed at [redacted] a lawyers' group which concentrates its efforts in defense of the Negro and minority elements in Mississippi.

(JN T-1; 10/24/68)

Copies of the following newspapers have been recently observed at the Freedom Information Service office in Jackson:

1) The Militant

2) The National Guardian

3) The Worker

4) The Southern Patriot

5) The Movement (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee publication)

6) Spartacist

7) Various publications of the Liberation News Service, an antidraft group, possibly located in Canada. (JN T-2; 10/24/68)

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix of this report.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Patriot is a monthly publication of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF).

A characterization of SCEF appears in the appendix of this report.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX
1

"GUARDIAN"
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN";
WEEKLY GUARDIAN ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"1. ... 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly ... it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.'"

The February 3, 1968, issue of the "National Guardian" announced that as of the issue of February 10, 1968, the "National Guardian" would henceforth be known as the "Guardian."

The February 10, 1968, issue of the "Guardian" is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and is published by Weekly Guardian Associates, Incorporated. The "Guardian" lists its address as 197 East 4th Street, New York, New York.

The February 12, 1968, issue of the "New York Times" carried an article entitled, "Radical Editors Say Their Job Is In 'Movement.' " This article stated that the first issue of the "Guardian" was dedicated by the paper's staff "To those heroic Liberation fighters who last week began a major offensive against American Imperialism in South Vietnam."

This article quoted one of the editors as saying that "Our job is to build a Radical movement. To quote the

APPENDIX
2

"GUARDIAN"
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
"NATIONAL GUARDIAN":

Cuban revolutionaries, we are not only to write about it, but also to move along with it--we are movement people acting as journalists.

"The 'Guardian' takes a strong left position, but it is not identified with any organized group because it believes that an American left ideology is still in the making. One of its purposes is to break away from the cliches of the left ideology of the past."

This article concluded by stating that the "Guardian" is considered the largest radical weekly in America.

APPENDIX
1

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF); "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT" (SP)

An article in the December, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" (SP) commemorating the twentyfifth anniversary of the publication with that issue recites the following:

> The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was organized in 1938; SP, started in 1942, as the publication of SCHW, was taken over by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), in the late 1940's when SCHW went out of existence. SCEF, originally the "educational wing" of SCHW, continued as an independent organization. For almost two decades, concern of SCHW and SCEF was with racial segregation and oppression of black people. In 1964, SCEF recognized that the legal back of segregation had been broken and economic and political gains were necessary if Southern life was to change. In the past few years, SCEF has also supported battles for academic freedom and the Southern movement for world peace.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

The September, 1967, issue of SP refers to SCEF as a "community of Organizers and Writers", stating its work is centered in organizing the poor in Appalachia for political and economic power, helping white people in the Deep South find a common cause with black people, helping local groups organize action for peace and working for abolition of the "House Un-American Activities Committee".

The Masthead of SP in its April, 1968, issue states "The Southern Conference is dedicated to ending racism, poverty, and other injustices in the South; it opposes war as an instrument of national policy."

APPENDIX
2

Listed in the Masthead are SCEF officers consisting of eight executive committee members, four executive staff members headed by Carl and Anne Braden, five office staff members and fourteen field staff members and two "Eastern Representatives".

> Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl James Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party has some indirect influence in SCEF.

A second source, familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966 that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and SCEF, which

they head. He said SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and they influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

The April, 1968, issue of SP states that the editorial and business offices of SCEF, publishers of SP, are at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky; office of publication, 150 Tenth Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee; Eastern office, Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Jackson, Mississippi
October 28, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Connell at Jackson, dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C

OO: New York

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 7/19/68.

Norfolk is not submitting a report for the 7/1 - 10/1/68 period because no specific information has been obtained which would logically fall within categories I through IV.

Although no specific information has been developed, sources report that one JOSEPH WILLIAM HELLINGER, a faculty member at the Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, a predominately Negro institution, has been advising the leader of a group of militant young Negroes who have formed an organization known as the Afro-American Liberation Movement (AALM).

Baltimore informant [redacted] reportedly identified HELLINGER in 1956 as a CP member. b7D

An active investigation has been opened on HELLINGER. If and when more specific information is developed which will definitely fall within the scope of this matter, a report and/or LHM will be submitted. Until such time, it is not being reported under this caption.

EX 110

REC 6 100-442529-2659

(2) - Bureau (Registered)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Registered)
2 - Norfolk (1 - 100-6683 JOSEPH HELLINGER)
LWK:lep
(5)

NOV 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/68

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 5/2/68 at Buffalo, N.Y., and Buffalo letter to Bureau, 7/31/68.

Since referenced report, informants and sources of the Buffalo Division have reported no information of significance with regard to Communist Party activity in the Buffalo area concerning strategy, tactics or penetration and influence in racial type organizations.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted by the Buffalo Office at this time. Buffalo will continue to be alert in this area of Communist Party activity, and will submit an appropriate communication to reach the Bureau by 2/1/69.

100-80697

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo

PJS
(3)

EX 109

REC- 56 -2660

10 NOV 1968

324

RAC. UNIT SEC.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/68

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO:NEW YORK)

Rerep of SA [redacted], 7/31/68, at Albany. b6 b7C

A review of appropriate files in the Albany Division discloses no pertinent information received during the past quarter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Albany
TCK:lma
(5)

EX 110

REC 5 100-442529-2661

10 OCT 31 1968

RAC [illegible] SEC.

54 NOV-6 1968

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/29/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

ReTPlet, 8/1/68.

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 10/31/68.

EX 110
REC-63 100-442529-2662

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
JEH:cj
(4)

1 OCT 31 1968

RACIAL MATT. SECT.

NOV 7 -

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City let to Director, 8/1/68.

No information pertinent to this matter has been developed by the Oklahoma City Office during the past three months.

REC 11 100-442529-2663

2 OCT 31 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:ow
(4)

RACIAL MATTER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: October 31, 1968

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Baltimore letter to the Bureau, dated July 30, 1968.

The Baltimore Office has maintained contact with confidential informants familiar with various phases of Communist Party (CP) activity and other communist activities within the Baltimore Division as well as with sources within the racial movement. These contacts failed to reflect any information indicating any significant communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division.

The following confidential informants commented specifically concerning this matter:

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] is in an excellent position to know all local CP policies in connection with racial and other matters. He advised the CP in the Baltimore area has been avoiding any significant contacts with civil rights leaders and groups. Information from racial sources indicate that the more militant black nationalist organizations do not include white persons in their activities.

The Baltimore Office will continue to be alert for any communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division and will report [redacted] information indicating significant communist influence in such matters.

REC 55 100-442529-2664

2 NOV 1 1968

2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-New York (REGISTERED MAIL) (100-153735)
1-Baltimore
FJW:lhs
(5)

NOV 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/68

FROM SAC, Omaha (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/68.

Periodic contacts with [redacted] Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in the past concerning captioned matter, have continued to reveal no evidence of any Communist influence in racial type organizations in the Des Moines, Iowa, area. b7D

There has been no information developed within the Omaha Division since submission of referenced letter to indicate the existence of any Communist influence in racial matters within this division.

100-442529-2665

REC-19

(2) Bureau (RM)
1-Omaha
CRW/lmlo
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/30/68

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NY

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau, 7/25/68.

No information has been received during the period 7/1/68 - 9/30/68 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC 55 100-442529-2666

6 NOV 1 1968

RAC. INTL SEC.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(4)

59 NOV 8 - 1968

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5010-108

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b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	10/30/68	10/22/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA HARRY C. JUNG	lep

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE

Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, 8/8/68, St. Louis.

STATUS P*

LEADS THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will submit report by 2/1/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

NOV 1 1968

REC-64

EX 110

RACIAL MATTERS

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NOTATIONS

	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SER:
AGENCY		
REQUEST RECD.		YID, CID, RAO
DATE FWD.	DATE FWD:	11/7/68
HOW FWD.	HOW FWD:	AXS
BY	BY:	13 Dlvs

51 NOV 12 1968

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY		LOCATION	
SL T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
SL T-2 is			
SL T-3 is			
SL T-4 is			
SL T-5 is			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA HARRY C. JUNG Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: 10/30/68

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At second session of Missouri District CP State Convention held in SLMO, 8/4/68, HERSHEL WALKER, District Chairman quoted GUS HALL, CP National General Secretary, as saying only solution to domestic-social problems was the up-rooting and abolition of racism and oppression of Black Americans. FRED HALSTEAD, SWP, Presidential Candidate alleged growing dissention between black and white soldiers in Vietnam. Local CP considering enrollment of Black militants in Marxist classes. Communist penetration in St. Louis CORE and NAACP described.

N.Y.

p*

DETAILS AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At the second session or second half of the Missouri District Communist Party (CP) State Convention held inSt. Louis, Missouri, on August 4, 1968, HERSHEL WALKER, District Chairman, and a member of the National Committee of the CP - USA, reported on his attendance at a special convention of the CP - USA held in New York City, New York, in July, 1968. WALKER said that GUS HALL, National General Secretary of the CP disclosed at the

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~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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special convention that the elections were of the utmost importance because they were taking place at a critical time in the affairs of the country. HALL said that the country faced a series of crises in its international and domestic policies, and that the only solution to the domestic-social problems was the uprooting and abolition of racism and oppression of Black Americans.

WALKER said that each CP district was instructed to pick out peace and civil rights candidates locally to support. They were also instructed to get as many Negroes as possible elected on city, state and national levels.

(SL T-1, August 30, 1968)
(SL T-2, September 5, 1968)

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

N.Y.

On October 9, 1968, the SWP sponsored a meeting which was held at 4283 Olive Street, St. Louis. FRED HALSTEAD, SWP Presidential candidate, was the principal speaker at this meeting. HALSTEAD told of extensive travel he had made throughout the world and included a visit to Vietnam. He said American enlisted men were very much against the war but that one of the most interesting things he found in Vietnam was the growing dissention between black and white soldiers. He said that he has been in several places where fights actually took place between black and white soldiers and that he anticipated in the near future an open revolt between black and white soldiers.

MO.

HALSTEAD also reviewed the New York City teachers' strikeand intimated that the strike boiled down to a conflict between black and white teachers. He also asserted that the Board of Education was racistin its behavior.

(SL T-3, October 14, 1968)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

During a special meeting of the State Committee of the Missouri District CP held in St. Louis on September 22, 1968, HERSHEL WALKER announced that he had contacted a local Black militant group, the identity of which he did not disclose, regarding attendance at some Marxist classes to be held by the

SL 100-19352

CP. WALKER stated that the group expressed some interest in these classes and he urged that the district take steps to sponsor such classes. Details of the arrangements for these classes were to be announced at a later date.

(SL T-4, October 1, 1968)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. ST. LOUIS COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

Two members of the Industrial Area of the CP in St. Louis have been assigned to attend meetings and cover activities of the St. Louis Chapter of the Committee onRacial Equality (CORE). One of these individuals, however, has not attended any function of the organization since March, 1968. The other member holds an office in the organization but for all practical purposes, the CP exercises no influence, domination, or control of the organization.

(SL T-2, September 5, 1968)

B. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

Two members of the community area of the CP in St. Louis have been assigned to attend meetings of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). These individuals have on occasion attended meetings and functions of the organization, but hold no offices and have exercised no influence in the organization.

(SL T-5, October 7, 1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

October 30, 1968

Title:	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference:	Report of SA Harry C. Jung dated October 30, 1968, at St. Louis, Missouri

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DATE 05-25-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	OCT 31 1968	6/19/68 -10/21/68

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	JAMES F. O'CONNELL	dld

CHARACTER OF CASE

b6
b7C

IS - C

[redacted] 8-9-01 NY 60267 NSEPTAF #930775

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 7/8/68, at NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The following SAS assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

JOHN G. GREEN [redacted] Socialist Workers Party
JOHN W. ROBINSON [redacted] Workers World Party
Progressive Labor Party
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

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4 - New York (100-153735)

100-442529 2668 REC-19

NOV 4 1968

914-D

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency				
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Date Fwd.			11/8/68	
How Fwd.			RIS	
By			cgfc	

79 NOV. 18 1968

ICC destroyed ICC rept 8/6/98

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

It is noted that the Cominfil of the Negro American Labor Council case has been closed.

SA [redacted] reviewed the file on the Congress of Racial Equality but information pertinent to this report had not been reported.

This report is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source engaged in furnishing information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It is also classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 [redacted]	
NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-3 CG 5824-S*	Characterizations of DOROTHY HEALEY, JAMES JACKSON
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-5 [redacted]	100-151987-2858
NY T-6 [redacted] (Panel Source)	100-147372-6722

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS: (Con't)

NY T-7 [redacted]	100-147372-1B85(3) [redacted]
NY T-8 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-12 NY 3810-S*	
NY T-13 [redacted]	Characterization of JIM ALLEN
NY T-14 [redacted]	Characterization of GIL GREEN, WILLIAM PATTERSON
NY T-15 [redacted]	Characterization of FRED HALSTEAD
NY T-16 NY 694-S*	Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON
NY T-17 [redacted]	Characterization of MICKEY LIMA

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to gather and report information regarding this matter.

- C* -

(COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Report of: JAMES F. O'CONNELL Office: NEW YORK
Date: OCT 31 1968

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Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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Synopsis: CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book, "Ghetto Rebellion To Black Liberation", was desrcibed by the NY State CP Committee as "the first full-length Marxist contribution to the literature of the current black revolution". LIGHTFOOT, in his book, discusses the reasons behind the ghetto revolts, and alleges that there is a crisis in our foreign policy and that a fascist danger exists in America where there is a sick economy and sick society. He names capitalism as the source of these troubles as well as of the oppression of Negroes and calls for elimination of the capitalist system. LIGHTFOOT also maintains that socialism is the path that the emerging nations of Africa must choose and that socialism will destroy racism and enhance the position of Negroes. LIGHTFOOT praises the Soviet Union for its promotion of equality and FIDEL CASTRO for his efforts in allegedly overcoming segregation and discrimination in Cuba. He asserts that black liberation is impossible without Communist participation and that the CP is the only force with the experience to carry on when moments of indecision arise in the Negro freedom struggle. There is a

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SYNOPSIS: (Con't)

division within the CP, USA, around basic differences relating to current CP policies one of which is the policy toward the Negro freedom movement. A special convention of the CP, USA, was held in July, 1968, to establish a clear policy on questions such as the Negro Question but it was not resolved. At the convention the existing policy of integration was attacked and no new position definitely determined. The platform upon which the CP, USA candidates for President and Vice President are running states that the candidates support the demand for black power or the right of black people to control their own community institutions. The "Daily World" has called for the ending of the Vietnam war and a shifting of the money spent in the war to anti-poverty and other social programs. The Party has called for world-wide protests over the conviction of HUEY NEWTON, Black Panther Party leader. Negroes were in attendance at a W.E.B. DuBois Club school for young militants held in New Hampshire in January, 1968. The Progressive Labor Party has called for united action by Negroes and Puerto Ricans to throw the NYC Tactical Police Force from their communities. It also attempted to exploit a firing of a Puerto Rican worker by a private company by building the situation into a racial and civil rights matter. The Socialist Workers Party is in favor of arming Negroes, of Negroes defending themselves, and of black control of black communities. This party intends to build its influence in the Negro liberation movement through use of the election campaign, contacts with black campus organizations, and Negro defense committee involvement. The youth group of the Young Socialist Alliance plans to continue its contact and activity within the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union. CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee Member of the Socialist Workers Party, has stated that their propaganda should continue to link the two concepts of organized self-defense and the building of an independent black party.

SYNOPSIS: (Con't)

He also claims his Party has a role to play in building black leadership. "Workers World", the publication of the Workers World Party has published articles praising Negro militancy. Black Panther Party leaders have visited Cuba for indoctrination on the Cuban revolution and, orders given by Black Panther Party leaders gives the general impression that it is Peking-oriented. STANLEY LEVISION is still advising the SCLC leadership.

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the CP National Office or Discussed at National Meetings

The "Daily World", July 30, 1968, page 7, contained an advertisement stating that "The New York State Committee of the Communist Party Greets The Publication Of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's New Book 'Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation.'" It said "We urge our members and friends to read, to study, and distribute widely this important book; the first full length Marxist contribution to the literature of the current black revolution."

In the Foreword of his book, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation", CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT states that he offers what he considers to be a Marxist view of the path ahead for the black liberation movement which is in a new stage marked by the slogan "Black Power" and ghetto revolts.

The book is divided into four parts, "Behind the Ghetto Revolts", "We Can Overcome", "The Way Out", and "Socialism and Equality".

In Part I he notes that the Negro revolt rests on four main developments, the necessity for black people to have a substantial share of power over decisions affecting their welfare, conditions in the ghetto, problems in the rural areas of the South, and racism in the white community. He states that the economic problems of Negroes

are at the core of the struggle that will be conducted and that it is hoped that a growing awareness of the importance of struggle on the economic and political fronts will result in Negro unity.

He continues in part as follows:

Black power has positive values which range from the psychological to the political. However, the main reason that this slogan has been accepted by most people is the recognition that black people must have a greater share of economic and political power.

Regarding civil rights, there are enough laws already passed to meet the problems. It is now a question of enforcement and, despite the court rulings and laws that have been passed, Negroes in many areas are still second-class citizens. Wherever progress has been made, it resulted from actions begun by Negroes and, therefore, the role to be played today is highlighted by the black power concept. However, this does not do away with the necessity for allies.

Today, Negroes are seeking a share of governmental power to help enforce the laws which have been passed. Negroes have been living in enforced segregation and exploited as workers, making them a class without money. Because money is a major source of power, Negroes are a people without power, and, therefore, the struggle to obtain black power and money are significant changes in the black liberation movement.

LIGHTFOOT goes on to discuss the exploitation of the Negro in the ghettos which he describes as "super-exploitation" of the Negro by capitalism resulting in lower standards of living and slum evils.

In commenting on "Racism and Black Nationalism", LIGHTFOOT makes the following observations:

The growth of racist ideology in the United States is another cause of the black revolt. The use of racist ideology by the ruling class is not new but it is important to recognize that there is not sufficient response against it by whites. Racism is easily spread and there must be a radical shift from this ideology by white workers if a coalition of black and white is to be built.

Racism has resulted in moods of black nationalism on the part of Negroes which is due, in part, to a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Many Negroes have concluded that integration does not solve the problem of being black and that the exercise of freedom requires positions of strength. This is a powerful force behind the black power concept. In addition, Negroes today are taking pride in their own race and are seeking greater identity with their past.

Another factor giving impetus to black nationalism is the growth of three categories of people in the ghetto, the unemployed Negro migrants from the South, Negro youth, students and unemployed, and a Negro capitalist class. This situation is the main social base for black nationalism.

The central thrust of this movement has been against the police apparatus, the ruling class and white business in the ghetto. However, the trend of black nationalism does not deny the necessity of black and white unity.

In the second part of his book, LIGHTFOOT alleges that a crisis exists in our foreign policy, that a fascist danger exists in America, that there is a sick economy and sick society in the United States, and he comments on the struggle to be conducted within capitalism and what program should be followed. In this section, he makes the following observations:

The Negro freedom struggle has become an important foreign policy issue and adds to the crisis which United States foreign policy is in. We have reached this crisis because United States monopoly capital, since World War II, has had a campaign to control the economies of all other countries. United States imperialism has become the center of reaction, racism, and war, but is being rejected by the peoples of the world.

The Vietnam war has become the center of debate on all aspects of foreign policy. In Vietnam, the issue is the right of a nation to self-determination. There is widesperad opposition to our policy in Vietnam which has created a situation requiring a correction of this country's foreign policy. There must be a change leading to world peace. This problem is related to the Negro freedom struggle and meeting the problems of the Negro struggle necessitates a change in this country's foreign policy.

There is also the growing danger of fascism because the drive of big corporations for world domination has been accompanied by pro-fascist reactions. The common ideological weapons of fascism are anti-communism and rascism. With the beginning of the cold war policy in 1946, measures were instituted to destroy the Communist Party in the United States. These measures began with the formation of the House Un-American Activities Committee and extended through the prosecutions under the Smith Act, Mc Carthyism, and the coalescence of ultra-Right and conservative forces around GOLDWATER in the 1964 election.

The American people still do not understand the source of the fascist danger in this country. The most dangerous aspect of the ultra-Right menace is the trend of government toward a garrison state. The industrial - military complex controls to a great extent the police and intelligence aspects of government. This is illustrated by the power of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

In order to defeat fascism in this country and prevent a military - big business government, the people must put into office a government which will break up the power grouping that has arisen since World War II. This means an end to the cold war, the removal of forces representing monopoly corporations and a break-up of the power of the military over the affairs of the country.

The economy of the country, which is both exploitative and parasitic, is contributing to the social revolution and has created crisis-like conditions for a large segment of Americans. There are millions living in poverty. There is persistent unemployment with the Negro, the victim of a special system of exploitation.

The black ghettos are the main problem in the nation's cities. The conditions under which people live, the polution of water and air, the lack of doctors, housing and education problems, as well as a rising crime rate are symptoms of a sick society. The bankruptcy of capitalist ideology, along with job insecurity, poverty and racism are the causes of our sick society. Capitalism is the source of an imperialist foreign policy, fascist danger, a sick society and oppression of Negroes.

Only with the elimination of the capitalist system can Negroes gain equality but this does not mean that change cannot be achieved within the framework of capitalism. It is true that the struggle for socialism develops in democratic struggles in the capitalist system and the Negro struggle for equality is essentially a democratic struggle. Important changes have been made in the status of the Negro and can be made under the capitalist system.

It cannot be shown that an armed struggle by Negroes would have support and, therefore, the resort to arms would be suicidal.

The present outbreak of violence in the ghettos by Negroes is defensive in nature and the Negro's right to defend themselves by arms, if necessary, should be supported. But it is wrong to conclude that the channels for advances have been closed. There is a possibility for

black people to secure more gains in the political arena. Political strikes must complement economic ones in forcing the power structure to make changes. Also, the help of the white community should be sought.

It is essential, in this period, to form a program, or a series of programs, that can bring together the problems of black Americans with those of white Americans. Progress requires building a powerful coalition against monopoly capital. In any program to combat poverty, it is essential that there be massive federal intervention at all levels of government. However, changes in the ghetto can be won by mass struggle without federal aid. This requires a struggle to raise wages and obtain jobs for Negroes.

The labor movement has the power to protect the interests of all workers and changes must take place to make it a more effective instrument of struggle. Its ability to bring about meaningful political change is unequaled. If labor is not living up to its responsibilities to the Negro people, pressure should be brought to make it do so. Discrimination within unions should be attacked, particularly within the building trades unions.

Black power should also be viewed as black workers acting as a force for better unions. Negro consumer power should also be used to defend his interests. There must be actions to force changes in hiring practices by companies inside and outside the ghetto.

The problem of Negro youth is the most important one. Negro youth was the prime mover in the eruptions in the black ghettos. What is needed is a federally operated job training and placement program.

The problems facing the deprived masses cannot be resolved under the two-party system as it now exists. The idea of black power means the right of Negroes to share in the power structure of the country and the black power slogan can have a positive effect in accelerating the rise

of political independence. The Lowndes County, Alabama, Freedom Organization, known as the Black Panther Party, and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party are important steps in the realignment of political forces and in moving Negroes into an independent political position. In addition, there must be a fight within the two major parties. There should be developed a new people's party.

What is needed is a socialist reorganization because a socialist system is the only means of destroying exploitation of black and white. The fight for partial demands can make the masses aware of the need to change the present system. The struggle for socialism is a continuing one and this is the time to put forward the reasons for a socialist solution.

In Part III of his book, LIGHTFOOT discusses the path of socialism for Africa and the Afro-American. In this section he makes the following claims:

Revolutions in Africa pass through a democratic and then a socialist stage and the main points of contention concern the necessity of defeating neo-colonialist policies and the choice of a capitalist or non-capitalist path. American politicians and businessmen would like to impose on Africa an economic exploitation of politically independent countries just as they have in Latin America where United States imperialism has established a profitable empire. Imperialists have always attempted to retain control over the economic life of former colonies.

The idea of socialism is the central factor in almost all African countries. Most of the African national parties and governments have declared themselves in favor of a socialist path. Independent African states have only two choices, a capitalist direction or a non-capitalist one leading to socialism. It would be a mistake to chose the capitalist path. The clearest picture of the path toward a socialist Africa is to be found in Ghana when it was led by KWAME NKRUMAH.

The solution of the Negro question in the United States, as in Africa, must proceed in stages. The revolution in Africa has great meaning for Afro-Americans. Especially

in Ghana was there evidence of black power; everything reflected a black-led society. However, it is difficult to have a strong black republic in a world dominated by imperialist powers. The African revolution has show that the destiny of the Negro is interwoven with what is happening in the world especially the struggle between capitalism and socialism. There cannot be isolation from the world-wide trend toward socialism. As indicated by Ghana, the future of all emerging nations and freedom struggles must be seen as part of a world on it way to socialism.

It is wrong to exclude a black and white coalition because of past experiences. The politics of liberation requires building black power and the ability to use that power to influence and mobilize all possible allies against the white ruling class. Monolithic white unity is a myth and the politics of black power must be used to end white supremacy. In the United States, securing change requires that Negroes have white allies along with the support it is receiving from the rest of the world. Economic independence can be promoted only within the framework of an expanding socialist world and the growth of socialism in Africa.

The Negro must have some control over the basic means of production and must use his vote more effectively. Dispossessed white workers and blacks must take control of the country and establish a system of public ownership if a voice in economic control is to be achieved.

Negroes are fearful that they may be betrayed under socialism. This is a result of racism which is a product of capitalism. With socialism, the causes of racism will be destroyed. However, once socialism is attained there must be a continuous fight waged against white supremacy. Under socialism, the Negro's role in positions of power and influence will be enhanced.

In Part IV of his book, LIGHTFOOT praises the Soviet Union for its aid to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and for its promotion of equality for its people, economically, educationally and culturally. He states that Soviet people have shown that racism is not inherent, that once the exploiting classes are removed from power and exploitation is abolished, all races can live in peace.

LIGHTFOOT also discusses the history of the Negro in Cuba and in so doing praises FIDEL CASTRO for his efforts in ending the unequal status of Afro-Cubans, overcoming segregation and discrimination, and promoting black and white unity. He states that the Cuban Revolution must be defended and that black Americans should not allow the Cuban example of interracial living to be erased. He claims that the Soviet Union and Cuba have provided the guarantees that black people, or other people of color, will not be betrayed in a socialist world.

In conclusion, LIGHTFOOT maintains that black liberation is impossible without Communist participation. He praises the record of the Communist Party in the fight for Negro freedom, the emergence of the Soviet Union as the main force against national oppression and decries the use of anti-communism as harmful to the Negro freedom struggle because it deprives this struggle of dedicated forces.

LIGHTFOOT notes that "To obtain full economic, political and social equality for Negro citizens requires not only Communist participation in freedom struggles but a strong, influential Communist Party as well." He claims that the Communist Party is the outstanding force working in the white community and is the only force with the experience to carry on when moments of indecision arise in the Negro freedom struggle.

The CP, USA met in special convention at the Hotel Diplomat, New York City, during the period July 4 - 7, 1968, which convention was preceeded by a two-day meeting of the Party's National Committee on July 1 - 2, 1968. Both of these meetings showed the existence of a deep ideological and policy division in national and state leadership. This division can be expected to become sharper.

The division occurs around basic differences which relate to current CP policies toward the "new left", student movements, Negro people's struggles, and electoral movements.

The most substantial and politically astute oppositional forces within the Party and its leadership are the remnents of an old "revisionist group" that existed a decade ago. These leaders have never been reconciled to the defeat they suffered in 1958. Since then, this group has gained converts including a considerable bloc of Negro leaders who accept the "black power" line of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN and vigorously oppose the Negro line of the Party fathered by JAMES JACKSON.

JAMES JACKSON was angered by the action of the special convention of the Party which raised doubts as to the correctness of the present Party policy on Negro problems and the failure of the convention to act one way or another on whether the Party maintains that course or whether it falls back to the slogan of self-determination and acceptance of the policy line of the "irresponsible" elements in Negro life.

The special convention was convened to establish clear and firm CP policy and positions on certain questions including one to dispel all uncertainty about CP policy on the Negro question and to take a concrete and affirmative position against the CARMICHAEL - BROWN and militant concepts of black nationalism and black power based on any anti white-black unity. It was left generally unresolved.

The convention, instead of clearing the haziness around the Party's Negro policy, added to the confusion. The existing policy of integration was attacked but no new position definitely determined. The "Draft Resolution on Struggle for Black Liberation" which was discussed and generally approved, by the panel appointed to discuss it, and in the discussion on the Resolution before the convention, establishes a line at variance with the current Party line.

The policy content of the Resolution, which is not formally adopted, represents a complete victory for the forces and exponents of black nationalism and the extremist

interpretation of black power. The Resolution calls for community control of all public and social institutions. It states that "The documented charges of genocide against the black community give merit to the organizing of residents in these communities to defend themselves."

The Resolution also states:

"Only with the advent of a society in which exploitation is not an integral part would black people have free rein and free opportunity to determine for themselves their relationship to United States society as a whole . . .

"We believe that if any degree of change is to be effected in the lives of black people - - even under the present system - - that black people must have a decisive vote in making changes on such terms and in such forms as to them seem proper . . ."

NY T-1
July 22, 1968

At the special convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the period July 4 - 7, 1968, GUS HALL, the CP,USA, General Secretary, gave the main address. During his talk, he directed his attention to recent events in the United States which concerned Negro Americans. He stated that the black liberation movement was a reaction to a system of oppression within this country. He noted that this oppression was racial and also against a national group. HALL characterized Negro Americans as being, for the most part, a working-class group which was being exploited by American capitalism. He further stated that the CP, USA program had to incorporate within itself the need to fight for black liberation.

At this special convention, six panels were formed including one which was to deal with the black liberation movement.

At the July 6, 1968, session of the convention, CHARLENE MITCHELL presented a report to the convention on the struggle of the Negro people. She maintained that the

Afro-American is oppressed in every field and pointed out that the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the Negro has never reached full potential.

MITCHELL stated that since most of the Negro workers are members of the working class they are exploited not only because they are Negroes but are exploited as workers. She said the only salvation is through the CP, USA.

MITCHELL called for control of schools in black communities by blacks and said that the black community should also control the police in their area.

NY T-2
July 30, 1968

The CP, USA is divided by factionalism as a result of events which occurred at the special convention of the CP, USA held during July, 1968. The division within the Party pits the youth and the left faction against the old-time leadership of the Party. This division is compounded by the animosity of a number of the old-time leaders toward GUS HALL, whom they claimed compromised with the left faction at the special convention.

Of the two factions within the Party, one is the left faction which is an organized group made up of a group from New York and California which includes people such as GIL GREEN, JIM ALLEN, DOROTHY HEALEY and MICKEY LIMA, plus some of the militant Negroes. Also in this group are the militant youth in the Party. The other faction is comprised of the old-time leadership of the Party including such Negro leaders as HENRY WINSTON, JAMES JACKSON, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON

The split within the Party developed in part as a result of the National Executive Board, CP, USA meeting which proposed that GUS HALL be the CP, USA candidate for the Presidency of the United States. However, Negroes within the Party made it clear that they were not enthusiastic over the prospect of a white person being named the Party's candidate.

Several of the Negro leaders made the point that the nominee should be a Negro because this would be the best way for the Party to show that it is in ernest when it claims it is for equality for Negroes.

NY T-3
August 11, 1968

With respect to black youth and the black "New Left" groups, the CP, USA has been and is so desperate to recruit black youth that it has been willing to tolerate almost any activity aimed at reaching Negroes. However, most of the "New Left" black groups are for building an armed revolution and are aligned with Cuba and China. They are suspicious and often contemptuous of the predominantly white CP.

NY T-4
July 19, 1968

and

2. Plans/ Strategy Revealed in Party Publications

The "Daily World", issue of August 28, 1968, page 9, published the planks of the CP platform on which the Party's candidates for President and Vice President are running. Plank number four of this platform calls for freedom for the black people as well as for Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Indian people. It states that the fight for black liberation is the key to social progress in America. The article noted "We support the demand for black power; that is, the right of the black people to control their own community institutions and to have proportional power in all other institutions."

It notes that the control of the black communities is not enough to win full equality and that in order to achieve this, Negroes must have economic power such as the ownership and control of industries and banks. It adds that in order to achieve black power, there must be an alliance of black and white workers directed against the white corporate power. In this plank, the candidates further

stated that the people of the ghetto should have the right to control schools, police, welfare bodies, and all other institutions in their communities. It further states that they support the right of Afro-Americans as well as other oppressed peoples to armed self-defense from racist violence.

The "Daily World" issue of July 31, 1968, page 5, commented on staff reports that had been issued by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. In this editorial, it is stated that a full-scale program is needed to meet the demands of the Negro people. It adds that President JOHNSON, acting in collusion with the leaders of both political parties, has refused to move for such a program, using the excuse of the Vietnam war, balancing the budget, and saving the dollar to prohibit the spending of money to solve the problems of the ghetto.

It calls for a united action by black and white to force the President and Congress to reverse their position and states that the first step must be the ending of the Vietnam war and a shift of the money spent in this effort to anti-poverty and other social programs. It also calls for the organized labor movement to lead the drive to defeat the Jim Crow system in the United States.

The "Daily World" issue of September 14, 1968, page 10, contains a statement on the conviction of the Black Panther Party leader HUEY NEWTON in California in the killing of a policeman. The article notes that HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA had stated that NEWTON's only crime was his militancy and his call for black people to defend themselves from police violence.

The article states that the CP, USA called for organized protests of a world-wide nature "against the HUEY NEWTON frameup and conviction."

NY 100-153735
JFO:djg
1.

3. PLANS AND ACTIVITY OF THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS (DCA)

The DCA conducted a Black Liberation School in Conway, New Hampshire, on January 15, 1968. The purpose of the school was to invite young militants from across the United States to discuss the liberation movement, the working class in the United States, the roll of the DU Bois Clubs, capitalism and marxism, with the idea in mind that each person in the school would go back to their community or organizations and form a DuBois Club and work in conjunction with the National Office of the DuBois Clubs. Attending the school were about 18 Negroes and two Puerto Ricans. The school lasted eight days and the DCA furnished room and board for those in attendance.

NY T-5
July 20, 1968

An article in the July 31, 1968, issue of the "Daily World" on page 7, states that JOSE STEVENS, Chairman of the New York City DCA will speak on "Black Power and How To Get It" at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, at the Education Alliance, 197 East Broadway, New York City.

From the time of its founding in 1964, the DCA has never established an effective approach to Negro youth.

NY T-4
July 19, 1968

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The source furnished a leaflet captioned "Police Get Out" which is printed in both English and Spanish and reflects that it was issued by the PLP.

This leaflet claims that the police have protected drug traffic, are guilty of racial discrimination, and have made illegal entry into Puerto Rican homes.

The leaflet calls for Puerto Ricans and blacks to unite and throw the New York City Tactical Police Force out of their community.

NY T-6
July 29, 1968

FELIPE DE JESUS, who is known as a member of the PLP but who is technically not a member of the PLP because he will not accept Party discipline, was fired from his job at the Figure Flattery Brassiere Company, 85 Tenth Avenue, New York City, as a result of a dispute between Local 32, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and the Company.

A number of DE JESUS' co-workers in the Union supported him against the Company, refused to work, and were also fired.

In view of the situation at the Figure Flattery Company, the PLP decided to support DE JESUS because the PLP saw a chance to build the situation into a racial and civil rights project since a majority of the workers at the Company are Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The PLP called a meeting for August 22, 1968, at Academy Hall, 873 Broadway, New York City, for PLP union members and contacts to organize a front committee to get support for DE JESUS and his supporters from other unions.

The source furnished a leaflet printed in both English and Spanish which was distributed in the vicinity of the Figure Flattery Company.

JWR:mep

NY 100-153735

This leaflet claims that Afro-Americans and Latin Workers, who are employed by the Company, are forced to work under unbelievably bad conditions.

The leaflet also claims that the bosses use the excuse that they have caught workers stealing and had turned the factory into something resembling a prison or a concentration camp.

NY T-7
August 20, 1968

Source advised that he had attended a meeting on August 22, 1968, in Room 14 A, at Academy Hall, New York City, which had been called by the PLP to show support for FELIPE DE JESUS in his disupte with the Figure Flattery Company, 85 Tenth Avenue, New York City.

The source advised that the meeting was attended by approximately 55 people, most of whom were of Spanish decent.

The source advised that the meeting was conducted almost entirely in Spanish but there was not much to discuss as the strike at Figure Flattery had been settled at 4:00 p.m. that afternoon.

NY T-8
August 22, 1968

Source advised that he did not attend the meeting on August 22, 1968, however, he had learned from other PLP members that the PLP's plan to form a front committee for FELIPE DE JESUS had been abandoned as the strike at Figure Flattery had been settled before the meeting was held.

NY T-7
September 9, 1968

NY 100-153735
JGG:kbm
1.

2. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A report was presented at the May 15, 1968, membership meeting of the SWP-New York Local (NYL), concerning the Afro-American report made at the SWP National Committee Plenum. This report disclosed that the Party is "for arming blacks" and "for giving arms to the black". It was further related that the Party was in favor of the Negroes defending themselves and it was stated that "otherwise, you'll get smashed when you try to take power". It was stated that the plenum again put forth a concept of "black control of black communities" and projected a Party Blackcadre of 150 members

The report stated that a black leadership must be built in the black movement and that the means of the Party attaining this is to "recruit". It was stated that the SWP will have to build the black movement and that the activities of the Party toward this end would be:

1. Utilization of the election campaign

2. Contact with black campus organizations

3. Negro defense committee involvement.

It was stated at this time that the United States Government is afraid of the ghetto uprisings and the Government's policy at this time is one of granting some concessions and then embarking on some repressions. It was further stated that the SWP's prior move to form a black fraction was for the purpose of recruiting more Negroes as well as informing the National Office of the SWP on a continuing basis of the progress and activities in the Negro field of the various Party branches.

NY F-9
June 10, 1968

NY 100-153735
JGG:kbm
2.

On May 22, 1968, a report was presented to a meeting of the SWP-NYL and according to this report the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), will continue its work in both the anti-war movement and the black movement. In regards to the black movement, the youth group plans to continue its contact and activity within the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) aswell as this union's conferences at which time it will advertise its activities.

NY T-9
June 17, 1968

PAUL BOUTELLE, the current Vice-Presidential candidate on the SWP ticketand former Chairman of Afro-Americans Against the War in Vietnam (AAAWV), stated on July 10, 1968, that the AAAWV is currently defunct as an organization. BOUTELLE added that for all practical purposes the organization ceased to exist about 1½ to 2 years ago.

NY T-9
July 11, 1968

In the Internal Information Bulletin published by the SWP, New York, New York, dated June, 1968, there is a report, On Black Struggle by CLIFTON DE BERRY. In the article DE BERRY, National Committee Member of the SWP, states that our propaganda should continue to link the two concepts of organized self-defense and the building of an independent black party. The building of a black party cannot be separated from the need to defend that party, and it cannot be separated from the need for the party to help organize the black community to defend itself.

In referring to the development of leadership among the black community, DE BERRY states that the SWP has a central role to play in the building of a black leadership. We are finding out now that there are greater opportunities to extend the influence of our ideas and proposals then ever before. The contradiction between a highly radicalized black community along with a poorly organized and programmatically equipped black leadership was made blatantly obvious in the lack of purpose and perspectives in the rebellions which followed KING's assassination.

He continues, the only way we will be able to intervene effectively in the black movement is if we do so with an understanding of the difficulties involved, and if we understand the problems of building a movement rapidly from scratch.

In many areas the burden of our propaganda work and contact with Afro-American organizations will, of necessity, fall on white comrades, and it is important that these comrades display an attitude of full identification with the ongoing struggles. We are not sideline critics who simply make comments about existing black leaderships and we should never give this impression. They must see the building of a leadership as part of their responsibility as cadres of this revolutionary party.

One thing we can do to make our position more clear is to explain more concretely to black militants the nature of our movement as a combat organization whose task it is to build leadership for the American revolution.

In writing of the tasks ahead, DE BERRY states that the major task in the coming period is centered around the election campaign that is building Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle.

The campaign gives us the greatest opportunity we have had in a long time to reach out to black groups and individuals. Already a number of black comrades have been recruited to the youth in the first six months of the campaign, and we have over 300 Afro-American endorsers.

Because of the radicalization among the black students, it is much easier for us to make contact with black groups through our campus fractions. A high percentage of the Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle endorsers are students. In addition, we have found a very good reception to our speakers among black high school students, and we may find that the black high school students may well be our best arena for recruitment.

To carry out these tasks more effectively, that is the tasks of working on the campaign of defending black militants and of getting out our ideas, we must establish better contact with black organizations and with individual Afro-Americans.

Each local should consider carefully the idea of setting up at least a minimal fraction to carry out the various tasks set forth above.

Such fractions should meet regularly to plan the work that needs to be done and should make regular reports to the local executive branch meetings.

One person from the fraction should be appointed to correspond regularly with the black fractions in New York, about the work that is going on.

NY T -10
August 14, 1968

JFO:jmm
1.
NY 100-153735

3. Workers World Party

The August 1, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Cleveland Community Control Sets Historic Precedent". The article states that leaders of the Afro-American community in Cleveland demanded and got what is perhaps the first genuine measure of Black control over a Black Community in this country since the days of Reconstruction. The article says that for almost twenty-four hours on July 24, 1968, white police and whites from the racist communities adjoining Cleveland's East Side, were barred from the area as Black leadership took responsibility for safety in the neighborhood.

"This brief experiment in community control, which originated from below and was the direct demand of Black people, was a foot in the door of self-determination. As such it frightened the ruling class and at the same time gave the bosses and the masses a glimpse of the inevitable future."

The September 13, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an editorial entitled "Fort Hood Forty Three". The article states that sixty Black soldiers demonstrated at Fort Hood, Texas, against being sent to the Chicago Democratic Convention as additional Cossacks for the War-mad ruling class to put down youthful anti-war demonstrators.

The article continues stating that "it was an act of supreme class solidarity, for which forty three soldiers immediately paid by being thrown into the stockade. It was also an example to millions more in the Armed Services -- an example to follow when asked to shoot down the oppressed masses, wheather in the USA or in Vietnam".

This article concludes, "These men, particularly the forty three now facing the wrath of the military brass, deserve the energetic support of all the oppressed and all the progressive anti-war movement in the United States. Their action, labeled by some as 'mutiny', is actually a glorious episode and should inspire every person to rush to their defense who is at all serious about fighting against the war and supporting Black Freedom".

II. [redacted] AND [redacted]

A. Black Panther Party (BPP)

No Cuban or Communist technicians are known to be in the United States helping the BPP. However, some BPP leaders have gone to Cuba for indoctrination on the Cuban revolution and those who go must be ranked "Captain" and above. Captain JOUDON FORD of the BPP recently went to Cuba and tells of the wonders of the Cuban revolution. FORD claims that when the revolution starts Cuba, Mexico and the Soviet Union will be allies of the BPP. However, he indicated a distrust for Russia.

The general impression given by orders from BPP leaders is that the BPP is Peking-oriented and only suspiciously tolerant of Soviet communism.

NY T-11
September 16, 1968

B. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On various dates between June 29, 1968, and October 14, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON acted as an advisor and consultant to the current leadership of the SCLC as well as to CORETTA KING, the widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

NY T-12
June 29, 1968 to
October 14, 1968

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary Of Individuals

JIM ALLEN

JIM ALLEN was elected to the National Committee, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22-26, 1966.

NY T-13
August 26, 1966

H. RAP BROWN

H. RAP BROWN is a former National Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC is set forth in this appendix.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

STOKELY CARMICHAEL is a former National Chairman of SNCC.

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN is Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-14
June 27, 1967

FRED HALSTEAD

On October 29, 1967, FRED HALSTEAD was elected to the National Committee of the Socialist Workers Party

NY T-15
October 30, 1967

DOROTHY HEALEY

DOROTHY HEALEY is Chairman of the Southern California CP District and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-3
October 18, 1967

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-3
October 18, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-16
April, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is described in "The Worker", July 14, 1968, page four, column one, as the "Secretary of the Party's National Committee for Negro Affairs".

MICKEY LIMA

MICKEY LIMA is Chairman of the Northern Califronia District of the Communist Party and is a full-time paid functionary. He is a member of the CP National Committee as well as a member of the National Executive Board, CP, USA.

NY T-17
July 1, 1968

CHARLENE MITCHELL

CHARLENE MITCHELL is described in "The Worker", July 14, 1968, page one, column five, as the candidate of theCP, USA, for President of the United States and as "Field Secretary for the Party's Commission on Black Liberation".

WILLIAM PATTERSON

WILLIAM PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-14
June 27, 1967

B. Glossary Of Organizations

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on July 14, 1968.

"The Daily World" is an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

APPENDIX

1.

AFRO-AMERICANS AGAINST
THE WAR IN VIETNAM

On May 22, 1968, a source furnished the following information:

Afro-Americans Against The War in Vietnam (AAAWV) was formed as an "Anti-War" committee in January, 1966, at the initiative and under the control of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). Comprised of the "Negro Fraction" of the SWP, it was hoped that in addition to providing this fraction with an activity, it would give the SWP an opportunity to link its "Negro Struggle" with its protests against United States policy abroad.

AAAWV has attempted to discourage Negro support for the Vietnam War effort by sponsoring and supporting a number of demonstrations and rallies against United States policy in that area of the world.

The group's Chairman is PAUL BOUTELLE, active SWP member in New York City. Its mailing address is Post Office Box 384, Cathedral Station, New York, New York.

AAAWV has not been as active as the SWP leadership had hoped.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

NATIONAL BLACK ANTI-WAR ANTI-DRAFT UNION (NBAWADU)

On February 5, 1968, a first source advised during the January 27 through 29, 1968 Student Mobilization Committee (SMC) sponsored National Anti-War conference in Chicago, Illinois, a "black caucus" was held. JOHN WILSON of the New York Office of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) announced the Black Caucus had formed a National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU) which would closely cooperate with the SMC.

On March 22, 1968, a second source advised the national headquarters of NBAWADU is located within the New York Office of SNCC at 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City (NYC). Source further advised NBAWADU is a SNCC dominated organization and only Negroes may become members.

A printed and published statement by NBAWADU in the form of a position paper states the basic aims and purpose of NBAWADU are to initiate and/or support anti-war and anti-draft movements and to afford draft counseling to those who wish to resist the draft.

On April 12, 1968, a third source advised NBAWADU has appointed regional leaders in major urban cities throughout the United States. Source further advised NBAWADU has held one national meeting at the Diplomat Hotel, NYC, on April 12-14, 1968.

A characterization of SNCC is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The August, 1968, issue of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "above all, this paper is dedicated to the fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire Government on every level".

The source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source advised on August 25, 1960, that the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) - New York Local (NYL) was founded in New York City.

A second source advised on May 20, 1968, that the SWP-NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt forthe most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19 - 21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time, the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CP, USA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CP, USA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CP, USA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967,that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CP, US.

This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1968, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published monthly, except during the summer, by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can".

The "Young Socialist" newspaper was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA).

The "Young Socialist" maintains office space at the headquarters of the YSA, Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and has a mailing address of Post Office Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

A characterization of the YSA is set out separately.

SECRET

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.

SECRET

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

OCT 31

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James F. O'Connell, dated and captioned as above, at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 05-10-2018

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b6
b7C

NOTE:

The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular Appeal/Litigation.

The subject of this appeal is Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). Listed below are classifiable symbol numbers which are not being addressed as classifiable Informants for serials listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the (b)(7)(d) exemption will protect these sources from exposure, without further enchancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) National Security Exemption. These sources will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).

[NY 694-S] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/15/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau, dated 1/20/69.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM concerning a meeting of the Black Liberation Commission, CPUSA, in Philadelphia on 2/4/69. Copies are being furnished Baltimore and New York. Copies also being furnished locally to OSI, NISO, and MI.

The enclosed LHM is classified "Confidential" since the data obtained from this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] and [redacted] were also in attendance but this information is

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10) (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - 100- CIRM
1 - 100- CHARLENE MITCHELL
1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1) (100- CIRM) (RM)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672 CIRM
[redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL
[redacted]

CJW:mmm
(9)

REC-20 100-442529-2761

17 FEB 18 1969

INV. SEC.

53MAR-4

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

not set forth in the LHM in an effort to conceal the number of informants reporting on this meeting.

Wider dissemination will be made upon receipt of informants' statements.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 15, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
BLACK LIBERATION COMMISSION
MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FEBRUARY 4, 1969

On February 5 and February 10, 1969, a confidential source advised a meeting of the Black Liberation Commission, CPUSA, was held on February 4, 1969, at the residence of DAVID and DEBBIE BELL, [redacted] Pa. CHARLENE MITCHELL of New York and JAKE GREEN of Baltimore were present at this meeting. Also present were ELSIE DICKERSON, SONDRA "SANDY" PATRINOS, ELGIN CURRY, FRANK KINCES, DAVE BELL, DEBBIE BELL, and FRANK AYCOX.

b6
b7C

On February 10, 1969, this same source advised CHARLENE MITCHELL, JAKE GREEN, ELSIE DICKERSON, and DEBBIE BELL are members of the National Committee, CPUSA. The others mentioned above are current members of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD).

ELSIE DICKERSON, Chairman of the District Board, CPEPD, welcomed both MITCHELL and GREEN to Philadelphia.

DICKERSON stated that due to the lack of forces, there was no commission in Philadelphia. Many attempts have been made to organize such a commission but with little success.

DEBBIE BELL, a member of the National Black Liberation Commission, CPUSA, stated the district was preparing for its district convention and a draft for pre-convention discussion had been written. This report reflects the civil rights

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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ENCLOSURE 100-443241-2761

organizations in Philadelphia were no longer functioning. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was divided into four separate chapters and is not active. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is doing nothing except holding an occasional informal class on "black history." The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was dissolved. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has not been successful in involving the black community. None of these organizations had any program for mass action. While the Communist Party in Philadelphia had some contact with the black community, the Party was not in a position of influence.

Concerning the lack of forces, BELL mentioned there were only about 12 black members.

White chauvinism continues to exist in the Party. White members had failed to carry out assignments in the white-working class. As a result the gap had widened between black and white members, and the task of building unity has become even more difficult. Racism also exists in organized labor.

The educational system in Philadelphia is unbalanced; black schools are overcrowded, ill-equipped, and operated in shifts. There are very few black principals.

On the political front, there has been some improvement in black representation, but there is still much to be done.

JAKE GREEN criticized CHARLENE MITCHELL for she was to have attended this meeting with a report dealing with ideological questions so they could discuss and expand this matter.

MITCHELL stated this was not the case. The Black Liberation Commission did not meet in January, and it was suggested that a letter be sent to all districts requesting

meetings be held and then the results would be used as a basis of discussion at the next meeting of the commission scheduled to be held on February 24, 1969.

GREEN disputed this, and it was agreed this discussion should be further resolved at the next meeting of the commission. GREEN then asked MITCHELL what had happened to the Negro Commission and why was its name changed.

MITCHELL stated the name of the Negro Commission had been changed to the Black Liberation Commission because she made the proposal at a recent meeting of the National Committee. Again, GREEN objected, but there was no further discussion.

GREEN then gave a report during which he stated the Party in Baltimore was rather small but had been able to make some gains in the black community. He felt that to curb racism, an educational program in the white community was necessary.

CHARLENE MITCHELL stated commissions did not exist in some parts of the country. In other sections it was merely a paper commission and had done nothing. She stated a concrete program for black people should be undertaken. She proposed the Black Liberation Commission should begin to function in such a way that it will build, as well as give direct leadership, to all districts. Also, the commission should hold enlarged meetings open to all members in order to have the fullest discussion possible.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

February 15, 1969

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, BLACK LIBERATION COMMISSION MEETING, PHILADELPHIA, PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1969

Character

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Philadelphia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DATE 05-10-2018

b6
b7C

FD-263 (Rev. 3-8-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MEMPHIS	NEW YORK	2/18/69	10/21 - 25/68

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR. — TYPED BY: mnr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Memphis letter to Bureau dated 10/31/68.

-p*-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
ME T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Careful consideration has been given to concealment of sources utilized in this report, and T symbols were utilized

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2762

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25 FEB 24 1969

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1 - OSI, Maxwell AFB, Ala.
1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C.
3 - New York (100-153735)
2 - Memphis (100-4070)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:	
Request Recd.	57 MAR 12 1969	ISD [redacted] FAO DIA	
Date Fwd.	DATE:	3/7/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RIS	
By	BY:	[signature]	

Notations

RACIAL INV. SECT.

LCC copy 80698

only where necessary to conceal the identity of the source.

This report is classified Confidential inasmuch as it contains information from source, whose identity if disclosed could result in his compromise and loss of information, thereby adversely affecting the national defense interest of the United States.

As the Bureau has previously been advised by Memphis airtel to Bureau dated 1/3/69, Bufile 100-3-72, MEfile 100-3566 captioned "CPUSA Political Affairs; IS - C," on 12/30/68 [redacted] advised that apparently the CP election campaign within Tennessee was a complete flop inasmuch as members of the Nashville CP Club were unaware of MITCHELL receiving any support whatsoever subsequent to her appearance in Nashville on 10/25/68. Subsequent contacts with source has failed to develop any information that the Party has made any inroads in the Negro community within the Nashville area. b7D

LEADS:

MEMPHIS DIVISION

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will continue to follow and report pertinent information relative to captioned case.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 111th MI GROUP, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1 - OSI, MAXWELL AIR FORCE BASE, ALABAMA
1 - NISO, 6TH NAVAL DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Report of: SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR. Office: MEMPHIS
Date: FEBRUARY 18, 1969

Field Office File No.: 100-4070 Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: On 10/24/68 CHARLENE MITCHELL, Communist Party USA Presidential candidate, spoke at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in a meeting sponsored by the Students for a Black University. Activities surrounding the appearance of MITCHELL set out.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period October 21 - 25, 1968, ME T-1 advised as follows: ~~[redacted]~~ (U)

~~GROUP~~ (U)
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

During the period October 21 - 24, 1968, a series of meetings and informal gatherings were held by members of the Nashville Communist Party (CP) Club in Nashville, Tennessee. The following is an account of what took place during this time:

It was learned that on October 21, 1968, RANDA HOLLAND, Chairman of the Nashville CP Club, indicated that the CPUSA would hold a series of meetings in Nashville, Tennessee, from October 24 through October 28, 1968, and among the "important" out of town CP members who were to attend would be JARVIS TYNER, Chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA); FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, former DCA Chairman; and ALEXANDER's wife, CARMEN ALEXANDER; CARL BLOICE and DON HAMERQUIST.

HOLLAND indicated that JOHN STANFORD, CP Southern Organizer, was also to attend, if his schedule would allow.

HOLLAND indicated that several of the out of town Party members were "blacks" and the purpose of the meetings was two fold: 1) to allow the black Party members to make contacts with other blacks in Nashville for possible Party recruitment and 2) to have conferences with the Party members presently located in Nashville.

(A characterization of the DCA is set forth in the appendix section of this report.)

On October 22, 1968, it was learned that DON BONER, acknowledged Nashville CP Club leader, who actually bears the title of corresponding secretary, indicated that both he and RANDA HOLLAND had initially misconstrued the real purpose for the Nashville visit of several out of town CP members. These individuals were coming to Nashville in connection with a speaking engagement of CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP Presidential candidate, and there had been no provisions made for any recruiting activities or organizational meetings as such. BONER indicated that the Nashville Club should do all they could to facilitate the Nashville appearance of MITCHELL.

On the evening of October 22, 1968, a meeting was held at the apartment of RANDA HOLLAND, [redacted] The meeting had been called by DON BONER for the two fold purpose: SI

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b7C

1) attempt to acquire support for the Presidential candidacy of DICK GREGORY and 2) to promote the Nashville speaking appearance of CHARLENE MITCHELL. The Nashville CP Club had previously decided that rather than becoming involved in an anti-WALLACE campaign they would have better results in becoming involved in a pro-GREGORY campaign. At the time BONER called the October 22, 1968, meeting, he apparently was unaware of the fact that BAXTON BRYANT, Executive Director, Tennessee Council on Human Relations, was Tennessee chairman of the GREGORY campaign and had been actively engaged in promoting the candidacy of GREGORY.

The persons in attendance at this meeting included DON BONER, RANDA HOLLAND, and RAY MARRERO, all Nashville CP Club members, and HENRY HUCLES, also known as HANK HUCLES, a Fisk University student and a leader in a Fisk organization known as the Students for a Black University. Also present were HOWARD (last name unknown), possibly BROWN, Negro male student at Fisk University; JAMES MICKEY BOOTH, Negro male, VISTA worker; SALLY KOPLIN, wife of Vanderbilt University professor; JAN PHILLIPS, member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF); and ANN JOHNSON of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC).

(Characterizations of SCEF and SSOC appear in the appendix section of this report.)

A discussion was held relative to the GREGORY campaign and BONER, thereafter, brought up the fact that JARVIS TYNER, Chairman of DCA, was scheduled to come to Nashville October 23, 1968. HUCLES indicated that he would be available to take TYNER around the Fisk University campus to meet people if he so desired. HUCLES indicated that his group, the Students for a Black University (SBU), was the group sponsoring the Fisk University appearance of CHARLENE MITCHELL; however, the group had not secured the university's permission for her to appear on the Fisk campus. HUCLES indicated that the SBU is putting up posters on the Fisk University campus announcing a regularly scheduled meeting on October 24, 1968, but was not making any mention publicly of the fact that MITCHELL was coming.

It was learned that on the evening of October 23, 1968, DON BONER, RANDA HOLLAND, and RAY and MARY MARRERO went to the Metropolian Airport at Nashville to meet American

Airlines Flight #31, which was to arrive at 6:03 P.M. coming from Kennedy Airport, New York. They were under the impression that JARVIS TYNER would be arriving aboard this flight. They were joined by HANK HUCLES at the airport. JARVIS TYNER did not arrive as scheduled.

BONER thereafter called New York and determined that TYNER was ill, and he would not be able to come to Nashville as planned.

It was learned that CHARLENE MITCHELL was scheduled to arrive in Nashville, Tennessee, on October 24, 1968, aboard American Airlines Flight #232 at 2:49 P.M. MITCHELL was to be accompanied by Daily World reporter NORA NORTH; and CP National Committeemen DON HAMERQUIST and CAROLYN BLACK. RAY MARRERO and his wife MARY were sent to meet MITCHELL and her party; however, MITCHELL missed a connecting flight in Austin, Texas, and did not arrive at Nashville as scheduled. While at the airport the MARREROs and HOLLAND were joined by JIM RUMLEY, a CP member from North Carolina, who was also a member of SSOC and who was working in North Carolina. RUMLEY had flown from North Carolina to Nashville to attend a SSOC sponsored conference on poverty and labor, October 25 - 27, 1968. He arrived early to attend the MITCHELL speech.

CARL BLOICE, CP National Committeeman, was scheduled to arrive at Nashville at about 6:00 P.M., October 24, 1968, and arrangements were made for TOM GARDNER, Chairman of SSOC, to go out to the airport and pick up BLOICE.

MITCHELL, NORTH, HAMERQUIST, and BLACK finally did arrive at Nashville on October 24, 1968, aboard Braniff Airlines Flight #112 at 6:30 P.M. They were met by the MARREROs and JIM RUMLEY.

MITCHELL and her party thereafter departed the airport and were driven by RAY MARRERO to the apartment of RANDA HOLLAND [redacted] They stayed there only a few minutes when they received a telephone call from HANK HUCLES indicating that they should come to Fisk University inasmuch as the meeting was about to start. MITCHELL and her party thereafter went to Fisk University and proceeded to the new Livingston Hall, arriving there at 7:30 P.M.

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b7C

In the meantime TOM GARDNER and ANN JOHNSON, both of SSOC, picked up CARL BLOICE at the airport and arrived at the new Livingston Hall shortly after MITCHELL and her party arrived. There were 54 black students in attendance at this meeting. A reporter for the Nashville Tennessean, ANN JOHNSON, and TOM GARDNER were not allowed to enter the meeting inasmuch as an attempt was made to exclude all whites from the meeting; however, the MARREROs, HAMERQUIST, NORTH, HOLLAND, and RUMLEY were all allowed to remain even though they were white.

The meeting was called to order by HANK HUCLES, who introduced MITCHELL and identified her as the CP Presidential candidate. MITCHELL in turn introduced CARL BLOICE as being her campaign manager.

MITCHELL was somewhat disorganized inasmuch as she had lost the first three pages of her speech, and she did considerable ad-libbing at the outset of the speech. MITCHELL's speech was not received very well by the black students in attendance and they asked several pointed questions which she had difficulty in handling. BLOICE frequently interceded when MITCHELL was experiencing difficulty.

After the speech there was a party at the apartment of DON and CAROL BONER[redacted] The party was attended by the BONERs, RANDA HOLLAND, JIM RUMLEY, RAY and MARY MARRERO, TOM GARDNER, CARL BLOICE, CHARLENE MITCHELL, DON HAMERQUIST, CAROLYN BLACK, and NORA NORTH. There was no serious discussion held at this party. This was more of a social affair. b6 b7C

Thereafter MITCHELL and her group, including CARL BLOICE, went to the SSOC house at 1703 Portland Avenue, where they spent the night.

MITCHELL and her group left Nashville on the morning of October 25, 1968, for Houston, Texas, via American Airlines while CARL BLOICE remained in Nashville to attend the SSOC conference on poverty and labor, October 25 - 27, 1968.

An article appeared in the October 29, 1968, edition of the Daily World, relative to MITCHELL's appearance captioned "Fisk Students Put Searching Queries to Mrs. Mitchell" bearing the by-line of NORA NORTH and datelined Nashville, Tennessee, October 28. The article in part indicated that the Presidential candidate for the CP, CHARLENE MITCHELL, spoke at Fisk University to about 60 members of SBU at a meeting from which non-members of the organization were barred. It was not clear whether this was due to the organization's own decision or policy set down by their dean.

The article indicated that among the questions asked by the students was the Party's views on Black Power in economic and political terms; how a political system could change the psychology of the people; the validity of running a candidate; and whether or not the Party was exploiting MITCHELL in view of her color.

The article indicated that some of the students were critical of the idea of black people getting involved with Communism and socialism on the basis of "Marx and Lenin being whities, so what can they have for black people?"

1 APPENDIX

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF); "THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT," (SP)

An article in the December, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" (SP) commemorating the twentyfifth anniversary of the publication with that issue recites the following:

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was organized in 1938; SP, started in 1942, as the publication of SCHW, was taken over by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), in the late 1940's when SCHW went out of existence. SCEF, originally the "educational wing" of SCHW, continued as an independent organization. For almost two decades, concern of SCHW and SCEF was with racial segregation and oppression of black people. In 1964, SCEF recognized that the legal back of segregation had been broken and economic and political gains were necessary if Southern life was to change. In the past few years, SCEF has also supported battles for academic freedom and the Southern movement for world peace.

> The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist Front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same House Report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

The September, 1967, issue of SP refers to SCEF as a "community of Organizers and Writers," stating its work is centered in organizing the poor in Appalachia for political and economic power, helping white people in the Deep South find a common cause with black people, helping local groups organize action for peace and working for abolition of the "House Un-American Activities Committee".

The masthead of SP in its April, 1968, issue states "The Southern Conference is dedicated to ending racism, poverty, and other injustices in the South; it opposes war as an instrument of national policy."

Listed in the masthead are SCEF officers consisting of eight executive committee members, four executive staff members headed by Carl and Anne Braden, five office staff members and fourteen field staff members and two "Eastern Representatives."

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF);
"THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT," (SP)

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl James Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party has some indirect influence in SCEF.

A second source, familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that George Meyers, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and SCEF, which they head. He said SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and they influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

The April, 1968, issue of SP states that the editorial and business offices of SCEF, publishers of SP, are at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky; office of publication, 150 Tenth Avenue, North Nashville, Tennessee; Eastern Office, Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student", which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On July 2, 1968, a second source advised that SSOC continues to be headquartered at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and continues to defend and espouse the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Vietnam and emphasis on attacking the Selective Service System. Source two noted that SSOC Chairman Thomas N. Gardner in the Summer of 1967 traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and that SSOC staff members Bruce Smith and Alan Levin traveled to Cuba in the Summer of 1967 and February, 1968, respectively.

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes", and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student" indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212, Telephone Number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "An association of young concerned Southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
February 18, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA LAWRENCE J. OLSON, SR., dated February 18, 1969, at Memphis, Tennessee

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FBI

Date: February 25, 1969

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12510) (P)

SUBJECT: STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA; TRADE UNION COMMISSION MEETING, 2/21/69, 268 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK."

Three copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

Two copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to Chicago.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because [redacted] is a source of continuing value and an unclassified dissemination of the contents of the LHM might tend to disclose the source.

5 - Bureau (Encs. 8) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69 - ORGANIZATION, CP, USA)
(1 - 100- CIRM)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)
(1 - 100 - ORGANIZATION, CP, USA) b3
(1 - 100 - CIRM) b7D
2 - Baltimore (1 - 100-12510) b7E
[redacted]

100-441551

RCN:kss
(12)

NOT RECORDED
152 MAR 5 1969

Sent _____ M Per _____

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

55 MAR 11 1969

ENCLOSURE

The letterhead memorandum is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect the informant.

Detailed informant reports will be sent to interested offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1969

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA;
TRADE UNION COMMISSION MEETING
FEBRUARY 21, 1969
268 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

On February 24, 1969, a confidential source advised that on February 21, 1969, a Communist Party (CP), USA Trade Union Commission meeting was held at 268 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

The meeting got underway about 8:00 p.m. with the following CP national leaders in attendance:

GEORGE MEYERS
IRVING POTASH
JAMES WEST
JACOB GREEN
RALPH NELSON
BURT NELSON
TOM DENNIS
PHIL BART
A. KRCHMAREK

Also present were a Negro male from 50 to 55 years of age and a white male about 26 years of age.

GEORGE MEYERS, who is the Labor Secretary of the CP, USA, opened the meeting. He explained that some national leaders he had invited were not able to attend the meeting. MEYERS then suggested that TOM DENNIS act as Chairman of the meeting. This was approved by those present.

MEYERS then stated that JIM WEST would report on the CP publication, "Labor Today", and that GEORGE MORRIS would arrive later and also make a report on Steel.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

downgrading and declassification

100-449537-

ENCLOSURE

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA;
TRADE UNION COMMISSION MEETING
FEBRUARY 21, 1969
268 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WEST then told the group that "Labor Today" is presently located in Chicago, Illinois and has been supported by CP Districts throughout the country during the past year. WEST stated that various CP Districts had sent lists of names of Trade Union workers, who might be interested in the publication and had also sent money to the publication.

WEST stated that there was an Executive Staff for the publication, but that the editor had been doing a lot of the work. He called for those present to go back to their various Districts and try to increase the circulation of the publication.

During WEST's talk, GEORGE MORRIS arrived. Following WEST's talk, MORRIS gave a rundown on the last elections in various steel unions. He pointed out that a major steel union, which is headed by a Mr. ABEL, had been the recipient of complaints from the membership with regard to equal opportunities, speed-up and working conditions in general. MORRIS said that ABEL, since he had taken over, had done little or nothing for the rank and file steel worker. MORRIS said that it was an opportunity for the CP, USA to engage in activity within the various steel unions and that such activities might lead to new CP members from that area.

During the discussions that followed, both reports were approved, and those present agreed to do their best to increase the circulation of "Labor Today" and to increase their activities among steel workers.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

February 26, 1969

Title COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA;
TRADE UNION COMMISSION MEETING
FEBRUARY 21, 1969
268 7th AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/14/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

DECLASSIFIED BY 1478 RF PICH
ON JAN 8 1986
D. GARROW/SCLC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY [illegible] AND
SLIP(S) OF
Classification
DATE 2-24-78 [illegible]
SEE DEPARTMENT TOP
SECRET FOR DECL

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of an LHM, for Chicago two copies, for Birmingham two copies, for Mobile two copies, for Jackson two copies, for Charlotte two copies, for Richmond two copies, for Norfolk two copies and for New York three copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D
Source utilized to characterize MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is NY 694-S*. (U)

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it utilizes information previously furnished by NY 694-S*. (U)

Information from [redacted] must be classified confidential. (U)

4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Jackson (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Richmond (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Norfolk (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-149194)
(1 - 100-153735)

6 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY, b7C
[redacted] (H. WILLIAMS, b7D
(A. YOUNG)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
135 FEB 24 1969

ENCLOSURE

(J. O'NEAL)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per CARBON COPY
Special Agent in Charge

61 FEB 28 1969

100-438794-230

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

February 14, 1969

SECRET (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 11, 1969, a confidential source advised

b7D

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

[redacted] (U)

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SECRET (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-448529-

ENCLOSURE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP 4 JRM/Lao
REASON-FCIM II 1-2
DATE OF REVIEW 2-14-89
54688 73518 80516

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LHM DATED 2-14-69 SLIP(S) OF Amended Class

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LHM DATED 2-14-69 SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2-24-78 JFB/tcg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

DECLASSIFIED BY [illegible] ON [illegible]

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RPP/tcg ON JAN 8 1986

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

Considerable time was devoted during the aforementioned retreat discussing an activity which might be appropriate for SCLC and other civil rights organizations to indulge in on April 4, 1969 in commemoration of the assassination of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., former President, SCLC.

Another matter discussed at appreciable length was additional activity on the part of SCLC's Voter Registration and Political Education Department under the direction of Hosea Williams.

SCLC contemplates in the very near future stepping up its Voter Registration and Political Education Program in the states of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and possibly Virginia. In each of these states, emphasis will be placed on registering all qualified Negro voters and at the same time educate these voters in order that they will be able to select and support political candidates whose election will be most beneficial to the Negro. When considered desirable, SCLC will furnish financial assistance to the campaign efforts of appropriate candidates.

Through these efforts, SCLC is confident that within a two year period, it will be able to control the Negro vote in each of these several states to the best advantage of the civil rights movement. At the same time, however, SCLC is apprehensive to a degree that its efforts will be met with some subtle opposition on the part of President Richard Nixon and his administration.

KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962. ~~(C)~~ (U)

JACK O'DELL

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Epoedonnays" lists J.H. O'Dell(Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. (C) (U)

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON. (C) (U)

The second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE	Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON	Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL	Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE	Art Editor

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, June 25, 1967, Page 10, contained an article on a memorial to MIKE GOLD held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways".

"The Worker", May 21, 1967, Page 3, contained an article on the death of MIKE GOLD on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died".

A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited BUNNY DEVINE, a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'D)

more than one year. BUNNY DEVINE said she had talked with JAMES JACKSON about the possibility of organizing a new club in their area with members of their intellectual and cultural level and that he was in favor of it. She said she believed her husband, JOHN DEVINE, and ESTHER JACKSON would join such a club.

A fourth source advised on April 16, 1968, that JAMES JACKSON, husband of ESTHER JACKSON, is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department, CP, USA.

The fourth source advised on May 1, 1967, that, as of April, 1967, O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as being a member of its National Committee. (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

February 14, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, Georgia, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/11/69

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (100-57) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C

Re Jackson report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C
dated 1/20/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of amended pages three and four of reference report. One copy designated for New York Division. Other copies being corrected.

0-1 to Jr 2/18/69 for typo. auth.
Corrected pages describe MFDP as a
legitimate Civil Rights organization. No
communist affiliation is shown for
Guyot, Kleps or anyone mentioned in 87
(ob amended). Therefore, this info. does not
belong in a rpt. on CIRM. All three are
communist connections for the people or
communist influence in the MFDP, include it in
the rpt. If not, this info. about a "legitimate
Civil Rights org." has no place in this rpt.
Expedite -- will forward amended pgs.
cc/ci

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
FEB 14 1969

ENCLOSURE (9 copys amended pgs 3 attached and filed in serl. 2707)

2-Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)
1-New York (Enc. 2) (100-153735) (RM)
2-Jackson
DJC:mah
(5)

RACIAL INTEL SECT

Amended pg 4 not used - one copy stamped for records and 8 copys destroyed
Cons. / ated
3-12-69

55 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

GUYOT departed from Jackson in a very private manner, and indicated he will consider himself Chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party until the election of a successor in January, 1969.

(JN T-2; 11/25/68)

A statewide Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party meeting was held on the afternoon of Sunday, January 5, 1969, at the Masonic Temple on Lynch Street, in Jackson, Mississippi. About 300 to 350 persons were in attendance. Guest speakers included JULIAN BOND, Negro male, Georgia legislator, and Reverend CHANNING PHILLIPS, Negro male, of Washington, D. C., who was the first Negro ever to be nominated by the Democratic Party for the President of the United States.

New officers were selected at this meeting and they are as follows:

Chairman - CLIFTON WHITLEY, Negro male from West Point, Mississippi

Vice Chairman - FANNIE LOU HAMER, Negro female from Ruleville, Mississippi

Executive Secretary - AL RHODES, JR., Negro male from Jackson, Mississippi

Office Manager - JOE HARRIS, Negro male from Sunflower, Mississippi

(JN T-2; 1/7/69)

It would appear that the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is becoming more politically motivated and less concerned with civil rights.

(JN T-2; 1/10/69)

ENCLOSURE
100-442529-

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 2/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted] and [redacted] The second source is [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc.5)(Reg.)(AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1)(Reg.)(AM)
3 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
THZ/sdj
(7)

REC 107 100-442529-2763

b3
b7D
b7E

17 FEB 19 1969

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:
[redacted], FCD, CCD, RAO, FDM
DATE FORW: 2/24/69
HOW FORW: RLS
BY: Cey Jr

RAC INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana
February 17, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 17, 1969, made available the following letter from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON enclosing a document entitled "Literature for Afro-American History Month," February, 1969, issued by the National Literature Commission of the Communist Party (CP).

(A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 27, 1967, that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

ENCLOSURE

Dear Friend: February, 1969

Never in our country's history has the freedom struggles of black men, women and youth failed to deepen and enrich the content of democracy. This is true of the formative period of these United States. It is more true today.

The Underground Railroad and slave uprisings stimulated the activities of the Abolitionists and gave great impetus to revolutionary currents that lead to the Civil War and the military defeat of the slave oligarchy.

No social force in American life made greater efforts to give positive meaning to bourgeois preachments in human relations than have black Americans. They bear no responsibility for its failure, its exploitatory character or dehumanizing nature. If their efforts have been abortive the reason lies in the power of reaction to divide the country along color-lines.

The freedom movements of black Americans is worthy of closest study. They are today strong currents in the liberation struggles of all mankind, and should be seen in that light. Black men in the USA face humanity's most vicious foe. They face a monumental responsibility.

A fierce idological struggle is being waged for the minds of men, especially black men, in the USA.

Read, study, prepare yourselves for the impending battles. There are no books or pamphlets in this list that will not be of help to you.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

LITERATURE FOR AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

February 1969

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

COMMUNIST COUNCILMAN FROM HARLEM

Written in the federal penitentiary while serving a five year term under the Smith Act, the author tells of his boyhood days in Georgia, his schooling in Atlanta, the trial of Angelo Herndon, his work in Harlem and of his successful campaign for two terms in the New York City Council, where be became the first elected black Communist to hold office and of his trial and imprisonment.

This book should not only be read and studied by every Communist, but should receive the widest distribution as a contribution to the struggle for black liberation.

Paper - $2.85 (International Publishers)

AVAILABLE AT A SPECIAL PRICE FOR ORGANIZATIONS

GHETTO REBELLION TO BLACK LIBERATION

By Claude M. Lightfoot

The author outlines his views of the ghetto uprisings. He assesses the meaning of the slogan Black Power and how to achieve it, thus adding a Marxist contribution to the recent literature on this subject.

Paper - $1.95 (International Publishers)

AVAILABLE AT A SPECIAL PRICE FOR ORGANIZATIONS

BLACK POWER AND LIBERATION
By Claude M. Lightfoot
Pamphlet - 50¢ (New Outlook)
Text of the report presented to a national conference of the Communist Party called by the Negro Afairs Commission

BEN DAVIS: CRUSADER FOR NEGRO FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM
By William L. Patterson
Pamphlet 50¢ (New Outlook)

NEGRO-WHITE UNITY . KEY TO: FULL EQUALITY, NEGRO REPRESENTATION, ECONOMIC ADVANCES OF LABOR, BLACK AND WHITE
By Henry Winston
Pamphlet - 25¢ (New Outlook

FREEDOMWAYS
A quarterly review of the freedom movement.
Fall 1968: special issue on the crisis in education and the changing Afro-American community - $1.50

POLITICAL AFFAIRS - Theoretical Journal of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

February 1968 - SPECIAL ISSUE - The Battle for Black Liberation
November 1968 - Discussion Article - Claude Lightfoot on
"The Right of Black America to Create a Nation"

By Herbert Aptheker
AMERICAN NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS
Paper $2.25 (Int'l Publ.)
ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO
Paper $1.65 (Int'l Publ.)
TO BE FREE: STUDIES IN AMERICAN NEGRO HISTORY
Paper $2.25 (Int'l Publ.)
DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE - 2 vols.
Paper ea. $2.95 (Citadel)
THE NEGRO IN THE CIVIL WAR
Pamphlet 50¢ (Int'l Publ.)
AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
Pamphlet 35¢ (Int'l Publ.)
LABOR MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH DURING SLAVERY
Pamphlet 25¢ (Int'l Publ.)
NEGRO SLAVE REVOLTS IN THE U.S.
Pamphlet 50¢ (Int'l Publ.)

By W.E.B.DuBois
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF W.E.B. DUBOIS
Paper $3.25 (Int'l Publ.)
THE WORLD AND AFRICA
Paper $1.95 (Int'l Publ.)
JOHN BROWN
Paper $2.25 (Int'l Publ.)

By Philip S. Foner
THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS - 2 vols. boxed
Paper $12.50 (Int'l Publ.)
FREDERICK DOUGLASS - SELECTIONS FROM HIS WRITINGS
Pamphlet 75¢ (Int'l Publ.)
ABRAHAM LINCOLN - SELECTIONS
Pamphlet 50¢ - (Int'l Publ.)

By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels
THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES
Paper $1.95 (Int'l Publ.)

By Earl Conrad
HARRIET TUBMAN: NEGRO SOLDIER AND ABOLITIONIST
Pamphlet 50¢ (Int'l Publ.)

By I. Cable Manes, Edited
GEORGE W. CABLE: SELECTIONS
Pamphlet 25¢ (Int'l Publ.)

By James S. Allen
RECONSTRUCTION: THE BATTLE FOR DEMOCRACY
Paper $1.65 (Int'l Publ.)

By James J. Greene
WENDEL PHILLIPS
Pamphlet 50¢ (Int'l Publ.)

By Dr. Kwame Nkruma
NEO-COLONIALISM, LAST STATE OF IMPERIALISM
Cloth $7.50 (Int'l Publ.)
CHALLENGE OF THE CONGO - A CASE STUDY OF FOREIGN PRESSURES IN AN INDEPENDENT STATE
Cloth $7.50 (Int'l Publ.)
SOME ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF NKRUMAISM
Paper 95¢ (Int'l Publ.)
DARK DAYS IN GHANA
Paper $1.25 (Int'l Publ.)

* * * * * * *

LABOR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION - LABOR FACT BOOK 17
Paper $1.65 (Int'l Publ.)
POVERTY: ITS ROOTS AND ITS FUTURE
By Hyman Lumer
Paper 95¢ (Int'l Publ.)
THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE
By Victor Perlo
Paper $1.00 (Int'l Publ.)
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
By Maurice Dobb - Paper $1. (Int'l Publ)

AFRICA THE WAY AHEAD
By Jack Woodis
paper $1.65 (Int'l Publ.)

INTRODUCTION TO NEO COLONIALISM
by Jack Woodis
paper $1.25 (Int'l Publ.)

THE NEW POETRY
Clarence Major, Editor

Poems by seventy-six Black poets representing the current upsurge in black literature and of a vital new trend in American letters.

Just published - paper $1.95 (Int'l Publ.)

A STAR TO STEER BY
By Capt. Hugh Mulzac
paper $1.85 (Int'l Publ.)

COME BACK AFRICA
Edited by H.L. and M. Shore
paper $1.25 (Int'l Publ.)

POETS OF TODAY - a New Americna Anthology
Edited by Walter Lowenfels
paper $1.95 (Int'l Pub.)

FREEDOM IN THE AIR - Song Movements of the 60's - by Josh Dunson
paper $.95 (Int'l Publ.)

FROM LITTLE ROCK TO WATTS
By James E. Jackson
$1.50 Progress Publishers

THE VIEW FROM HERE
By James E. Jackson
$1.50 Publishers New Press

The above literature is available at your local literature center or bookshop.

Many additional titles on the Black liberation movement and history are available from your bookshop.

ISSUED BY: NATIONAL LITERATURE COMMISSION

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-10-2018

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On 3/3/69, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

advised that at a meeting of the Illinois CP District Staff held on 2/28/69, JACK KLING, State Secretary, CP of Illinois, announced that the Illinois CP Black Liberation Commission is sponsoring a Conference on 3/16/69, at the YWCA, 1001 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, with possibly 60 people expected in attendance. KLING further advised that an individual identical with [redacted]

[redacted] KLING also advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL, the latter also being a member of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, are expected to attend this Conference in Chicago on 3/16/69.

According to [redacted] the reports and discussion b7D at this forthcoming Conference are being geared in connection with the 19th National CP Convention, 4/30 - 5/4/69, in New York City.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Chicago

100-442529 2764

REC 54

EHW:jeo:sjf
(4)

APPROVED MAR 7 1969
Date

COMM-FBI
MAIL ROOM

MAR 6 1969

MAR 19 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

In order for [redacted] b7D
[redacted] Chicago, however, definitely recommends that [redacted] for the following reasons:

1. [redacted]

2. To permit the CP, USA and Illinois CP District leadership to not hesitate to rely on the source for advice and counsel to carry out the program and activities of the CP, particularly in the Black Liberation field;

3. [redacted]

4. To allow the source to be in a position to obtain valuable information for the FBI.

Chicago foresees no security problem involved from the source's standpoint. Inasmuch as the [redacted] b7D b7E

[redacted]

Bureau authority is therefore requested to [redacted]

Should the Bureau grant this authority, Chicago will treat this reimbursement for loss of wages as payment for services.

In order for [redacted] and make preparation for same, Chicago would appreciate an answer from the Bureau at the latest by 3/12/69.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-15-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: February 27, 1969

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM
(BUFILE [redacted]
(BAFILE 157-3241)

b3
b7E

~~COMMUNIST~~ PARTY, USA
CIRM
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(BAFILE 100-23443)

[redacted] CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAH/DE
[redacted] DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
[redacted] 10/18/78

Re Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated 1/31/69, captioned as above. Re Bureau airtel to New York dated 2/13/69, captioned, "BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RACIAL MATTERS."

b7D

[redacted] on 2/26/69, advised that [redacted] WILLIAM TAYLOR, Communist Party (CP), USA National Leader on the West Coast [redacted] (U)

The informant said that it appeared to him as though CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP, USA National Leader, and head of the CP, USA Black Liberation Commission, wanted to

[redacted] ADVISED BY [redacted] 11/22/78 JCS

6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - New York (2 - 100-CIRM) (REGIS. MAIL)
(1 - 100-161993 BPP)
3 - San Francisco (REGISTERED MAIL) (AIR MAIL)
(2 - 157-1204 - BPP)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
3 - Los Angeles (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)
(1 - 157-BPP) (1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100 - WILLIAM TAYLOR)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 157-3241 - BPP)
(1 - 100-23443-CIRM) [redacted]

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 18 1969

RCT:kss
(7)

57 MAR 21 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN

start a black nationalist movement within the CP, USA. (U)

The informant said that he was wondering about the situation in California. (U)

TAYLOR stated that the CP in California was in contact with the [redacted] (U) b7D

TAYLOR stated that the Party in California helped the BPP set up Defense Committees to help BPP members who had been arrested. (U)

TAYLOR commented that the BPP was a very disciplined outfit and have a close check on their membership and investigate their members so that they can weed out police spies. (U)

The above is for the information of the Bureau, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Since the above was learned in a private conversation and since none of the information is subject to confirmation at Baltimore, no dissemination outside the Bureau should be made until the above facts are confirmed through other sources.

Offices receiving this communication should use the utmost discretion in attempting confirmation.

FBI

Date: February 25, 1969

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM
(BUFILE [redacted]
(BAFILE 157-3241)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
CIRM
(BUFILE 100-442529)
(BAFILE 100-23443)

ANTI-RACIAL ACTIVITIES AND FIELD OFFICE FILES
REVIEWED BY MISSOURI BLEED ON 11/22/78 JJ

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAH/DB
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 2,4
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
10/18/76

b3
b7E

Re Baltimore airtel to the Bureau dated 1/31/69, captioned as above. Re Bureau airtel to New York dated 2/13/69, captioned, "BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP), RACIAL MATTERS."

[redacted] was reinterviewed on 2/24/69, with respect to his conversation with WILLIAM PATTERSON, Communist Party (CP), USA national leader, on 1/30/69, at Baltimore, Maryland. [redacted] recalled that PATTERSON had told him that he, PATTERSON, would be going to California during the

b7D

6 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
6 - New York (2 - 100 - WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(2 - 100 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-161993 BPP)
(1 - 100-GEORGE MEYERS)
(REGISTERED MAIL)
4 - San Francisco (REGIS. MAIL)
(2 - 157-1204 BPP); (1 - 100-CIRM)
(1 - 100-WILLIAM PATTERSON)
3 - Los Angeles (REGIS. MAIL) (1 - 157 - BPP)
(1 - 100 - CIRM) (1 - 100 - WILLIAM PATTERSON)
3 - Baltimore (1 - 157-3241 - BPP)
(1 - 100-23443 - CIRM) [redacted]

100-442529-21

NOT RECORDED
20 MAR 26 1969

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 APR 3 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

first week in February, 1969, to spend a couple of days with the leaders of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in California. [redacted] said that PATTERSON told him that the meeting with the BPP leaders concerned suspicions by the BPP leaders that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and/or police had infiltrated the BPP in that area. PATTERSON said that the BPP in California based this suspicion on the fact that some of the BPP members had failed to carry out their assignments and did not come up with an adequate explanation for their failure. (C) (U) b7D

[redacted] further advised that on February 22, 1969, during the course of a CP, USA National Committee meeting in New York, New York, he had talked with GEORGE MEYERS, CP, USA Labor Secretary. MEYERS confirmed the fact that WILLIAM PATTERSON had been out on the West Coast for five months and had been working with the BPP leaders in that area. MEYERS also advised that PATTERSON had been in California for a couple of days during the first week of February, 1969, and had been in contact with BPP leaders during his stay. MEYERS told [redacted] that he did not know the nature of PATTERSON's business with the BPP leaders. (C) (U) b7D

The above is for the information of the Bureau, New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Since the above was learned in a private conversation and since none of the information is subject to confirmation at Baltimore, no dissemination outside the Bureau should be made until the above facts are confirmed through other sources.

Offices receiving this communication should use the utmost discretion in attempting confirmation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 2/25/69

FROM : SAC, JACKSON (100-57) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Re Jackson report of SA [redacted] dated 1/20/69. b6 b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of amended cover page B and nine copies of amended page four of referenced report. Copies designated for New York Division. Jackson copies corrected.

(-9)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
10 MAR 3 1969

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

Retached and filed
w/ SEN 2707
Corres. Lab
3-12-69

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Jackson
DJC:mah
(4)

INT. SEC.

CORRESPONDENCE

147

50 MAR 17 1969

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 2/20/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
IS - C
SF file 100-11889
BU file 100-3-23 - P -

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C
SF file 100-53902
BU file 100-442529 - P -

Re San Francisco teletype to the Bureau dated 2/17/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following:

(1) Six copies of an LHM bearing the above captions.

(2) A mimeographed copy of a report on the Black Panther Party prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR and RONALD STEVENSON.

6 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
3 - 100-3-23
3 - 100-442529
1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Portland (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Seattle (Encl. 1) (RM)
2 - New York (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - San Francisco
1 - 100-11889
1 - 100-53902
EOR:bja
(13)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
162 MAR 14 1969

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAR 20 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-23-2160

(3) A copy of "New Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A., Second Draft (Revised)", January 1969.

(4) A copy of "Communist Party, U.S.A. Draft Main Political Resolution", January 1969.

Enclosed for New York are two copies of the LHM. Enclosed for Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles are one copy each of the LHM.

SOURCES

A is [redacted] b7D

B is

C is

D is

E is

Enclosed LHM has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" inasmuch as information received from the above sources, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential sources of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

February 20, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

Copies of this memorandum have been distributed locally to the Army, Navy and Air Force.

The first session of the West Coast Conference of the Communist Party (CP) on Black Liberation was held on Friday night, February 14, 1969 at the headquarters of the "People's World" (PW), 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco. It began at 8:00 p.m. Mickey Lima, Chairman of the Northern California District (NCD) of the CP was chairman of this session. He explained that this was a regional meeting hosted by the NCDCP. Charlene Mitchell from the National Office of the CPUSA was present. She is the head of the CP's Black Liberation Movement and program and has full responsibility for it. William L. Patterson, also a national officer of the CP, USA, was present. The Friday night session was devoted to preparing the agenda for the session of the conference to be held on the following day. It was agreed that the conference would discuss only the Black Liberation program and that the discussion would be based on the following:

A. A paper on the Black Panther Party (BPP) which had been prepared by Roscoe Proctor and Ronald Stevenson, Sr.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

B. The portion of the "Communist Party, USA Draft Main Political Resolution" dated January 1969 which deals with the black liberation program of the Party. This will be referred to hereinafter as the resolution.

C. The portion of the "New Program of the Communist Party, USA, Second Draft (Revised)" dated January 1969, relating to black liberation. This will subsequently be referred to as the program. Both the resolution and the program show that they were prepared by the CP, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York.

The BW is a West Coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

The second session of the West Coast Conference on black liberation was held on Saturday, February 15, 1969. Mickey Lima was chairman of this session. The first item on the agenda was the reading of the Black Panther Party report written by Roscoe Proctor and Ronald Stevenson, Sr. It was read by them. They explained that the purpose of this report was to show that the CP was not keeping step with the black liberation movement and more especially the CP was not joining forces with Negro revolutionary organizations or with Negroes as individuals and, therefore, was not keeping abreast with the activities in the Negro community. Proctor stated the result was that the CP was not able to recruit in the black community. He said another purpose of this report was to show the weaknesses in the resolution and the program as these documents did not answer the call of this black community at this time.

Roscoe Proctor and Ronald Stevenson, Sr., also known as Ronnie Stevenson, are members of the NCDCP Committee.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

Pertinent portions of the above report on the BPP read as follows:

> "The two-year-old Black Panther Party is the fastest growing organization in black America. It is also the most radical political party to take roots among the black masses since the American Civil War . . .
>
> "For the first time in the history of our country, black ghetto youth have found a revolutionary political party with which they can identify, and have begun to study Marxist-Leninist classics with the aim of bringing about a revolutionary change . . .
>
> "The BPP leadership believes that one of the chief hold-backs in organizing the black communities is police activities. Panthers regard the police as an occupying army that intimidates black people, disturbs meetings, blocks peaceful assembly, and historically has been an unwelcome and uncontrollable element in the black community. It is considered a form of imperialist occupation controlled by the white power structure. The BPP wants an end to it. . .
>
> "Without a doubt the BPP regards black people in the United States as oppressed colonial people within the boundaries of the white mother country, and itself as the revolutionary vanguard political party of the black colony. . .
>
> "Convinced that black people would

never be liberated by supporting political parties that are controlled by their oppressors, the Black Panthers moved to form a coalition with the Peace and Freedom Party and to avoid ties with the two major parties. . .

"While the BPP leadership regard their Party as an armed body for carrying out political tasks of the revolution, it cautions against any notions within their ranks which confine the Party's activities to fighting alone. . .

"The BPP regard military affairs only as one means of accomplishing political tasks and goals. . .

"The budding willingness of ministers, doctors, teachers, and lawyers to relate to the Panthers' program is leading to a unity heretofore unknown in the ghetto. . .

"The BPP is a highly disciplined organization. Its leadership regards democratic centralism as the most desirable guiding organizational principle for its party.

"However, the leaders would probably admit that at the present time the Party structure is overly balanced in the direction of centralism and orders coming down from the top. . .

"With such rapid Party growth from the streets of the black ghettos as well as from among black middle-class oriented students

turned radical, such centralized leadership is understandable. . .

"However, more recently within the Party (at least among the leadership) there seems to be emerging a much more clear recognition of the Party's need to relate to the working class as a criterion and pre-condition for realizing its national liberation goal. . .

"This new awareness reflected itself in the Party's new mandatory reading list for its membership which includes--among other classics--the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and What is to Be Done by V. I. Lenin. . .

"It should also be noted that while some among the BPP leadership are beginning to orient also in the direction of labor, such a transition will not be automatic with its membership at large. National consciousness and national liberation remains the broadest base for cohesion within the BPP and the broadest base of appeal to its followers. . .

"With the average Panther there is still too little confidence that the American trade union movement can be educated to properly relate to the evils of racism or that it can be won to play a leading role in the struggle for a revolutionary change in the American economic system. . .

"For these reasons the more active political alliances developed by the Panthers are limited to the so-called 'new left' . . .

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

> "To the extent that the germ of working class orientation within the BPP leadership continues to grow, the Party strategy for revolution will also change . . .
>
> "They will develop a greater appreciation for industrial productive capacity as a means of realizing their economic programs. . .
>
> "Rather than mere harassment of the man's economy, they will begin to see the possibility and the probability of bringing it to a halt and taking it over intact."

Following the reading of the BPP report, a young Negro man from Los Angeles, California told of the black caucus that the CP held in Los Angeles that had passed the resolution which had been approved by the Southern California District of the CP and was now being presented to this West Coast Conference for approval. The resolution was that the word "Negro" be dropped from use in all CP publications and writings, and that the word "blacks" would be substituted therefore. At the conference this resolution was approved. The same man went on to criticize the Resolution and Program of the CP as being weak and ineffectual.

Roscoe Proctor explained that when the report prepared by him and Stevenson on the BPP was received by the National Office of the CP, USA, it was rejected because it did not conform with the CP line. He stated they had been instructed to rewrite the report so that it would conform, but that they had refused to do so. A motion was made at the conference and carried to the effect that the report on the BPP as prepared

by Proctor and Stevenson be printed in the magazine section of the "Daily World" even though the report does not conform to the CP line on black liberation. Charlene Mitchell spoke regarding the Program and the Resolution, and an article in "Political Affairs" written by Claude Lightfoot. She pointed up weaknesses in all three of these writings. She said the program was at least ten years behind the times and that the Party had been wrong in all of its positions regarding black liberation. She declared she believed that both the Program and the Resolution should be completely scrapped in regard to black liberation. Several other persons from the NCDCP spoke opposing the program and the resolution pointing out weaknesses. Including some of those that spoke were Al Thibodeaux, Al Richmond and Mickey Lima, all of whom are members of the NCDCP Committee.

William Patterson said that the Resolution and Program as it regards black liberation, was the very best thing to come out of the CP in the past ten years and that it showed a forward step by the Party. He said that the CP does fight for and does retain its vanguard role. He said that the national leadership has spent many hours in conversations with comrades and in deliberations, and that many committees throughout the country had submitted opinions on the subject. He declared that the consensus of the opinions of the committees and of the above conversations and deliberations were condensed into the above documents of the CP, USA.

Charlene Mitchell summarized the discussions, saying the CP could advance the black liberation movement, regain its vanguard role and save itself if it did the following:

(1) Call for action instead of just stating what had happened in the past.

(2) Take leadership in current situations such as those at San Francisco State College.

(3) Establish working relations with other revolutionary organizations like the Black Panther Party.

(4) Establish itself in black communities through cultural centers and similar projects.

This session of the meeting and the conference adjourned approximately 8:45 p.m. on February 15, 1969. Representatives of the CP from Los Angeles, California, Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon were at the above conference.

Source A
2/17/69

Charlene Mitchell was described in the July 14, 1968 issue of "The Worker", as the candidate of the CP, USA for President of the United States and as Field Secretary of the CP's Commission on Black Liberation.

"The Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper.

William Patterson, as of June, 1967, was Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of this District Board and Committee.

Source B
6/27/67

A charactertization of the BPP is appended hereto.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)

The Peace and Freedom Party is an anti-Viet Nam war party that had obtained sufficient signatures to be placed on the ballot of the State of California for the 1968 election.

As of December, 1967, Claude Lightfoot was Chairman of the National Negro Affairs Commission of the CP, USA and a member of its National Committee.

Source C
12/13/67

The estimated peak attendance at the February 15, 1969 session of the above conference was 40 to 50 people.

Sources A, D and E
2/17/69

1.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

February 20, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

Reference: San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
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DATE 05-11-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/10/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

12-7-84 JFK
Sp6 BJA/MD
C.N. 96,025

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of an LHM, for Chicago two copies and for New York three copies.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~. (U)

b7D

CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE's comments were made to informant [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is NY 694-S*; HARRY WACHTEL, NY 1190-S*, and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO regarding "NLG; IS-C"; source utilized to characterize CLARENCE JONES is [redacted] (U)

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY-694-S*. (U)

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735)
(1 - 100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
3 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)

REC-8

AGS/jah
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge (U)

70 MAR 28 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 10, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 5, 1969, a confidential source advised

b7D

[redacted]

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[illegible] CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

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12-7-84
Declassified by SP6 BJM/MP
Declassify on: OADR
C.N. 96,025

COPIES DESTROYED
209 DEC 31 1970

ENCLOSURE (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-2765

KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR.

(U)

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

(U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 10, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Springfield	New York	3-14-69	11/3/68 - 2/10/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted]

TYPED BY: mts

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Springfield letter to the Bureau dated 11-7-68.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an FD-376.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it contains information from T-1, a source of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be harmful to national defense interests.

VICTOR BERKEY, mentioned in this report, is on the Security Index. GEORGE GRAYNED, mentioned herein, is on the Agitator Index.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐YES ☐NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐YES ☐NO

APPROVED C/SA

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
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1 - OSI, Chanute AFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - MI, Evanston, Illinois (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)

100-442590-2766

REC-15

2 MAR 19 1969

~~EX 106~~
EX 106

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AOSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER; PAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	4/2/69
How Fwd.	RUC
By	Reg Ltr

Notations

Richard T. SEUS

ICC sept 806 gtp

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

SI 100-10317

INFORMANT DATA

Source	Agent	Location
[redacted]	[redacted]	SI 100-10317-34 SI 100-10317-41

b6
b7C
b7D

(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 14, 1969

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Not sent 6-14-69

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - Secret Service, Springfield (RM)
1 - OSI, Chanute AFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - MI, Evanston, Illinois (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Springfield b6 b7C
Date: March 14, 1969

Field Office File #: SI 100-10317 Bureau File #: ~~100-442590~~

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Young Socialist Alliance, University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, has in recent months participated in various activities with such racial organizations as the Black Students Association and the Black Panther Party. Also involved with these organizations has been the University of Illinois Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society.

- P -

DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INVLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A meeting of the University of Illinois (U of I) Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)* and Young Socialists for Halstead-Boutelle (YSHB)* on November 3, 1968, considered the possibility of bringing a Black Panther Party (BPP)* representative from Chicago, Illinois, to the U of I campus, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. Plans were to hold a "Revolutionary Work Shop" at the U of I, possibly on November 16, 1968, during which it was hoped that in conjunction with the BPP, consideration could be given to organizing YSA in various local high schools.

(SI T-1, November 4, 1968)

The January 11, 1969, issue of "The Daily Illini", U of I daily newspaper, on pages 1 and 2, reported as follows:

"Officials of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Chicago, Illinois, including FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman; BOBBY RUSH, Deputy Minister of Defense; and DIANE DUNN, Secretary of Labor, appeared at the University of Illinois on the evening of January 10, 1969. Their appearance on campus was sponsored by the Black Students Association and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)*."

The request for space at the Natural History Building of the University of Illinois for the BPP meeting held on January 10, 1969, was signed by VICTOR BERKEY, who signed as President of the U of I Chapter of SDS.

(SI T-2, January 14, 1969)

The January 27, 1969, edition of the Decatur Herald, Decatur, Illinois, a daily publication, in an article entitled "SDS Chapter Forming Here", reported that the chapter is being formed at Stephen-Decatur High School and eventually chapters are to be formed at all local high schools.

* A characterization of this organization may be found in the Appendix of this report.

The article also revealed that "other support has been added by GEORGE GRAYNED, President of LABA."

The January 16, 1969, edition of the Decatur Review, a Decatur, Illinois, daily newspaper, revealed that GEORGE GRAYNED, former President of the Local Association for Black Action (LABA) was in the process of forming a Black Panther Party Chapter in Decatur, Illinois.

Among a group of non-YSA members at the 8th YSA Convention, November 28 - December 1, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois, was one EZELLU GAFFETTA, identified as a "Panther, BSA".

(SI T-1, February 6, 1969.)

On February 9, 1969, representatives of YSA and SDS at the U of I met to discuss a possible protest on February 10, 1969, concerning the arrests of several BPP members from Chicago, Illinois, during a visit to Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. On February 10, 1969, it was the consensus of YSA members that that organization would lend support to the BPP in their protest of the above mentioned arrests.

(SI T-1, February 10, 1969)

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), Page 1, Column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The National Headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

On October 31, 1967, a second source advised that at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held in New York City from October 26, 1967, to October 29, 1967, it was stated that the YSA remained as the main recruiting ground for new SWP members.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

YOUNG SOCIALISTS FOR HALSTEAD-BOUTELLE (YSHB)

On December 6, 1967, SI T-2 advised that YSHB petitioned the University of Illinois for official recognition effective November 9, 1967, and its stated purpose is as follows:

"The purpose of YSHB will be to support the 1968 Presidential ticket of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as a positive alternative to the Democratic and Republican Parties."

According to SI T-2, the Constitution of YSHB states that members need not necessarily agree with all planks of the SWP platform, but must endorse the above purpose.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-10317

Springfield, Illinois
March 14, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted]

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 05-11-2018

b6
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GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 3/19/69

FROM : KGC/N SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 10/18/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-[illegible]

REC-10

2767

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~SECRET~~ (U)

3/5/69

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta File 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM
Atlanta File 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

CLASSIFIED DESIGNATION CANCELLED BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMITTEE (DRAT) DATE: JAN 8 1678 RFR/cf

10-2-84 Reclassified by 8972 TDK/cH Declassify GADR ISCLC

Re New York airtel and LHM, 1/30/69, captioned COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C.

First source referred to in enclosed LHM is NY 3810-S*; second source is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~. (U) b7D

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it utilizes information from [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

3-8-83 Classified by 3670R/1cbb Declassify on: OADR Per Previous Release SCLC D. Gannon

4 - Bureau (RM) (Encs. 9)
2 - New York (Encs. 2)
(1 - 100-149194)
(1 - 100-153735)
2 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
AGS/jah
(8)

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 18 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

66 MAR 24 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 5, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: ~~JAN 8~~ 1986 1678 REPLICA

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

10-2-84 8972TDK/CH

~~3-5-83~~ Classified by ~~3617 UACHeff~~

Declassify on: OADR

Per Previous Release SCLC-D. Gattoni

On January 27, 1969, confidential source one advised that Stanley Levison discussed with Joseph Lowery, Chairman, Board of Directors, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), a new SCLC mail appeal to be distributed in the near future. Levison told Lowery this mail appeal should contain a statement regarding the emergence of Anti-Semitism particularly in the New York area. Lowery expressed agreement with Levison and said he would bring their discussion to the attention of Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC.

Confidential source two previously advised that

[redacted] b7D

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-111253-7

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

On March 3, 1969, source furnished a copy of the current SCLC mail appeal letter. This letter printed on SCLC letterhead stationery reflects the date only as February, 1969. The letter addressed to "Dear SCLC Supporter:" is signed by Ralph D. Abernathy and Andrew J. Young (Executive Vice President, SCLC) (U)

The third paragraph of this letter reads in part as follows: (U)

"In some urban cities Anti-Semitism has been employed to pit Negroes against Jews. Anti-Semitism is intolerable and immoral. We will fight it, as we always have, as contemptible opportunism -- as harmful to black people as to Jews - because it fosters the poison of racism generally" (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 5, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI

Date: 3/6/69

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code) (U)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ ~~CLASS. & EXT. BY~~ sp 2 DBE/EA
REASON-FCIM II, ~~1-2,~~ 4, ~~2~~ 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058)(P*) (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies; for New York 9 copies; for Detroit 3 copies, and for San Francisco 2 copies of a LHM containing info re a new policy change of the CPUSA, as decided at the 2/24/69 meeting of the Commission on Black Liberation. (U)

4 - Bureau (Enc-10)(RM)
(1 - [redacted])
9 - New York (Enc-9)(RM)
(1 - 100-153735 CIRM)
(1 - 100-80641 CPUSA Organization)
(1 - 100-84275 WILLIAM PATTERSON)
(1 - 100-146449 CARL BLOICE)
(1 [redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL)
(1 - 100-80532 HERB APTHEKER)
(1 - 100-16785 JAMES JACKSON)
(1 - 100-98699 CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
(1 - 157-Black Panther Party)
3 - Detroit (Enc-3)(RM)
(1 - 100-CIRM)(1 - 100-8482 TOM DENNIS)
(1 - 157-Black Panther Party)
2 - San Francisco (Enc-2)(RM)
(1 - 100-CIRM)(1 - 157-Black Panther Party)
4 - Miami (1 - 100-15058)
(1 - 157-2646 Black Panther Party)
(1 - 100-800 CP)
(1 [redacted])

RLO:plm
(22)

1 ENCLOSURE

Included in summary to White House and Attorney General. Date 3/11/69

RM: ISD, IDFU, SS, ACSF, OSF, NFC.
R/S 3/10/69
cre/dkl

Approved: _____ Sent _____ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 26 1969

1 XEROX MAR 21 1969

REC-124 100-442529-2968

EX-102

MAR 20 1969

105-165706-22

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

The source is [redacted] and the LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" and shown as emanating from Washington, D.C., to more adequately protect this valuable source. (U)

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-15058 (U)

Washington, D.C.
March 6, 1969

(U)

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ -(U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

7-30-80
CLASS. & EXT BY SP-3 DB/EW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-6-89

On March 4, 1969, a source advised as follows: (U)

On February 24, 1969, the Commission on Black Liberation of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) met in a one-day session at New York, New York. There were approximately twenty-two CPUSA National Committee members present. (U)

The agenda for this meeting was to review the work of the Commission on Black Liberation and to make further proposals for pre-Convention discussion. (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON was selected as Chairman for this meeting. (U)

The principal discussion concerned the attitude of the CPUSA toward the ten-point program of the Black Panther Party (BPP). (U)

CHARLENE MITCHELL took a leading role in denouncing the current CPUSA line on Black Liberation, and allied herself completely with outright black nationalism, as expressed by STOKELY CARMICHAEL and the BPP. She pointed out that her own brothers have been threatened with physical harm by white people, and she is not going to tell them not to use arms for their own defense. She said the black man has to be the judge of when he will resort to arms in this situation. (U)

- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~Group 1~~
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTER SLIP(S) ATTACHED DATE 4/30/69

MAR 21 1969

100-442529-2268

ENCLOSURE

(U)

When she was asked "What is the BPP program?", she answered, "One point is to drive the white pigs out of our community." (U)

JAMES JACKSON, who was fuming at this time, attempted to show that the current CP line is correct, and quoted LENIN on the use of a political line rather than arms and guerrilla action, as the only real basis for solving this problem. JACKSON also said that any acceptance of the BPP program will decimate the Negro people. (U)

At this time, CARL BLOICE, HERB APTHEKER and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT were equally vociferous in denouncing the CP policy on Black Liberation and demanding support for the BPP. (U)

During the discussion, it was stated there are a total of forty-four functioning BPP organizations in the United States. TOM DENNIS stated that there is one now functioning in Detroit, and it is off to a good start. (U)

A series of motions were made and passed that the CPUSA accept the BPP program; that there be developed as close a relationship with the BPP as the BPP will allow, and not only to work closely with the BPP, but also to join the organization if this can be done. (U)

According to the source, this acknowledgement by the Commission on Black Liberation is a decided sharp shift by the CPUSA away from an emphasis on the standardized Marxist position on nationalism and use of arms to an acceptance of violence, as advocated by the BPP. (U)

Source characterized the individuals mentioned above as follows: (U)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

WILLIAM PATTERSON is a National Committee member from New York

CARL BLOICE is a National Committee member from New York and a writer on the "Daily World," an East Coast communist newspaper.

CHARLENE MITCHELL was the CPUSA presidential candidate in 1968, is a National Committee member from southern California, and Field Secretary of the Commission on Black Liberation.

HERB APTHEKER is a National Committee member from New York.

JAMES JACKSON is a National Committee member from New York and Chairman of the Party's International Affairs Commission.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a National Committee member from Illinois and Chairman of the Party's National Negro Affairs.

TOM DENNIS is a National Committee member from Michigan.

The October, 1966, BPP platform and program, as set out in the March 3, 1969, issue of "The Black Panther," published weekly by the BPP, Box 2967, Custom House, San Francisco, California, contains the following statements on the use of violence under Point Six, as follows:

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

"We will protect ourselves from the force and violence of the racist police and the racist military by whatever means necessary." U

Point Seven of the program is as follows: U

"We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people. We believe we can end police brutality in our black community by organizing black self-defense groups that are dedicated to defending our black community from racists, police oppression and brutality. The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States gives a right to bear arms. We, therefore, believe that all black people should arm themselves for self-defense." U

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[redacted] (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.
March 6, 1969

(U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-15058 (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Washington, D.C.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

(U)

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/20/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

CINAL

Re Chicago airtel dated 3/4/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies, and for the New York Office three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) which sets forth information concerning a Conference on Black Liberation sponsored by the Black Liberation Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, on 3/16/69, in Chicago, Illinois.

The source utilized in the preparation of this LHM is [redacted] b7D

This LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect the above source, who is of continuing value; the identification of this source could have an adverse effect on the internal security of the United States.

5- Bureau (Encs. 13)(RM)
1- 100-3-69 (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
3- New York (100-153735)(Encs. 3)(RM)
1- 100-80641 (CP, USA - ORGANIZATION)
4- Chicago
1- [redacted] b3 b7D b7E
1- 100-18953 (CP, USA ILLINOIS DISTRICT ORGANIZATION)
1- 100-32207 (CINAL)

100-442529-2769

EHW:cae
(12) AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. ARMY

MAR 24 1969

DATE FORW: 3/25/69
HOW FORW:
BY:

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

APR 07 1969

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

Dissemination of this airtel and LHM was not made to individual case files of persons mentioned in the LHM since complete dissemination of the informant report concerning this matter will be made in the future.

A review of Chicago files failed to disclose sufficient information to subversively characterize the National Conference for New Politics.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 20, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. 100-41324

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On March 19, 1969, a confidential source advised that on March 16, 1969, there was held a Conference on Black Liberation sponsored by the Black Liberation (Negro affairs) Commission, Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, at the YWCA, 1001 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, with approximately 47 individuals in attendance. Included in attendance was Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, and Charlene Mitchell, National Field Secretary, Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, both of whom are affiliated with National CP, USA Headquarters in New York City.

Lou Disken, a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois, called the conference to order and introduced Earl Durham, Chairman of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, as the main speaker.

Durham stated that his presentation will be based on discussions held at meetings of the Illinois CP State Board and Illinois CP Black Liberation Commission. He said that there are a lot of questions to be answered and obviously we will have to dig deeper to find the answers. For instance, there is the disappearance of the Coordinating Council and Community Organizations (CCCO), an organization formed in Chicago to coordinate civil rights activities, which at one time embraced 45 separate community organizations. Why has there been a vaccum since the

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R209 DEC 31 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-41324 - 276

dissolvement of CCO? We should also determine why the Chicago Transit Workers failed in their struggle and why broader support was never mobilized in their behalf.

Durham stated that political action has been the greatest area in which the Party has participated. The National Conference for New Politics Convention (NCNP), held in 1967 in Chicago, brought together all major political trends existing at that time. The black caucus which eventually was established at the NCNP convention tested our political line. The Party withstood the test quite well. Our line was not anti-white nor anti-New Party, but pro-equality was utilized in making the decision as to the direction in which the NCNP was going. In this connection Durham briefly spoke of the leading roles of which he, Claude Lightfoot, Charlene Mitchell and Ish Flory, the latter also a member of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, of Illinois, played in the black caucus in the NCNP Convention. Durham stated that the black youth must be considered an area of special concentration. College campuses and high schools all are active in boycotts and protests which leads us to believe that a revolutionary ferment is taking place among the black youth. The Black Panther Party (BPP) (a characterization of which is contained hereinafter), may be the answer if it can be advised and taught a Marxist-Leninist approach. One of the problems we have is that of the growing conservatism among the black people. The black consortium represents 30 black organizations. This group must be understood by our Party and these organizations must be dealt with, as some of us feel, do as the Italians do; that is, establish a mafia and take a piece of the action, but do not change the system. This, however, can never successfully be done as the main target is to change the system.

Durham then spoke of white racism pointing out that there is no such thing as white chauvinistic radicals in our Party. The white Party leadership has failed all across the Party to speak out against white racism. In spite of the fact that there have been many opportunities for comrades in their own communities to take a stand against racism.

Durham then gave a historical background of racism and as to why ithas been utilized as a weapon by the ruling class. He also spoke of the constant use of racism utilized to divide the black and white worker in order that both can better be exploited by monopoly capitalism.

At this point those in attendance were divided into three discussion groups and each group was instructed to discuss black liberation based on personal experiences and then report back.

In one of the groups Herb Wright, Secretary of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, reported that he was instrumental in forming a black-white political party in Maywood, Illinois, and also told of the progress which the group had made toward winning the village official election on April 5, 1969. He pointed out that black and white unity has been established in Maywood

The three discussion groups again reconvened and reports were made by the various individuals so designated.

Lou Disken introduced Charlene Mitchell as Field Secretary of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA. In her remarks Mitchell stated that it is impossible for the working class to come to power in the United States

without black and white unity. White racism is the most important factor to be dealt with. We must also learn the differences between reform and revolution as both must be made very clear. The demands by black students at various universities and colleges is more significant than one may suspect. The demands for black studies, history, etc., is the beginning of changing the structure of the universities and colleges. Once the demands are met, they then are more than reforms for actually they are then a revolutionary step in putting forth the black people as a new force in our country. This in turn could revolutionize the educational system in our country.

Mitchell stated that one of the main weaknesses in our CP Political Draft Resolution is that of dealing with women. If women compromise 37% of the work force and 51% of the population in our country, we must, by all means, involve women in all spheres of the Party's work and activity.

Mitchell then stated that of all the literature which the Party distributed, we do not have one small pamphlet dealing with white racism. If racism is important, and we say it is, the Party must make available a pamphlet on how to fight racism.

Claude Lightfoot summarized the conference by first praising Earl Durham for his report stating that it was timely and has added a great deal to our Pre-convention discussion on black liberation. Lightfoot stated that the capitalists in our country have spent billions of dollars to install distrust among the working class. You must have faith and confidence in us and your class. We have enough power in this conference room to shake up this "damn" town (Chicago).

This we could do if we decided not to pay the high rents or that we demand justice for the Black Transit Workers in Chicago. There also are enough of us in this room to start boycotts that would shake up the power-structure in this town.

Lightfoot further praised Durham by pointing out that within the last ten years Durham has written a history in Chicago. Durham has manuevered behind the scenes in all of the black organizations to raise their effectiveness and push the Party's program.

Lightfoot stated that all we need is confidence and we could do wonders. We can build the Party ! He stated that it is not enough just to speak to the masses, rather we must forget reforms and build a revolution.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-41324

Chicago, Illinois
March 20, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Reference is made to memorandum dated and captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta File 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CLRM
Atlanta File 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies and for WFO two copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D
information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~. (U)
Source utilized to characterize RANDOLPH BLACKWELL is [redacted]
[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-85 BY 1678RFP/cm

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - WFO (Encs. 2) (RM)
6 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)
[redacted]
(1 - 157-698) (RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 24 1969

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b7C
b7D

AGS/jah
(12)

70 APR 3 1969

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-442529-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 17, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972TDK/10kk
ON 10-2-84

A confidential source advised on March 13, 1969, he understood that the [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ENCLOSURE

100-441259-

GROUP 1
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CONFIDENTIAL

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

FD-[illegible]3 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 17, 1969

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-16-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/13/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-114)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-800)(P)

PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF
COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS;
CHARLENE MITCHELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Remyairtel and LHM 2/28/69, as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies; New York four copies, and San Francisco one copy for information of a LHM concerning the visit of CHARLENE MITCHELL to the Miami, Fla. area from 3/5-9/69.

Sources utilized in the LHM are:

First source - [redacted]

Second Source - [redacted]

Third Source - [redacted]

b7D

6 - Bureau (Enc-10)(RM)
(1 - [redacted] BLACK PANTHER PARTY)
(1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
[redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL)
4 - New York (Enc-4)(RM)
(1 - 100-145839 PACPL)
[redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL)
(1 - 100-165325 CP, FLORIDA DISTRICT)
(1 - 157-BLACK PANTHER PARTY)
1 - San Francisco (Enc-1)(RM)(Info) (BLACK PANTHER PARTY)
8 - Miami [redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL)(RUC)
(1 - 100-15128 SDS)
[redacted] AL FEATHERSTON)
(1 - 157-1087 POTENTIAL RACIAL VIOLENCE)
[redacted]

RLO:plm
(19)

ENCLOSURE

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

100-4/425274
NOT RECORDED
184 MAR 25 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-114-1287

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 MAR 28 1969

Fourth source - [redacted]

Fifth source - [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL,"~~ as the first and second sources are informants of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Miami is making dissemination to the following intelligence agencies:

111th M. I. Group (Miami and Orlando)

NISO, Charleston, S.C.

OSI, Robins AFB, Ga.

Secret Service, Miami, Fla.

BILL SMITH, Radio Station WKAT, Miami Beach, Florida, advised tapes were made of MITCHELL's appearances on Television Channel 2, and on Radio Station WKAT. These tapes are available, if desired by the Miami Office. These tapes are not being requested unless so advised by the New York Office.

MITCHELL also attended several Miami CP gatherings and meetings while here, and this information is being disseminated through informant memoranda.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-800

Miami, Florida
March 13, 1969

2/19/01

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP3 DB/mtc
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2. 4.2.2
~~- CONFIDENTIAL~~ DATE OF REVIEW 3/13/89

RE: PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS;
CHARLENE MITCHELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 27, 1969, a source advised CHARLENE MITCHELL, from New York, New York, planned to come to Miami, Florida, on March 5 or 6, 1969, at the invitation of the Miami Communist Party (CP). (U)

CHARLENE MITCHELL was the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) presidential candidate in 1968; is a National Committee member from southern California, and Field Secretary of the Commission on Black Liberation, according to a second source on March 4, 1969.

On March 5, 1969, the first source advised that MITCHELL arrived at Miami, Florida via National Airlines Flight #55 from New York at 12:35 PM, March 5, 1969. (U)

APPEARANCES ON RADIO AND TELEVISION

On March 6, 1969, BILL SMITH, Radio Station WKAT, Miami Beach, Florida, advised he personally interviewed CHARLENE MITCHELL on Television Channel 2, during the evening of March 5, 1969. This interview lasted approximately two hours, at which time MITCHELL expounded the CPUSA line on a variety of issues.

~~- CONFIDENTIAL -~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-442324

ENCLOSURE

SMITH also advised that MITCHELL was scheduled for an interview on Radio Station WKAT at 12:00 noon, March 6, 1969. This interview took place.

APPEARANCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI, CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA

On March 12, 1969, the first source advised MITCHELL spoke at the Whitten Union on the University of Miami campus at 7:00 PM, March 6, 1969. She was sponsored by the Undergraduate Student Government of the University. There were approximately two hundred students present, including four black students.

The speech by MITCHELL, from beginning to end, was a denunciation of the American way of life and a glorification of the Soviet Union. It was a complete presentation of the policies of the CPUSA, which follow those of the Soviet Union. During her speech, she strongly defended STOKELY CARMICHAEL and hailed socialist Cuba. She stated the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on our campuses must be stronger, although she does not agree with everything they do.

There were only a few occasions when the audience politely clapped. In the main, the audience was very antagonistic. On numerous occasions, her answers to questions brought on laughter. Many of the questions asked by Cuban students were either not specifically answered, or were ignored. Several students stood up and denounced in strong terms the intervention in Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Union, the atrocities committed during the STALIN regime, and anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union. When MITCHELL did answer these questions, she followed the current line of the CPUSA.

She was so exhausted from the numerous embarrassing questions and hostile reception, that she appeared to end her speech abruptly.

On March 11, 1969, a third source advised that the general text of MITCHELL's speech at the University of Miami was pro-Soviet Union in nature, and was directed toward racism in the United States. She felt that the SDS was a very worthy group, as all it was attempting to do was bring true democracy to the United States, by defeating racism.

She was also very critical of the thinking of the present administration in its belief that to defeat inflation there must be an increase in the number of people on unemployment.

This was a very noisy meeting, and many embarrassing questions were asked of her by those in attendance, especially the Cubans. She became very perturbed toward the end of the question period, and ended up screaming into the microphone. Generally speaking, those in attendance appeared to be very unhappy with her presence on the campus.

The SDS is characterized in the Appendix of this memorandum.

On March 12, 1969, the first source advised the Miami CP was very perturbed over the reception which MITCHELL received at the University of Miami. Party memberssaid it was evident that the Cuban students were well organized and deliberately planned to embarrass her. The Party was very disappointed also that there were so few black students present, and if there were any Party sympathizers, they did (U)

not show any courage by remaining silent. Following her speech, only a few students went over and personally thanked her. (U)

The Miami CP feels that the speech was worth the effort, even though the results were disappointing. They feel that at least the CPUSA had an open speaker on the campus, and the way is open for additional inroads of this kind. (U)

LUNCHEON AT BISCAYNE CAFETERIA

The first source advised that on Friday noon, March 7, 1969, there was a luncheon to hear MITCHELL at the Biscayne Cafeteria, 1917 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami.

There were approximately one hundred in attendance, mainly elderly women, and six black people.

The luncheon was chaired by ESTHER WILLIAMS.

On March 4, 1969, the second source advised WILLIAMS is a CP member and Financial Secretary of the Miami CP. (U)

The reception given MITCHELL at the luncheon was very good. Although some of the questions which were asked could have been embarrassing, such as charges of anti-Semitism in Poland and the Soviet Union, MITCHELL handled it well, and in general the audience was friendly. Actually, the majority of questions were asked by Miami CP people, and were not of an embarrassing nature. Their questions concentrated on the oppression of black people

RE: PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST
PARTY LEADERS;
CHARLENE MITCHELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

in the United States and the exploitation of women in our society. MITCHELL stated openly that she spoke for the CPUSA.

SPEECH AT CENTER FOR DIALOGUE

On March 12, 1969, the first source advised MITCHELL spoke at the Center for Dialogue, 2175 Northwest 26th Street, Miami, on Friday evening, March 7,1969. This Center is a forum for public discussions, and is connected with a local Lutheran church. (U)

There were approximately thirty-five persons at this meeting, mainly young people, and ten black people. She spoke openly as a representative of the CPUSA, and defended its policy in Czechoslovakia, Israel and Vietnam. Although several questions were of an 'anti-Soviet flavor," the audience was primarily sympathetic with her, and she received a warm reception. (U)

At the close of the meeting, AL FEATHERSTON dropped in, greeted MITCHELL, and spoke very briefly. (U)

A total of $23 was raised during the meeting for her expenses. (U)

ALFRED DWIGHT AMOS FEATHERSTON advised HENRY S. CARR of San Antonio, Texas, in April, 1964, that he had for a while worked getting supplies for FIDEL CASTRO while CASTRO was leading a guerrilla war against the Cuban Government, and that he continued to assist CASTRO until CASTRO took over control of Cuba. FEATHERSTON told CARR he is a great admirer of CASTRO.

RE: PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS;
CHARLENE MITCHELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On September 9, 1964, FEATHERSTON informed a member of the San Antonio, Texas Police Department that he had resigned from a civil rights organization, as they believed in non-violence, and he believes in violence.

On January 30, 1969, a fourth source advised FEATHERSTON recently returned to Miami, and had been bragging he had been to Cuba by flying first to Spain. While in Cuba, he talked with FIDEL CASTRO. He had only praises for CASTRO, and continues to degrade the United States.

ATTITUDE OF MITCHELL TOWARD BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

The Black Panther Party (BPP) is characterized in the Appendix of this memorandum.

On March 10, 1969, a fifth source advised that during MITCHELL's stay in Miami Beach, Florida, she commented that her brother is a member of the BPP in northern California. She also said that the BPP is willing to work with white groups, but does not want to be told what to do. She said the BPP is the only black militant organization interested in international affairs, and this was shown by its participation in the Hemispheric Conference to End the Vietnam War, held during the Fall of 1968 at Montreal, Canada. (U)

DEPARTURE FROM MIAMI

On March 12, 1969, the first source advised MITCHELL departed Miami via air for New York on Sunday (U)

RE: PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST
PARTY LEADERS;
CHARLENE MITCHELL
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

morning, March 9, 1969. While in Miami, she stayed in the Clevelander Hotel, 1020 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach, Florida. The Miami CP took care of all of her expenses during her visit here.

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-800

Miami, Florida
March 13, 1969

Title: PUBLIC APPEARANCE OF COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERS; CHARLENE MITCHELL

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/2/69

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150) (P)*

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NY

ReBHlet to Bureau 1/28/69.

No information has been received during the period January 1, 1969 - March 31, 1969, of any Communist Party activity in Racial Matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (Info.)(RM)
1-Birmingham
RSM:rte
(4)

REC-15 100-442529-2770

5 APR 7 1969

EX-101

FBI - BIRM. STATE SEC.

FEDERAL INT. SEC.

7 APR 15 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI WASH DC

FBI LITTLE R

303PM URGENT 4-6-69 MHR

TO DIRECTOR (100-442367)

FROM LITTLE ROCK (100-3573)

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE - APRIL ACTION PROJECT, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, APRIL FIVE - SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE, INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC.

REFERENCE IS MADE TO LITTLE ROCK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR, DATED APRIL ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE.

A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ON APRIL FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE:

THE LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER OF THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (LR SSOC), NOW USING THE FRONT NAME OF ARKANSAS PEACE INFORMATION CENTER (APIC), PASSED OUT LEAFLETS AT APARTMENT HOUSES AND DOWNTOWN LITTLE ROCK ON APRIL FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE, WHICH READ, "FOR THE VICTIMS OF RACISM, MILITARISM, CONSCRIPTION, AND AGGRESSION, FOR ALL VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION, WE MOURN, VIGIL TWO O'CLOCK - THREE O-CLOCK SECOND AND MAIN, APRIL FIVE, AND WE HOPE FOR A TIME OF RESISTANCE AND RENEWAL TO END

END PAGE ONE

To White House, AG, Secret Service, [redacted] STATE, ACSI, USI, [redacted] by tel 4-7-69.

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
140 APR 6 1969

b7E

CC's to DAG; AAG; [illegible]

IDIU, [illegible]

100-442529

55 APR 10 1969

RACIAL OPPRESSION, THE OPPRESSION OF G.I.'S, THE DRAFT, AND THE WAR. THERE WILL BE A RALLY AT MAC ARTHUR PARK AT TWELVE O'CLOCK APRIL SIX. ONLY YOU CAN STOP THE OPPRESSORS. THE RALLY WILL BE OVER IN TIME TO GO TO THE MEMORIAL MARCH FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING."

THE LR SSOC (APIC) HELD A SILENT PEACE VIGIL AT THE PORTABLE CITY PARK BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD ON MAIN STREET IN DOWNTOWN LITTLE ROCK BETWEEN TWO AND THREE P.M. APPROXIMATELY FOURTEEN PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THIS VIGIL. E.J. FORD, WHO TORE UP PICKET SIGNS AT PREVIOUS DEMONSTRATION, SPRAYED SUBSTANCE FROM AEROSOL CAN ON DEMONSTRATORS
AT INTERVALS FROM TWO THIRTY TO THREE ZERO FIVE PM. NO ARRESTS WERE MADE. AFTER THE VIGIL LR SSOC MEMBERS AGAIN PASSED OUT THE LEAFLETS.

THE FOLLOWING WAS OBSERVED BY A SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, ON APRIL SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY-NINE: APPROXIMATELY TWENTYTWO PERSONS INCLUDING FOUR SMALL CHILDREN ASSEMBLED AT EDGE OF BALL FIELD, MAC ARTHUR PARK, LITTLE ROCK. A SMALL TABLE WAS SET UP AND LEAFLETS PLACED THEREON. FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS HAD SIGNS, BUT NO OTHERS APPEARED

END PAGE TWO

AND SIGNS NOT DISPLAYED. GROUP SAT ON GRASS AND TALKED UNTIL APPROXIMATELY ONE FIFTEEN PM, WHEN GROUP DISBANDED.

CAPTAIN A.C. MC MURRY, LRPD, ADVISED THERE WERE NO INCIDENTS, AND NO ARRESTS.

THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED ON FOUR SIX, SIXTY-NINE TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUP, LITTLE ROCK. APPROPRIATE LOCAL AUTHORITIES COGNIZANT.

ADMINSTRATIVE: THE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE MENTIONED ABOVE IS [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

[redacted]

THE BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO PREPARE COPIES OF THIS TEL FOR BUFILES [redacted] ONE ZERO ZERO - FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE (CIRM), "COMMERATION OF THE DEATH OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., APRIL FOUR, SIXTY-NINE, RM," AND "APRIL ACTION PROJECT, INFORMATION CONCERNING, IS."

AIRMAIL COPIES OF THIS TEL ARE BEING DESIGNATED FOR PHILADELPHIA AS ORIGIN IN THE APRIL ACTION PROJECT CASE; AND FOR MEMPHIS AS ORIGIN IN THE SSOC CASE; AND TO NEW YORK AS ORIGIN IN THE CIRM CASE.

END PAGE THREE

INSTANT TEL BEING DISSEMINATED LOCALLY AND NO LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED.

THE AGENT WHO OBSERVED THE RALLY IN LITTLE ROCK MENTIONED ABOVE IS SPECIAL AGENT PAUL L. SCOTT. PENDING.

END

SAA

FBI WASH DC

COPY SENT IDIU

DIRECTOR, FBI 3/28/69

SAC, ATLANTA

CORETTA SCOTT KING
RM
Atlanta 100-6351
Bufile 62-108052

CIRM
Atlanta 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 1/21/69

Referenced communication set out information regarding the connection of VINCENT G. HARDING (Bufile 100-448519), Chairman, Department of History, Spelman College, Atlanta, with the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial Center (MLKMC).

Referenced airtel proposed that after pertinent file review Atlanta would submit a recommendation regarding HARDING. It was originally contemplated that effort might be made to contact HARDING seeking his cooperation as to existence of possible outside influences on the MLKMC and on CORETTA SCOTT KING.

Prior information furnished by NY 3810-S* indicates STANLEY LEVISON has been very active on behalf of the MLKMC as well as frequently advising CORETTA SCOTT KING on a variety of matters.

On 1/13/69 NY 3810-S* (New York airtel and LHM 1/15/69, "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C") advised LEVISON referred to a recent meeting in Atlanta concerned with the MLKMC. He said at this meeting MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR., spoke and praised him. "LEVISON related that this speech by MARTIN LUTHER KING, SR., devastated Professor VINCENT HARDING, who is supposed to be in charge of the center; because he is a Black Nationalist and dislikes LEVISON."

At the present time [redacted] (Prob) is b7D

[redacted]

3-Bureau (2-62-108052) (RM)
(1-100-442529) (RM)
3-Atlanta (1-100-6351)
(1-100-6670)
(1-100-7309) (VINCENT HARDING)
AGS/sja
(6)

NOT RECORDED
150 APR 2 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-108052-

with CORETTA SCOTT KING.

In view of the foregoing, and noting HARDING's college position, it is felt we may be premature in pursuing contact of him.

The practicality of contacting HARDING will be reconsidered in 90 days and the Bureau advised at that time.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/25/69

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: CORETTA SCOTT KING
RM
Atlanta File 100-6351
Bufile 62-103052

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta File 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

7-30-82 SP8 BTS pld

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-25-89

Re New York airtel and LHM, 3/11/69, captioned COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of an LHM, and for New York four copies.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is NY 3810-S*.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information furnished by NY 3810-S* and NY 694-S* (S) (U)

4 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
4 - New York (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (RM)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
2 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6351)
(1 - 100-6670)
AGS/jah
(10)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
178 APR 1 1969

253 1 - ENCLOSURE

4 APR 9 1969

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M P U

CARBON COPY ~~SECRET~~ (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 25, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CORETTA SCOTT KING
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 9, 1969, a confidential source advised Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel discussed the content of a statement which Wachtel was preparing for use of Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., in the event James Earl Ray, alleged assassin of Reverend King, pleaded guilty.

According to source, Levison and Wachtel agreed on the language of this statement which when completed, in part, read as follows:

"to the family of Martin Luther King there is a sense of emotional relief, for the moment. We have been spared the trial which would compel us to re-live the fearfully tragic event of his death. But we realize this is but a respite. This plea of guilty must not be allowed to close the case, to end the search for the many fingers which helped pull the trigger. We shall press the State of Tennessee and the Federal Government to continue until all who are responsible for this crime have been apprehended. Not until then can the conscience of the nation rest".

- -

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7-30-82
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS/dd
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 3-25-89

~~SECRET~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

CORETTA SCOTT KING

The Atlanta Constitution, daily Atlanta newspaper, on the front page of its March 11, 1969 edition, published an article captioned "Widow Says It's Not Over". This article referred to the plea of guilty by James Earl Ray on March 10, 1969 in Memphis, Tennessee. It set forth comments of Coretta Scott King regarding Ray's plea which in part were as follows.

(Ray's plea)- -"cannot be allowed to close the case, to end the search for the many fingers which helped pull the trigger". For her family she said "there is a sense of emotional relief". "For the moment, we have been spared a trial which would compel us to relive the fearfully tragic events of his death". "But we realize this is but a respite". According to Coretta Scott King "all concerned people must press the State of Tennessee and the U. S. Government to continue until all who are responsible for this crime have been apprehended". "Not until then can the conscience of the nation rest".

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 25, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CORETTA SCOTT KING

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: April 3, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau dated 1/10/69.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the quarterly period from 1/1/69 through 3/31/69, which would be reported under this caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

REC-15 100-442529-2771

EX-101

APR 7 1969

SEC.

7 APR 15 1969

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Chicago (100-41324) April 17, 1969

Director, FBI (100-442529) 2772
REC-135

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Glass

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

EX-104

Reurlet 4/4/69.

The Bureau does not concur with your suggestion that this case be closed. At present, the racial situation in the United States, together with recent statements and actions by the Communist Party (CP) should make it evident that this investigation now requires more rather than less attention. A recent resolution by the Black Liberation Commission of the CP expressed support for the violence-prone Black Panther Party. The whole question of black liberation and the Negro will undoubtedly be of major interest at the coming CP National Convention. Also, some CP leaders, including Claude Lightfoot, are speaking of a return to the old CP position of self-determination for the Negro.

Insure that your informants are aware of the importance of closely following and reporting the CP's influence in racial matters. Afford this matter continued attention since it is apparent that a number of subversive organizations, including the CP, are attempting to exploit the racial situation.

MAILED 24
APR 17 1969
COMM-FBI

Further, referenced letter would indicate that you may be under the impression that this investigation pertains only to the influence of the CP in racial matters. The instructions in this investigation are explicit in that this investigation includes the influence of other groups such as the Socialist Workers Party, Progressive Labor Party, and similar organizations. You should insure that personnel handling this investigation are aware of the scope of the investigation.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CEG:ekw
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

55 APR 21 1969

SPECIAL AGENT [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

Letter to SAC, Chicago
RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442529

NOTE:

Chicago, referring to recent Bureau letters regarding moratoriums on security reports, requested the Bureau to consider closing the investigation of communist influence in racial matters. This investigation needs more, not less, attention in view of recent developments including information that a group in the CP is advocating the support of the violence-prone BPP.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/4/69

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION
IS - C

Re report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/69, at Chicago in captioned matter, and Bureau letters to Albany dated 2/27/69, and 3/6/69, captioned "Security Investigations of Individuals."

[redacted] who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights type organizations active in the Chicago area wherein the CP has attempted to exert some influence are as follows:

b7D

Chicago Urban League (CUL)

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Co-Ordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

West Side Organization (WSO)

REC 37 100-[illegible]-3772

12 APR 8 1969

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Chicago

GPF:jeo
(4)

RACIAL DIV. SEC

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

The above sources further advised that with the exception of the following organizations the CP exercises no influence:

Relative to the CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity in Chicago during the past several months.

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch, NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP but at the present time these individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP. Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois has six individuals who form a collective from the CP within the [redacted]. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective, according to these sources.

In view of the above, along with the data set out in referenced Bureau letters, it is requested that the Bureau consider closing this case. If the Bureau concurs, Chicago will continue however to be alert for any pertinent information concerning efforts of the CP to infiltrate civil rights type organizations. If such occurs, the Bureau will be immediately advised of pertinent details.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/8/69

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
00: New York

SCLC Executive

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau, dated 1/15/69.

This office has no information to report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:mfm
(6)

REC 43
100-442529-2773

18 APR 9 1969

RACIAL INTEL SECT.

66APR15 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-11-2018

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ATLANTA	NEW YORK	4/8/69	3/25/69 - 4/4/69

TITLE OF CASE

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA

TYPED BY: jah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated October 21, 1968.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					☒ NONE	ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - 111th MIG, Fort McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - NIS, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

100-442529-2794 REC 37

3 APR 10 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER;		
Request Recd.		[redacted], RAO FBI		
Date Fwd.	DATE FOR:	4/15/69		
How Fwd.	HOW FOR:	---		
By				

RACIAL INT. SEC.

53 APR 16 1969

100-442529-2794

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

AT 100-6670

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location of Information
AT T-1 is [redacted]	Instant Report
	[redacted] b7D
AT T-2 is [redacted]	(See AT T-1)
AT T-3 is NY 3810-S*	
AT T-4 is [redacted]	Characterize THOMAS E. HAUCK, JR.
AT T-5 is [redacted]	Instant Report

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~Secret~~ U because it sets forth information furnished by NY 694-S* and NY 3810-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of the technique utilized by these highly confidential sources.

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] b7D (AT T-1 and AT T-2) should be classified ~~confidential~~ U, because [redacted]

Because of the preponderance of information set forth in the details of this report having been furnished by [redacted] two temporary symbols, AT T-1 and AT T-2, have been utilized in effort to maintain the security of this informant. b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - Naval Investigative Service, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - 111th Military Intelligence Group, Fort McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: ATLANTA, GEORGIA
Date: April 8, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: National headquarters Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) located in Atlanta, Georgia, and RALPH D. ABERNATHY continues as President thereof. In December, 1968, JACK O'DELL joined Executive Staff of SCLC as an aide to the President. Assistance of HARRY BELAFONTE and CLARENCE JONES solicited by SCLC regarding financial matters. STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL continue active in SCLC financial matters. JAMES BEVEL continues active on SCLC Executive Staff. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL considered by SCLC as a "consultant" and in March, 1969, participated in SCLC staff retreat. LEVISON frequently furnishes advice to CORETTA SCOTT KING, widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., former President, SCLC. In January, 1969, LEVISON stated he was a primary trustee of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Memorial Center. Former CP connection, affiliation and/or indication of sympathy set forth regarding BELAFONTE, BEVEL, BLACKWELL, JONES, KING, LEVISON, O'DELL and WACHTEL. National headquarters Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) located in Atlanta. PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS, Newark, New Jersey, continues as Vice Chairman in Charge of Program, SNCC.

- P -

DETAILS:

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Characterizations of individuals, organizations and publications where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

As of April 1, 1969, national headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, NE, Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT-T-1, 4/69)

Leadership of SCLC is afforded by RALPH D. ABERNATHY, President, SCLC, and the the SCLC Executive Staff.

(AT-T-1, 3/69)

STANLEY LEVISON on October 23, 1968, informed RALPH D. ABERNATHY that the New York City Office of SCLC was in the process of preparing a new SCLC mail appeal.

(AT-T-2, 10/68)

b7D

[redacted] It consists of soliciting financial contributions to SCLC from selected donors via mail.

(AT-T-1, 10/68)

[redacted]

Source was unable to furnish any further details regarding this meeting.

(AT-T-1, 11/68)

CORETTA SCOTT KING, widow of Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Former President, SCLC, on November 18, 1968, discussed with STANLEY LEVISON the contents of

an address she was to deliver on November 22, 1968, at a dinner during which Governor OTTO KERNER of Illinois was scheduled to receive the JOHN F. KENNEDY award.

(AT-T-3, 11/68)

b7D

(AT-T-1, 11/68)

b7D

[redacted] b7D

(AT-T-1, 11/68)

As of December 2, 1968, [redacted] b7D

(AT-T-2, 12/68)

[redacted]

(AT-T-2, 12/68)

On December 3, 1968, ANDREW J. YOUNG, briefly discussed with STANLEY LEVISON the forthcoming position of JACK O'DELL with SCLC. YOUNG pointed out that O'DELL had agreed to work in New York and that he would be concerned to some extent with production of a film depicting the life of Rev. KING.

(AT-T-3, 12/68)

On December 7, 1968, JACK O'DELL and STANLEY

LEVISON agreed to meet on December 9, 1968, in order to discuss O'DELL's pending employment with SCLC. On this occasion LEVISON explained he regarded ANDREW J. YOUNG to represent the positive element in SCLC and RALPH D. ABERNATHY to represent the negative in the sense ABERNATHY does not have the ability to effectively serve SCLC as its president.

(AT-T-3, 12/68)

As of December 10, 1968, [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

(AT-T-1, 12/68)

[redacted]

(AT-T-1, 12/68)

On January 6, 1969, STANLEY LEVISON counseled CORETTA SCOTT KING with regard to a request for her to address the Atlanta Press Club and also as to a choice of architects for the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial.

(AT-T-3, 1/69)

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

(AT-T-1, 1/69)

During July, 1968, HAUCK indicated he had previously associated (not explained) with the Students For A Democratic Society.

(AT-T-4, 7/68)

[redacted] b7D

(AT-T-2, 1/69)

In the early part of January, 1969, STANLEY LEVISON solicited from MARTIN PERETZ and his wife ANNE a contribution to the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial Center. On this occasion LEVISON referred to himself as one of the primary trustees of this center and said he had participated in its major planning.

(AT-T-3, 1/69)

Time magazine issue of December 1, 1967, page 28, described MARTIN PERETZ as a Harvard lecturer in Government who had contributed substantially to "Ramparts" magazine, "as well as other New Left causes." It said he was the "latest dropout" from "Ramparts" in which he had been a major stockholder. The article named his wife as ANNE FARNSWORTH, "a Singer sewing machine heiress."

STANELY LEVISON on January 13, 1969, discussed

with CORETTA SCOTT KING the contents of a statement she contemplated releasing to the news media regarding the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial Center, Atlanta.

(AT T-3, 1/69)

The Atlanta Journal, a daily Atlanta newspaper, on Page 2A, of its Blue Streak Edition on January 15, 1969, published an article bylined HARMON PERRY and captioned "KING's Widow Tells of Plans for Center."

STANLEY LEVISON on January 14, 1969, informed CORETTA SCOTT KING that the PERETZs would donate $10,000 to the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial Center and instructed her to have the Director of the Center arrange details of payment.

At this time, LEVISON also told CORETTA SCOTT KING he was handling a meeting between JACK O'DELL and the person (not identified) working on the movie of the life of Rev. KING.

(AT T-3, 1/69)

On January 27, 1969, STANLEY LEVISON discussed a new SCLC mail appeal with JOSEPH E. LOWERY, Chairman SCLC Board of Directors. LEVISON emphasized to LOWERY that this mail appeal should contain a statement regarding the emergence of anti-Semitism particularly in the New York area. LOWERY agreed with LEVISON and said he would bring this matter to the attention of RALPH D. ABERNATHY.

(AT T-3, 1/69)

Source, on March 3, 1969, furnished a copy of the current SCLC mail appeal letter. This letter printed on SCLC letterhead stationery reflected the date only as February, 1969. It was addressed to "Dear SCLC Supporter" signed "RALPH D. ABERNATHY" and "ANDREW J. YOUNG".

(AT T-1, 3/69)

The third paragraph of the above letter read in part as follows:

"----In some urban cities anti-Semitism has been employed to pit Negroes against Jews. Anti-Semitism is intolerable and immoral. We will fight it, as we always have, as contemptable opportunism - - as harmful to black people as to Jews - because it fosters the poison

of racism generally".

[redacted] b7D

(AT T-1, 1/69)

[redacted] b7D

(AT T-2, 1/69)

During the latter part of [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

AT 100-6670

[redacted] b7D

(AT T-2, 1/69)

On February 4, 1969, DORA E. MC DONALD, Secretary to the President, SCLC, solicited the advice of STANLEY LEVISON. MC DONALD explained that CORETTA KING planned to contact President RICHARD NIXON in order to discuss the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., Memorial Center. MC DONALD expressed apprehension that CORETTA KING might obligate herself in contacting the President. LEVISON told MC DONALD he had previously instructed CORETTA KING about contacting the President. He said no harm would be done if she took the approach she was not asking a favor but rather that the Federal Government was obligated to the Negro and the memory of Rev. KING to establish a memorial.

(AT T-3, 2/69)

[redacted] b7D

(AT T-1, 2/69)

[redacted]

(AT T-1, 3/69)

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

(AT T-2, 3/69)

B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

As of April 1, 1969, the national headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-5, 4/69)

The SNCC Central Committee met June 17-21, 1968, at SNCC national headquarters. At this meeting SNCC was reconstructed and former Executive positions were abolished. PHILLIP LEROY HUTCHINGS of Newark, New Jersey, was named Vice Chairman in Charge of Program.

(AT T-5, 4/69)

IV. APPENDIX

A. INDIVIDUALS

1

JAMES BEVEL

BEVEL, in early March, 1966 was observed to be present at the offices of the West Side W.E.B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCC). Discussion took place at this time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Clubs as a Communist front. BEVEL, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification, and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then people would answer for the clubs despite any labels applied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into Klan activities in this country was only a beginning which would lead to a full attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a Communist, and to this BEVEL was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. He stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will all be socialists.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

1

STONEY COOKS

COOKS was recently overheard in conversation during which he advised that he had traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he had attended a peace conference, not further described. While in Czechoslovakia he had met several "organizers of the Revolution" from Hanoi, North Viet Nam. COOKS had been quite impressed by these people and has subsequently appeared very knowledgeable concerning Viet Nam. It is not known whether COOKS actually visited Viet Nam during the course of his recent travel.

JACK O'DELL

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Freedomways" lists J. H. O'Dell (Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

B. ORGANIZATIONS

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360 - 362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, is a nonmembership organization, which was born out of the sit-in movement that erupted across the South beginning in 1960.

Today SNCC identifies itself as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

According to SNCC the year 1967 marked a historic milestone in the struggle for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. SNCC declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus -- the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tenacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

From May, 1966, until May, 1967, Stokely Carmichael was National Chairman of SNCC. As of July, 1968, Carmichael resided in Washington, D. C., where he was affiliated with SNCC and active as temporary chairman of a black coalition group. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced by Hubert Geroid Brown, commonly known as H. Rap Brown, who served until June, 1968.

In June, 1968, at the Staff and Central Committee meeting of SNCC held in Atlanta, Georgia, it was decided to restructure the organization by equalization of responsibility by creating ten deputy or vice chairmanships. The primary purpose for this change is to take law enforcement pressure off any single individual.

C. PUBLICATIONS

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

April 8, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2018

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 4/7/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of an LHM and for New York two copies.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] b7D information from whom must be classified confidential.

Informant advised [redacted] referred to in enclosed LHM, [redacted] Informant said [redacted]

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 8) (RM)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-153735)
(1 - 100-91330) (JACK O'DELL)
4 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-5718)
[redacted] (BERNARD LAFAYETTE)
AGS/jah
(8)

REC-105 100-442529-2725

b6
b7C
b7D

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER; [redacted] CRD, FAO
DATE FWD: 4/10/69
HOW FWD: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 APR 15 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

April 7, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 2, 1969, a confidential source advised he had learned that a meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Executive Staff was scheduled to be held during the latter part of March 1969. In connection with this meeting, Bernard Lafayette, Program Director, SCLC, had specifically requested Jack O'Dell to attend this meeting.

Source has previously advised that Jack O'Dell who normally resides and works in New York City, serves as a Special Aide to the President, SCLC.

In response to Lafayette's request, O'Dell traveled to Atlanta in order to attend the Executive Staff Meeting. This meeting, however, was attended by only a few SCLC staff members and lasted only a few minutes. O'Dell indicated to several members of the staff he was rather upset with such a development in view of the fact he had taken the time to travel to Atlanta to participate in the meeting at Lafayette's request.

- -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

100-442529-2775

GROUP 1
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downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

April 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/14/69

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter to the Bureau dated 1/20/69.

There has been no pertinent information developed since relet.

San Diego will continue to follow the activities of the Communist Party and the other subversive groups in the San Diego Division and will submit quarterly report or letter as indicated concerning this matter.

2 - Bureau (REGISTERED)
2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (REGISTERED) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (REGISTERED) (Info)
2 - San Diego

EIM:cjf
(8)

REC-64 100-442529-2776

APR 16 1969

51 APR 22 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

4/7/69

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-99)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12510)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
IS - C

[redacted] b7D

[redacted] b7D

The Bureau is requested to authorize [redacted] b7D b7E

This payment is not expected to jeopardize informant's security [redacted]

The Bureau is requested to authorize [redacted] b7D b7E

5 - Bureau (100-3-99)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-332246)
(1 - 100-CIRM)
2 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
3 - Baltimore (100-12510)

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

RCH:jtt
(10)

NOT RECORDED
178 APR 11 1969

APPROVED
Date APR 9 1969

CONFIRM 1969

BA 100-12510

Baltimore does not consider [redacted] b7D b7E

In the event of Bureau approval and the attendance of above informants, the informants will be promptly debriefed upon their return and an LHM will be submitted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/15/69

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NY

ReBulet to AL, 8/28/64;
EP letter to the Bureau, 1/24/69.

Contact has been maintained with informants and sources in the racial and security fields, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

DJR:sf
(4)

REC-1 [redacted] 2777

APR 17 1969

[redacted]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2018

[redacted]

b6
b7C

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/15/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Re Butte airtel to Bureau, 4/11/69, enclosing a LHM same date.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York and Newark one copy of a LHM.

The source is [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of ~~Confidential~~ Informants of continuing value and compromise the further effectiveness thereof.

AGENCY: [redacted] CRD EDT
DATE: 4-24-69
HOW: RLS
BY: [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)(Reg.)(AM)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1)(Reg.)(AM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1)(Reg.)(AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted] b3 b7D b7E

THZ/imw
(7)

REC-64

2778

10 APR 17 1969

RACNT. SEC.

10 APR 21 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

010-108-02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
April 15, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the memorandum dated April 11, 1969, at Butte, Montana, concerning the "Plainfield Joint Defense Committee."

A ~~confidential~~ source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 15, 1969, made available the following letter dated April 9, 1969, which was received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

[illegible] 3, 1969

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TO: All District Organizers

Due to an error, this part of the Plainfield Joint Defense leaflet was left off the back of some of those sent. Please take note.

1. The demands listed on the reverse side of this sheet must be expressed in tens of thousands of letters, telegrams, postcards, etc. to the respective authorities.

2. To do this effectively and to enlist wide support for the freedom of the Plainfield Frameup Victims send for the defense committee's materials which expose the facts in the case.

3. Inform any civil rights committee or any other interested committee or organization about the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee. Have them send for information and materials on the frameup.

4. Where no other opportunity exists, form a support group in your area. Have the initiating people send for the necessary information and material. Or, where no other possibility exists, get an individual to volunteer to act as a connection with the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee.

5. Send money in checks or money orders to the "PLAINFIELD JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE."

Address for information to:

THE PLAINFIELD JOINT DEFENSE COMMITTEE N.J.
FOR BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS, GAIL MADDEN and
GEORGE MERRITT, Jr.,
Paul Polskin
82 Myrtle Ave.
No. Plainfield, New Jersey

or phone: (201) 755-7218

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/15/69

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and Kansas City letter to Bureau, 1/14/69

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Kansas City
GAA:aa
(5)

EX-110

REC-6 100-[redacted]-2779

3 APR 17 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

56 APR 22 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-14-2018

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	NEW YORK	4/16/69	3/7/69 - 4/11/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

CIRM

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY fpd b6 b7C

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Los Angeles report of SA [redacted] dated 1/22/69. b6 b7C

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The copies of this report are being furnished New York as Office of Origin, and San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their indicated interest in CIRM.

Copies of this report are being furnished to Military Agencies in the Los Angeles area in view of their interest in CIRM.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received of ~~confidential~~ informants utilized herein tends to identify these sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE: 6

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100- 414529-2780

See Cover Page B.

9- Bureau

22 APR 21 1969

REC 43

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: AGT, CIA, OSI, SEC. SERVICE 130 CIV PILOTAGE
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE: 4/23/69
How Fwd.	HOW: RLS
By	BY:

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.
INT. SEC.

55 APR 25 1969

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

LA 100-66078

* Copies

(9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Region II, 115th MIG, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info.) (RM)
1 - San Diego (100-13295) (Info.) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info.) (RM)
3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report pertinent attempts by the Communist Party to influence Racial Matters.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE	LOCATION
LA T-1 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of BEN DOBBS Characterization of CHARLENE MITCHELL
LA T-3 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-4 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]
LA T-5 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of BILL TAYLOR
LA T-6 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

LA 100-66078

LA T-7 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-8 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-9 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-10 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-11 [redacted]

LA T-12 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-13 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-14 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-15 ✓ [redacted]

LA T-16 ✓ [redacted]

Characterization of ROSE CHERNIN KUSNITZ

b3
b7D
b7E

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[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:
1 - Region II, 115th MIG, Pasadena (RM)
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Report of: [redacted]
Date: 4/16/69

Office: Los Angeles, California b6 b7C

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Activities of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth. There has been no recent information concerning tactics of the SCDCP in racial matters. Information regarding Communist Party (CP) influence in other organizations set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All street addresses set out in this report are in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

CP	Communist Party
SCDCP	Southern California District Communist Party

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from (U) automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

CP, USA

LA T-1 (12/10/68 - 1/28/69)

At a meeting of the Che Lumumba Club, of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS) SCDCP, held on November 25, 1968, at 2128 Third Avenue, it was agreed that two persons from the club should become involved or acquainted with the Black Panther Party (BPP) (see appendix) and be responsible for bringing to the club a discussion of the program and demands it advocates, so that the club can make a decision as to whether it can or should relate to it.

On December 5, 1968, at a meeting of the Che Lumumba Club, MSS, SCDCP, held at 2128 Third Avenue, it was the opinion of the club that new Black people who come into the CP should not be pulled away from the Black Community. In this same context, it was agreed that KENDRA ALEXANDER (SI) a member of the SCDCP, should contact the Black Students Union, a militant Black Students organization that has disrupted activities at a number of college campuses, and become actively involved in its activities and inform the club of same.

LA T-2 (1/22/69)

At a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on January 13, 1969, at 4431 Angeles Vista Boulevard, (SI) BEN DOBBS reported that a CP District Wide Conference will be held in support of community control of schools and a Black study program on the history of the Black people's contribution to the United States. DOBBS stated that the CP supports the demand that a Black study program be a part of the school's cirriculum in America.

LA T-2 (4/2/69)

As of April 1969, BEN DOBBS was the Executive Secretary of the SCDCP.

LA T-3 (1/28/69)

At a meeting of the Executive Board members of the SCDCP, held on January 23, 1969, at 3443 Tenth Avenue, one of the members stated that on every Monday night he is conducting a class among the Junta, a Mexican group of street gangs, on Marxism. This person asked for help in bringing these youths into the CP, as they will not come directly into a CP Club. At this time, another CP member agreed to help on Monday nights to develop further Marxism among the Mexican youths who are from the gangs which is called the Junta.

LA T-2 (2/20/69)
LA T-4 (2/19/69)
LA T-5 (2/13/69)

On February 9, 1969, a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held at 1220 East 64th Street. At this meeting demands were made that there be regular meetings of the Black Commission, CP, in order to close the gap among Black CP members, as there is no cohesion and unity among the Black People in the CP.

It was also pointed out that the CP position on Black liberation has been wrong for the last ten years and that the question of the CP policy and what it does for Negro liberation must be changed. It was felt that the entire CP must be involved in Black liberation and not just Black Commissions.

At this meeting, BILL (SI) TAYLOR stated that the goal of the party is to recruit more Negro people, especially the youth.

LA T-5 (4/3/69)

As of April 1969, BILL TAYLOR was the Negro Affairs Director, SCDCP, and a member of the National Commission, CP, USA.

LA T-1 (3/12/69)
LA T-2 (2/28/69)
LA T-6 (2/20/69)

On February 11, 1969, a meeting of the Mexican and Negro Commissions, SCDCP, was held at 4245 Woolwine Street.

At this meeting it was urged that these commissions form a coalition around their problems and work together on the question of political goals and on issues of the Black and Brown Community. It was also suggested that the two commissions should meet together periodically on a regular basis to work on joint projects in the two commissions, which was one thing that had been contemplated for a long time by the party.

The view was also expressed at this meeting that the CP seems to lag behind other movements, rather than lead them as it did in earlier days when it was a vanguard of the working class. It was agreed that the party would have to resume its vanguard role if it hopes to win the respect and support of the Black and Brown people. The Mexican people present claimed that the party did not give the Mexican question the amount of exposure it should have and that this is one of the struggles where the Negro Commission should be of help. It was then decided that a sub-committee of the two commissions should be set up to meet and work out ideas to present to each commission so that progress could be made on the two commssions working together in the near future. CHARLENE MITCHELL stated she would propose to the National CP Office that a National Commission be set up of all oppressed groups.

LA T-2 (4/2/69)

As of April 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

LA T-1 (3/12/69)

On February 12, 1969, a meeting of the Che Lumumba Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 1048 Oxford Street. The main purpose of this meeting was to decide whether or not the club should dissolve. One of the reasons that the club had been established was to enable the Black party members to be in a position to better relate to the Black Community, and more easily become involved in struggles confronting the Black Community; however, the club had failed to play the role for which it was set up and a few of the members became discouraged

and thought it would be just as well to give it up. It was finally agreed that even as the club was not functioning as envisioned, there was potential and efforts should be made to see that it played an effective role in the community. The point was made that the club could serve as an organ of the party to stimulate and move the entire organization to become actively involved in the Black Liberation Movement.

LA T-8 (2/24/69)

At a district wide CP meeting on February 12, 1969, held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, during a discussion of Black liberation, BILL TAYLOR called on the party for a program and policy of positive action to curb police harassment of the Black Community. At the end of the meeting a committee was formed to work on and prepare all documents and resolutions for presentation to the convention.

LA T-3 (2/25/69)
LA T-8 (2/26/69)
LA T-9 (2/19/69)

On February 18, 1969, a general meeting of members of the SCDCP was held at 3875 City Terrace Drive. The purpose of this meeting was to have a preconvention discussion to prepare documents and resolutions on the question of the party's work involving the Mexican-American people, locally and throughout the Southwest.

At this meeting, BEN DOBBS stated that a national type organization of the CP is needed to deal with the Mexican question . He also believed that the question of nationalism among the Mexicans should be treated by the party as a uniting of the people of a nationalistic group. DOBBS also called for Brown caucuses in the trade unions.

Other opinions expressed at this meeting were that more Mexicans should be recruited into the CP. The general feeling of those in attendance was that the Mexicans have almost been forgotten due to the Negro emphasis.

LA T-10 (3/3/69)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, on February 27, 1969, held at 2128 Third Avenue, ROSE CHERNIN said that the party must have a new and better approach regarding the BPP and Black Students Union if it were to be in the vanguard. She stated that the leadership of the Black Students Union considered themselves a Marxist - Leninist group and that they had asked her not only to take care of their defense but also to teach them classes in Marxism.

LA T-7 (4/3/69)

As of April 1969, ROSE CHERNIN KUSNITZ (SI) was the Organizational Secretary, MSS, SCDCP, and Executive Director of the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (see appendix).

LA T-2 (3/5/69)
LA T-11 (3/3/69)

On March 1, 1969, at a district committee meeting of the SCDCP held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, it was stated that the Black working class is being neglected and that the CP is weak in the ghettos and are not related to ghetto problems. It was also stated that the party should pay more attention to the Black Panther Party and the Black Students Union.

LA T-12 (1/24/69)

Contained in a resolution distributed to all National Committee members and organizers by the New York District Youth Conference, CP, was the statement that the strategic goal of the youth organization is to build an anti-capitalism, anti-imperialistic movement led by the CP. Its emphasis should be on the organizing of the unorganized, the most oppressed workers, Black, Mexican - American, Puerto Rican, and poor White. It felt that its community work should have a view towards influencing Black organizations.

This document further pointed out that the development of the struggles for Black liberation have shown the need for a Marxist - Leninist organization. The reason being that only this type organization can develop the analysis which can give the political leadership necessary to make strategic ties between Black and White and between imperialism and racism.

II COMMUNIST TACTICS

There is no material to report on this category during this period.

III COMMUNIST PENITRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-10 (12/30/68)

(S) On December 29, 1968, informant learned that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER, an identified member of the SCDCP, stated that he had been assigned by the party to work with the Black Students Union and that he was putting out literature at Southwestern Junior College. He also claimed that he was working with other Black Students Union groups and was one of the few bridges the party had to the youth.

LA T-5 (1/23/69)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, held at 1235 West 68th Street, it was stated that members of the CP are helping the Black Students Union at Southwestern Junior College.

LA T-13 (1/18/69)

On January 7, 1969, at a small meeting of members of the BPP, it was stated that the BPP is not a communist organization. However, to accomplish its goals, the BPP may eventually have to become closely affiliated with the CP. Source advised that this could be the reason that members of the Los Angeles BPP who are suspected of being communists are allowed to remain in the organization. In view of this,

STANLEY "DEACON" ALEXANDER, a member of the SCDCP, may be formally accepted back into the Los Angeles BPP at a large general meeting. ALEXANDER, although an admitted communist, is thought to be to capable an organizer by the BPP to allow him to be expelled.

LA T-14 (1/27/69)

At a meeting of the Workers and Peasants Club, SCDCP, held on January 19, 1969, at 1734 Armacost Avenue, it was related that STANLEY "DEACON" ALEXANDER had been reinstated in the BPP. (ST)

LA T-15 (2/20/69)

At a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, MSS, SCDCP, held on February 17, 1969, at 1108 Menlo Avenue, it was learned that the main discussion centered around the BPP and how the CP could recruit them.

LA T-16 (2/28/69)

On February 24, 1969, a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held at 3048 Victoria Avenue. At this meeting ROSE CHERNIN stated that members of the BPP were now studying the revolutionary political philosophy of MARX and LENIN. She stated that although they were willing to accept party directives as valid to help their cause, they still would not join the party itself, as they felt that the CP was still dominated primarily by White persons with too few Black persons in it. The party, however, now considers the BPP a strong ally.

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther" which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it".

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

1

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS, formerly known as Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (LACDBR)

A source advised in May, 1968, that the LACDBR has expanded its former scope of interest relating to the foreign born, and has become a militant general defense organization allegedly seeking to safeguard the rights of all individuals, including the Foreign Born, as well as those seeking to avoid military service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

The LACDBR is a non-membership organization which is represented by an Administrative Board of about 125 individuals from loosely organized area committees interested in the work of the LACDBR. These board members are invited by ROSE CHERNIN, Executive Director of the LACDBR, who is the guiding, dominant, and motivating force behind the LACDBR. Its headquarters are maintained at 326 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California.

Another source advised in May, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN is currently Organizational Secretary of the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP).

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
April 16, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference RE report of SA [redacted] b6 b7C dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/69

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 2/4/69 and Manual of Instructions, Volume 3, Section 87-C.

Since submission of referenced letter, the Dallas Division has developed no information regarding any recent Communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. No positive information has been received by the Dallas Office from any informants or sources for the preceeding quarter.

In view of the above, the investigative report covering the preceeding quarter is not being submitted.

REC 18 100-442529-2816

EX-103

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Dallas
JWA/pah
(6)

20 MAY 9 1969

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5010-108-02

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FD-263 (Rev. 9-17-65)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MILWAUKEE	NEW YORK	4/30/69	4/21-28/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA RUSSELL D. JONES — TYPED BY: kdb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, at Milwaukee, 1/30/69.

-P*-

LEADS:

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 8/1/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the national defense.

All persons referred to in this report are on the Security

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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100-442529-2817

REC-113

1 MAY 5 1969

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Notations

RACIAL INV. SECT.

MI 100-14439

Index.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
MI T-1 is [redacted]	MI 100-42-4301
MI T-2 is [redacted] (Requested)	[redacted]
MI T-3 is [redacted]	Instant Report

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Copy to:
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Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES
Date: April 30, 1969
Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JOHN GILMAN, member of the State Executive Committee, Communist Party of Wisconsin, was to set up draft centers in the core area, but to date, no information received indicating the centers have been set up or that GILMAN has given any further consideration to this matter. Two Communist Party of Wisconsin members talked with the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party regarding Marxist-Leninist Theory, and a white and black party. Press release by State Committee, Communist Party of Wisconsin, regarding demands of black students at University of Wisconsin, Madison, set out.

~~-P*-~~

DETAILS: At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

In August, 1968, JOHN GILMAN, member of the State Executive Committee, Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW),

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was to set up draft centers in the core area in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. To date, no information has been received indicating these centers have been organized or set up in the core area or that GILMAN has given any further consideration to this matter.
(Sources: MI T-1, April 24, 1969;
MI T-2, April 23, 1969)

MICHAEL EISENSCHER, Executive Secretary, CP of Wisconsin, and JAMES SIESENNOP, CP member, talked with WALTER LEE CHESSER, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Black Panther Party (BPP). After their talk, EISENSCHER said he found that the BPP actually talked Marxist-Leninist Theory, but in talking of a Marxist-Leninist Theory, they talked of a white and black party. EISENSCHER said he feels that issue can be straightened out eventually since there can only be one party.

The BPP planned to distribute fundraising leaflets in Milwaukee to solicit funds and support. CHESSER asked MICHAEL EISENSCHER to handle the support of the whites for the BPP and also to arrange for backers on the campuses in behalf of BPP, along with his fundraising schemes.
(Source: MI T-2, March 7, 1969)

A press release dated March 4, 1969, was received from the CPW, which reads as follows:

"Re: Black Student Demands at the University of Wisconsin - Madison"

"The State Committee of the Wisconsin Communist Party released the following statement regarding the demands of black students at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, the student strike which ensued in support of these demands, the reaction of the University Administration and City and State Governments in the use of armed repression, and in response to allegations of a conspiracy presently being used as a front for initiating a legislative witch-hunt:

"In the recent controversy at the Madison campus of U.W., the University Administration, State and local Government officials, and reactionaries throughout Wisconsin have consistently and with calculation attempted to divert public attention so as to avoid dealing with just and proper

demands of black students at U.W. and elsewhere in the state for an end to racist education. The demands of the black students are justified and should receive the support of every citizen concerned with the future of education in our state. These are the demands of a people who have been systematically excluded from the benefits of higher education and opportunities for a better life due to the continued racist policies practiced at all levels of society, including the University Administration, the Board of Regents, and Government officials. The demands are a response to the needs of black people as defined by them, needs and desires which can be defined only by them. Implementation of these demands would serve to strengthen the whole educational system, for black and white, by making that system responsive to the needs of all students, by beginning to eliminate the vestiges of centuries of racist oppression and distorted racist education. White students, faculty, and white working people generally in our state must see that what the black students demand in effect, they demand for all citizens--education which serves the needs of all students to prepare them as sensitive, thinking, responsible, and capable citizens, ready to contribute to the progressive development of our society.

"The response of the University Administration to these demands has been unmoving refusal to even calmly discuss them. This uncompromising response to peaceful demonstration by the students has created a crisis at the University. The Administration has said, in effect, that they consider demands placed by black people unworthy of discussion, They turned instead to the use of the National Guard and police which provoked desparation and frustration on the part of students generally. The burden of responsibility for violence lies with the Administration. The fact that police and troops were called only further betrays the underlying racist character of the educational system, for such action is unprecedented and University officials chose to use this force against black students foremost. The breadth of student reaction was shown in the march by over ten thousand students and their supporters which took place under the guns and blades of the National Guard.

"It should be noted that with the funds wasted in the use of the Guard, many of the demands of the black students could have been met.

"The violent response of the University officials and political leaders is a concerted effort on their part to smash the development of an effective black student leadership on the campus. In taking this action they chose to ignore the views of the Student Government, numerous other student organizations, and principle itself. The legitimacy and integrity of the University as an academic institution is called into question.

"The reaction of the Legislature to these events has been to reinforce the repressive measures of the University. Establishing an 'investigating' committee is but a thin disguise on the part of racist and reactionary forces in state government to accomplish their design for a full fledged witch-hunt in Wisconsin. These are the same forces who support anti-labor legislation, who would curtail civil liberties, who stand as the roadblock to peoples' progress. They would extend and surpass the now discredited deeds of Sen. Jos. McCarthy. They would purge from our universities every student and faculty member who dissents from prevailing policy. They would eliminate the most sensitive, intelligent, and idealistic youth of our state from higher education. Combined with a gutless and compromising University Administration, they have turned our educational system into a servant of big business, a slave to the military-industrial complex.

"Let no one be deceived. This witch-hunt will not stop with students. It will be used to coerce faculty who choose to depart from prescribed conservative precepts, it will close the door to minority youth, it will place additional roadblocks in the path of working class families in their efforts to provide higher education to their sons and daughters. This campaign must be brought to a halt by every citizen who loves democracy, who cherishes civil liberties.

"There can be no compromise with racism and reaction, regardless of expedient considerations. They are an infectious

cancer which must be rooted from our society. The State Committee of the Wisconsin Communist Party calls upon all progressives, labor, fighters for civil liberties, those concerned with the future of education, to give a resounding rebuff to this reactionary campaigh, lest this become a model for similar purges across the nation."
(Source: MI T-1, March 15, 1969)

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the WWP is attached in the appendix hereto.

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

PAM KIRKLAND, member of the WWP, who was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Youth Council, but held no position of leadership in this Council, has moved to New York City and is no longer associated with the NAACP Youth Council.
(Source: MI T-3, April 25, 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

April 30, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, at Milwaukee, dated and captioned as above

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	4/30/69	1/30/69 - 4/30/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: ccs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Jackson reports of SA [redacted] dated 1/20/69, 10/28/68, and 7/26/68.

- P* -

LEAD:

JACKSON

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: None						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
	1						

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1 - Jackson (100-57)

[illegible] 4/[illegible]-2818 REC-113

MAY 5 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: AGSI, [illegible], OSI, SEC. SERV. [illegible], [illegible], RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD.: 5/8/69
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.: RLS
By	BY: [illegible]

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.
INT. SEC.

53 MAY 12 1969

(cc rept 806 HO)

JN 100-57

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
JN T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this regard.

Information contained in this report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identities of JN T-1 and JN T-2, sources of continuing value, whose identities if disclosed would undermine their future effectiveness.

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: JACKSON
Date: 4/30/69

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: JN 100-57 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy or tactics. HERBERT APTHEKER, Director, American Institute for Marxist Studies, spoke at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, on 2/5/69.

-P*-

DETAILS:

This report covers the period February 1 through April 30, 1969.

A characterization of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) appears in the appendix section of this report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

HERBERT APTHEKER, who is director of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), was scheduled to speak at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi, on February 5, 1969.

(JN T-1; January 30, 1969)

Tougaloo College is a private, predominately Negro college of 710 students located in a rural area about five miles north of Jackson, Mississippi. It has a bi-racial staff and has been a staging area for civil rights and militant Negro activities in Mississippi since the early 1960s.

APTHEKER, on the afternoon of February 5, 1969, arrived by air from New York at Jackson Municipal Airport, where he was met by JAMES A. BROWN, white male, instructor in the Social Science Department at Tougaloo College.

At 6:40 p.m. on February 5, 1969, APTHEKER went to the Tougaloo College Chapel to deliver his speech.

APTHEKER was introduced to the audience of about 275 persons by Doctor ERNEST BORINSKI, chairman of the Tougaloo College Social Science Department. The audience was about seventy percent Negro and all ages were represented, however, most of those present were college-age students and faculty members. Numerous newsmen and photographers were present.

APTHEKER spoke on the topic "The Life and Works of W. E. B. DuBois" and his speech was cordially received by the audience. In his speech, he deseribed DU BOIS as a great Negro scholar, socialist, and world traveler. He noted that DU BOIS traveled to Alabama and Mississippi in 1904 by horse and buggy and was appalled at the whites' ugliness toward Negroes. He noted that DU BOIS, in his later years, became an avid socialist and left the United States, renouncing his citizenship.

Following his speech, which lasted about one hour, APTHEKER held a question and answer session. A newsman from the Jackson Daily News, a local daily Jackson, Mississippi, newspaper, asked APTHEKER if he was a Communist. APTHEKER admitted that he was. This newsman continued to inquire regarding APTHEKER's Communist Party background and the true reasons for APTHEKER's travel to Mississippi. Due to this questioning, APTHEKER cut short his question and answer period as he said newsmen were trying to interview him, and he wanted the question and answer session to be for the general audience. This same newsman then asked APTHEKER who financed his trip to Tougaloo College. Doctor BORINSKI quickly stood up and terminated the proceedings.

Following APTHEKER's speech, a reception was held for APTHEKER with the faculty and student leaders at Warren Hall on campus. This reception ended at about 9:35 p.m. No incidents were observed during APTHEKER's appearance on the evening of February 5, 1969.

(JN T-2; February 5, 1969)

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently functioning within the State of Mississippi.

(JN T-2; April 30, 1969)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1969
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] at Jackson dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Date: April 30, 1969

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/cl
ON 10-4-84
Gallow/SCLC Levison
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

10-1-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4SRM/ED
REASON-FCIM II, 1.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-30-89
54688, 80514, 73518

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and eight copies, and for New York four copies, of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] info from whom must be classified confidential. b7D

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 5 1969

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
4 - New York
(1 - Jack O'Dell)
(1 - 100-111180) (S. Levison)
5 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718)
(2 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
AGS:sat
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, CIA, OSI; SEC. SER. [illegible], ISA, CSD, RAO FBI
DATE FORW.: 5/2/69
HOW FORW.: RCS
BY: C. Gallagher

18 MAY 2 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

ENCLOSURE

2 cc's AT + 2 cc's CHI 80692

~~SECRET~~ (U)

53 MAY 12 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

10-4-84
Classified by 8972 TDK
Declassify on: OADR
Cantow/SCLC
Levison
83-1719

A confidential source has previously advised that [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

Cantow/SCLC/Levison 83-1719
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: JAN 8 1986 1628 REPLICA
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS (6/1/92)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4 3KRM/CB
REASON-FCIM II, 1.2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-30-89
54680180541 73518

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
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~~SECRET~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE 1c-4/4-529-

ENCLOSURE 157 - (U) ~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

JACK O'DELL

SECRET (U)

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Freedomways" lists J.H. O'Dell(Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

SECRET (U)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL (U) SECRET (U) SECRET

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. (4)

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON. (4)

The second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE	Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON	Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL	Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE	Art Editor

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, June 25, 1967, Page 10, contained an article on a memorial to MIKE GOLD held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways".

"The Worker", May 21, 1967, Page 3, contained an article on the death of MIKE GOLD on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died".

A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited BUNNY DEVINE, a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'D)

more than one year. BUNNY DEVINE said she had talked with JAMES JACKSON about the possibility of organizing a new club in their area with members of their intellectual and cultural level and that he was in favor of it. She said she believed her husband, JOHN DEVINE, and ESTHER JACKSON would join such a club.

A fourth source advised on April 16, 1968, that JAMES JACKSON, husband of ESTHER JACKSON, is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department, CP, USA.

The fourth source advised on May 1, 1967, that, as of April, 1967, O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as being a member of its National Committee. (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

April 30, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
~~IS - C~~
(OO:NY)

Re WFO report of SA [redacted] 2/3/69. b6 b7C

WFO is not submitting a report in this case at this time as no information falling in the category of subject matter occurred since re report.

WFO will continue to remain alert for significant information which if received will be handled accordingly.

1CC8669TD

(2) - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1-100-421) (CP, USA),WFO

JEK:dab
(4)

EX-102

100-442529-2819

REC-3 18 MAY 5 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

51 MAY 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/2/69

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) ~~P*~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 1/31/69.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/69 through 4/30/69, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

PAT BLAU BLAWIS of Santa Fe, New Mexico, is a member of the Communist Party National Committee and frequently attends their functions. She is currently attending the 19th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, as a delegate from New Mexico. During the past few years she has indicated on several occasions that she planned to create a CP, USA organization to function in New Mexico, but according to informants she had not achieved her goal as of April, 1969.

REC-33 100-442529-2820

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(4)

EX-103

12 MAY 5 1969

RACIAL MATT. SECT.

5 MAY 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

JACK BLAWIS, husband of PAT BLAWIS, is employed by the State of New Mexico, and informants report that PAT BLAWIS does not want or desire publicity in connection with her and his CP, USA affiliations and this might be a reason for her failure to organize the CP, USA in the state of New Mexico.

[redacted] individually advised during March, 1969, that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the state of New Mexico and because of this the CP, USA has not found racial matters in this state to be a good issue for exploitation. b7D

All information available to Albuquerque has been reviewed and there was no indication noted of any Communist influence in racial matters during the period covered by this letter. All sources of the Albuquerque Office have been contacted during the period covered by this letter and these sources have furnished no information reflecting the existence of any racial problems in the state of New Mexico. It is the opinions of these sources that the action taken in connection with racial matters in the state of New Mexico is on a legitimate basis.

All sources of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any and all information coming to their attention concerning possible Communist influence in racial matters to this office.

The investigation by Albuquerque concerning captioned matter for the past three months has been completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted. In view of this negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12 c, Manual of Instructions.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/1/69

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 2/3/69.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/mm
(4)

EX-102

REC-33 100-442529-2821

10 MAY 5 1969

INT. SEC.

MAY 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/69

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 1/30/69.

No information has been received by this office relative to Communist Influence in Racial Matters, during the past quarter and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New Orleans

SMC:MHL
(4)

EX-114

REC- 38 100-442529-2822

10 MAY 16 1969

MAY 14 1969

RAC, INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK	5/2/69	2/1/69 - 4/30/69

TITLE OF CASE

O COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. | TYPED BY: jw

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 2/3/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ as unauthorized disclosure of information from T-1, T-2 and T-4 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2823

REC-106

10 MAY 7 1969

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - CO, 111th MIG, Fayetteville, N. C. (RM)
1 - OSI, Langley AFB, Va. (RM)
1 - NISO, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (100-10028)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				Notations
Request Recd.	DATE [illegible]		5/13/69	
Date Fwd.	HOW FOR[illegible]		RLS	
How Fwd.	BY: W		099 (C	
By				

RBC. INT. SEC.

55 MAY 15 1969

ICC Dpt 80690

CE 100-10558

INFORMANTS:

To further protect the identity of [redacted] CE T-1 and CE T-2 are being used to report his information. b3 b7D b7E

Identity	Location
CE T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CE T-2 is [redacted]	
CE T-3 is [redacted]	(New York 100-142108)
CE T-4 is [redacted]	Characterization of MANUEL POUSADA

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE:

AT CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

Will follow and report CIRM activities in this division for the next quarter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - CO, 111th MIG, Fayetteville, North Carolina
1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina
1 - OSI, Langley AFB, Virginia

Report of: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: May 2, 1969

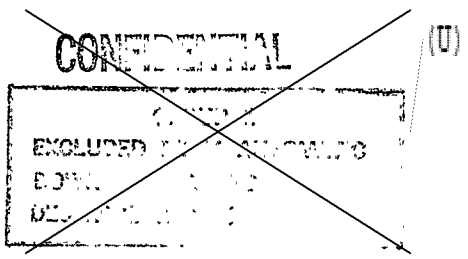
Field Office File #: 100-10028 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Synopsis: In February, 1969, members of Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Student Liberation Front (SLF) and Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) actively supported Afro-American Society, a Negro student organization, in its take-over of the Administration Building, Duke University, Durham, N. C., 2/13/69, and participated in riot on campus which followed take-over. SSOC and some members of YSA also actively support Black Student Movement (BSM), a Negro student group, during its demonstrations at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., during February and March, 1969.

- P* -



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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Activities at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, February, 1969

M. A. PLEDGER, Security Officer, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, advised on February 13, 1969, that approximately 30 Negro students took over and occupied the first floor of the Allen Building on the Duke campus on the morning of February 13, 1969. They barricaded the doors and windows and were armed with chains, pipes, and clubs. They threatened to burn the building if a move was made to oust them and if their demands were not met. They were identified as members of the Afro-American Society, a black student group at Duke University. Their demands included black dormitories, black advisors, an increase in the black population at Duke, abolition of grades for blacks, reinstatement of blacks who have previously flunked out, et cetera.

As police moved in to remove them in the late afternoon, they voluntarily marched out, mingling with a large assembled crowd. The crowd became abusive and unruly and taunted the police. The police then used tear gas to break up the crowd.

CE T-1 advised on February 14, 1969, that among the key agitators and instigators of this turmoil on the Duke University campus on Thursday, February 13, 1969, were GEORGE VLASITS, MICHAEL SMEDBERG and PETER BRANDON, leaders of the SSOC, a characterization of which is contained in the appendix to this report. Not only were they observed to do their utmost to incite violent conflict between students and the police, but they frequently

N.C
N.Y.

participated in violent destructive action themselves. PETER BRANDON repeatedly urged white Duke students to surround the Allen Building to prevent police from reaching black students. GEORGE VLASITS was observed to smear vaseline on his face before the conflict began and was also observed to squeeze lemon juice into his eyes to counteract the effect of tear gas. MIKE SMEDBERG, a close associate of VLASITS, was also observed to prepare himself with vaseline and lemon juice in the same fashion as VLASITS. In the conflict, SMEDBERG was observed to hurl objects at the police and to call the police names such as "pigs."

GEORGE MARTIN VLASITS was convicted in United States District Court on September 24, 1968, for violation of Title 50, Appendix, United States Code, Annotated, Section 462, in that he refused to submit to induction into the Armed Forces. He was sentenced to a term of five years in prison and his case is presently on appeal.

According to information furnished by CE T-2 in the fall of 1968, MICHAEL HENDERSON SMEDBERG, a staff member of SSOC and leader of the SSOC group in Durham, North Carolina, came to North Carolina from Berkeley, California, approximately two years ago as the North Carolina leader of "The Resistence" an anti-draft and anti-Vietnam movement.

CE T-3 advised on May 12, 1960, that he had heard that PETER BRANDON was being tutored by MANUEL POUSADA.

On June 1, 1960, CE T-4 advised that MANUEL POUSADA was a member of the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) and section organizer for the Communist Party in Westchester County, New York, at that time.

During February, 1969, CE T-1 and CE T-2 advised that the SSOC, led by GEORGE VLASITS and MICHAEL SMEDBERG, as well as members of the SLF and YSA, supported the actions and demands of black students at Duke University during their take-over of the administration building at Duke University on February 13, 1969.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix of this report.

On February 10, 1969, T-1 advised that SLF, a new left organization at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, was organized on December 7, 1968, with most of its more active members being people who were formerly active members in the SSOC chapter at Duke University. The SLF was born under the direction and guidance of SSOC.

Activities at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Spring of 1969

On February 7, 1969, ARTHUR BEAUMONT, Security Officer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina (UNC) advised that at noon on that date, approximately 200 white students and faculty members, along with approximately 25 Negro students, attended a meeting on the UNC campus to support demands of the Black Student Movement (BSM) previously made on the administration of the school. These demands included intensified recruitment of black students, greater financial assistance to black students, et cetera.

N. C.

The first speaker was PRESTON DOBBINS, President of BSM, who welcomed support of the other groups but stated that BSM would not change its demands to conform with the

desires of any supporting group. The last speaker was GEORGE VLASITS, SSOC organizer, who indicated that some white radicals would support the black man only if the black man gave up his identity, but that in fact the Negro should be able to have his own identity and still obtain the support of the white radicals.

On March 4, 1969, VICTOR JOHNSON, Assistant Security Officer, UNC, advised that approximately 140 UNC cafeteria workers had been out on strike since February 24, 1969, which initiated the closing of some cafeterias at UNC. One cafeteria, Lenoir Hall, which was still operating, was being picketed by SSOC and to a lesser degree by BSM. According to JOHNSON, during the past two days white radical students of SSOC had been stalling the lines of this cafeteria. At the evening meal on March 4, 1969, SSOC members totally blocked the serving line so no one could be served. A few minutes later members of BSM appeared and assisted in the blocking of the cafeteria line and an altercation ensued. Some white students desiring to eat began shoving, and blows were exchanged between them and the SSOC members. One SSOC member was struck in the face, and another SSOC member received a six-inch head wound when struck by a sugar bowl. After some shouting and upsetting of tables, SSOC and BSM members left the cafeteria.

According to Chief of Police WILLIAM BLAKE, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, these disruptive tactics by members of BSM and SSOC in the UNC cafeteria continued intermittently for several days until the strike of the cafeteria workers was settled.

T-2 advised in February, 1969, that members of the Chapel Hill local of YSA actively supported the BSM during its activities at the University of North Carolina.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern Student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the Fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On July 2, 1968, a second source advised that SSOC continues to be headquartered at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and continues to defend and espouse the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Vietnam and emphasis on attacking the Selective Service System. Source two noted that SSOC Chairman Thomas N. Gardner in the Summer of 1967 traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and that SSOC staff members Bruce Smith and Alan Levin traveled to Cuba in the Summer of 1967 and February, 1968, respectively.

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student" indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee, 37212, Telephone Number 615-291-3537, and the mast-head described the organization as "An association of young concerned Southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC constitution.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Charlotte, North Carolina
May 2, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reference Charlotte report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 5/9/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTERS
Atlanta File 157-3669

b6
b7C
b7D

CIRM
RM, IS - C
Atlanta File 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau, 5/8/69, captioned as above, and New York teletype to Bureau, 5/2/69, captioned "COMINFIL SCLC; IS - C".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination, and for each other recipient two copies of LHM.

First source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] second source is NY 3810-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
184 MAY 12 1969

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S*. Information from [redacted] ~~confidential~~ (U)

For the information of the Bureau [redacted]

b7D

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM) ENCLOSURE (1 - 157-3669)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM) (1 - 100-6670) 17 MAY 26 1969
2 - Detroit (Encs. 2) (RM) (1 - [redacted]) (SCLC)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM) (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-6351) (C. KING)
(1 - 157-3895) (H. WILLIAMS)
(1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(16) JUN 11 1969

AGENCY: CRD, ISD, IIU, EAO, CD, AGST, OGC, SS
HOW FORW:
DATE FORW: MAY 12 1969
BY:

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2-2704

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

May 9, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
RACIAL MATTERS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 30, 1969, confidential source one advised that on April 29, 1969, Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., former President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), spoke to striking hospital workers in Charleston, South Carolina. Source advised that Coretta Scott King was accompanied on April 29, 1969, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Charleston, South Carolina, by Stanley Levison.

Confidential source two advised on May 2, 1969, he had learned that Andrew J. Young, Executive Vice President, SCLC, recently discussed with Stanley Levison SCLC's efforts in Charleston, South Carolina, on behalf of the striking hospital workers. Levison recommended that Coretta Scott King return to Charleston approximately ten days following her April 29, 1969 visit. Levison said her reappearance should be solely for the purpose of indicating she continues to support the strikers. Levison also recommended that United States Congressman John Conyers from Detroit, Michigan,

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL

be requested to appear in Charleston in support of the strikers. He told Young he would contact Conyers regarding this.

On May 6, 1969, Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC, held a press conference in Charleston during which he referred to SCLC activity scheduled to take place in Charleston, May 11, 1969. Abernathy said that Coretta Scott King, as well as Congressman Conyers, had been invited to go to Charleston on May 11, 1969.

Confidential source one advised on May 7, 1969

b7D

FD-623 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

May 9, 1969

Title MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO
ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS;
RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum from FBI, Atlanta,
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **DIRECTOR, FBI**

DATE: May 5, 1969

FROM SAC, RICHMOND

SUBJECT: **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)**
IS - C

BUFILE NO.: **100-442529**

RICHMOND FILE NO.: **100-1031D**

ALEXANDRIA FILE NO.: 100-31

Due to the opening of the Alexandria Division, the following action is being taken in the captioned matter:

(a) LOCATION OF FILE

1. ( ) Entire file is transferred to Alexandria herewith.

2. ( ) File transferred to Alexandria, except one copy of the following serials are retained at Richmond.

_____

_____

3. (x) File is retained at Richmond but one copy of the following serials transferred to Alexandria file.

90

_____

(b) OFFICE OF ORIGIN	(c) STATUS RICHMOND	(d) STATUS ALEXANDRIA
( ) Richmond	( ) RUC	( ) PENDING
( ) Alexandria	( ) CLOSED	( ) RUC
(x) **New York**	( ) PENDING	( ) CLOSED
	(x) PENDING*	(x) PENDING*

100-4[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
5 MAY 9 1969

1 - **Bureau** (RM)
1 - **New York** (RM)
1 - Alexandria (RM)
1 - Richmond
MEL:JMP (4)

51 MAY 14 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	5/6/69	1/24/69 - 4/30/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY jsk

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau dated 1/24/69.

- P* -

LEADS:

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "Confidential" since

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

100-442529-2824

15 MAY 9 1969

REC 16

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations
Agency	AGENCY: AGSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:		RACIAL INT. SECT.
Request Recd.	[redacted], RAO Date		
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 5/12/69		
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: ---- RLS		
By	BY: [redacted] City Sec.		

51 MAY 14 1969 51 ICC ny 80690

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

information from PG T-1 and PG T-2 could reasonably result inidentification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
PG T-2 is [redacted] (Characterization of EDWARD BORTZ, BETH EDELMAN, and ARTHUR EDELMAN)	
PG T-3 is [redacted] (Characterization of JAMES FERLO)	

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b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: PITTSBURGH, PA. b6 b7C
Date: 5/6/69

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Pittsburgh W.E.B. DuBois Club issued a statement on racial disturbances in Pittsburgh schools in February, 1969. At CP District Convention, BETH EDELMAN spoke in favor of Communist Party and Black Panther Party joining forces. ARTHUR EDELMAN asked to be relieved of chairmanship of CP Industrial Club to devote more time to Catholic church project to fight racism.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

PG T-1 advised on April 8, 1969, that on April 4, 1969, the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) held the first half of its District Convention in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area. Informant said that at this convention, BETH EDELMAN gave a lengthy general report in which she stated that the CP has to get involved in the Black rebellion to help give it direction. She spoke in favor of the CP and the Black Panther Party (BPP) joining forces or forming an alliance. She said the local CP has to develop black leadership.

On December 24, 1968, PG T-2 advised that BETH EDELMAN and her husband, ARTHUR EDELMAN, were the leading members of the CPWP and that BETH EDELMAN was serving as a CPWP organizer.

PG T-2 advised on December 24, 1968, that ARTHUR EDELMAN is a member of the CPWP District Committee.

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is contained in the Appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

PG T-1 advised on February 26, 1969, that a meeting of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh was held on February 23, 1969, in the Pittsburgh area. At this meeting racial disturbances in Pittsburgh schools were discussed and EDWARD BORTZ said that the trouble in the schools was caused by "right wingers" stirring up white racists in the neighborhoods.

The informant further advised that at this meeting, EDWARD BORTZ and JAMES FERLO drew up a statement for release concerning this school issue in Pittsburgh. A copy of this "Statment Issued on School Crisis" is set out hereafter:

"W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Box 6454
PGH, PA. 15212

"STATEMENT ISSUED ON SCHOOL CRISIS

"The violent outbreaks at Oliver and Gladstone high schools are an indictment of the Pittsburgh Board of Education's failure to solve the social problems plaguing black and white students. Police repression and witchunt investigations only aggravate the existing crisis, not find solutions to the problems that led to the eruptions. The real issues that led to the current crisis are:

"INSTITUTIONALIZED RACISM

"The School Board has failed to implement a meaningful curriculum in Afro-American history for black and white students. The Board has failed to hire a sufficient number of black teachers and administrators. The Board has failed to raise the over-all quality of education, particularly in the ghetto schools. Quality integrated education is in the interest of all students, black and white.

"ORGANIZED RACISM

"Organized right-wing and racist elements have been actively spreading their venom in the white community. The hate-filled campaign of George Wallace, directed at white working people, exemplifies this effort to subvert their real interests. These groups must be exposed and prevented from inciting violence against black students.

"To meet the critical situation in our school system, we, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, propose these immediate actions: 1. The Pittsburgh School Board should resign. In it s place, a group of community and educational leaders, black and white, should be elected through special citizen's elections. 2. Police investigations should be stopped immediately. Instead, there should be student-teacher-community investigations

"and hearings on their common problems. The new School Board shall have the authority to act on the recommendations from these hearings. 3. All police and detectives must be withdrawn immediately from the schools. They only aggravate the problems and tensions. Student and community leaders shall be responsible for any necessary school security. 4. The birthdays of Martin Luther King and Malcolm X should be declared school holidays for all students."

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America are contained in the Appendix hereto.

On December 24, 1968, PG T-2 advised that EDWARD BORTZ is a member of the District Committee, CPWP.

On December 31, 1968, PG T-3 advised that as of that date, JAMES FERLO was a member of the CPWP.

On March 3, 1969, PG T-2 advised that on February 19, 1969, a CPWP Executive Committee meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area. At this meeting, there was discussion held concerning the racial troubles which have erupted at Pittsburgh schools. BETH EDELMAN said that she belongs to a community group and that she would ask this group to contact other organizations to put out statements concerning this issue. She said the statements would be against the position of the School Board, to ask the School Board to resign, would advocate community control of schools, and would demand that the identity of students causing the trouble in the schools be determined. EDELMAN also said that the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh is going to put out a leaflet on the school situation.

On April 15, 1969, PG T-1 advised that on April 10, 1969, a meeting of the CPWP Industrial Club was held in the Pittsburgh area. At this meeting, ARTHUR EDELMAN asked to be relieved as Chairman of that club so that he could devote more time to Project Understanding, a Catholic church project to fight against racism in which EDELMAN is active. EDELMAN also advised that he wanted to br relieved as Chairman in order to permit one of the black members of the Industrial Club to become Chairman, which would promote black leadership in the Communist Party.

APPENDIX
1

W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUB OF PITTSBURGH

On November 30, 1965, a source advised that on February 23, 1965, the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., was chartered by the National Headquarters, W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), San Francisco, California. The W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh agreed to accept the "conditions of the membership as stated in the National Constitution, and as interpreted by the National Executive Committee. . ."

On March 10, 1969, a second source advised that as of that date officers of the W.E.B. DuBois Club of Pittsburgh, also known as the Pittsburgh Chapter, DCA, and the Pittsburgh DuBois Club (PDC), consisted of Edward Bortz, Chairman, and Leo Jackson, Treasurer.

On December 24, 1968, a third source advised that as of that date Edward Bortz and Leo Jackson were members of the Executive Committee and the District Committee, respectively, of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP).

On March 10, 1969, second source advised that Edward Bortz has the primary responsibility for planning and executing PDC programs and activities. Source advised that Edward Bortz was nominal Chairman of the PDC, but that in actuality Beth Edelman, through Bortz, directed the activities of the PDC.

On December 24, 1968, third source advised that as of that date Beth Edelman was CPWP Organizer and a member of the National CP Committee.

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
May 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **100-15125**

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report of Special Agent** [redacted] **dated and captioned as above at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 06-04-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DETROIT	NEW YORK	5/7/69	2/10/68 - 5/5/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Report made by

SA [redacted]

Typed By

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Detroit report of SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN, dated 2/14/68.

- p* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters on a quarterly basis.

Approved Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

Copies made:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

100-442529-2825 REC-39

ST-100

8 MAY 12 1969

INT. SEC.

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted], RAO

DATE FORW: 5/16/69

HOW FORW: [redacted]

BY: [redacted]

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70 MAY 19 1969

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1966 O—344750

DE 100-32457

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by DE T-1 through DE T-7 could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies. One copy of this report is included for New York since that office is the Office of Origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the CP who reside in the Detroit Office territory are listed on the Security Index of the Detroit Office.

KENNETH JOHN WATSON is also on the Security Index of the Detroit Office, although not listed as a member of the CP, USA.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	This report
DE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-4 is [redacted]	
DE T-5 is [redacted]	
DE T-6 is [redacted]	
DE T-7 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-58)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: 5/7/69

b6
b7C

File Number: 100-32457 Bureau File: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Local MDCP meetings aimed at increased recruitment among members of LRBW and other groups of black militants in Detroit, including BPP. MDCP will attempt to exploit police brutality upon Negroes. No direct influence exerted upon groups to date by MDCP, and no foreign influence noted. Publications reveal no racial overtones. KENNETH JOHN WATSON, Detroit black militant, appeared and spoke at Workers World Conference, New York City, in 4/69. ARTHUR MC PHAUL, State MDCP Chairman, claims close contact and liaison with black nationalist groups. Black caucus of CP formed for black workers at Detroit area automotive plants.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period from February 10, 1968, through May 5, 1969, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
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16—74625-1 GPO

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

DE T-1 advised on April 15, 1969, that a Workers Conference was held at the Diplomat Hotel, 108 West 43rd Street, New York, New York, on April 12 and 13, 1969. The Workers Conference is a function of the CP, USA. Represented at this meeting was KENNETH JOHN WATSON, a black militant of Detroit.

DE T-2 advised on May 5, 1969, that KENNETH JOHN WATSON is a former member of the Detroit group of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM) and a former member of the Fox and Wolf Hunt Club, which gun club was controlled and dominated by RAM members. DE T-2 further advised that WATSON was editor of a black extremist newspaper entitled "The Inner-City Voice" (ICV), which paper was printed in Detroit from July, 1967, to June, 1968. DE T-2 stated that WATSON is presently editor of Wayne State University's (WSU) official school newspaper "The South End".

Characterizations of RAM and the ICV appear in the appendix attached hereto.

DE T-1 advised that WATSON, on April 12, 1969, made a lengthy speech at this conference concerning the history of the Negro in the United States, which indicated that down to the present day, the black man has been dominated by the white man and that the only way in which the black man could get his fair share was through militant action.

WATSON also became angered at the workers of the conference as he and other black militants felt that the

Negroes were to play a secondary role at the conference. They threatened to disrupt the Workers Conference if it did not elevate them to a primary role.

DE T-1 also advised that at the conference a longshore worker named S. MELLO made a speech in which he felt that the CP, USA, should support such organizations as the Black Panther Party (BPP) and Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (DRUM).

> A characterization of the BPP appears in the appendix attached hereto.
>
> DRUM is a labor movement which is part of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers (LRBW), which is a black militant labor union in Detroit, which is attempting to oust the United Auto Workers (UAW) and Teamsters Union as bargaining representative for black workers in Detroit. The LRBW is limited to blacks only and in the past has used threats of violence against both black and white supervisors at the automotive plants. The DRUM organization is at the Dodge Main Assembly Plant, Detroit, Michigan.

MELLO further stated, however, that he did not believe in the black separatist idea of DRUM and felt that it ought to include white workers as well as blacks. This point was disputed by KENNETH JOHN WATSON.

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at District and Lower Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

On March 7, 1968, at a Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) meeting, DE T-3 advised that THOMAS DENNIS stated that the lack of Negro recruitment within the CP is because of chauvinism in the MDCP and that the club must exert all efforts in obtaining Negro members. He also stated that the MDCP is out of communication with the Negro people. This meeting was held at Armenian Hall, Detroit.

On March 16, 1967, DE T-4 advised that DENNIS is the State Chairman of the MDCP.

On June 15, 1968, DE T-5 advised that ARTHUR MC PHAUL intended to run from his district for the State Legislature. DE T-5 advised that MC PHAUL was meeting clandestinely with leaders of the Black Nationalist Movement in Detroit, Michigan, to attempt to acquire support.

On February 26, 1969, DE T-6 advised that MC PHAUL is on the State Board of the MDCP.

On October 27, 1968, DE T-6 advised that on October 27, 1968, a closed and secret meeting of the Ford Club of the MDCP was held. At this meeting, CASS NOWAK gave a speech at which he stated that the LRBW organization at the Ford River Rouge Plant is closely connected with the black caucus of the MDCP. Source advised that the black caucus is a loosely formed affiliate of the MDCP The meeting was held at Armenian Hall.

On February 22, 1969, DE T-6 advised that CASS NOWAK was on the State Board of the MDCP.

NOWAK stated that the black caucus is working closely with the LRBW as well as with the editor of "The South End" newspaper, KENNETH JOHN WATSON. NOWAK also stated that the black caucus will attempt to lend assistance to and direct activities of the LRBW.

On November 6, 1968, DE T-6 advised that a closed and secret meeting of the Michigan State Board of the MDCP was held at which THOMAS DENNIS pointed out a recent police brutality case involving Negroes which occurred on November 1, 1968. This meeting was held at the Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, November 6, 1968.

DENNIS stated that the CP must make every effort to "get every drop of mileage" out of protesting police brutality involving Negroes in order to recruit additional Negroes into the Party. This statement was supported by a speech by ARTHUR MC PHAUL.

On January 21, 1969, DE T-5 advised that on January 16, 1969, a meeting of the MDCP was held at the Armenian Hall, where a Mr. LOUIS SMITH made a speech regarding the LRBW. SMITH advised the members that he was employed at the Dodge Plant in Detroit, and he believed that DRUM and other affiliates of the LRBW were excellent fields from which to obtain CP recruits if an intensified recruiting campaign was waged.

On January 18, 1969, DE T-6 advised that GEORGE MEYERS from the national headquarters of the CP, USA, spoke at a MDCP Ford Club meeting, at which time he stated that the CP, USA, wants to establish more agitation in the ghetto and use the proposal to make MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s birthday a national holiday. This meeting was held at Armenian Hall, Detroit.

MEYERS stated that this proposal would be transferred to the labor union movement as KING was killed right on the picket line in the demand for recognition of the worker. This would be made into a legal-paid holiday which would gain support from white workers. MEYERS stated that this would have tremendous appeal from the black workers and that the CP could benefit this tremendously.

On February 16, 1969, DE T-3 advised that at a MDCP Education Committee meeting held at Armenian Hall, Detroit, ARTHUR MC PHAUL had stated that he attended public meetings of the LRBW and also meetings of the Detroit Chapter of the BPP. MC PHAUL said that the rank and file of these organizations are merely seeking answers to pertinent questions facing the Negro worker and Negro people in general.

MC PHAUL also stated that the LRBW and the BPP are working for a Socialist revolution and follow the teachings of MAO TSE TUNG of China. He also stated that the book "Thoughts of Mao" is like a Bible to these people.

On April 14, 1969, DE T-3 advised that at a State Convention of the MDCP held on April 13, 1969, ART MC PHAUL stated that the CP will support the Negro people regardless of the goals set out by the Negroes. He stated that their task as Communists is to decide who the authentic leaders of the Negro people are and to follow them. This meeting was held at the Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit.

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

No information developed.

B. Other Communist Groups such as Socialist Workers Party (SWP), and Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

On May 24, 1968, DE T-7 advised that a meeting was held in Detroit with the purpose of forming a black caucus in the CP. The meeting, chaired by ARTHUR MC PHAUL, was aimed at organizing black workers in the Detroit area in industry into a strong and viable CP affiliate and to assist in the "peace and freedom struggle". Meeting held at Armenian Hall.

II. INFORMATION ON COMMUNIST DIRECTION AND INFLUENCE OF DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, ETC.

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the PLP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

1

APPENDIX

"INNER CITY VOICE", also known as "ICV"

The "Inner City Voice" (ICV) was registered with the Wayne County Clerk's Office, Assumed Names Division, on August 4, 1967, by KENNETH JOHN WATSON, under certificate of conducting business uneer an assumed name number 208945.

A bulletin entitled "Build Black Newspaper", dated July, 1967, stated, "A group of black revolutionaries in Detroit, Michigan, have begun work on the production of a new newspaper. It is hoped the first edition of the Inner City Voice will appear on the newsstand in August, 1967". According to the bulletin, the ICV's goal is the building of a mass circulating revolutionary propaganda organ. The bulletin states the newspaper is to concentrate on local news, cultural and social events, as well as providing coverage of radical politics.

A source advised on March 12, 1968, the ICV is a black revolutionary newspaper started in the Detroit area shortly after the Detroit riots of July, 1967.

Source advised past editions of the ICV have contained highly inflammatory, slanted articles, designed to develop racial hatred in the ghetto areas, and articles instructing in the use of guerrilla warfare. One such article entitled "How to Make a Bomb" instructed how to make an explosive from a mixture of ammonia and gasoline contained in a plastic bottle, primarily for the purpose of sabotage.

Source advised the editor of the ICV is KENNETH JOHN WATSON who has in the past been identified as a member of the Detroit group of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

2

A second source advised on April 23, 1968, that KENNETH JOHN WATSON is presently a student at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan, and resides at [redacted] Detroit, Michigan.

b6
b7C

A characterization of RAM is attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
May 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Detroit report, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	NEW YORK	5/1/69	4/7 - 4/28/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN — TYPED BY: pah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Minneapolis report of SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN dated 1/30/69

- p* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from MP T-1 and MP T-2, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

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2 - New York (RM)
2 - Minneapolis (100-13148)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		[redacted] RAC.
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	5/9/69
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	[illegible]
By	BY:	[illegible]

Notations: RAC. INT. SEC.

86 MAY 20 1969 ICC 80628D

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

MP 100-13148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
MP T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-2 is [redacted]	

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will submit report, incorporating all pertinent activities, within next three months.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Report of: ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN Office: Minneapolis
Date: 5/1/69

Field Office File #: 100-13148 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Minnesota-Dakotas Communist Party District criticized by CHARLENE MITCHELL, former Communist Party, USA candidate for President of the United States, for failure to recruit Negro members.

- p# -

Details:

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GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP,USA)

CHARLENE MITCHELL visited the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota area in early February, 1969, and attended a CP meeting to discuss with the members the necessity of making the party relevant to the issues and movements that are going on around it. She related that when she asked the Party members where the black faces were, they just looked silly. She said she told them that without any black members and without any contact with the black community, there is no Party movement.

MITCHELL described how she and BETTY SMITH, organizational secretary of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party (MDDCP), had met with a number of Negro militants to discuss the role of the CP in the Negro community. According to MITCHELL, the Negro militants were extremely critical of the CP and its record of accomplishment. MITCHELL said BETTY SMITH immediately began to defend the Party but was ineffective. MITCHELL said she finally told SMITH to shut up because the Party could not defend itself where it was falling short. MITCHELL said the black militants were right in their criticism.

MP T-1 on 2/11/69

CHARLENE MITCHELL is described in the July 14, 1968, issue of "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper which has suspended publication, as the candidate of the CP, USA for President of the United States and as Field Secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation.

CHARLENE MITCHELL attended a CP meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota on February 6, 1969 and discussed the Party's need to recruit Negroes. She said the Party has to deal with racism and to initiate all kinds of struggles against racism. BETTY SMITH spoke after MITCHELL and asked

the members how will the area fight racism, and jobs, housing and education for Negroes. There were no solutions reached.

MP T-2 on 2/18/69

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

No information developed.

V. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-13148

Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 1, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN, dated and captioned as above, at Minneapolis, Minnesota

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	5/12/69	4/2/69 - 5/5/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

(Cirm)

REPORT MADE BY: GARRETT P. FLEMING

TYPED BY: mah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

ST 4
K
3
4

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/69 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

- A -
COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [ ]YES [ ]NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ]YES [ ]NO

APPROVED: M [illegible] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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Agency	AGENCY: ACSI	CASE: [illegible]	Notations: S. Mark Tyrrell ACI/INT SEC.
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Date Fwd.	DATE: [illegible]	5/26/69	
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By	BY: 54 MAY 28 1969		

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CG 100-41324

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative concerning these individuals and organizations, or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from CG T-1 through CG T-6, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Source

CG T-1

[redacted]

Location

[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

CG T-2

[redacted]

Characterization of WINSTON

[redacted]

Characterization of FLORY

[redacted]

CG T-3

[redacted]

CG 100-41324

Source	Location
CG T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-5 [redacted]	
CG T-6 [redacted]	

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b7E

For the information of the Bureau, [redacted] a leading member of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago, has advised that these organizations currently are making no effort to influence the policy matters of any organizations involved in the civil rights movement in Chicago. Their activity is currently directed towards anti war groups.

Further [redacted] a leading member of the Proletarian Party of America, has advised that this organization currently is making no effort to influence the policy matters of the Chicago Freedom Movement.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
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1-Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)

Report of: SA GARRETT P. FLEMING
Date: May12, 1969

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to attempt to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Co-ordinating Council of Community Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro-American Labor Council. The CP of Illinois exerts little or no influence in policy matters in the Chicago freedom movement. On 3/16/69 a Conference on Black Liberation, sponsored by the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, was held in Chicago. Details concerning this conference set forth.

- p* -

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GROUP 1
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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Commmunist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at the CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no influence on policy matters of the Chicago Freedom Movement. Civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois endeavors to exert some influence are as follows:

The Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORF)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Concerning the CUL and CORE, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within these organizations.

Concerning the CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time, WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little, if any, CCCO activity in Chicago during the past several months.

The CP of Illinois still maintains LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch, NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP, but at the present time, these individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

With respect to the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective, from the CP of Illinois, within the NALC:

HERBERT WRIGHT;
NATE SHARPE, member of State Committee, CP of Illinois;
RALPH TURNER, member of CP of Illinois;
CORNELIUS COBBS, CP member;
IRENE WRIGHT, CP of Illinois member; and
CHARLES WILSON, CP of Illinois member

HERB WRIGHT is the Vice President and NATE SHARPE is a member of the Executive Board of Chicago Chapter, NALC.

The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered quite ineffective.

Concerning the SCLC, WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

A characterization of SNCC will appear later in this report.

b. CP National Committee Meeting

On January 4-6, 1969, a meeting of the National Committee, CP USA, was held in New York City. At this meeting HERB WRIGHT from Chicago pointed out that it was time for some self criticism in the CP especially in regard to the area of concentration of work among the working class. In the past the Party has depended on other vehicles and mass organizations in projects without initiating action on the Party's part. For example, WRIGHT stated in Chicago the Party failed to act in connection with the Chicago Transit union strike. It was learned too late after every so-called black leader had misdirected and ill advised the transit workers and had the CP on its own initiative projected a program at the right time, the struggle for the transit workers would have been successful.

(CG T-1, 1/7/69)

On February 22-23, 1969, a meeting of the National Committee, CP USA, was held in New York City. HENRY WINSTON at this meeting spoke concerning the black liberation movement stating that the CP has made important advances but the Party program in the ghettos is weak, not connected with mass movements and plays no independent role. In trying to find answers to why the Party has not progressed in the black liberation movement, the Party should go back to its leadership in the fight for integration. It seems clear now that the Party had a one-sided approach. The Party did not understand that the struggle for equality is still primary and since the Party did not recognize this the special problems in the ghettos were minimized. The struggle for equality continues as a main problem. The Party approach has been to develop the class concept of racism, therefore, the Party has not paid enough attention to the racial and national features of the liberation movement. WRIGHT went on to state that the three main elements in the black liberation movement today are its class, national and racial content. WRIGHT stated the challenge of Marxism-Leninism is to combine these into a special program.

(CG T-2, 2/25, 26, 27/69)

HENRY WINSTON as of April, 1969, was Chairman, CP, USA.

(CG T-2, 4/69)

c. CP State Board Meetings

On January 28, 1969, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held in Chicago. The main part of the meeting was a discussion on black liberation. EARL DURHAM delivered the report stating that the Party should examine how the black power slogan was reflected in the election struggles in Chicago. DURHAM stated there has been four elections since the last Party convention and there have been some significant gains made. As an example he mentioned the election of two black aldermen and one black state senator. DURHAM stated, however, there were some serious weaknesses. He stated the long range political direction for the Party remains unclear. The Party has not concluded discussions in the strategic goals in ghetto politics. DURHAM stated that the development of black caucuses in many major industries has been seen as a positive development in rank and file movements and many cases could be cited.

DURHAM also discussed coalitions between other civil rights organizations. He stated there has been an evaluation by the Party on the demise of the CCCO. He stated we should give serious attention as to why the CCCO failed. The question before the Party that seems important includes how it participates in these united movements and how it is able to fight for unity and progress.

(CG T-2, 1/28/69)

On February 25, 1969, a meeting of the CP of Illinois State Board was held in Chicago. EARL DURHAM at this meeting spoke concerning the responsibility of the Black Liberation Commission of the CP. DURHAM added that whereas this commission started with full attendance at meetings, it has functioned poorly over the past year and

has not given leadership to the Party on the questions of black liberation. He added that it is difficult to see how the main direction of the Party's work in black liberation can have any meaning unless the Party is prepared to work in a very systematic way to enlarge on the small cadre presently functioning.

(CG T-2, 2/27/69,
CG T-3, 2/27/69)

On March 4, 1969, a meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting HERB WRIGHT spoke on the failures of the NALC. He also spoke on how he spends his time, adding that he felt he should spend more time on problems of his own town and other mass work.

(CG T-2, 3/5/69,
CG T-1, 3/7/69)

d. CP State Committee Meetings

On February 9, 1969, a meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois was held in Chicago. At this meeting, ISH FLORY spoke concerning Negro history week and how the CP must begin to deal with the ideology questions of Africa and its relationship to the fight against imperialism.

(CG T-2, 2/11/69)

ISH FLORY as of April, 1969, was a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 4/69)

e. Illinois CP Negro Commission Meeting

On February 5, 1969, a meeting of the Illinois CP, Negro Commission was held in Chicago. EARL DURHAM stated that although the Negro Commission had not met recently, the Party, however, is faced with the task of presenting the Districts views on the black liberation movement in this area as well as the strategic aims of the Party in regard to the freedom of the black people.

(CG T-1, 2/6/69)

f. CP Lieber Club Meeting

At a meeting of the Lieber Club, CP of Illinois, which was held December 31, 1968, a discussion was held concerning such items as the need to organize the industrial workers and engage them in discussions regarding such matters as the Viet Nam war and the black ghetto rebellion. It was pointed out at this meeting that it was necessary to work with various black militants in order to give a "Marxist flavor" to their campaign and one could begin this work in his own community.

(CG T-4, 1/10/69)

g. CP South Side Section Meeting

At a CP South Side Section Community meeting held January 27, 1969, ISH FLORY called for a vigorous campaign by the CP on issues effecting the black communities particularly as they relate to the south side of Chicago. Such a program, according to ISH, must be geared to meet the needs of the black community. FLORY stated he believed community control of the schools by blacks is the central question around which the CP could rally. FLORY was critical of CP participation in the ghetto stating that he felt many communists have given only lip service to the problems of the ghetto.

(CG T-5, 2/26/69)

h. CP Teachers Club Meeting

At a combined meeting of the CP Teachers Clubs in the Chicago area held February 4, 1969, LESTER DAVIS reported on the current problems in the Chicago school system. DAVIS stated that the main problem in Chicago is the community control of schools and the upgrading of education in the ghettos. He stated that by community control of schools it would be possible to upgrade the educational standards in ghetto areas.

(CG T-6, 2/7/69)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Black Liberation Conference March 16, 1967

On March 16, 1969, a conference on black liberation, sponsored by the Black Liberation (Negro affairs) Commission, CP of Illinois, was held at the YWCA, 1001 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, with approximately 47 individuals in attendance. Included in attendance was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the Black Liberation Commission, CP USA, and CHARLENE MITCHELL, National Field Secretary, Black Liberation Commission, CP USA, both of whom are affiliated with National CP, USA Headquarters in New York City.

LOU DISKEN, a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois, called the conference to order and introduced EARL DURHAM, Chairman of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, as the main speaker.

DURHAM stated that his presentation will be based on discussions held at meetings of the Illinois CP State Board and Illinois CP Black Liberation Commission. He said that there are a lot of questions to be answered and obviously we will have to dig deeper to find the answers. For instance, there is the disappearance of the Coordinating Council and Community Organizations (CCCO), an organization formed in Chicago to coordinate civil rights activities, which at one time embraced 45 separate community organizations. Why has there been a vacuum since the dissolvement of the CCCO? We should also determine why the Chicago Transit Workers failed in their struggle and why broader support was never mobilized in their behalf.

DURHAM stated that political action has been the greatest area in which the Party has participated. The National Conference for New Politics Convention (NCNP) held in 1967 in Chicago brought together all major political trends existing at that time. The black caucus which eventually was established at the NCNP convention tested our political line. The Party withstood the test quite well. Our line was not anti-white not anti-New Party, but pro-equality was utilized in making the decision as to the direction in which the NCNP was going. In this connection DURHAM briefly spoke of the leading roles of which he, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHARLENE MITCHELL, and ISH FLORY, the latter also a member of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, played in the black caucus in the NCNP convention. DURHAM stated that the black youth must be considered an area of special concentration. College campuses and high schools all are active in boycotts and protests which leads us to believe that a revolutionary ferment is taking place among the black youth. The Black Panther Party (BPP) (a characterization of which is contained hereinafter), may be the answer if it can be advised and taught a Marxist-Leninist approach. One of the problems we have is that of the growing conservatism among black people. The black consortium represents 30 black organizations. This group must be understood by our Party and these organizations must be dealt with, as some of us feel, do as the Italians do; that is, establish a mafia and take a piece of the action, but do not change the system. This, however, can never be successfully done as the main target is to change the system.

DURHAM then spoke of white racism pointing out that there is no such thing as white chauvinistic radicals in our Party. The white Party leadership has failed all across the Party to speak out against white racism, in spite of the fact that there have been many opportunities for comrades in their own communities to take a stand against racism.

DURHAM then gave a historical background of racism and as to why it has been utilized as a weapon by the ruling class. He also spoke of the constant use of racism utilized to divide the black and white worker in order that both can be exploited by monopoly capitalism.

At this point those in attendance were divided into three discussion groups and each group was instructed to discuss black liberation based on personal experiences and then report back.

In one of the groups HERB WRIGHT, Secretary of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois, reported that he was instrumental in forming a black-white political party in Maywood, Illinois, and also told of the progress which the group had made toward winning the village official election on April 5, 1969. He pointed out that black and white unity has been established in Maywood.

The three discussion groups again reconvened and reports were made by the various individuals so designated.

LOU DISKEN introduced CHARLENE MITCHELL as Field Secretary of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA. In her remarks MITCHELL stated that it is impossible for the working class to come to power in the United States without black and white unity. White racism is the most important factor to be dealt with. We must also learn the difference between reform and revolution as both must be made very clear. The demands by black students at various univerisities and colleges is more significant than one may suspect. The demands for black studies, history, etc., is the beginning of changing the structure of the universities and colleges. Once the demands are met, they then are more than reforms for actually they are then a revolutionary step in putting forth the black people as a new force in our country. This in turn could revolutionize the educational system in our country.

MITCHELL stated that one of the main weaknesses in our CP Political Draft Resolution is that of dealing with women. If women compromise 37% of the work force and 51% of the population in our country, we must, by all means, involve women in all spheres of the Party's work and activity.

MITCHELL then stated that of all the literature which the Party distributed, we do not have one small pamphlet dealing with white racism. If racism is important, and we say it is, the Party must make available a pamphlet on how to fight racism.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT summarized the conference by first praising EARL DURHAM for his report stating that it was timely and has added a great deal to our pre-convention discussion on black liberation. LIGHTFOOT stated that the capitalists in our country, have spent billions of dollars to install distrust among the working class. You must have faith and confidence in us and your class. We have enough power in this conference room to shake up this "damn" town (Chicago). This we could do if we decided not to pay the high rents or that we demand justice for the Black Transit Workers in Chicago. There are also enough of us in this room to start boycotts that would shake up the power structure in this town.

LIGHTFOOT further praised DURHAM by pointing out that within the last ten years DURHAM has written a history in Chicago. DURHAM has manuevered behind the scenes in all of the black organizations to raise their effectiveness and push the Party's program.

LIGHTFOOT stated that all we need is confidence and we could do wonders. We can build the Party! He stated that it is not enough just to speak to the masses, rather we must forget reforms and build a revolution.

(CG T-1, 3/19/69,
CG T-2, 3/17/69)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69;
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

C. Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)

Relative to CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternative delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity in Chicago during the past several months.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

D. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT, are also members of the NAACP but at the present time these individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has six individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 4/24/69,
CG T-2, 4/24/69)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois 60604

May 12, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-41324

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	MAY 14 1969	2/1 - 4/30/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY [redacted] TYPED BY sll

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/7/68 at Miami.
Miami letter to Bureau dated 2/10/69.

- P* -

- LEAD -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to report CIRM activities in the Miami area.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

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100-442529-2828 REC-6
12 MAY 16 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. CRD, RAO
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORM: 5/21/69
How Fwd.	HOW FORM: RLS
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations
SER:
RAC. DATE: SEC.

54 MAY 22 1969

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Indexing

All individuals mentioned in this report are either on the Security Index or informants or sources.

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

The report is classified ~~"confidential"~~ as MM T-1, MM T-2 and MM T-4 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Although there are chapters of the United Black Students at the University of Miami and Miami-Dade Junior College, Dade County, Florida, no information was received or developed of any CP membership or sympathies on their part or that the Miami CP will attempt to influence or coordinate any activities with them.

- INFORMANTS -

Identity	Description of Information	Location
MM T-1 is [redacted]	Visit of LUMER, MITCHELL and HALL to Miami area	[redacted] b3 b7D b7E
MM T-2 is NY 694-S*.	Used to characterize HYMAN LUMER	
MM T-3 is [redacted]	MITCHELL at University of Miami	100-800-8311
MM T-4 is [redacted]	Failure of Miami CP to carry out racial instructions	

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Florida (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: [redacted] Office: Miami, Florida

Date: MAY 14 1969

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

HYMAN LUMER, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) Educational Secretary, CHARLENE MITCHELL, 1968 CPUSA Presidential candidate, and GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, visited Miami area during period January - March, 1969, and urged Miami CP to become more ideologically involved with local black people and make special efforts to recruit black youth. Miami CP has done nothing in an organizational manner to carry out these instructions because of security reasons and internal dissension.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On January 26, 1969, HYMAN LUMER from New York, New York, spoke at a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Miami held at Miami Beach, Florida.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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A portion of his speech concerned the economic struggle developing in the United States. He said that as a result of the November, 1968 national elections, a basis has been created for an independent political party. This new party would include forces from the working class, the Negro people, left forces, students, and those dissatisfied with the Democratic Party.

LUMER said the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) must be in the forefront in the black caucus struggle, particularly as regards the auto, steel and shipping industries.

He said it must be stressed during their conversations with potential black members that there is no racism in a socialist society.

MM T-1
February 13, 1969

HYMAN LUMER is Educational Secretary of the CPUSA and a member of its National Committee, according to MM T-2 on June 30, 1967.

During the period March 5-9, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL of the CPUSA National Office, New York City, spoke at a series of public and private meetings in the Miami area.

Although there was advance publicity on the University of Miami campus about her speaking there on the evening of March 6, 1969, only about four or five black students showed up out of approximately two hundred students present.

The audience appeared to be primarily antagonistic, especially the Cuban students, and only a few individuals stopped and thanked her as she was leaving the area.

MM T-3
March 11, 1969

The Miami CP was very disturbed over the reception MITCHELL received at the University of Miami and especially disappointed that there were so few black people present. The Party feels, however, that the speech was worth the effort since the CPUSA had an open speaker on the campus and the way is open for additional inroads of this kind.

MM T-1
March 11, 1969

CHARLENE MITCHELL was the CPUSA Presidential candidate in 1968; is a National Committee member and Field Secretary of the CPUSA Commission on Black Liberation, according to MM T-4 on March 4, 1969.

MITCHELL also spoke at the Center for Dialogue, 2175 Northwest 26th Street, Miami, during the evening of March 7, 1969. The Center is used as a forum for public discussions on any issue and is connected with a local Lutheran Church.

There were approximately ten black people present of an audience of approximately 35 people.

MITCHELL spoke openly as a CPUSA leader and explained its policies and programs. The topic of her speech dealt with how there will always be racism and poverty under a capitalist economic system.

Following her speech, there was a question and answer period during which she received a warm reception for her remarks.

MM T-1
March 12, 1969

During the evening of March 20, 1969, GUS HALL of New York City spoke at a meeting of the Miami CP held on Miami Beach, Florida. A portion of his speech dealt with the necessity to make special efforts to see that the CPUSA is more representative of the working class

and that more youths, and especially black youths, are recruited. HALL said that the CPUSA is weak because there are not enough young people in the Party.

MM T-1
April 8, 1969

"The September 14, 1968 issue of the "Daily World" identified GUS HALL as General Secretary of the CPUSA.

The "Daily World" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Despite the fact that there were three very high-ranking functionaries of the CPUSA in the Miami area, including a black woman who ran for President on the CPUSA ticket in 1968, during the past several months, each urging that the Miami CP become more identified with and ideologically involved with black people and black recruitment, the Miami CP has done nothing in an organizational manner to carry out these instructions.

The membership of the Miami CP is so security conscious concerning any new recruitment and so involved in internal dissension that there is very little likelihood of anything being done in this regard in the foreseeable future.

MM T-4
April 16, 1969

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15058

MAY 14 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

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DATE 06-05-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 4-25-69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for New York 4 copies of a LHM concerning 4 Resolutions of the CP,USA, Commission on Black Liberation, to be presented at the 19th National Convention of the CP,USA.

The source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~Confidential~~ as disclosure of this informant of continuing value would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The LHM is shown as emanating from Washington, D. C., to more adequately protect this source.

Local intelligence agencies are not receiving a copy of this LHM since it is being shown as emanating from Washington, D.C.

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SUC. SER: LSD CAD, FBI HQ Title 5/4/69 RLO Caption

DATE REC'D: HOW RECEIVED: BY:

1 - [redacted] re this destroyed

REC 37 -2829

2-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
4-New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-100-153735) (CIRM)
(1-100-80641) (CP, Organization)
(1-100-80641-Sub-E) (National Convention)
(1-100-54651) (National Groups)
2-Miami
(1-100-15058)
[redacted]

MAY 16 1969

5 - [redacted]

RLO/al
(8)

AIRTEL REC'D 806 PM D 5/15/69 C

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 21 1969

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FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

Date 4-28-69

To:
☑ Director
Att.: _____
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FILE: Bufile 100-442529
Miami 100-15058

Title
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

RE: _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial # _____
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to _____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Reference is made to Miami airtel to Bureau, dated 4-25-69, captioned as above. Attached please find copies of LHM which were inadvertently omitted as enclosures to reairtel.

Enc. - 10 ENCLOSURE
REGISTERED MAIL

SAC F. A. Frohbose

Office Miami

_____ See reverse side

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-442529

Washington, D. C.
April 25, 1969

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 23, 1969, a source who has a thorough knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and the aims and policies of the leadership of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) advised as follows:

On March 27, 1969, the CP,USA, Commission on Black Liberation, after a series of meetings on the key questions facing the struggle for black liberation, submitted four Resolutions for pre-Convention discussion by the CP,USA members. These Resolutions will be submitted at the CP,USA 19th National Convention to be held April 30 - May 3, 1969, at the Towers Hotel, 25 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York.

In Resolution #1 there is again raised for acceptance the long discarded "principle of self-determination" which is extended even to the point of "separation" and the use of the necessary revolutionary power to make whatever changes are deemed necessary by black people.

Resolution #2 stated that Communists view the unity of black and white people as critical for victory in any of the democratic struggles underway and "such unity is also seen as a mandatory pre-requisite for the overthrowing of capitalism and the building of a Socialist society".

Resolution #3 states that the special demands necessary to meet the needs of black people "must be put

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100-442529-2829

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

forward in a revolutionary way as opposed to a reformist way, going beyond the norms of bourgeois legality, going beyond speeches in Congress and verbal protests, and toward drawing the masses of people into decisive action...."

This Resolution stated that "We (Communists) emphatically reject the ideology and action programs of 'black capitalism', cultural nationalism or any other notion that seeks to restrict black people to struggle within the present economic framework or within the bounds of what is considered bourgeois democracy".

This is further emphasized in the Resolution when it outrightly rejects the "stage theory" on the path to Socialism, which is a rejection of the Marxist evolutionary struggle in favor of a revolutionary one. It also discards the historic Marxist struggle for "immediate demands" which may be attained "within the framework of bourgeois legality", that is, utilizing the present democratic and legal system in the United States to advance Socialism.

This entire "theory" is an adoption of the policies of MAO Tse-tung. It represents a "skipping over" and a disregard for all the social, political and economic stages of advancement towards Socialism within the present democratic system. This is comparable to the "great leap forward" of Red China several years ago which brought that country almost to the brink of industrial and agricultural disaster and from which MAO was forced to retreat.

Resolution #4 is expressive of the strong adventuristic and black nationalist pressures presently so aggressive within the CP,USA.

This Resolution specifically advocates "armed self-defense as an increasingly important part of the

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

black community's ability to continue and develop its struggles for complete liberation".

The Resolution explains that "such armed defense is different from the use of arms for insurrectionary and guerrilla warfare purposes. While the objective conditions at this time do not favor such use of arms for open insurgency and would only open the door to the bloody slaughter of black people, we (Communists) do not foreclose the need for such offensive struggles when objective struggles demand it".

It is readily apparent that this type of armed defense can only take the form of individual terrorist use of weapons by any black person who decides it is necessary in the particular situation.

These Resolutions leave GUS HALL and the CP,USA leadership little room for maneuvering, accommodation or equivocation. Any acceptance by the CP,USA of these Resolutions would mean the discarding of the basic aims and policies of Marxism-Leninism.

It is doubtful if these Resolutions in their present form will be adopted at the 19th National Convention of the CP,USA. In any event, this issue will place the GUS HALL leadership and the black nationalist elements within the CP,USA squarely in opposite corners.

The September 14, 1968, issue of the "Daily World" identified GUS HALL as General Secretary of the CP,USA.

The "Daily World" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

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(Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-442529

Washington, D. C.
April 25, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/15/69

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
IS - C

Remylet 2/3/69 and report SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD dated 8/1/68 at Cincinnati.

Quarterly report in the Cincinnati Office in this matter due 5/1/69. A review of the file reveals that no information has been received concerning Communist influence in racial matters within the Cincinnati Division since referenced report.

Therefore, no quarterly report is being submitted by Cincinnati at this time.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Cincinnati

TPS:mak
(4)

REC 17 100-442529-2830

MAY 19 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

MAY 20 1969

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442367) DATE: 5/8/69

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
IS - SSOC

OO: ME

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM) (2 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
(1 - 100-439048) (SDS)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Chicago (100-40903) (SDS) (Enc. 2) (RM)
4 - Detroit (Enc. 4) (RM) (2 - 100-30957) (SDS)
[redacted]-KAYE BRADLEY) [redacted]-PAUL WHEELER)
3 - Houston (Enc. 3) (RM)
(2 - 100-SDS) [redacted]BARTEE HAILE)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
(1 - 100-419) (SSOC)
[redacted]H. L. MITCHELL)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (RM) (Enc. 2)
32 - Little Rock
(2 - 100-3578) (SSOC) ENCLOSURE
(1 - 100-3591) (SDS)
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(1 - 157-1358) (Ark. Tech)
(1 - 157-1240) (BUY)
(1 - 157-Open Dead) (CHARLES JOHNSON)
[redacted] (J. NEAL)
(B. NEAL)
(1 - 62-1537)
(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
[redacted] (JOHNSON)
(WILLIAMS)
(VOGLER)
(L. BUSTER)
(J. BUSTER)
(LEMMER)
(TUCKER)
[redacted] (BAKER)
(J. BURTON)
(L. BURTON)
(BRADLEY)
PAUL WHEELER)
(EBERLY)
(NELSON)
(GOREE)

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59 JUN 5 - 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

LR 100-3578

Re Little Rock letter to Bureau, 4/24/69.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 11 copies of a LHM captioned "RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, MAY 2-4, 1969." Indicated number of copies of this LHM are being furnished to designated offices, including Chicago as Office of Origin in SDS case and New York as Office of Origin in CIRM case.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to Military Intelligence and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; OSI, Little Rock Air Force Base, Jacksonville, Ark.; and NISO-NO, New Orleans, La.

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [redacted] and the original information supplied by the informant is located in [redacted] b3 b7D b7E

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~"CONFIDENTIAL,"~~ (U) GROUP 1," since it contains information from a confidential source, the unauthorized disclosure of which would tend to identify this source of continuing value, hamper his future effectiveness, and thus have a detrimental effect on future investigations of the SSOC.

LEADS

DETROIT DIVISION

The attention of the Detroit Division is directed to Little Rock letter to Bureau dated 4/17/69 under SDS caption reporting that KAYE (LNU) and PAUL (LNU), SDS organizers from Michigan, held a meeting with interested people in Little Rock, Arkansas, on 4/12/69. Based on information contained herein, these individuals are now identified as KAYE BRADLEY and PAUL WHEELER. Since it appears that they are continuing their SDS activities in Arkansas, Detroit is requested to advise Little Rock of the

status of the individual investigation concerning these two subjects and also to furnish Little Rock with their known current SDS affiliation. Copies of the communication responding to this lead should be designated for the individual case files of these subjects in the Little Rock Office.

HOUSTON DIVISION

Will note information contained herein that BARTEE HAILE, SDS representative from the University of Houston, attempted to recruit several persons in attendance at this conference for an SDS summer project in Houston this summer and that HAILE was allegedly trying to have people from at least five states participate in this Houston project.

JACKSON DIVISION (INFORMATION)

Information copy of this communication being furnished to Jackson since H. L. MITCHELL from Mississippi was one of the principal speakers at this conference.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, MAY 2-4, 1969

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated May 8, 1969, at Little Rock captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
May 8, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
MAY 2-4, 1969

Reference is made to memorandum dated April 24, 1969, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Characterizations of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) in Arkansas, the SSOC, and the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) are contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

RE: RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
MAY 2-4, 1969

A confidential source furnished the following information on May 5, 1969:

The Radical Students' Conference sponsored by the Arkansas SSOC was held in Little Rock, Arkansas, from May 2 to May 4, 1969. The first session was held at the Union AME Church located at Wright and Pulaski Avenue in Little Rock, Arkansas. This session was attended by about 35 persons, including representatives from the SSOC and the SDS and representatives from the following Arkansas colleges:

Southern State College (SSC), Magnolia, Arkansas.
Arkansas State University (ASU), Jonesboro, Arkansas.
Little Rock University (LRU), Little Rock, Arkansas.
University of Arkansas (U of A), Fayetteville, Arkansas.
State College of Arkansas (SCA), Conway, Arkansas.
Arkansas Polytechnic College, Russellville, Arkansas.

The first session was opened at 8:00 PM by JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, the Arkansas traveler for the SSOC, with a short speech detailing how radical students and militant Negroes have played an important role in helping to bring about the revolution. NEAL then gave a brief introduction to a film called "The Columbia Revolt". This film was immediately followed by the showing of the film "On Strike" which was a 40-minute film on the turmoil produced by the students at San Francisco State College.

After the showing of these two films, JOE NEAL then commented that although the students in both films had occupied administration buildings, this was the result of a long period of indoctrination. He then asked what issues the participants felt that Arkansas radicals should work with. Several of the students from SCA at Conway, Arkansas, stated that they were using the dress regulations

as a convenient means of organizing students. KAYE BRADLEY, an SDS organizer from Michigan, stated that the Arkansas students should not try to occupy any administration buildings until they have found an issue which the majority of the student body will support. BRADLEY stated that at both San Francisco State and Columbia University the SDS members had waited until they had about 50 hard-core members lecturing students to explain to the students "the repressive atmosphere on campus". BOB SPECK from Fayetteville, Arkansas, asked the SCA students why they did not use racism as an organizing tool. Their response was that racism was too hot an issue to use because about 85 per cent of the student body was happy that the administration restricted the number of Negroes allowed on campus.

BURL ROTENBURY, a lawyer representing the Students United for Racial Equality (SURE), a student group at SSC, stated that the situation on SSC's campus was quite similar to SCA. ROTENBURY further stated that he was confident that SURE would win their court case with the SSC administration but that it would take about 18 months and even this would change this situation very little, so that they would have to continue to go to court every time SURE did anything.

At this point CHARLES JOHNSON, a Negro, who was apparently representing the Black United Youth of Little Rock, began speaking on racism and how this issue tied in with the military-industrial complex in America. JOHNSON stated he realized that the white radicals were trying to get official recognition on campus by building support by using unimportant issues like dress requirements but he stated "by the time you are ready to do something about racism, it will be too late." CHARLES JOHNSON completely dominated the remainder of the session and the meeting broke up at about 1:00 AM.

RE: RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS,
MAY 2-4, 1969

The second session of the conference was held at the United Auto Workers Meeting Hall at 1403 Rebsamen Park Road, beginning at 9:00 AM on May 3, 1969. The session was opened with the showing of the "Black Panther" film and after the film there was a general discussion on racism. The principal speakers in this discussion were JOE NEAL, BARTEE HAILE who is with the University of Houston SDS Chapter, BOB SPECK and KAYE BRADLEY. All of these speakers agreed that white racism was the most dynamic issue in Arkansas.

At about 11:30 AM the discussion turned to labor organizing and BOB SPECK seemed to sum up the group's sentiments when he stated that the unions were as much a part of the establishment as the police or the military.

After lunch the meeting resumed with a short speech by H. L. MITCHELL from Mississippi who talked on farm labor organizing and radicalism in Arkansas in the 1930's. With the conclusion of his speech he showed a short film entitled "The March of Labor."

The regional labor organizers for the UAW then gave a talk telling how the labor unions were trying to help raise the low wages in Arkansas. He was immediately attacked by BOB SPECK who stated that the wildcat strikers in Crystal Hill, Michigan, had been double crossed by their union.

At about 3:30 PM NEAL showed the films "The Chicago Convention Challenge", "The Accusation" and "Vietnam, Land of Fire." The session adjourned at 6:30 PM.

RE: RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MAY 2-4, 1969

After the session BARTEE HAILE of the Houston SDS asked several of the participants to meet with him and KAYE BRADLEY privately. HAILE stated that the SDS in Houston was planning a summer project among the poor in Houston and was desirous of having people from at least five states come to Houston to spend the summer and assist in this project. JOYCE GOREE, who is on the Arkansas SSOC staff, indicated that she was thinking seriously of going to Houston and participating in this project.

On Sunday, May 4, 1969, about 18 persons showed up for a picnic held at Boyle Park in Little Rock. The picnic lasted until about 4:00 PM, was strictly social, and no student activity or other matters of business were discussed.

Source furnished the identity of 29 of the approximately 35 participants at this conference as follows:

JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, Arkansas SSOC traveler, Fayetteville, Arkansas
BARBARA NEAL, Arkansas SSOC staff, Fayetteville, Arkansas
JUDY JOHNSON, former co-ordinator of Little Rock Chapter of SSOC, now living Mountain Pine, Arkansas
PAUL WILLIAMS, Little Rock, Arkansas
BILL VOGLER, Little Rock University
LARRY BUSTER, Little Rock University
JILL BUSTER, Little Rock, University
BILL STROUD, Little Rock, Arkansas
BARBARA STROUD, Little Rock, Arkansas
HAMILTON LEMMER, Little Rock, Arkansas
GEORGE SUTTON
PAUL LEIGHT
VERNON TUCKER, SCA

RE: RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MAY 2-4, 1969

BOB SPECK, Fayetteville, Arkansas
TOM AGON, SCA
JO ANN BURTON, Little Rock
MARY BURTON, Little Rock
GEORGE GOREE
KAYE BRADLEY, SDS organizer from Michigan
PAUL WHEELER, SDS organizer from Michigan
BARTEE HAILE, representating University of Houston SDS Chapter
STROUD KELLER
H. L. MITCHELL, panelist from Mississippi
CLARK EBERLY, Little Rock, Arkansas
KATHLEEN NELSON, Little Rock, Arkansas
JOHN SHOEMAKER, SSC
JOYCE GOREE, U of A and Arkansas SSOC staff
CHARLES JOHNSON, Little Rock and Black United Youth
JILL PACKARD, SSC

The confidential source identified a photograph of ROBERT NORMAN BAKER as being identical with a person at the conference who identified himself as BOB SPECK.

Dean IMON E. BRUCE, Southern State College, Magnolia, Arkansas, furnished the following information on April 5, 1969:

Two students from SSC were in attendance at the Radical Students' Conference held at Little Rock, Arkansas, from May 2 through May 4, 1969. These two students were identified to him as (FNU) POWELL and (FNU) LANCASTER. He heard these students became "fed up" with the activities that went on at the meeting. It has also been reported to him that PAUL WHEELER and KAYE BRADLEY, SDS organizers who were at the meeting, are supposed to come to the SSC campus "to discreetly visit the dormitories in an effort to gather interest and organize a chapter of the SDS."

RE: RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE
SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN
STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS
MAY 2-4, 1969

The "Arkansas Gazette", a Little Rock daily newspaper, carried an article in the Sunday, May 4, 1969, edition on Page 2-A concerning this conference. Set forth hereinafter is a Xerox copy of this newspaper article:

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Students Meet Representatives Of SDS, SSOC, Turn Press Out

By GEORGE BOOSEY
Of the Gazette Staff

High school and college students met Friday and Saturday at Little Rock with representatives of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, the Students for a Democratic Society and Black United Youth for a "Radical Students' Conference."

The conference was sponsored by SSOC, a radical student organization based at Nashville (its Arkansas headquarters is at Fayetteville) and was attended by Little Rock high school students and college students from the University of Arkansas, State College of Arkansas, Arkansas State University, Little Rock University and Philander Smith College. Some graduate school students and student-age supporters who don't attend college also attended.

The conference opened Friday night at Union AME Church with a registration, a plenary session, a film on the Columbia University student strike and a discussion on the radical studen movement in Arkansas and the black liberation movement. The opening-day session ended at 1 a.m. Saturday.

Saturday's session opened at 9 a.m. at the United Auto Workers Hall and included films and discussons on various aspects of the radical movement in America. The press was expelled from Saturday's session at about 1 p.m. by a vote of those at the meeting.

The students were to conclude the conference with a picnic this afternoon at Boyle Park.

Mitchell to Speak On Movement History

H. L. Mitchell, one of the organizers of the Southern Tenant Farmer's Union in the 1930s, was scheduled to speak Saturday afternoon on the history of radical and revolutionary movements. Mitchell said Saturday morning that all successful revolutionary movements in the world had been rural movements, not the industrial movements that Karl Marx had envisioned when he wrote the Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital.

Mitchell said when he talked to the students Saturday afternoon that he would call for the liberation of the South, the nation and the world. His presentation was to include a 1936 "March of Time" film on the organization of the Southern tenant farmers during the 1930s. The film was previewed Saturday morning.

The press was expelled from the conference during a discussion on the radical student movement in the South and how it could relate to the black militant movement. The discussion followed a film on the Black Panthers.

'Press Is Not Just the Public'

The youths discussed whether it was right to exclude the press from a public meeting, but one person commented, "The press is not just the public," and the majority of those attending agreed with him. The students felt that the publicity might hurt some of the radical movements in the state's colleges and universities.

About 30 persons attended the opening session and Joe Neal, SSOC organizer at Fayetteville, said more students would have attended if they had not stayed at Fayetteville to hear Allen Ginsberg, the hippie avant garde poet.

The students registered and discussed their reasons for coming to the conference. Most of them said they were there to learn what the radical movement was doing in Arkansas.

A film on the Columbia University student strike, produced and distributed by Newsreel, a film-making organization at New York, was shown. It explained that the strike grew out of Columbia's attempt to build a gymnasium in the Negro area of Morningside Heights near Columbia.

Miss Kay Bradley, who has been associated with SDS in Michigan and who is now traveling for the radical movement in the South, said there was "a danger of getting too hung up on things like taking over buildings." She said it would be better to look at the over-all function of the college and the university and find out what the alternative functions would be.

Dress Regulations At ASU Discussed

The main topics for discussion were dress regulations and the Carl Reng Student Center at ASU. A student from ASU said the center was privately owned and that the students were told that any changes they brought about at the University would not necessarily apply to the Center.

Joe Neal criticized Robert E. Lee Wilson and his plantation operation at Wilson and criticized ASU for naming one of the buildings at ASU for Wilson.

Burl C. Rotenberry, the Little Rock lawyer who is defending student demonstrators at Southern State College, spoke briefly on student rights. He said he believed that the Students United for Rights and Equality at Southern State would win their cases, but he said issues may be tied up in the courts for some time.

The discussion on the student radical movement evolved into a discussion on civil rights and black liberation that was dominated by Charles "so-called Johnson."

Johnson said he knew his name wasn't Johnson and that the only reason he had it was because one of his ancestors was a slave to a man named Johnson.

Johnson called the Arkansas Gazette "right-wing" for publishing a picture of Edward L. Whitfield with his rifle on the front page April 21, but not publishing pictures of white Reserve Officer Training Corps students marching on campuses with rifles. Whitfield, of Little Rock, is the leader of the Afro-American Society that led the armed takeover of Cornell University recently.

The discussion later turned to the differences between SSOC and the SDS. Neal criticized the SDS for not caring enough about the white Southern worker and an SDS representative criticized SSOC's symbol, a white and Negro hand clasped over the Confederate battle flag.

(U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On July 2, 1968, a second source advised that SSOC continues to be headquartered at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, and continues to defend and espouse the pro-Communist and anti-United States position with particular emphasis on attacking United States policy in Vietnam and emphasis on attacking the Selective Service System. Source two noted that SSOC Chairman Thomas N. Gardner in the summer of 1967 traveled to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he met with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV), and that SSOC staff members Bruce Smith and Alan Levin traveled to Cuba in the summer of 1967 and February, 1968, respectively.

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC) (CONTINUED)

The May, 1968, issue of "New South Student" indicates that the SSOC mailing address is P. O. Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee 37212, telephone number 615-291-3537, and the masthead describes the organization as "An association of young concerned Southerners dedicated to social change," as taken from the preamble of the SSOC Constitution.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title RADICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, MAY 2-4, 1969

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated May 8, 1969, at Little Rock captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 4/28/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in [redacted]
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

Classified by 3671 KRC 1/00
Declassify on: OADR
3-7-83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

10-4-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/KK
Declassify on: OADR

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS- C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

Garrow/SCLC/Levison 83-1719
10-1-90
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, I-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION
4-28-89
54668 805,473,518

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 - 13/30/91 9803 RDB/DMT
Appeal 83-1719 (6/1/92)

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of an LHM, for New York five copies, and for Philadelphia four copies of LHM.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the issues of Soul Force referred to in the enclosed LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) (S) and source used to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S* (S) JAMES BEVEL, [redacted] STANLEY LEVISON, NY 694-S* (S) LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK, [redacted] LOUIS F. BUDENZ, New York City [redacted] HARRY WACHTEL, NY 1190-S* and [redacted] [redacted] set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO regarding "NLG; IS - C" (U)

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
140 APR 29 1969

rec of Soul Force am 806 9*49

4-Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
5-New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1-100-91330) (JACK O'DELL)
(1-100-111180) (S. LEVISON)
(1-100-148289) (H. WACHTEL)
(1-100-149194)
(1-100-153735)
4-Philadelphia (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-JAMES BEVEL)
(1-L. D. REDDICK)
3-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
AGS/jah/ (1-100-6670)
sja (1 [redacted] (S)
(16)

APR 29 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

b7D

~~SECRET~~ (U)

// ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 MAY 21 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2144

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it (U) utilizes information from NY 694-S* (S)

The Bureau may note that on the part of SCLC, the inclusion in print for public consumption of the names of LEVISON, O'DELL and WACHTEL is unprecedented in recent years.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) ~~SECRET~~ (U)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: April 30, 1969

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE
NEGRO UNION
RM
Atlanta file 157-3669

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and eight copies, for Columbia two copies, and for New York three copies, of enclosed LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] info from whom must be classified confidential. (U)

b7D

AGENCY: CRD, ISD, IIU, ~~R&D~~, CD, ACSI, OSI SS R/S
HOW FORW:
DATE FORW: MAY 8 1969 ICC
BY: Carol Guy ICC-d

Room 836
9 & D

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - Jack O'Dell)
6 - Atlanta
(2 - 157-3669)
(2 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
AGS:sat
(14)

1 - ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

MAY 12 1969

RECORDED - 178 MAY 12 1969

NOT RECORDED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 MAY 21 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-2670

b7D

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO
ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 29, 1969, a confidential source advised [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

- -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

100-443589

~~ENCLOSURE~~

ENCLOSURE

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO
ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted] b7D

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

JACK O'DELL

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Freedomways" lists J.H. O'Dell(Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

April 30, 1969

Title MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Character PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION

Reference RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	5/16/69	5/15/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA HARRY C. JUNG — TYPED BY: mjl

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: St. Louis report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, 1/31/69.

- p* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO.:

Will submit report by 8/1/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Ill. (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, SL (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2831 REC-31

MAY 21 1969

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY	ACCT.	[illegible]
REQUEST RECD.			JSD CRD [illegible]
DATE FWD.	DATE [illegible]		5/21/69
HOW FWD.	HOW [illegible]		RS
BY	BY [illegible]		[illegible]

NOTATIONS

Pat Gray ACT. SEC.

BUNN

70 MAY 28 1969 cc mgt 80699

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL: 100-19352

Identity		Location	
SL T-1 is SL T-2 is SL T-3 is	[redacted]	[redacted] instant report.	b3 b7D b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA HARRY C. JUNG Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: MAY 16, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At the Missouri District CP State Convention held in SLMO, 4/13/69, HERSHEL J. WALKER, District Chairman and a member of the National Committee CP-USA, stressed that a new look must be taken by the organization to its approach to mass work because the organization was failing to take advantage of its opportunities in this field insofar as recruitment of new members was concerned. Missouri District CP also participated in a rally held in commemoration of MARTIN LUTHER KING, 4/4/69, andhas closely followed developments in a rent strike in St. Louis public housing projects. Communist penetration in St. Louis CORE and NAACP described.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

A Missouri District CP Annual State Convention was held in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 13, 1969. One ARNOLD JOHNSON, a member of the National Committee CP-USA was in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group 1
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attendance at this convention. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Missouri District CP chairman and also a member of the National Committee CP-USA, was the initial speaker and in his report said that he was confident that the local leadership was honest and dedicated but lacked the drive needed to become the vanguard of the working class. He said that the CP locally would have to take a new look at the approach toward mass work. He said that now was the time to make recruitment gains and that the organization was failing to take advantage of its opportunities in mass work insofar as recruitment was concerned.

In a discussion that followed ELLIOTT WAXMAN, Missouri District CP press director, took exception to WALKER's remarks and said that local members were becoming so wrapped up in mass work that they forget they are members of the CP. Another prominent member said that CP members often put off CP work to do mass work and as a result the party suffers. It was also suggested that the party should renew its effort to obtain a center where the people could gather.

ARNOLD JOHNSON then took the floor and said that he felt that the local CP membership lacked confidence in itself. He contended that asking two or three individuals to gather in someone's home to discuss Socialism would be more productive than having a center insofar as building the CP was concerned. JOHNSON said the people would come into a home where they may not wish to meet in a public place. He said that it was his opinion that all the talk concerning a center or bookstore was not realistic and that it should be the task of each member to bring someone new to the next CP function and thereby double the party membership.

(SL T-1, April 15, 1969)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of the Missouri District CP State Committee held in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 5, 1969, there was a discussion concerning a contemplated rally to be held in commemoration of DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING on April 4, 1969, in St. Louis. It was indicated that seventeen peace, Civil Rights, and church organizations had consented to participate in such a rally. It was stated that details for the rally had not been formulated but it was generally agreed that the CP should participate in every way possible.

SL: 100-19352

(SL T-1, March 18, 1969)

At a regular meeting of the Industrial Area of the CP held at St. Louis on March 22, 1969, further details regarding the rally in commemoration of DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING were discussed. It was indicated that it was initially planned that this meeting would be held between 12:00 noon and 1:30 PM, April 4, 1969, at the Old Post Office, Eighth and Olive Streets, St. Louis. It was subsequently decided, however, that the memorial service would take place on the steps of the St. Louis City Hall on the same date between 3:00 PM and 5:30 PM. The meeting would be preceded by a march and it was generally agreed that the demonstration would be peaceful.

(SL T-1, March 27, 1969)

At a meeting of the Community Area of the CP held in St. Louis in March, 1969, the rally in commemoration of the death of DOCTOR MARTIN LUTHER KING was also discussed. At this meeting ELLIOTT WAXMAN stated that he was anxious for many of the CP members to participate in this rally because it would be an excellent opportunity to distribute copies of the "Daily World", east coast Communist newspaper.

(SL T-2, March 10, 1969)

In April 1969, members of the Missouri District CP in general and HERSHEL J. WALKER, its chairman in particular, expressed considerable interest in a rent strike taking place at several public housing projects. WALKER indicated that he was concerned over the split in leadership in the strike and believed that there were serious differences between the leaders of the Pruitt-Igoe--Carr Square Housing Projects and those leaders on the south side at the Peabody-Darst Projects. WALKER believed that the threat to evict the rent strikers from the projects could develop into a highly explosive situation even into possibly a riot which St. Louis has been fortunate to avoid thus far. For this reason according to WALKER, the CP should stay on top of the situation and try to make sure that the rent strikers were victorious because a riot or eviction was no victory.

(SL T-1, April 23, 1969)

SL: 100-19352

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE)

One member of the Industrial Area of the CP in St. Louis has been assigned to attend meetings and cover the activities of the St. Louis Chapter of CORE. This individual has been appointed co-chairman of the Housing Committee of the organization and one of his tasks is to keep CORE abreast of the latest developments in the public housing rent strike. The CP, however, exercises no influence, domination or control of the organization.

(SL T-1, April 23, 1969)

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Two members of the Community Area of the CP in St. Louis have been assigned to attend meeting of the NAACP. These individuals have on occasions attended meetings and functions of the organization but hold no offices and have exercised no influence in the organization.

(SL T-3, May 5, 1969)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

May 16, 1969

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Harry C. Jung, May 16, 1969, at St. Louis, Missouri.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 5/13/69

Transmit the following in CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND STATE OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Cross DATE 12/13/11 EFG/lo

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM showing Ohio CP efforts to become involved in the FRED EVANS CASE.

Source used in LHM is [redacted] and it is pointed out that at this time only the source and one other CP member in Cleveland has access to all of the facts set forth in LHM. It is therefore suggested that dissemination of this LHM be restricted. (U)

The Cleveland office will immediately report any additional information obtained showing the CP participation in this case.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-8486) (FRED AHMED EVANS)
4 - Cleveland
[redacted]
(1 - 157-897)

REK/jsj
(8)

REC-106 2832

MAY 14 1969

Classified by 2205
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/8/77

AGENCY: ACCT, [redacted], CTC; CSC. [redacted]
REQUEST RECEIVED: [redacted] C.O, DAO 2 Copies
MAY 22 1969 DATE FORWARDED: 5/22/69
HOW FORWARDED: [redacted]
BY: [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.
100-27056

Cleveland, Ohio
May 13, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

FRED (AHMED) EVANS is a black nationalist who has been on trial in Cleveland, Ohio for many weeks in connection with the ambush and killing of several Cleveland policemen in July, 1968. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree on May 12, 1969, in a trial which received much publicity, and was sentenced to die in the electric chair on September 22, 1969.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on Friday evening, May 9, 1969, the Ohio Communist Party (CP) held an Ohio CP Board meeting primarily to discuss the recent CPUSA 19th National Convention. During the meeting the question was raised about the Ohio CP coming out with a statement on behalf of FRED EVANS, whose trial was expected to be concluded on the next day. The Board agreed that a statement should be prepared by ANTHONY KRCHMAREK, Chairman of the Ohio CP, to be released to the local papers over the weekend. This article was not printed in local papers. (U)

Following the news release on May 12th, of EVANS' death sentence, the Ohio CP telephonically furnished the "Cleveland Press", local daily newspaper, with a statement, which article has not yet been published in the local paper. (U)

The CP position, according to source, is that racism was involved in this trial; that there was no evidence of first degree murder and at best only a conspiracy charge was proven; that for this reason the CP must make a determined effort to involve the American Civil Liberties Union in this case on EVANS' behalf; and that the CP must involve as many whites as possible in this case, because the Negroes will automatically become involved. (U)

Source advised that leading local CP members are already calling other members in an effort to implement the party decision. (U)

XEROX
MAY 22 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442757 9-2832

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clear DATE 12/13/77 EFG/lpe

Classified by 2809
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/8/77

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 5/30/69

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 5/1/69.

A review of the Dallas file in this matter reflects no pertinent data on it since April, 1967. In view of this, Dallas is placing this case in a closed status, but will follow CIRM through the CP file, and coverage with [redacted] In the event of positive information indicating Communist influence in racial matters, Dallas will reopen this case, and immediately advise the Bureau. b7D

REC-104 100-442529-2833

MAY 22 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Dallas
JWA:cla
(5)

MAY 28 1969

5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: May 23, 1969

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI 100-442529

From: SAC, Cleveland 100-27056 ~~(P)~~

Subject: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Cleveland airtel, May 20, 1969.

Enclosed are eleven copies of an LHM showing Ohio CP efforts to become involved in the FRED EVANS murder case.

Source utilized in LHM is [redacted]

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as it contains information from [redacted] which could result in his being identified. He is an informant of continuing value, and this would compromise his future effectiveness.

ISD CRD
DAT: 5/27/69
INV: RIS
Cog/Ca:

REC-128 ST-116

100-442529-2834

MAY 26 1969

4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-8486, FRED AHMED EVANS)
4 - Cleveland
[redacted]
(1 - 157-897, FRED AHMED EVANS)
REK:esc
(8)

5 JUN 6 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ASST. DIR.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

May 23, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Classified by 2402
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/7/77

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clev. DATE 12/13/77 EFG/lo

Reference Cleveland communication dated May 20, 1969, captioned as above.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 22, 1969, that he has learned the following in the past several days concerning efforts of PHILIP BART, Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party (CP), and FREIDA KATZ, a member of the Ohio CP State Board, to become active in the FRED (AHMED) EVANS case: (U)

PHILIP BART, through another CP member, arranged to meet on May 21, 1969, with Dr. DONALD JACOBS, who is head of the Council of Churches in Cleveland, and at the time of the introduction, BART advised Dr. JACOBS that he was Secretary of the Communist Party in Ohio. BART explained that he was interested in finding out what the white people could do to assist FRED EVANS. Dr. JACOBS explained that a committee is being formed to assist EVANS, and advised of others already on this committee. Dr. JACOBS pointed out that because of his connection with the Council of Churches he does not want it publicly known that he is connected with this committee that is being formed to assist EVANS. BART suggested that Dr. JACOBS could just appear to be a concerned citizen. In this discussion with Dr. JACOBS, BART made it clear that he was not speaking on behalf of the CP or the white people as a whole. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

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R209 JAN 4 1971

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529-2334

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Later the same date, FRIEDA KATZ met with a small group she heads, which group is primarily concerned with abolition of the former House Committee on UnAmerican Activities. This meeting concerned only the FRED EVANS case, and KATZ pointed out that it is up to the white people to speak out in EVANS' defense, through letters to the newspapers, donations of money, and getting white organizations to form special committees for the defense of EVANS. KATZ said the conviction of EVANS was unjust and "I don't give a good God damn if Evans killed a dozen policemen. It was never proven that he killed anybody. He was convicted on a conspiracy charge." (U)

Also, during this meeting, there was discussion of giving support to students who have been arrested in demonstrations, and one of those present made the comment that the Negroes want a revolution. FRIEDA KATZ answered, "So do some of the students. While we do not think this is the time, if the students or blacks start one, we will sure as hell support them." (U)

Source stated that when FRIEDA KATZ learned that PHILIP BART had identified himself to Dr. JACOBS as being Secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, she said she hoped BART did not give Dr. JACOBS the impression that he was speaking for the Communist Party. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

May 23, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5-20-69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) ~~(P)~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM showing Ohio CP efforts to become involved in the FRED EVANS' case.

Source used in LHM is [redacted]

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from [redacted] which could result in his being identified. He is an informant of continuing value and this would compromise his future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-8486 - FRED AHMED EVANS)
4 - Cleveland
[redacted]
(1 - 157-897)

REK:ral
(8)

REC 29 ST-117

100-442529-2835

AGENCY: [illegible] SUR:
DATE: 5/26/69
BY: [illegible] TSTP/a:

12 MAY 21 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 1 1969

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio

May 20, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

FRED (AHMED) EVANS is a Cleveland black nationalist found guilty in the murder of several Cleveland policemen and sentenced to die in the electric chair on September 22, 1969.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 19, 1969, that PHILIP BART, Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party (CP), has been in touch with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in Cleveland to solicit its help in the EVANS' case, and was advised that the ACLU would contact EVANS' attorney, as the ACLU always intercedes on behalf of anyone sentenced to the electric chair. (U)

PHILIP BART then contacted EVANS' attorney, STANLEY TOLLIVER, to offer his help in the EVANS' case, and to advise TOLLIVER that he can expect help from the ACLU. TOLLIVER knows BART to be a leader in the local CP, and stated that there was much work to be done and that 'lots of money' would be needed. BART noted that the CP did not have much money but would help in any way it could. (U)

TOLLIVER said black nationalists, plus a number of prominent people, black and white, are setting up a committee to work on this case, and one of those on this committee is Reverend DONALD JACOBS. (U)

Source also reported that FRIEDA KATZ, a member of the Ohio CP State Board has called a meeting of a small group in which she is active to see how this group can help. She wants to meet with Reverend JACOBS on this EVANS' case. (U)

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clan DATE 12/13/77 EFTO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
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Classified by 2209
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/8/77

100-441529 - 2835

1* ENCLOSURE

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/13/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO(100-28618)(P)
(100-53902)(P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS-C
BUFILE 100-3-83
SF 100-28718

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
BUFILE 100-442529
SF 100-53902

Enclosed to the Bureau are 6 copies of an article appearing on page 4 of the 5/10/69, issue of the "People's World," captioned "Communists Warn of Renewed Use of Smith Act." Enclosed to New York are 2 copies of this article.

Above for information of the Bureau and New York.

2-Bureau(Encls. 6)(RM)
2-New York(Encls. 2)(RM)
3-San Francisco
1-100-28718
1-100-53902
1-100-11889(CPUSA, NCD)
EOR:st
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
12 MAY 15 1969

1cc encl 80 gm to
100-442529
NOT RECORDED
87 MAY 21 1969

INT-SEC

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-83-1866

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 29 1969

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Communists warn of renewed use of Smith Act

SAN FRANCISCO—The Communist party of Northern California, out of its own bitter experience with repression from the United States government, has issued a warning that the government is dusting off the Smith Act, the law the government used to send Communist party members to prison for years during the fifties.

The occasion for the statement was the revelation a Federal Grand Jury, meeting here April 30, to investigate the Black Panther party, was asking questions involving violations of the Smith Act.

In its statement, the Communist party said, in part:

"The nightmare is here again. In 1951 dozens of Communist party members in the U.S. were indicted for violating the Smith Act, during the infamous 'McCarthy Period.' With the support of labor, and many others the Supreme Court handed down a decision affirming the right of advocacy by anyone and thereby overturning a number of Smith Act convictions.

"Labor in the early 50s recognized the danger to the unions and spoke out. The CIO's 13th Convention deplored the Smith Act's use against Communist leaders and said 'it was a grave blow to America's precious heritage'.

"The ILWU International Executive Board of October 29-30, 1951 said: 'We have long warned that this Act contains within it the seeds of fascism. We have seen reactionary forces in Germany, Italy and Japan destroy unionism under the smokescreen of fighting communism'.

"In the 1951 trials against the Communists the Government introduced a parade of spies and stool pigeons who would sell out their mother for money out of fear. They lied and said just what was required of them. So now too the newspaper report that 'friendly witnesses' (meaning rats) and expelled agents are appearing before the Grand Jury to testify against the Panthers.

"Don't let it happen again. The Panthers or any one else have a right to advocate — to put out what they stand for and to organize to accomplish that purpose. Every union member, every right thinking person should demand that the Government stop persecuting the Panthers.

"Ask your union or any organization of which you are a member to protest!"

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 PEOPLE'S WORLD
SAN FRANCISCO, CA.

Date: SAT., MAY 10, 1969
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-442527-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 5/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York and Newark one copy of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted] and [redacted] The second source is [redacted] and the third source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ [U], because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

100-[redacted]-2836

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
[redacted]

REC-3

3 MAY 29 1969

THZ/cjh
(7)

5 ENCLOSURE

AGENCY: AGSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted], RAO [illegible]
DATE FORW: 6/3/69
HOW FORW: RS
BY: [redacted]

RACIAL INT. SECT.

ILLEGIB 6/18/69 RD

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 JUN 10 1969
14C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
May 26, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on May 26, 1969, made available the following letter dated May 22, 1969, from W. L. PATTERSON, JAMES TORMEY and JARVIS TYNNER, which was received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

2554

ENCLOSURE

M[illegible] 22, 1969

To All D.O.'s
To All Black Liberation Commission Leaders

Dear Comrades:

The Plainfield case is moving.

Minneapolis and Texas have sent material support; other districts have sent letters to Plainfield's Mayor, the Governor and to the Defense Committee.

The Plainfield people (black) are organizing a mass rally for June. The primary objective is the unification of the black community around the defense and to present the favorable potentialities for black-white unity in Plainfield for a struggle that will release the victims and set the stage for punishment of those who victim=ized them.

The Plainfield Committee supports the rally. It is preparing to reproduce the Donner fact brochure with added material.

You will need it. The weakness of the early material was its failure to link the fight for the freedom of the Plainfield victims with others being victim ized in "law and order" drive of the fascist-minded who calculate on establishment of a police state, creating a white back-lash and neutralizing millions of whites.

It is necessary to correct this weakness in all material you produce.

It is also vitally necessary to recognize that while the Plainfield political prisoners must be freed, we are on the threshold of a titanic ideological and political struggle to defend constitutional rights and liberties. For this, a national defense body is needed. You will be apprised immediately of all steps taken in this direction.

Let us know how the material you have taken is being received.

Formulate your own action program.

Intensify activities.

For Supporting Committee:

W. L. Patterson
James Tormey
Jarvis Tynner

(A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 27, 1967, that WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District and a member of the District Board and Committee.)

(The same source advised that JAMES TORMEY is a member of the New York State CP District Board.)

(A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised during February, 1969, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.)

The first source also made available on May 26, 1969, a letter dated May 16, 1969, signed "WINNIE" and mailed from the National Office of the CP, USA, which letter is as follows:

May 16, 1969

Dear Comrades:

I write this letter after consultation with the publisher and distributors regarding Ben Davis' Communist Councilman from Harlem. I was surprised to learn that your district has not ordered any copies of this valuable work.

From the standpoint of present day problems, and as a reply to the question of Communist relevancy, this book is a most important document in present day struggles. It can help to acquaint large masses in motion with the position of our Party in the struggle for black liberation. It will help to raise the level of thinking -- that is conciousness -- within the mass movement and contribute to increasing the membership of the Party among the masses -- black and white.

It is difficult to explain this situation. Perhaps the main reason for this is the manner in which prominence has been given to the promotion of the book. Maybe preparations for district and national conventions were of such a nature as to cause a delay in placing the order, and/or in our estimation of this book as a weapon in the fight against racism and for black liberation. We are mutually concerned, whatever the reason, with a correction of this error.

This is a common concern for both of us. Merely to call this question to your attention is not sufficient. I am certain that you will discuss the matter with the comrades and help put over this great work.

Warmest regards,

Winnie

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

("WINNIE" is HENRY WINSTON. "The Worker" issue of June 28, 1966, reported that HENRY WINSTON had been elected National Chairman of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Committee in 1966.)

("The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper.)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 5/22/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MEMORIAL CENTER, INC.
RM
ATLANTA FILE 157-3747

CIRM
IS - C
ATLANTA FILE 100-6670
BUFILE 100-442529

Re San Francisco letter to Atlanta, 4/25/69, captioned "MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MEMORIAL CENTER, INC., RM".

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of an LHM, suitable for dissemination, and for San Francisco two copies.

First source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] second source is NY 3010-S*. Source utilized to characterize KING and STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it utilizes information from NY 694-S*.

ENCLOSURE

Referenced letter forwarded a Xerox copy of a check reflecting the printed caption "Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Center, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia", numbered 572, dated 4/8/69, in the amount of $7.50 (check writer used) payable to "Ministry of Information in Black Panther Party". This check is drawn on the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta and reflects the maker to be the MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. Memorial Center, Inc., and bears the written signature "VINCENT HARDING".

NOT RECORDED
192 MAY 29 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-

13791-1

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - San Francisco (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Atlanta
(1 - 157-1696) (ADP)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 9

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

May 22, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MEMORIAL CENTER, INCORPORATED
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the latter part of April, 1969, confidential source one advised that at the direction of Vincent Harding the Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Center, Incorporated (MLKMC), as of April 3, 1969, had made the sum of $7.50 available to the "Ministry of Information" of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

The current directory pertaining to Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, reflects Dr. Vincent G. Harding to be Chairman of the Department of History.

The Atlanta Journal, daily Atlanta newspaper, on Page 2A of its Blue Streak Edition on January 15, 1969, with reference to the MLKMC, published an article bylined Harmon Perry and captioned "King's Widow Tells Of Plans for Center". This article stated the MLKMC is being developed in two parts, one of which includes the Martin Luther King, Jr., Library under the direction of Dr. Vincent Harding.

Confidential source two advised on January 13, 1969, he had learned that Stanley Levison was one of the principal trustees of the MLKMC and had participated in major planning therefore.

- -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U) 100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., MEMORIAL CENTER

The April 6, 1969 issue of "The Black Panther", official newspaper of the BPP on Page 21, published a "Subscription Form". This form indicated a one year subscription to "The Black Panther" costs $7.50 and that this sum of money should be paid to the "Ministry of Information, Black Panther Party, Box 2967, Custom House San Francisco, CA 94126".

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANELY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communisum.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 22, 1969

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
MEMORIAL CENTER, INCORPORATED

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

FBI

Date: 6/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: NEW YORK

Enclosed for Bureau are five and for New York one copy of LHM.

The source is [redacted] and [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

AGENCY: [illegible], OBJECTIVE: SER:
[illegible]
DATE RECD: 6/11/69
HOW RECD: RIS
BY: [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

REC 37 100-442529-2837

② - Bureau (Enc. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/jrd
(6)

EX-115

JUN 11 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

51 JUN 25 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
June 6, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on June 6, 1969, made available the following letter and enclosure dated June 2, 1969, from CHARLENE MITCHELL, Acting Secretary, Commission on Black Liberation. The documents were received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

(CHARLENE MITCHELL is described in "The Worker," July 14, 1968, as the candidate of the CP, USA, for President of the United States, and as Field Secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation.

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-[illegible]-2537

June 2, 1969

TO: All Districts and all National Committee Members

Dear Comrades:

Attached you will find minutes of the interim Commission on Black Liberation. We urge that you read them, and make any comments you wish. We hope that you will write your comments to the Commission.

One of the main proposals made was to request of the districts that they immediately set up District Commissions on Black Liberation and advise us re proposals for the district as well as for national and advise us as to leadership, so that we can correspond directly with the leadership.

We are trying to make the Commission a more efficient, more reflective and more in keeping with the needs of the Party and the liberation movement. With your help we will be able to effectuate a working Commission.

Comradely,

Charlene Mitchell
Acting Secretary
Comm. on Black Liberation

An interim "Commission" meeting was called and attended by the following: Patterson, Jarvis, Grace B. Ted, Earl, Claude and Charlene. A TU comrade from NYC was not in attendance.

The two point agenda was:

Organization of Commission and proposals for membership -- Claude

Proposals on application of resolutions adopted at 19th Convention - Charlene

Following is synposis of reports and discussion.

CLAUDE: This Commission above all others will have to play a more public role. Within the context of an internationalist party, the Commission should be a black liberation force, which is predominantly black and gives leadership to the whole Party and to the black liberation movement. The Commission should relate to the building of the Party especially as it coincides with our policy of industrial concentration, specifically in the industrial hub -- the Midwest.

We can seriously increase our public image much more than at anytime in the last period. We should issue materials, e.g. Patterson's speech in Chicago on Paul Robeson's birthday. We should use the news media more effectively. Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities have black nespapers with large circulations and Communists can get interviews and press releases into them.

Suggestions have been made that we get out a paper, a 4-page tabloid, professionally done. A commentary on news, actions, politics, C.P. position on questions facing the black liberation movement.

Must emphasize the stepping up of Party propaganda; should set up a committee for this purpose; propose that Patterson, Grace and Ted B. be responsible.

EDUCATION - Propose that a division of labor for the responsibility (Administratively) for classes, cadre training. Claude, Charlene.

There is a trend toward the study of Marxism, a desire to know what C.P. is thinking. Should be able to teach Marxism from standpoint of the black experience. Should make available outlines and bibliographies.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION - Roscoe should work in coordination with the trade union and the Black Liberation Commissions, with concentration in Midwest. Also suggest B.T. from NYC.

POLITICAL ACTION - Claude and Earl responsible overall, with sharp focus on political developments in the South.

The Commission membership should be relatively small, in the main a resident commission, which should meet monthly, periodically holding meetings in the districts to enable the focusing upon specific area problems and work. Teams of 2 or 3 should make extensive trips into the districts. Suggest that two non-New York residents be on Commission, Earl (Chicago) Art (Detroit).

YOUTH - Jerry and Jose S. Responsible, Jose - B.S.U.

Interim Commission to ask New York to organize a Commission and to appoint [illegible] from New York to be on National Commission.

ELECTION:

The comrades in attendance felt the need for more emphasis on how to relate to Chicano, Puerto Rican, Indian Commissions. After much discussion, including proposal for an overall oppressed minorities commission, it was felt that further thinking and consultation was needed before making concrete proposals.

PATTERSON: There is not another commission that is as aware of the role of the Party in bringing the necessity for liberation of black people into all the struggles.

The Commission should not only meet with other commissions, but must see that resolutions from the 19th Convention on black liberation are dealt with in all commissions and that members of this commission be present to lead these discussions.

The interrelation of the struggles of all oppressed minorities but must see the key of black liberation. There should be independent commissions and regular meetings between the Commission on Black liberation and other such commissions.

If our Party is to play a historical role in the development of the struggle for liberation of blacks, the Commission must play greater role in the education, classes and cadre training programs. Part of giving leadership to comrades in mass organizations. Should work out a curriculum.

TED B: Should understand that we have limited forces and must pay particular attention to: politics, industrial concentration and propaganda (which goes beyond agitation to the question of the system itself).

Must again write letters to the press. Possibly letters from Commission or members of commission will get printed.

Training of a Marxist cadre of extreme importance. Should have [illegible] classes for black comrades, trained as Marxists to work in black liberation [illegible].

There should be a direct link between Southern Commission and comrades in the field and the Black Liberation Commission.

Should look into the area of a cultural committee.

Should have a Puerto Rican comrade on the Commission.

JARVIS: Organized contact with our press and other newspapers will allow us to stay on top of ideological problems.

We should immediately establish a mimeographed tabloid or four page bulletin such as Party Affairs.

There is now being prepared a document on black liberation for the new [illegible] organization.

There is real need for an oppressed minorities Commission. May be difficult now but should try to get a conference within next six months. Need for such a conference obvious, witness growth of Chicano movement and influence. Problems of black and Chicano unity.

Must have more of an internationalist approach, particularly as related to Africa.

EARL D. This Commission to a great extent will determine the direction of the Party. This is correct if we view centrality of black liberation correctly. By virtue of work the Commission can set tone for every other field of work. The Commission is a working body and can't be all things to all people, must implement Convention decisions, specifically in 3 main areas: Politics, Youth and Labor. These should be implemented with programs and aims, with action proposals. These 3 areas determine what is happening in the country.

We have relinquished for too long the area of culture. Dialectics are based on the concrete experiences of ghetto life.

Kinds of problems related to labor, e.g. teachers' strike in Chicago. Need to redefine our understanding of problems as related to black people. Straight economist or class approach will not work. Need to be in print particularly around the clarifying of relationship and need for relationship of black to white workers.

We must demand and help form ideological committees in every commission to help deal with problems of black liberation.

Need to plan a budget for Commission.

GRACE: The recruiting of Negroes left almost entirely to our black [illegible]. White comrades should have some relationship to blacks as a conscious

...how ... combining ... and pro... and ... ...ail because of lack of forces.

Claude agreed with most of discussion and felt need for immediate ... around getting a "paper" out. To get Pat and Grace to pull a committee toge... to start work.

The proposal was made that Pat, Claude and Charlene follow this ... up by ... paring motions to present to National Committee and to try and pu... ... ...ittee ... and Coalition members.

Report agre... upon by consensus.

Charlene took part in discussion, but was taking minutes, so did not take down her own discussion, but generally agreed on report and discussion. Two things she stressed, however, the need for further discussion on how to relate to and b... ...lationship in the ... ...mon... ... also the necessity for ... ...ade both in theory and organization.

Next report: How to implem... Resolutions on Black Liberation passed at 13th C... ...ention. - Charlene.

CHARLENE: Resolution on Self Determination must have a theoretical ...plication, must get analytical background material to support positions taken. Need now to get committee to work on a pamphlet to be used as educational material ... and outside of the Party.

A. The problems presented by the uniqueness of the American scene, the oppressed living side by side with the oppressor, differences and similarities to colonial peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

B. Can the problems of black people be solved under capitalism for example the theories of black capitalism. More on question of democratic demands.

C. Discussion of slogans of self determination as related to the demands of separatism, must show our differences - these two not synonymous. Need to see where we disagree with organizations that call for separate states and failure to understand nature of capitalist society.

D. Can the black liberation movement, or must it ... for all other strata of population to be on the ... ... of struggle before black liberation forces ... demands on capitalism. What is necessary to ... the democratic struggles to the needs of black people. Can the black liberation move-ment win without allies. The need to define ... extended

form the resolution on reform and revolution.

E. Need to further spell out what we see as black capitalism; whether an ideology to feed illusions into the movement or merely a quest for the small black entrepreneur to own his own business. Do we see dangers in both, which is greater.

[illegible] need to redefine "cultural nationalism," need to understand [illegible] in seeing culturalism as an end unto itself, and the building of black knowledge and identity as being necessary and progressive. E.G. what is problem of black studies programs, what are they, should we not take part in the discussion of what they mean or should mean?

Resolution on black/white unity seems to be clearest of all. Can probably go into pamphlet without too much embellishment.

F. Self defense. Need to have special attention to problems of general defense of the rights and needs of black people. These problems was not sufficiently dealt with at the Convention, but self-defense is only part of the struggle. The massive political organizing campaign with two prongs, widest struggle against racism and the greatest participation in the defense, legal, political and active of the black liberation movement.

G. Motions on the South cannot work without concrete work on guaranteeing personnel. How do we mobilize Party around significance of work in the South. Commission must take part in responsibility, must help to find black comrades willing to do this important work.

There was general agreement on Charlene's presentation of the work that should be done, and the proposal to implement the direction of the remarks, especially the issuance of a pamphlet be undertaken immediately.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY [redacted]

b3
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FBI

Date: 6/5/69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

Classified by 2909 Category 2
Exempt from GDS, Date of Declassification Indefinite
Date of Declassification 12/7/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Clear. DATE 12/13/77 EFG/fa

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056) ~~(P)~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

RE CV airtels and LHMs, 5/13 and 5/20/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau and 11 copies and for New York one copy of an LHM showing continued efforts of the Ohio CP to become involved in the FRED (AHMED) EVANS case.

Sources used in LHM are:

First source: [redacted]

Second source: [redacted]

For Bureau's information, there are currently only 3 persons involved in the work of forming the committee referred to in LHM, they being PHILIP BART, [redacted] and [redacted] and informants are in it at BART's specific request. UACB, the Cleveland Office intends to steer the activities of these informants, whenever possible, in such a way as to prevent formation of this committee.

This LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from sources which could result in their being identified. They are sources of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness. ~~(C)~~ (U)

4 cc LHM destroyed 1/29/75

Classified by 3347
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

5 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
(1 - 157-8486 - FRED AHMED EVANS)
(1 - 100-3-104-11 - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (100- WILLIAM L. PATTERSON) (RM)
7 - Cleveland
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 157-897 - FRED EVANS)
(1 - 100-23089 - COUNTERINTELLIGENCE)
(1 - 100-2130 - NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD)
REK/mls (13)

REC-73 2838

6 JUN 9 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 JUN 26 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

INT. SEC.
RACIAL MATTERS SECT.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AGENCY Virginia Beach Police
DATE FORW. 6/13/69
HOW FORW. PS
BY [redacted]

Airtel to AG, 6/17/69

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
June 5, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Classified by 2309
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/31/72

Reference Cleveland communication dated May 23, 1969.

FRED (AHMED) EVANS is a Cleveland Black Nationalist found guilty in the murder on July 23, 1968, of several Cleveland policemen and sentenced to die in the electric chair on September 22, 1969. Four other Black Nationalists have been indicted for these same murders, and their cases are pending. A committee, known as "The July 23rd Committee" has been formed by militant blacks to come to the defense of EVANS.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 5, 1969, that PHILIP BART, who is Secretary of the Ohio Communist Party, considers the persons in charge of "The July 23rd Committee" as being disrupters, who are seeking glory for themselves, and who will only succeed in driving both Negroes and whites away from the defense of EVANS. (U)

BART advised on June 3, 1969, that he had written to WILLIAM PATTERSON in New York City concerning this EVANS case, and PATTERSON suggested that BART form his own committee for the defense of EVANS, and that the families of EVANS and the other defendants be contacted for their help in forming this committee. According to BART, PATTERSON also stated that he would contact some lawyers in Cleveland, connected with the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), to assist in the EVANS case, but that first BART must get either the defendants, or their attorneys, or their families to request this assistance from the NLG. PATTERSON suggested that BART act quickly. (U)

Source stated on June 5, 1969, that BART already has made arrangements for the contact of the defendants' families, and has also arranged for the recontact of Reverend DONALD JACOBS to see if JACOBS is still interested in working with "The July 23rd Committee", or whether JACOBS might now desire to associate himself with this new committee which is to be formed. JACOBS is head of the Council of Churches in Cleveland. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 6/13/69 DATE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

XEROX

JUN 19 1969

GROUP 3
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-440509-2838

ENCLOSURE

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON

Source advised on June 6, 1969, that WILLIAM PATTERSON is a Communist Party member who has been active in the past in civil rights matters.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on June 27, 1967, that PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York CP District.

A characterization of the NLG is attached hereto.

~~[illegible]~~ (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 8-8-67)

b3
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
Albany	New York	6/25/69	6/2/69-6/10/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: pa

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 4/17/69 at Albany.

-P*-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	File Where Located
AL T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED 1 EC/ [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2839

REC 44

EX-116

JUN 27 1969

COPIES MADE:
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1 - 108th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, GAFB, N.Y. (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427) (Info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)
2 - Albany (100-19249)
(Copies continued Cover Page B)

COPIES DESTROYED
209 JAN 4 1971

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations
Agency	AGENCY: AGSI, [redacted], OSI; SEO, SFR; ESO [redacted], RAO		Rec'd AT, SEO
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE [redacted]	7/2/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD.:	RCS	
By	BY:	TTD/ca	

35

70 JUL 7-1969

1 CC Nyt 8 0 6 EDD

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

AL 100-19249

3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - NIC, New York)

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Individuals named in the details of this report are presently on the Security Index of the Albany Division with the exception of MAUDE BRANIC and FORREST BEVINS, whose activities have not warranted such inclusion.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from AL T-1, whose identity if disclosed could preclude his future use and therefore be prejudicial to national security interests.

Information copies of this report are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in CP activities in this area.

LEAD:

ALBANY OFFICE

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York
1 - NIC, New York

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Albany

Date: June 25, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Capital District Communist Party expresses interest in backing a candidate for the Schenectady school board, Schenectady, New York.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AL 100-19249

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Capital District Communist Party (CDCP) held a meeting on March 13, 1969, in Schenectady, New York. At this meeting BERTHA KRIEGLER, CDCP member, gave a report to the meeting regarding the school board race that was taking place in Schenectady, New York. KRIEGLER stated that a local resident of Schenectady, MAUDE BRANIC, was going to run in the election and that BRANIC had stated that the "establishment" would try to stop her by picking another black candidate. NK

JOE KRIEGLER, CDCP member and husband of BERTHA KRIEGLER, stated that he considered FORREST BEVINS, a local Negro in the Schenectady area, to be interested but that he and BERTHA felt that BEVINS did not have enough public popularity to do much good in the election. NK

At the conclusion of the meeting, BERTHA KRIEGLER stated that she wanted the local CP to contribute money to BRANIC's campaign. MIKE DWORKIN, CDCP member, advised the group would think about contributing money to the campaign but no definite action was taken.

(AL T-1 on March 14, 1969)

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albany, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 25, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 6/27/69

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5 38 815
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.0.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-22-87

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of an LHM, and for each other recipient two copies, suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified confidential. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S (S)

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S* (S) (U)

Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 10/18/90
Garrow/Levison
83-1719

11/1/69 RLS

2 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
3 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted]) (S) (U) REC-49 100-442529-1-2840
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
AGS/jah
(7)

JUN 30 1969

b7D

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS
Appeal 83-1719 (6/1/92)

(U)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUL 9 1969

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

June 27, 1969

Classified by 6972-EEP/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 10/18/90
Garrow/Levison
83-1719

~~SECRET~~ (U) SECRET (U)

7-30-82 dc
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 BTS
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 6-27-89

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

On June 24, 1969, a confidential source advised

b7D

[redacted]

4 & 5

- -

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CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS

~~SECRET~~ W Appeal 83-1719 (6/2/92)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COPIES DESTROYED
209 FEB 2 1971

100-449357-2840

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communisum. (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

June 27, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-06-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 6/13/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN
RACIAL MATTERS
ATLANTA FILE 157-2924
BUFILE 157-8428

(U) CIRM
IS - C
ATLANTA FILE 100-6670
BUFILE 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of an LHM, for New York three copies and for WFO one copy, suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~. (U)

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM) (1 - 100-91330)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
5 - Atlanta
(1 - 157-2924)
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted]) b7D
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)

100-442529-

AGS/jah
(12)

NOT RECORDED
178 JUN 26 1969

1 - ENCLOSURE

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUL 9 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

June 13, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN
RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On June 11, 1969, a confidential source advised he understood that Ralph D. Abernathy, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had recently requested Jack O'Dell, Special Aide to the President, SCLC, to arrange with the magazine Freedomways to publish in the near future (date not known) a special issue of this magazine. This issue will be concerned with the Mexican-American Indian and endeavor to emphasize the economic and social plight of these people.

In making his request of O'Dell, Abernathy explained he did not feel there has been in the past sufficient publicity establishing the extremes of poverty endured by those people.

It was sources understanding that as of June 11, 1969, O'Dell had successfully made the arrangements requested by Abernathy.

- -

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-443529

ENCLOSURE

-1-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

JACK O'DELL

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Freedomways" lists J. H. O'Dell (Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE	Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON	Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL	Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE	Art Editor

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, June 25, 1967, Page 10, contained an article on a memorial to MIKE GOLD held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways".

"The Worker", May 21, 1967, Page 3, contained an article on the death of MIKE GOLD on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died".

A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited BUNNY DEVINE, a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONT'D)

more than one year. BUNNY DEVINE said she had talked with JAMES JACKSON about the possibility of organizing a new club in their area with members of their intellectual and cultural level and that he was in favor of it. She said she believed her husband, JOHN DEVINE, and ESTHER JACKSON would join such a club.

A fourth source advised on April 16, 1968, that JAMES JACKSON, husband of ESTHER JACKSON, is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department, CP, USA.

The fourth source advised on May 1, 1967, that, as of April, 1967, O'DELL was considered by the CP, USA, as being a member of its National Committee.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

June 13, 1969

Title POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 6/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-23
SF file: 100-11889 ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-69
SF file: 100-27747 ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, FUNDS
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-63-47
SF file: 100-25085 ~~(P)~~

ENCLOSURE

CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-88
SF file: 100-27791 (P)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 18 1969

(2-C Check 9046)
(13) - Bureau (Enc. 19) (RM) ENCLOSURE
12 - New York (Enc. 12) (RM)
16 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-11889)
(1 - 100-27747)
(1 - 100-25085)
(1 - 100-27791)
(1 - 100-27418)
(1 - 100-28718)
(1 - 100-27806)
(1 - 100-28721)
(1 - 100-26546)
(1 - 100-28630)
(1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-1204)
(1 - 157-3872 REVOLUTIONARY CONVENTIONS)
(1 - 157-3873 BREAKFAST FOR CHILDREN)

EOR:jb
(41)

AGENCY
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY

tec off Lab 806

124 JUL 2 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

55 JUL 31 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-23-2165

SF 100-11889
EOR:jb

CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-81
SF file: 100-27418 ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-83
SF file: 100-28718 ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-76
SF file: 100-27806 ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-91
SF file: 100-28721 ~~(P)~~

CP. USA, EDUCATION
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-71
SF file: 100-426546(P) ~~(P)~~

CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
IS - C
Bufile: 100-3-89
SF file: 100-28630 ~~(P)~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
Bufile: 100-442529
SF file: 100-53902 ~~(P)~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM
Bufile: [redacted] b3 b7E
SF file: 157-1204 ~~(P)~~

Reference is made to San Francisco airtel dated 6/24/69, captioned "CP, USA, ORGANIZATION, IS - C and CP, USA, MEMBERSHIP, IS - C."

Enclosed to the Bureau are nineteen (19) copies of an LHM, including one copy for each Bufile involved and additional copies for dissemination in view of racial matters involved. Enclosed to New York are twelve (12)

copies of this LHM. Copies are being disseminated locally to the Army, Navy and Air Force.

Sources in the LHM are the following:

Source A is [redacted] b7D

Source B is

Source C is

Source D is

Source E is

The LHM has been classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) inasmuch as data reported by the above sources if disclosed could reasonably result in the identification of these confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

Referenced San Francisco airtel furnished the identities of individuals who were elected to the CP, NCD Committee.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

June 26, 1969

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS,
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION,
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Reference is made to memorandum captioned "CP, USA, ORGANIZATION and CP, USA, MEMBERSHIP," dated 6/24/69 at San Francisco, California.

Copies of this memorandum are being disseminated locally to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The second section of the 1969 Communist Party (CP) Convention for the Northern California District (NCD) was held Saturday and Sunday, June 21 and 22, 1969 at the "People's World" (PW) Building, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
Group I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Sources A, B, C, D, E
June 23, 1969

The PW is a west coast CP newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

It was announced during the convention that 81 persons attended.

Sources A, B, C
June 23, 1969

On the second day, 30 individuals were elected to the NCD Committee of the CP.

Sources A, B, C, D, E
June 23, 1969

On the first day, Albert L. Lima, better known as Mickey Lima, Chairman of the NCDCP, presented a 12-page mimeographed report, which was distributed to the persons in attendance. They were given a period to read it.

Sources A, B, C, D
June 23, 1969

On June 24, 1969, Source D furnished a copy of the 12-page report of Mickey Lima. Pertinent portions of this report read as follows:

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS,
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

"The growing desperation of the ruling circles is leading to a mounting reactionary offensive which is assuming dangerous proportions. The military defeat in Vietnam and the accompanied social crisis at home is forcing the ruling circles to seek new forms and methods of curbing the mounting peoples movement in this country.

"The main form for doing this at present is to use the police powers of the government at all levels to conduct a general offensive of police, national guard, state and county police in physical and frame-up attacks against the peoples movement. This is now coupled with hearings of the McCarthy type and newspaper, radio and television propaganda...

"The offensive is at present directed against the student rebellion and the black militant movement. The organization presently receiving the sharpest and most brutal blows is the Black Panther Party...

"The brutal attack against the Black Panther Party in its open terreristic methods is a parallel to the offensive against the Vietnam people where more bombs have already been dropped on its 30 million people than in all of World War II...

"The Black Panther Party has called a conference for a United Front against the reactionary offensive presently underway. The District Committee has

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS,
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

endorsed and has voted to help build the participation of as many individuals and organizations as we can influence to participate...

"The attack on the Panthers leads to another consideration to be placed before this convention. The general offensive against the people's movement has resulted in some 1500 cases presently being before the courts as a result of the struggles at San Francisco State and at U.C. In San Francisco State where over 700 cases are now before the courts we have found that there has been a breakdown of the defense committee and the lawyers' committee to provide legal defense.

"It is estimated that appeal bonds will cost the movement over $100,000 just for bond premiums. There is no center to decide whether or not to appeal, what cases to appeal, etc. But mainly, for our consideration, there is not a committee to organize a mass campaign to expose what is going on around these cases. The courts are being deliberately used to smash and bankrupt the movement. It is reported to us that appeal bail is being set as high as $2,000 for misdemeanors.

"In the Mission District of San Francisco, 7 Latinos have been charged with murder. The police terror in the Mission District has been aimed at suppressing the conditions faced by the Chicanos who now have a large community in that area...

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

The policeman who was allegedly killed by the Mission 7 is presented as a fine, sensitive and beloved person who could do no wrong... We do not pretend to know who killed the policeman. But some things we do know. It is only necessary for 7 Latinos to be together in the Mission District to be fair game for any cop on or off of his beat...

"The 19th Convention of our Party called for the formation of a Marxist-Leninist Youth organization based around 7 principles, to have fraternal relations with the Party. Planning committees are now preparing papers on Strategy, Black Liberation, the Working Class, Students, and Imperialism.

"It is expected that a founding convention will take place this year. The specific proposals from our Youth Panel as steps to be taken are as follows:

"To build one group to encompass the Bay Area. This would break down into various groups based on activities such as trade unionists, community, student, black or brown liberation, etc. The organization should be a working class organization and its efforts aimed first at young Black, Brown and white trade unionists. Student work should be concentrated on campuses with high percentage of working class background students.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

"The function of the organization should be educational, social and political action in that order at first. The function of the group would be to bring Marxist-Leninist ideas to young people through education. The organization would be a non-Party organization, but Party members would try to win the non-Party members to an understanding of Party policy in a non-factional manner...

"The memo on District perspectives issued by the DC calls for developing working class methods of work, with discipline and the carrying out of policies and tasks. It means to develop the same approach to leadership as to Party policies. Decisions of the Party on policies and leadership must be accepted, and correct channels used to make changes, adjustments in both policies and leadership.

"This would mean that all forms of negative carping and criticisms would be eliminated. Such methods only weaken and discourage the Party."

A proposal to support the Black Panther Party (BPP) and the BPP Conference in July to provide a united front against fascism was passed. At the convention, registration forms were distributed, which stated they were for a National Revolutionary Conference for a United Front Against Fascism in Oakland, California, on July 18, 19, 20 and 21. The forms stated they were to be returned to the BPP headquarters in Berkeley, California.

Source D
June 23, 1969

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A characterization of the BPP is appended.

A proposal was carried that the NCD Committee of the CP contribute $200 of CP funds to the BPP breakfast program.

Source D
June 23, 1969

A proposal was passed to support the defense of the 7 persons charged with the murder of a policeman, including the formation of a CP Committee to establish liaison between the CP and the group in the Mission Section of San Francisco to defend these seven.

Sources A, B, D
June 23, 1969

A mimeographed sheet captioned "LOS SIETE DE LA RAZA" was distributed which read in part as follows:

"Charging 'Los Siete de la Raza' with murder of pig Brodnik on May 1 and attempted murder of his companion, pig McGoran, is part of an overall attack on oppressed people's organizations and on the left and progressive movement in general.

"It is imperialism's answer to a new level of activity reflective of a developing national and class consciousness among oppressed peoples.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

"Out of these attacks must evolve the type of defense movement which will develop into a people's movement that will wage an offensive movement on all fronts against the ruling class

"Within this general framework, we must wage a struggle for the defense of the Seven.

"The campaign to defend 'Los Siete de la Raza' must be waged in such a way that it keeps the seven brothers from getting a lynching. At the same time that we build a massive movement, we must work to build a deeper sense of national and working class consciousness.

"On May 1, pig officer Brodnik was shot to death as he and his partner allegedly checked into a case of suspicion of burglary. Seven Chicano brothers were charged with murder of this pig. One of the brothers remains free somewhere in hiding...

"Resolved:

"1. That the Convention go on record to support and participate in waging a vigorous campaign around the defense of 'Los Siete de la Raza'.

"2. That the Party relate this defense to the overall attack on the left and progressive movement in this country and abroad.

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD)
CP, USA, ORGANIZATION
CP, USA, FUNDS
CP, USA, FACTIONALISM
CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS
CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION
CP, USA, EDUCATION
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
BLACK PANTHER PARTY

"3. That we assign personnel to be responsible for direct participation and the coordination of the districts efforts.

"4. With the reorganization of district structure and in line with the working class concentration policy that we also establish a permanent Party collective that will work in the Latino and Chicano community."

Source D
June 23, 1969

During the convention, there was considerable heated discussion and controversy as to whether the concentration of work of the CP in the NCD should be in the transportation industry or among public workers.

Sources A, B, C, D
June 23, 1969

A motion was then passed that questions of concentration be returned to the NCD Committee for a decision.

Source D
June 23, 1969

FD-523 (Rev. 11-29-61)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

June 26, 1969

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA NORTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT (NCD) CP, USA, ORGANIZATION, CP, USA, FUNDS CP, USA, FACTIONALISM CP, USA, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CP, USA, DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES CP, USA, YOUTH MATTERS CP, USA, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSION CP, USA, EDUCATION CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-07-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	NEW YORK	7/7/69	4/1 - 6/30/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.	jsm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated 4/30/69, at San Antonio.

- P* -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Only those persons who could be documented who are mentioned in this report were characterized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM)(RM)
1 - 112th MI Group (RM)
1 - OSI (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)
1 - New York (AM)(RM)
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

100-442529-2841 REC-69

EX.-117

18 JUL 10 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, [redacted], OSI;	SEC. SERV.	
Request Recd.		[redacted],	RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:		7/18/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:		RCS	
By	BY: 1969		Cpl Cogar	

Notations

54 JUL 29 1969 360 LLC/pf 806 9

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

All persons mentioned in this report as being members of the Communist Party (CP) and who reside within the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources with the exception of HATTIE INMAN. HATTIE INMAN is not on the Security Index. Bureau was advised by letter dated 3/17/69, of this fact, for indexing purposes.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] Documentation of JOHN INMAN
SA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted] Documentation of JOHN STANFORD and "All Points of View"

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ inasmuch as it contains information from SA T-1 and SA T-2, informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI Group (RM)
1 - OSI (RM)
1 - NISO (RM)

Report of: B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. **Office:** San Antonio, Texas
Date: 7/7/69

Field Office File #: 100-9845 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At State Convention of the CP of Texas, 4/20/69, JOHN INMAN discussed history of the Negro people. He stated that the CP must work for the Negroes. The CP, according to INMAN, has not heard all of the positions on various problems taken by the Negroes. At the same convention, MELA SAGER stated that the Negro women are even lower than white women. MARIANN WIZARD, member of the CP of Texas State Committee, attempting to do everything to have LARRY JACKSON, SNCC organizer, released from jail. JOHN STANFORD, CP leader, directed CP members to contact NOI to use their influence not to have Negroes utilized as strike breakers. JOHN INMAN is to contact a SNCC organizer to help prevent the blacks from being used as strike breakers. CP members did contact NOI but were not too successful in having STANFORD talk to them about "All Points of View," STANFORD's book-selling business, since they were not interested in talking to "whitie." JACKSON left some rifles at INMAN residence, which were removed by STANFORD and returned to JACKSON. STANFORD expressed concern that JACKSON had rifles and JACKSON stated that they were not loaded.

-P*-

GROUP I (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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SA 100-9845

DETAILS:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (4/20/69)

On April 20, 1969, the State Convention of the Communist Party (CP) of Texas was held at San Antonio, Texas. At this meeting, JOHN STANFORD, JOHN INMAN, MELA SAGER, HATTIE INMAN and MARIANN VIZARD, among others, were elected to be members of the Texas State CP Committee.

At the convention, JOHN INMAN lead a discussion on Black Liberation.

INMAN went into a history of the Negro people and how the Negro people were brought to the United States in chains as slaves and as slaves they were exploited. The Negroes are still being exploited and the phrase of "Burn Baby Burn" is a manifestation of the Negroes' exploitation because the capitalist system is exploiting the Negroes. According to INMAN, the CP must work for the Negroes. The CP, according to INMAN, has not heard all of the positions on various problems taken by the Negroes.

INMAN went on to state that the daily press is poisoning the minds of the people against the Negroes under the guise of law and order.

At this same convention, MELA SAGER lead a discussion on the Women's Question. She stated that the women are discriminated against, they are the lowest paid persons in the United States, and Negro women are even lower than white women. Because of the economic conditions, many of the women must go to work and leave their children at home, according to SAGER. That is why, SAGER stated, many poor minority children die in burned homes because they are left there by their mothers.

SA T-2 (4/20/69)

This source can substantiate, in part, information furnished above by SA T-1.

JOHN STANFORD

SA T-2 (6/18/69)

On 6/17/69, during a meeting of the CP of Texas State Committee, JOHN STANFORD, who is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and Southern Organizer, CPUSA, was elected Organizational Secretary, CP of Texas. As Organizational Secretary, STANFORD is also a member of the Executive Committee of the CP of Texas.

JOHN INMAN

SA T-1 (6/18/69)

On 6/17/69, during a meeting of the CP of Texas State Committee, JOHN INMAN, who is a member of the CP of Texas State Committee, was elected Chairman of the CP of Texas. INMAN, as Chairman of the CP of Texas, is also a member of the Executive Committee of the CP of Texas.

SA T-2 (6/19-20/69)

On June 20, 1969, JOHN STANFORD, supra, advised that MARIANN VIZARD, supra, told him (STANFORD) that LARRY JACKSON had been thrown into jail in Austin, Texas, and she was trying to do everything to get him out. According to STANFORD, VIZARD, who was in San Antonio returned to Austin, Texas, and took CARLOS RICHARDSON with her.

LARRY JACKSON

The January 14, 1968, issue of The Daily Texan, a University of Texas, Austin, Texas, daily newspaper, identified LARRY JACKSON as an organizer for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

CARLOS RICHARDSON

On January 22, 1969, CARLOS RICHARDSON was interviewed by FBI Agents and stated he is a SNCC organizer and took some training in that field in Austin, Texas.

STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

SA T-2 (6/24/69)

On June 24, 1969, during a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CP of Texas in San Antonio, attended by JOHN STANFORD and JOHN INMAN, JOHN STANFORD related that he had received a telephone call from an organizer for the Meat Cutters' Union. This organizer had been somewhat concerned regarding a meat cutters' strike that the possibility existed that Negroes would be used as strike breakers. According to STANFORD, this organizer wanted STANFORD to use his influence to contact various persons to see if the Negroes would not let themselves be utilized for this purpose. STANFORD instructed CP members to discuss this matter at a social of the Black Muslims (Nation of Islam [NOI]) which was to be held on the evening of June 24, 1969. In addition, JOHN INMAN was instructed to try to contact CARLOS RICHARDSON, supra, to see what influence INMAN could have over RICHARDSON to help prevent the blacks from being used as strike breakers.

A characterization of the NOI and Muhammad's Mosque of Islam (MMI) is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SA T-1 (6/25/69)

On June 24, 1969, some CP members attended a social affair of the NOI held in San Antonio, Texas.

The CP members tried to talk to the Negroes present individually into letting JOHN STANFORD, supra, talk to them about "All Points of View," STANFORD's bookselling business. The Negroes refused since they were not interested in talking to "whitie."

"ALL POINTS OF VIEW"

SA T-2 (6/18/69)

JOHN STANFORD has continued since April, 1961, to use the name and address of "All Points of View," P.O. Box 321, San Antonio, Texas, for the bookselling business which STANFORD conducts from his residence in San Antonio. STANFORD mainly sells books and literature favorable toward the Communist point of view.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SA T-2 (5/21/69)

On May 17, 1969, it was learned that LARRY JACKSON, supra, was staying at the El Tropicano Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, with some of "his friends," as the invited guests of the 184st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.

Newspaper accounts indicated that the assembly had invited some militant blacks as well as Mexican Americans to address the assembly regarding injustices to both black and brown minorities.

It was reported that on May 17, 1969, JACKSON was observed at the El Tropicano Hotel in possession of two rifles after JACKSON was seen talking to an individual by the name of JOHN.

SA T-1 (5/21/69)

On May 17, 1969, HATTIE INMAN, supra, contacted JOHN STANFORD, supra, and complained that LARRY JACKSON, supra, had left two rifles at her residence and she did not want the rifles around the house. It was reported that both STANFORD and INMAN expressed concern about JACKSON's possession of the rifles and both indicated that JACKSON was somewhat irresponsible.

STANFORD, in order to relieve HATTIE INMAN of her concern, reportedly picked up the rifles at the INMAN home and delivered them to JACKSON at the El Tropicano Hotel. One of the rifles was described as an old Springfield Army surplus rifle and the other was a "civilian" type rifle reported to have a value of about $100.

STANFORD reportedly conveyed to JACKSON STANFORD's concern that JACKSON had these rifles and JACKSON is reported to have stated the rifles were not loaded. JACKSON gave no indication why he had the rifles.

It was also reported that JACKSON had apparently been drinking.

JACKSON stated that the "Presbyterian people" that had invited him to the assembly were so concerned about him and his friends being at this assembly that "they will fly us to New York if we want to go."

The significance of this last statement by JACKSON was not known.

1

~~APPENDIX~~ (U)

NATION OF ISLAM

A source advised on May 3, 1968, that the Nation of Islam (NOI) is an all-Negro organization originating in Detroit, Michigan, in the early 1930's. Elijah Muhammad is the leader of the NOI and self-styled "Messenger of Allah" in that he claims Allah (God) selected him to lead the so-called Negro out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation within the United States. Headquarters of the NOI is located at Muhammad's Temple (or Mosque) Number 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Muhammad teaches there is no such thing as a Negro; that the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "devils," in the United States; and that the white race because of its exploitation of the so-called Negro will be destroyed by Allah in an approaching "War of Armageddon," a war between God and the devil.

Officials and members of the NOI, including Muhammad, have refused to comply with provisions of the Selective Service Act, stating that they respect laws of the United States as long as they do not conflice with the laws of the NOI, but do not believe the government should force them to participate in wars from which they have nothing to gain.

In the late 1950's, Muhammad, acting on legal advice, tempered NOI teachings against the white man and the government to avoid possible prosecution; however, basic tenets remain the same. He de-emphasized religious teachings in the NOI and emphasized economic benefits derived by so-called Negroes who join the NOI. Muhammad believed this would create more interest in his programs and, of course, new followers.

~~APPENDIX~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

1

APPENDIX

MUHAMMAD'S MOSQUE OF ISLAM
(MMI)
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

On June 29, 1965, a source advised that on June 28, 1965, Dane Ward, Acting Minister of the Nation of Islam (NOI) group in San Antonio, Texas, advised that this group is affiliated with, contributes to, and receives instructions from, the NOI Organizational Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois.

This source further advised that on June 28, 1965, Richard A. McDonald, former minister of the NOI in San Antonio, presently at odds with the current San Antonio NOI leaders, advised that he was trained to be a minister of the NOI at their university in Chicago, Illinois, and was sent to San Antonio, Texas, to establish a branch of the NOI, which he did.

On February 16, 1968, a second source advised that Muhammad's Mosque of Islam (MMI), San Antonio, Texas, is presently headed by Minister Joshua Edward Wilson, who is receiving instructions from both NOI Headquarters in Chicago and NOI Temple at Houston, Texas. This source advised that the organization now officially refers to itself as Muhammad's Mosque of Islam and has prepared a sign which reads Muhammad's Mosque of Islam.

9*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

APPENDIX

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

July 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference San Antonio report of SA B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/9/69

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NY

ReBHlet to Bureau, 4/2/69.

No information has been received during the period 4/1/69 - 6/30/69 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

EX-110

REC- 78 100-442567-2842

15 JUL 11 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:mas
(4)

66 JUL 16 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: July 11, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-8997) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS~~
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau dated 4/3/69.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the quarterly period from April 1, 1969, through June 30, 1969, which would be reported under this caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

100-442529-2843

REC-61

5 JUL 14 1969

EXT. SEC.

6 JUL 23 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

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DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 7/3/69 SECRET (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta File 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RM [redacted]
Atlanta File 157-3669

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8T5/dd
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-3-89
7-30-82
AGENCY: CIA, FBI, NSA, ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, STATE, TREASURY, JUSTICE
HOW OBTAINED:
DATE FORWARDED: JUL 10 1969
BY:

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of an LHM, for New York three copies and for Columbia two copies, suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified confidential. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S (S)

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S (S) (U)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180)(STANLEY LEVISON)
4 - Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 157-3669)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

XEROX
JUL 11 1969

REC-30 (A. YOUNG) (S) (U)

44-25121-2844

JUL 1969

AGS/jah
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 11/30/91 + 12/11/91 83-1719 (6/1/92)
Classified by 67222/DAS
Declassify on: DADR
Canaan/Levison 83-1719
10/18/90
UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

July 3, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 DOJ
83-1719 (6/1/92) DOJ

10/18/90 83-1719
Classified by 1972 EO/DHS
Declassify on: OADR

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTERS

A confidential source advised on July 2, 1969 that Andrew J. Young, Executive Vice President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently informed Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC, that Stanley Levison in the very near future would have a new SCLC mail appeal letter ready. According to Young, Levison was very optimistic that SCLC would realize appreciable financial contributions from this appeal. Levison's optimism is based on progress made to date and what he feels is further progress to be accomplished shortly by SCLC on behalf of Negro hospital workers in Charleston, South Carolina. (C) U

Source has previously advised the SCLC mail appeal is a program of soliciting via mail financial contributions to SCLC which is handled by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of Stanley Levison. (C) U

- -

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100-442527-2844

~~SECRET~~ (U)
ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

5

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

July 3, 1969

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS: MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C; RACIAL MATTERS

Reference: Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

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DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 3-3-67)

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BOSTON	NEW YORK	7/15/69	

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	JOHN F. NOONAN	cb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE: Boston letter to Bureau dated 5/1/69

- P*-

S

LEAD

BOSTON

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

2-7 to BS 7/23/69. Details contain no info. to support statements in synopsis that "blacks are now ready for the liberation breakthrough & that the CP has not contributed anything to the struggle." Clarify & if necessary submit amended 5 pages. cy/c

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE — LOCATION

BS T-1 is [redacted]

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2845 REC-71

18 JUL 16 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

COPIES MADE:
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1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
1-NISO, Boston (RM)
1-OSI Westover AFB, (RM)
3-New York (100-153735) (RM)
2-Boston (100-35427)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report — Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI,	[redacted], OSI:	SEC. SER:
Request Recd.				FAO Tolson
Date Fwd.	DATE [illegible]		7/30/69	
How Fwd.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
By	51 AUG 4 1969		Cy to [illegible]	

1 cc regd 8668 RM Cover Page

* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O—273-077

BS 100-35427

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since the information furnished by BS T-1 could logically result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and jeopardize his future activity which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the United States.

Other sources mentioned as contacted in July 1969 are: [redacted] and BS 118-R. b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 108th MI Group, Boston (RM) OSI Westover AFB (RM)
NISO, Boston (RM)

Report of: JOHN F. NOONAN Office: BOSTON
Date: 7/15/69

Field Office File #: 100-35427 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At the District Convention of the New England District of the CPUSA held in Boston, Massachusetts on April 12-13, 1969, it was charged the CP is not operating with the Black Liberation groups; that racism is a reality; that blacks are now ready for the liberation breakthrough, and the CP has not contributed anything to the blacks.

~~- P* -~~

DETAILS

On April 25, 1969, BS T-1 advised that the New England District of the CPUSA held its convention at Boston, Massachusetts on April 12 and 13, 1969.

EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA, District Organizer for the New England District, spoke on the Black Liberation issue. He charged the Communist Party (CP) was not operating with the Black Liberation groups and more blacks must be recruited into the Party. He charged that Boston contractors keep the blacks out of trade unions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

POLLY ~~HALFKENNY~~ said that racism is a reality. She called for more interest to be shown in the class struggle at the schools and universities and said there must be more support for the hiring of black construction workers.

ANNE BURLAK TIMPSON said blacks and whites must unify to achieve socialism and that communities must develop better organizations to bring about black liberation.

DON HALFKENNY said a resolution on black liberation is a necessity for the Party to guarantee the freedom of the blacks and to guarantee self-determination in local communities. He called for blacks and whites to unite to fight capitalism and declared black capitalism must be condemned and rejected in the black communities. He asked for more black representation to help the black struggle for equal opportunities in all trades.

QUENTIN BASSETT commented that although the blacks are now ready for the black liberation breakthrough, the Party has not contributed anything to the blacks. She called on the Party to insist that in court trials, black defendants must have black juries.

Sources familiar with various phases of racial activity in the Boston Division, contacted in July, 1949, advised they knew of no communist influence among racial groups in the Boston Division.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
July 15, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA JOHN F. NOONAN dated and captioned as above at Boston, Massachusetts.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

Date 7/25/69

To:

[X] Director

FIL[redacted] Bufile 100-442529

Att.: _____

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

[ ] SAC _____

[ ] ASAC _____

[ ] Supv. _____

[ ] Agent _____

[ ] SE _____

[ ] IC _____

[ ] CC _____

RE: BSrep of SA JOHN F. NOONAN dated 7/15/69.

[ ] Steno _____

[ ] Clerk _____ [ ] Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign ____ Reassign ____
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline _____
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Handle
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Serial # _____
  - [ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
  - [ ] Send to _____
- [ ] Submit new charge out
- [ ] Submit report by _____
- [ ] Type

[ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are 9 copies of page 2 of referenced report.

Boston copies corrected.

RAC. INT. SEC. CONFIGURATION

9- ENCLOSURE

SAC JAMES L. HANDLEY

_____ See reverse side

Office Boston

Quotes 7/30/69

BOOMS JUL 29 1969

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/15/69

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) P

SUBJECT: CIRM

00 New York

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to the Bureau, 4/15/69.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

2 Bureau (RM)
2 New York (RM)
1 Kansas City
GAA:rmb
(5)

REC-49 100-442529-2846

14 JUL 16 1969

RACIAL INTEL. SECT.

JUL 23 1969

5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-07-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: July 9, 1969

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-5-84 BY 8972TDK/CH
6 Atlanta/SCLC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-3669 & 100-6670) ~~(P)~~

SUBJECT: MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RM
Atlanta file 157-3669

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

AGENCY: CRD, ~~IIS~~, IIU, ~~ISO~~, CD, ACSI, OSI, 55
HOW FORW:
DATE FORW: BY: JUL 16 1969

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and ten copies, for Columbia two copies, and for New York three copies, of LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~Confidential~~. (U)

The meeting referred to in the enclosed LHM was a meeting of the SCLC Executive Staff held 7/8/69.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
(1 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(2 - 100-153735)
(1 - 100-Jack O'Dell)
6 - Atlanta
(2 - 157-3669)
(2 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - [redacted])

100-442529

JUL 18 1969

NOT RECORDED
201 JUL 18 1969

RACIAL INTEL SECT

ACS:sat (14)

66 JUL 29 1969

ENCLOSURE FILED IN

b7D

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

157-13-2-97

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

July 9, 1969

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

DECLASSIFIED BY 8922 TDK/KAH
ON 10-5-84
GAllow ISCLC

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA
PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING
TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION
RACIAL MATTER

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On July 8, 1969, a confidential source advised he

b7D

[redacted]

- -

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)
Group I
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOS.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-442529-

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

JACK O'DELL

The Summer, 1968, issue of "Freedomways" lists J.H. O'Dell(Jack O'Dell) as its Associate Managing Editor.

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The second Quarter, 1968, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE	Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON	Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL	Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE	Art Editor

"The Worker" an East Coast Communist newspaper, June 25, 1967, Page 10, contained an article on a memorial to MIKE GOLD held at Town Hall, New York City, the previous Friday night. It said that one of the speakers was JOHN HENRIK CLARKE of "Freedomways".

"The Worker", May 21, 1967, Page 3, contained an article on the death of MIKE GOLD on May 15, 1967, in San Francisco, California. It described him as having been an author and columnist for "The Worker" for 32 years. It noted that he joined the CP "shortly after it was founded and to which he adhered till the day he died".

A third source advised on February 16, 1968, that a committee from the 6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP, visited BUNNY DEVINE, a member of that club, on February 14, 1968, to determine why she had not attended club meetings for

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 9, 1969

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~ (U)

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

Title PICKETING BY GROUP ATTEMPTING TO ORGANIZE NEGRO UNION;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta memorandum, dated July 9, 1969, and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 29
Page 10 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 26 ~ Duplicate;
Page 27 ~ Duplicate;
Page 28 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 47 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 49 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 108 ~ Duplicate;
Page 109 ~ Duplicate;
Page 110 ~ Duplicate;
Page 116 ~ Duplicate;
Page 117 ~ Duplicate;
Page 118 ~ Duplicate;
Page 129 ~ Duplicate;
Page 130 ~ Duplicate;
Page 131 ~ Duplicate;
Page 146 ~ Duplicate;
Page 154 ~ Duplicate;
Page 155 ~ Duplicate;
Page 156 ~ Duplicate;
Page 157 ~ Duplicate;
Page 158 ~ Duplicate;
Page 176 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/69

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Rerep SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated 5/6/69 at Pittsburgh.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

LMC:AOB
(5)

100-442529-2886

REC-54

17 AUG 6 1969

EX.-111

INT. SEC.

7 0 AUG 12 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MINNEAPOLIS	NEW YORK	8/4/69	6/24 - 7/31/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN

TYPED BY: rfs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Minneapolis report of SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN dated 5/1/69.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE: This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from MP T-1 through MP T-5, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in the identification of informants of continuing value.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2887

17 AUG 8 1969

REC-39

EX.-117

COPIES MADE:
6 - Bureau (100-442529) (AMSD) (RM)
1 - MI Group, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
1 - OSI, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
1 - OSI, Great Falls, Montana (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - Minneapolis (100-13148)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AGENCY:	AGST. [redacted] OSI; SEC. SERV.		
Request Recd.		[redacted] ISD, [redacted], PADOD		
Date Fwd.	DATE FOR:	8/18/69	---	---
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	---	---	---
By	BY:	[redacted]	---	---

Notations: INT. SEC.

59AUG20 1969

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

MP 100-13148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
MP T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
MP T-4 is [redacted]	157-727
MP T-5 is [redacted] (At Request)	157-693

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will submit report, incorporating all pertinent activities, within next three months.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:
1 - MI Group, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
1 - OSI, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
1 - OSI, Great Falls, Montana (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (RM)

Report of: ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota
Date: August 4, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-13148 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: IS - C

Synopsis: The Minnesota-Dakotas District Communist Party District Convention held workshop on black liberation which called for the CP to speak out on white racism. Three members of the Black Panther Party, Des Moines, Iowa, appeared in Minneapolis May 1969 under the sponsorship of Socialist Workers Party and appeared at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, and Macalester College, St. Paul.

-P*-

Details:

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP, USA)

On April 9, 1969 the Executive Committee of the District Board of the Minnesota-Dakotas District Communist Party (MDDCP) met in St. Paul, Minnesota, to prepare the agenda for the Communist Party (CP) District Convention to be held on April 13, 1969 in Hastings, Minnesota. One of the items was a workshop on black liberation.

At the convention, ROSE BRUNS, a member of the CP District Committee, gave a report on black liberation which generally called for the CP to speak out on white racism.

MP T-1 on
April 10 and
April 15, 1969

At a meeting of the St. Paul CP Club held April 8, 1969, BETTY SMITH, Organizational Secretary of the MDDCP, stated that racism is worse now than it ever was and the CP must concentrate on this problem. She said that because the blacks have been barred from trade unions in some places they plan to form black caucuses and will, in effect, tell the unions "either take us in or we'll form one of our own and compete with you for membership."

MP T-2 on
April 15, 1969

At a CP meeting held May 6, 1969 BETTY SMITH said the district expected to receive 5,000 leaflets concerning racial tension in New Jersey which may be distributed in Minneapolis against the mayoralty candidacy of CHARLES STENVIG, who was running on a law-and-order platform against DAN COHEN, endorsed by the major political parties. SMITH said she did not like COHEN either, but apparently considered him the lesser of two evils.

MP T-1 on
May 13, 1969

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

On May 21, 1969 at a meeting of the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) NANCY STREBE, an active SWP member, announced that three members of the Black Panther Party, (BPP), Des Moines, Iowa, would appear at a SWP meeting in Minneapolis on May 24, 1969.

MP T-3 on
May 21, 1969

It was learned in May 1969 that three BPP members were being brought to Minneapolis by the SWP for speaking engagements for three days. The three, from Des Moines, Iowa, would be staying with SWP member NANCY STREBE in her apartment in Minneapolis.

MP T-4 on
May 22, 1969

At approximately noon on May 23, 1969 a rally was held in front of Northrup Auditorium at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, featuring three members of the BPP. The principle speaker was CHARLES SMITH, Deputy Defense Minister, BPP, Des Moines, Iowa. He spoke to an estimated attendance of 150 - 200 and discussed the "Des Moines 14." He described them as 14 blacks who had been arrested by the "pigs" (Des Moines Police Department) and called for support, both financial and otherwise, for the defense of these individuals. He accused the police of having played a role in the recent bombing of the BPP headquarters in Des Moines, charged them with brutality and with invasion of the premises after the bombing.

He discussed the BPP's program and called for general support of this program against the "pigs", who not only exist in uniform but out of uniform in the Army, in the Pentagon, and even in the White House. He called the BPP the vanguard of oppressed people. The "Minnesota Daily", student publication of the University of Minnesota, in its edition of May 22, 1969, indicated that SMITH's appearance and rally was sponsored by the SWP.

MP T-5 on
May 23, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 23, 1969 the "Minnesota Daily" published an article entitled, "Panther attacks 'pig power structure' ". The article indicates CHARLES SMITH, Deputy Defense Minister, Des Moines, Iowa, was appearing in Minneapolis under the sponsorship of the SWP. He related two incidents in Des Moines, Iowa, in which he severely criticized police actions in arresting Negroes.

On May 23, 1969, the "St. Paul Pioneer Press", a daily newspaper of general circulation, carried an article captioned, "Black Panthers Urge Activity Here." This article contained the comments of E. CHARLES SMITH, Deputy Minister of Defense, BPP, Des Moines, Iowa, from a speaking engagement at Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. During this engagement, SMITH outlined an extensive program of Black Panther objectives and urged greater activities in the Twin Cities area.

MP T-5 on
May 23, 1969

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Characterizations of the TCB-SWP and the BPP are contained in the attached appendix pages.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

(1)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TWIN CITIES BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 24, 1968, that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) was formed on August 21, 1955, through the merging of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). This merger was carried out with the approval and under the direction of the national office of the SWP.

The TCB-SWP is an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 4, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Minneapolis report of Special Agent ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 7/23/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: ROSCOE QUINCY PROCTOR, aka
SM - C (National Committee)
Bufile - 100-282013
SF File - 100-25215 (P)

CR

GUS HALL, aka
IS - C (National Committee)
Bufile - 61-8077
NY File - 100-84994
SF File - 100-34275 (P)

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAU/amd
ON 11-1-78 CATEGORY 2
DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, ORGANIZATION
IS - C
Bufile - 100-3-69
SF File 100-27747 (P)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
Bufile - 100-442529
SF File - 100-53902 (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)
RM
Bufile - 105-165706
SF File - 157-1204 (P)

CLASS. & EXPT. BY SP3 [illegible]
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2 [illegible]
DATE OF REVIEW

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [illegible]
DATE 11-4-78

100-442529
NOT RECORDED
149 AUG 11 1969

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

6 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
6 - New York (Encls. 6) (RM)
7 - San Francisco
(1 - 100-11889-NCDCP)
EOR:rvn
(19)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-136

59 SEP 3 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Special Agent in Charge

~~55 AUG 25 1969~~

EOR:rvn

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY
IS - C
Bufile - 100-3-89
b7D SF File - 100-28630 (P)

Enclosed to the Bureau are 13 copies of an LHM. Enclosed to New York are 6 copies of this LHM.

Sources in LHM are the following: (U)

Source A - [redacted]

Source B - CG 5824-S* (U)

The LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as data reported by the above sources, if disclosed, could reasonably result in the identification of the above confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

July 23, 1969

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND [illegible] ADVISED [illegible] SLIP [illegible] DATE 11-1-78

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAH/tmm DECL REVW 11-1-78 CATEGORY [illegible] DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ROSCOE QUINCY PROCTOR;
GUS HALL;
COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, ORGANIZATION;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY

Copies of this memorandum are being disseminated locally to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

On July 14, 1969, a meeting of the Northern California District (NCD) Committee of the Communist Party (CP) was held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California. (U)

Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, was the main speaker. He declared that the National Office of the CP, USA, had carefully reviewed its needs and had concluded that it was necessary to have Roscoe Proctor on the National Secretariat because of his qualifications and ability. Hall stated that Proctor would work with the National Negro Commission and would be used in the labor field particularly in the industrial belt in Ohio, Indiana, and on up to Detroit. He said Proctor would also get all over the country. He said it was expected this would not be a temporary job, but would be permanent, involving Proctor moving his family and home. (U)

Proctor was asked how he felt about the assignment and he replied that he was in favor of it except for the effect on his family. He said his wife was willing to try it for a year provided the move East could be accomplished in (U)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6232 4-2-82
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE ON REVIEW 4-2-92

DECLASSIFIED ON [redacted]-78
BY 6232 WAH/tmm

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

ROSCOE QUINCY PROCTOR;
GUS HALL;
COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, ORGANIZATION;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
CP, USA, STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY

stages. (U)

Several persons present expressed reservations about this move because Proctor has been the principal contact between the CP and the Black Panther Party (BPP) and that without Proctor being in the area, the CP would lose much of its contact with the BPP, at a time when the CP had decided to move into closer relationship with the BPP. (U)

A motion was then carried that Proctor be kept in Northern California until after an October conference of the Party as this would give an opportunity to evaluate the results of the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism, sponsored by the BPP from July 18 - 21, 1969 in Oakland, California, and if things progressed well, Proctor would be released. (U)

Source A, 7/15/69 (U)

A characterization of the BPP is appended.

As of April 1, 1969, Roscoe Quincy Proctor was a member of the National Committee and the National Executive Board of the CP, USA, and a member of the NCD Committee of the CP. (U)

Source A, 4/1/69 (U)

On May 3, 1969, Roscoe Proctor was elected to the new National Committee of the CP, USA.

Source B, 5/6/69 (U)

On June 22, 1969, Roscoe Proctor was elected as a member of the new NCDCP Committee. (U)

Source A, 6/23/69. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

July 23, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title ROSCOE QUINCY PROCTOR;
GUS HALL;
COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA, ORGANIZATION;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
CP, USA STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/5/69

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReWFOlet, 5/1/69.

No quarterly report is being submitted by WFO at this time since no information regarding subject matter has come to the attention of this office during the past three months.

WFO has a source who is in a position to furnish information of the type applicable to subject matter, however, source has repeatedly stated during the recent past that the Communist Party in Washington, D.C., has not become involved in racial matters.

2 - Bureau
2 - WFO
(1 - 100-421)(CP,USA)

JEK:rmh
(4)

EX-100

100-442529-2888

REC-6

AUG 11 1969

342

AUG 19 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

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DATE 05-29-2018 BY [redacted]

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHARLOTTE	NEW YORK	8/7/69	5/1/69 - 7/31/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. | TYPED BY: rep

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Charlotte report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., dated 5/2/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ as unauthorized disclosure of information from T-3 and T-4 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness to the detriment of the national defense interests.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Charlotte (100-10028)

100-442529-2889 REC-23
AUG 11 1969
EX-102

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI. OSI; SEC. SER;	
Request Recd.		ISD CRD, RAO [illegible]	
Date Fwd.	DATE FW	8/15/69	RACIAL MATTERS SECTION
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	[illegible]	
By	BY:	[illegible]	

59 AUG 20 1969

CE 100-10028

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location
CE T-1 is [redacted] (Requested).	100-10063-825, 100-10549, 100-10747-3.
CE T-2 is [redacted] (Requested)	100-10549-29.
CE T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
CE T-4 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
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b7E

LEADS:

CHARLOTTE

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will follow and report CIRM activities in this division for the next quarter.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - CO, 111th MI Group, Fayetteville, N. C. (RM)
1 - OSI, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia (RM)
1 - NISO, Charleston, S. C. (RM)

Report of: SA GUY HILL COX, JR. Office: CHARLOTTE
Date: August 7, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-10028 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), Charlotte, N. C., held joint rally in Charlotte, N. C., 6/22/69, with black group attempting to affiliate with Black Panther Party (BPP). Both groups demonstrated against appearance of Vice President AGNEW at Charlotte, N. C., on 7/11/69. ELIZABETH S. KITSON, a leader of this SDS group in Charlotte, reported to have paid Communist Party dues in April, 1969.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Activities at Charlotte, North Carolina, June and July, 1969

In June, 1969, CE T-1 advised that in the spring of 1969 there was a small group of members

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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of Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) in Charlotte, North Carolina, with headquarters at 3017 Central Avenue, Charlotte, North Carolina. The leaders of this group were three girls, ELIZABETH SOUTHWORTH KITSON, GAIL LUNSFORD, and SANDRA MAGRUDER, who lived at this address. T-1 subsequently learned in June, 1969, that this group had become a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), with headquarters at 521 Lander Street, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Characterizations of SSOC and SDS are contained in the appendix to this report.

T-1 furnished information in June, 1969, reflecting that ELIZABETH S. KITSON, a leader of the SDS group in Charlotte, was in contact in March, 1969, with DANNY RUBIN, National Organization Secretary, Communist Party, USA, regarding her attendance at the 19th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA.

On May 16, 1969, CE T-2 advised that on April 17, 1969, ELIZABETH S. KITSON, [redacted] had sent $7 to JOHN STANFORD, San Antonio, Texas, and she indicated that this money was "for dues prior to NY." b6 b7C

CE T-3 advised on April 24, 1969, that JOHN STANFORD is Southern Organizer, Communist Party, USA, and a member of the National Committee, Communist Party, USA.

On June 22, 1969, CE T-4 advised that the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU), Charlotte, North Carolina, which is attempting to affiliate with the Black Panther Party, held a public rally in Freedom Park in Charlotte on Sunday afternoon, June 22, 1969. According to T-4, members of SDS in Charlotte also participated in and spoke at this rally. One of the speakers was ELIZABETH (WORTH) KITSON, who was introduced as a member of the SDS. She

demanded the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from Vietnam, demanded the abolishment of the Selective Service System, and stated that the SDS would solicit the support of their black brothers in furthering the workers revolution against the capitalists. She said that both blacks and whites should support the rank and file workers in the coming workers revolution against capitalistic employers.

According to T-4, GAIL LUNSFORD was introduced also as a member of SDS. She spoke on equal rights for women.

According to T-4, the rally began with 18 Negroes dressed in Black Panther regalia, marching to the speaker's stand in a column of two. As they marched, they counted cadence and shouted "Power to the People," and gave the Black Power salute.

Characterizations of OAAU and BPP are contained in the appendix to this report.

On July 9, 1969, T-4 advised that members of SDS in Charlotte, North Carolina, and members of a group attempting to affiliate with the BPP are planning to conduct a demonstration in Charlotte, North Carolina, on July 11, 1969, protesting the appearance in Charlotte, North Carolina, of Vice President SPIRO T. AGNEW. They plan to gather in front of the Post Office in Charlotte and begin with a reading of a list of names of Vietnam war dead after which they will march to the White House Inn where the Vice President will stay for their demonstration.

T-1 advised on July 11, 1969, that approximately 25 to 30 demonstrators, including nine Negroes wearing all black including black berets, marched in front of the Post Office building approximately 6:00 P. M. on July 11, 1969. They then marched to the White House Inn where they picketed for approximately one hour. They were carrying signs critical

of the Vice President and also signs demanding an end to the war in Vietnam. Upon leaving the White House Inn, altercation occurred between some demonstrators and three members of the United States Army. The disturbance was broken up by officers of the Charlotte Police Department with no arrests being made and the demonstrators dispersed.

APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INC. (OAAU)

On June, 28, 1964, Malcolm X Little, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all-Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Streets, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of Malcolm X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "Human Rights," while the initial objective is to "inter-nationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. Little condemned the nonviolent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics and social reform.

Malcolm X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth the organization's true name would be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

On February 28, 1966, a second source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is Ella Collins, a half-sister of the late Malcolm X who resides in the Harlem Section of New York City.

On May 8, 1967, the first source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at 224 West 139th Street, New York, New York, which is the residence of Ella Collins.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Charlotte, North Carolina
August 7, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., at Charlotte, North Carolina, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/5/69

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 5/2/69.

Albuquerque's report for the period 5/1/69 through 7/31/69, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

PAT BLAU BLAWIS, residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico, was recently re-elected as a member of the Communist Party National Committee and frequently attends their meetings in New York City. During the past few years, she has on

EX-108

100-442529-2890

(2) - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-15735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW/bjc
(4)

REC-6 18 AUG 11 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

many occasions indicated that she planned to create a CP, USA organization in New Mexico, but according to the informants of this office, she has not achieved her goal. BLAWIS has indicated she is the only person who is in contact with all of the other members of the CP, USA in the State of New Mexico, and has stated she has intermittent contact with each of these individuals. These informants characterized PAT BLAWIS as one who thinks big but just does not follow through. PAT BLAU BLAWIS and her husband, JACK BLAWIS, who is employed by the State of New Mexico, were scheduled to leave the U. S. on or about 8/3/69 for a visit to the USSR. Informants of the Albuquerque Office have stated that it could be that PAT BLAWIS does not desire publicity in connection with her CP, USA affiliations because of the employment of her husband by the State of New Mexico. They have offered this as a possibility because of PAT BLAWIS' failure to organize and to create a functioning CP, USA organization in this state.

[redacted] and [redacted] individually advised during June, 1969, that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the State of New Mexico and because of this, representatives of the CP, USA, have not found racial matters in this state to be good issues for exploitation. b7D

The Albuquerque Office has reviewed all information available and there is no indication noted of any Communist influence in racial matters during the period for which this letter covers. All sources of the Albuquerque Office have been contacted during the period covered by this letter and these sources have furnished no information reflecting the evidence of any racial problems in this state. These sources state that it is their opinions that action taken in connection with racial matters in the State of New Mexico is on a legislative basis.

All of the sources of the Albuquerque Office have been alerted again to immediately report any and all information coming to their attention concerning possible Communist influence in racial matters to this office.

AQ 100-2744

The investigation by Albuquerque concerning this matter for the past three months has been completely negative and therefore, no report is being submitted. In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination is being made.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/8/69

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director, 4/30/69.

No information pertinent to this matter has been developed by the Oklahoma City Office during the past three months.

EX-114

REC-58 100-442529-2891

12 AUG 12 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:ow
(4)

CRIMINAL INVT. SEC.

243

5 7 AUG 22 1969

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DATE 05-29-2018 BY [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SPRINGFIELD	NEW YORK	8/5/69	4/21/69 - 7/31/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] TYPED BY: ssj

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE:

Springfield letter to Bureau dated 4/30/69.

- P -

ENCLOSURES:

FOR BUREAU

Two (2) copies of FD-376.

0-17 to SI 8/19/69. In future do not use phrase "will be furnished shortly" in LHM. Details of request, FD-323 is attached for this purpose. CGP/ei

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from sources of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be harmful to national defense interests.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED S/DS SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - New York (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)

100-442529-2892 REC 67

12 AUG 11 1969

EX-114

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, [redacted], OSI; CMO, SMA	
Request Recd.	[redacted]	[redacted], RAO ZDTec	
Date Fwd.	DATE FOR:	8/19/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FOR:	RLS	
By	BY:	C&P/ei	

Notations

Race Int. Sec.

8 AUG 20 1969

EC-48 8069

-A-
COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

SI 100-10317

INFORMANT DATA:

Source	Agent	Location
T-1, [redacted] (position and request)	SA CHARLES TRAVELSTEAD	SI 100-10044
T-2, [redacted]	SA CHARLES TRAVELSTEAD	SI 100-10044
T-3, [redacted]	SA FREDERICK E. GRAPER	SI 157-136

b6
b7C
b7D

FD-376 (Rev. 4-25-66)

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 5, 1969

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☒ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Secret Service, Springfield (RM)
1 - OSI, Chanute AFB, Illinois (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - MI, Evanston, Illinois (RM)

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: SPRINGFIELD
Date: August 5, 1969

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: SI 100-10317 Bureau File #: 100-442590

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Prominent Negro PAUL BOUTELLE of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) addressed the Midwest Socialist Educational Conference of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Urbana, Illinois, on April 19, 1969. In Carbondale, Illinois, at the Southern Illinois University (SIU) campus, members of Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) and Young Socialist League (YSL) and black students threatened a Government building take over unless demands were met regarding racial situation in Cairo, Illinois. This was to take place May 1, 1969.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. On April 21, 1969, Springfield confidential informant T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished an agenda and information sheet for the Midwest Socialist Educational Educational Conference of Young Socialist Alliance (YSA)* as follows:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

*Characterization appears in Appendix.

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SI 100-10317

"MIDWEST SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, APRIL 19-20
ROOM 314 ALTGELD HALL U. of I., CHAMPAIGN

saturday, april 19

10:30 am CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY: GUS FOROWICZ, recent visitor to Czechoslovakia and staff writer for the Militant.*

12 noon LUNCH

1:30 pm THE AFRO-AMERICAN STRUGGLE: PAUL BOUTELLE 1968 Socialist WORKERS candidate for VICE PRESIDENT; presently running for mayor of New York City.

3:30 pm THE STUDENT MOVEMENT AND THE WORKING CLASS: RICHARD HILL, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER, YSA.

5:00 pm DINNER

7:00 pm THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST YOUTH MOVEMENT: a keynote speech by DAN ROSENSHINE, Nat'l Executive Committee, YSA.

8:30 pm PARTY PARTY PARTY PARTY PARTY PARTY PARTY

sunday, april 20

10:30 am THE FIGHT AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR: RICHARD LESNIK, National Committee member, YSA: staff member, Chicago Student Mobilization Committee To End the War In Vietnam.

12:30 pm LUNCH

1:30 pm CUBA AND LATIN AMERICA: ROBIN MAISEL, Nat'l Committee member, YSA: one of the 14 to visit Cuba recently."

T-1 furnished additional information as follows:

The second speaker on April 19, 1969, was PAUL BOUTELLE, who was introduced by RUSSELL BLOCK of Bloomington,

*Characterization appears in Appendix.

Indiana, YSA. Boutelle is a candidate for mayor of New York City on the Socialist Workers Party (SWP)* ticket, and he made the following points:

1. He criticized what he described as "secularistic nationalism evolving out of the rationalism of the black power movements" citing Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)*, and Black Panther Party (BPP)* as examples. He will not support nor condemn the BPP.

2. He wants nothing to do with the white man, and wants no help from him.

3. Current black leaders like JAMES FARMER and ROY WILKINS have "sold out to the white man."

4. Black people have no regard for their history and select as models people on the contemporary scene.

They should look farther back into their history. In this regard, BOUTELLE claimed that KARL MARX and LEON TROTSKY could trace their ancestry back to the Iberian Peninsula and Moorish ancestors who were black men.

5. The black man can avow socialism as it has no particular identification with color or race.

According to T-1, GEORGE KONTANIS, co-organizer of YSA at the University of Illinois and Chairman of the conference on April 19, 1969, in connection with the presentation by BOUTELLE, suggested a statement of solidarity with HUEY P. NEWTON of the California BPP.

ILLINOIS

Springfield confidential informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also attended the speech of PAUL BOUTELLE, who made the following points:

1. Black nationalism has always existed in the West but with varying intensity. It is a "work phenomenon".

2. Developing black nationalism is necessary in the United States as living under white power has "brainwashed" blacks.

*Characterizations of SWP, SNCC and BPP appear in the appendix.

3. "Freedom is a world-wide struggle" and "this is truly an age of revolution we are living in."

4. Black nationalism is bigger than any individual, organization or political party, and is international in scope. BOUTELLE said that he did not need authority from MARX or LENIN to approve the need for a change for blacks. Referring to TROTSKY, BOUTELLE said, "He is not my god".

5. Too many blacks are not involved in the everyday problems of blacks and the implication is that black power advocates are only seeking power for themselves. The leadership and orientation of black power organizations will eventually change as they recognize the necessity of organizing around the needs of blacks. He referred to black power advocates who hinder the movement as "parasites" and "pimps".

6. Most black people are not revolutionaries and most of them have never heard of the SWP. At the same time they are becoming dis-satisfied with the political, economic and educational system under which they live. There are few blacks who "advocate socialism and revolution like myself. I am a black nationalist, atheist, revolutionary."

7. In order for blacks to control their own community, it is necessary that each one become a "black revolutionary" and support a black political party. This does not exclude the SWP as it is not organized for white or black but is based on "class ideas". However, black nationalism will develop no matter what the SWP does.

8. The Black Panther Party (BPP) is now groping for the best means to get a change for blacks. The BPP in Detroit, Michigan, is the most politically developed as "they know what Marxism is all about and know how to defend themselves." However, the development of the BPP does not necessarily have to happen.

9. Oppressed people will use any means necessary to free themselves. The U. S. Army is the biggest supplier of guns and blacks will get them if and when they need them. The SWP is revolutionary because it advocates a total change in society though maybe not at this particular time. It has studied many different revolutions and can provide blacks with the viewpoints of Trotsky and Lenin. People interested in change should study "the accumulated knowledge of revolution."

10. An individual cannot want freedom and be a pacifist, and it is impossible to be a pacifist in the anti-war movement. Protest should be reserved for people who are "social revolutionaries" and "any means necessary to overthrow capitalism is justified." Reform movements can lead people to a "revolutionary conscientiousness" as it lets them see what is happening in the world.

B. Springfield confidential informant T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 30, 1969, that GEORGE GRAHAM, a member of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)* at Southern Illinois University and BILL MOFFETT, a member of the Young Socialist League (YSL)* and the Southern Illinois Peace Committee, have banded white radicals and black students at Southern Illinois University together and have planned the following for May 1, 1969, at Carbondale, Illinois:

A rally during the noon hour at the Southern Illinois University campus with the purpose of showing support for black people in Cairo, Illinois. After the rally a march is contemplated to a Federal or State building in Carbondale where demands will be made for Federal, integrated troops to be sent to Cairo to replace Illinois National Guard troops. According to T-3, if the demands are not met the group will take over a Federal or State building in Carbondale, or either go to Cairo with arms.

On May 1, 1969, T-3 advised that the only activity on the part of Southern Illinois University students on May 1, 1969, consisted of a small rally near the Student Union Building which consisted of a "speak-out" followed by efforts to collect donations for people in Cairo. Approximately 40 students were in attendance at this rally. T-3 further advised that members of SDS, along with black students, had agreed to cease the demonstration in view of the fact that approximately 4,000 to 5,000 Negro fraternity members would be in Carbondale, Illinois from May 2, 1969, through May 3, 1969, attending a social function known as "Kappa Karnival".

*Characterization of SDS appears in appendix. Also YSL.

SI 100-10317

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. From an initial ideological posture of "participatory democracy," the current line of the national leadership reveals an adherence to Marxism-Leninism. Michael Klonsky, National Secretary, in March, 1969, called for the building of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist movement. The program of SDS has moved from involvement in civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war position and finally to its present advocacy of an anti-imperialist line, linking up the oppressed peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America with the black liberation movement in the United States. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as countries which are leading the world-wide struggles against United States imperialism. On the other hand, SDS regards the Soviet Union as an imperialist power and does not support the policies of that country.

SDS maintains a National Office in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Its official paper "New Left Notes" reflects the line of the national leadership and program adopted at meetings of the National Council and National Interim Committee (NIC). Three national officers and a NIC of eleven members are elected each year during a June National Convention.

SDS Regional Offices and university and college chapters elect delegates to National Council meetings wherein program and ideology are debated, but each Region and chapter is autonomous in nature and is free to carry out independent policy and programs reflective of local conditions.

SI 100-10317

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge", published as page three of "Labor Action", an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL), which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

A source on 6/15/54, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of 4/13/54, which reflected that one S. Siteman, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce", a New York University Journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

On April 9, 1956, another source advised as follows:

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and the ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

APPENDIX

SI 100-10317

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge", which appeared as page five of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League."

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Springfield, Illinois

August 5, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

b6
b7C

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [redacted] dated and captioned as above at Springfield, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-07)

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MIAMI	NEW YORK	AUG 12 1969	5/1/69 - 7/31/69

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	sll

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY dated 5/14/69 at Miami.

- P* -

- LEAD -

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to report CIRM activities in the Miami area.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED FP/gpm SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2893 REC-51

5 AUG 13 1969

EX-114

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1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AGENCY:	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Request Recd.		[illegible] ISD	CRD	[illegible]
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:		8/21/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:		[illegible]	
By	BY:		[illegible]	

Notations

Pat. S. INT. SEC.

AUG 22 1969 all ll mpt 806900

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Indexing

There are no names to index in this report.

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

The report is classified ~~"confidential"~~ as MM T-1 is an informant of continuing value whose disclosure would have have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Although there is a chapter of the United Black Students at the University of Miami, no information was received or developed of any Communist Party (CP) membership or sympathies on their part or that the Miami CP will attempt to influence or coordinate any activities with them.

- INFORMANTS -

MM T-1 is [redacted] b7D

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Florida (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY Office: Miami, Florida
Date: AUG 12 1969

Field Office File #: 100-15058 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Miami CP membership has received copies of CPUSA publication "Party Affairs," which sets out resolution of Panel on Black Liberation adopted at 19th National Convention "On Work in the South." Resolution contains provisions for a special school to train cadre on southern work and the establishment of a Southern Bureau of the "Daily World." No information received that these instructions have been implemented by the CPUSA National Office.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

The Miami Communist Party (CP) membership has received copies of Volume 3, Number 13, issue dated June 30, 1969, of "Party Affairs," identified on the masthead as "A publication of the Communist Party, U.S.A., 23 West 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10010."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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This issue contains reports given by the Panel on Black Liberation of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), at the 19th National Convention held April 30 - May 3, 1969, at the Towers Hotel, 25 Clark Street, Brooklyn, New York.

MM T-1
July 9, 1969

The following Resolution of the Black Liberation Panel concerning "Work in the South" was adopted at the 19th National Convention. It is set out on pages 8 and 9 of the aforementioned issue on "Party Affairs," as follows:

"1. Our Party should concentrate on rebuilding the Party and the Party structure in the South.

"2. This Convention should go on record to secure a minimum of ten comrades, black and white, to move to the South.

"3. A budget should be worked out and funds made available to guarantee the rebuilding of our Party in the South.

"4. We should guarantee a full time Southern coordinator.

"5. A Southern Commission should be set up, made up in its majority of comrades living and working in the South.

"6. Prior to sending comrades into the South, the Party should undertake a special school to train cadre both in Marxist-Leninism and in the unique character of the South and the necessity for our white comrades in particular to be on guard against any and all manifestations of white chauvinism. The school should be mandatory for all cadre moving to the South, and special means should be found to guarantee that as many comrades already living in the South as possible can attend.

"7. We strongly urge the Daily World to set up a Southern bureau, assigning more than one comrade, giving priority to the black comrades for the task, and that the Party help secure the personnel.

"8. As part of our industrial concentration, we should begin the struggle for unions based in the North to initiate programs of organizing the unorganized in the South and we encourage comrades moving to the South to get jobs in industry and give impetus and leadership to organizing drives.

"9. The incoming national leadership should be instructed by this Convention to increase the sending of leading comrades to the South for speaking engagements, for initial contacts with workers, students and other forces, and to help with suggestions for special approaches and actions.

"10. While areas of concentration are not spelled out here, we do propose that the number of states chosen be limited to 3 and a maximum of 4. We should take into account those states where the greatest activity or potential activity around working-class and trade union struggle is or will be taking place, where there are people's movements and organizations and where students, black and white, are engaging in struggle. The area should be defined by the proposed Southern Commission.

"11. A special commission should be drawn together for the purpose of issuing a Communist Party program on agrarian reforms in the South.

"12. We call upon the incoming leadership to find the cadre and to set up the school and Southern Commission within six months after the closing of the Convention."

MM 100-15058

"Daily World" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

The Miami CP has received no further instructions from the CPUSA National Office on implementing this Resolution on Party Work in the South, nor has the National Office indicated where the special school to train cadre both in Marxism-Leninism and the unique character of the South and the Southern Bureau of the "Daily World" will be established.

MM T-1
July 23, 1969

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information was developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

Ex[illegible]
identit[illegible]
this docu[illegible]
[illegible]

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEW YORK	7/31/69	7/22-25/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN	lgl

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN dated 4/25/69 at Newark.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

JAMES TORMEY, WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, and JARVIS TYNER are on the Security Index (SI) of the NYO.

MAGNUS NELSON is on the SI of the NKO.

THIS IS AMENDED REPORT OF SER. 2881 "SEE" SER. 2881 FOR INDEXING 8/14/69

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2894 REC 94

11 AUG 14 1969

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1- OSI, New York (RM)
1- New York (100-153735) (RM)
3- Newark (100-48052)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Request Recd.	[illegible]	ISD CRD	8/21/69	
Date Fwd.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
How Fwd.	[illegible]		[illegible]	
By	[illegible]		[illegible]	

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

AUG 22 1969
243 au

COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

NK 100-48052

Informants	Where Located
NK T-1	
NK T-2	Used to characterize JAMES TORMEY and WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
NK T-3	100-48052-329, 330, 336, 337
NK T-4	"
NK T-5	
NK T-6	

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J.: Will follow and report extent of communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because the information furnished by NK T-1 through NK T-6 tends to disclose their identities. Such a disclosure could adversely effect the internal security of the U.S.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2- 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1- NISO, New York (RM)
1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1- OSI, New York (RM)

Report of: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN Office: Newark, New Jersey
Date: 7/31/69

Field Office File #: 100-48052 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist tactics; Informants advised: JAMES TORMEY gave $1,000 as Party's contribution to defense of "Plainfield Three"; NJCP calls for support of PJDC of which TORMEY and MAGNUS NELSON members; CPUSA National Office asks support of PJDC. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations: Informants advised: CPUSA, by letter dated 5/22/69 urged intensification of activities on behalf of "Plainfield Three"; JAMES TORMEY to devote himself full time on national level to PJDC.

- P* -

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A meeting of the Bergen County CP Regional Club

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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was held May 7, 1969, in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. It was announced at this meeting that JIM TORMEY had pledged $1,000 as the Party's contribution to the defense of the "Plainfield Three." Apparently TORMEY was to secure a loan from an undisclosed source to pay the $1,000 and contributions would be made by the various CP clubs to offset the loan.

Also discussed at the meeting was support of the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee, 218 Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey (PJDC) of which TORMEY and MAGNUS NELSON are members.

NK T-1
May 9, 1969

MAGNUS NELSON is a member of the Bergen County CP Regional Club.

NK T-1
May 9, 1969

JAMES TORMEY is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NK T-2
June 27, 1967

The PJDC

The "Daily World" issue dated June 19, 1969, page 4, columns 3 - 5 contains an article regarding the PJDC. It states GAIL MADDEN and GEORGE MERRIT are appealing convictions of the charge of first degree murder for allegedly participating in the slaying of Plainfield, New Jersey, Police Officer JOHN V. GLEASON, who was beaten to death by a crowd of black people in July, 1967, during rioting in Plainfield, New Jersey.

The "Daily World" describes the PJDC as an organization consisting of concerned black and white supporters who are asking the release of MADDEN and MERRIT and the setting aside of the indictment of BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

A letter was sent out of the National Office of the CPUSA addressed to "All District Organizers", dated April 9, 1969, asking that the PJDC be given widespread support including financial contributions.

NK T-3
NK T-4
April 15, 1969

On June 13, 1969, the NJCP State Board held a meeting in Newark, New Jersey, and JIM TORMEY who was present stated that in connection with the $1,000 loan, he expected each CP club to pay $100 in order to aid him in repaying the loan. He said the $1,000 was given to the "Plainfield Three" Committee to assist in its work. TORMEY urged each member present to write a letter to the Governor of New Jersey on behalf of the "Plainfield Three" soliciting the support of his office, with a copy to be sent to the "Plainfield Three" Committee which will demonstrate the support being given them.

TORMEY said the "Plainfield Three" issue must be made a national and international issue and that it should be used as a catalyst. TORMEY urged that donations be sent the committee.

NK T-1
June 18, 1969

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

According to a letter dated May 22, 1969, from the National Office of the CPUSA, to all District Organizers, activities on behalf of the "Plainfield Committee" should be intensified and each district should formulate an action program. Examples of such action are letters to the Mayor

of Plainfield, the Governor of New Jersey, and to the Defense Committee itself.

The letter was sent over the names of W. L. PATTERSON, JAMES TORMEY, and JARVIS TYNER.

NK T-3
NK T-4
May 26, 1969

NK T-5
June 4, 1969

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is Honorary Chairman of the New York District, CP, and is a member of the District Board and Committee.

NK T-2
June 27, 1969

JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

NK T-6
February, 1969

The National Office of the CPUSA has requested JAMES TORMEY to give up the Chairmanship of the NJCP and devote himself full time on a national level, to assist the PJDC, which request he will comply with.

NK T-1
July 3, 1969

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
August 11, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Report made by SA Denis D. O'Sullivan dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 4-28-67)

Date 8/11/69

To:
☐ Director (RM) Room 806 9th & D.
Att:
☐ SAC
☐ ASAC
☐ Supv.
☐ Agent
☐ SE
☐ IC
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

FILE Bufile 100-442529

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS IS - C

RE: Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN, 7/31/69 at NK.

☐ Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign ____ Reassign ____
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline ____
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Handle
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Serial # ____
  - ☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
  - ☐ Send to ____
- ☐ Submit new charge out
- ☐ Submit report by ____
- ☐ Type
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

b6
b7C
b7D

CONSOLIDATION 5-8

Amended report enclosed. [redacted] info and opinion deleted since it was acquired by [redacted] during [redacted], Info re [redacted] received by [redacted], who would not divulge his source.

SAC R. W. BACHMAN

____ See reverse side

Office Newark, N.J.

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DATE 05-29-2018 BY [redacted]

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Date: 8/8/69

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE JAN 8 1986 1678REPLOH

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL 10-11-84 Classified by 8977TDK/sdl Declassify On: OADR Barrow/SCLC (Priority) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C
(OO: NY)

b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

Re Columbia letter to the Bureau dated 6/29/69, concerning demonstrations at the Medical College Hospital and Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, South Carolina; and Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 7/11/69, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM entitled "ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS." Two copies each of LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York, Columbia and Atlanta. (U) (U)

The source used in LHM is [redacted] are familiar with matters set out in the LHM. To help protect sources, the only source being used in the LHM is [redacted] All three sources are following activities re the organization of hospital workers at Johns Hopkins Hospital. [redacted] contact with FRED PUNCH, Organizer for the hospital workers. (U)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-438794 - SCLC)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-153735)
2 - Columbia (Enc. 2)(Info.)(REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2)(Info.)(REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-SCLC)
4 - Baltimore (1 - [redacted]) (1 - 157-3996)
(1 - 100-23223, SCLC)

(U) 100-4[illegible]-1-2895

AUG 9 1969

REC 45

RCN:jtk
(13)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/sm REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1 DATE OF [illegible] DECLASSIFICATION 54655468 73518

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 2 1969

(U) (U) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The LHM is being classified ~~"Confidential"~~ because [redacted] is a source of continuing value in the security field and unclassified dissemination of the contents of the LHM might tend to disclose the source. b7D

To further protect the source, the LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D.C.

Detailed informant reports will be submitted to interested offices.

Baltimore will follow.

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DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~Classified by~~ 10-11-84 ~~Classified by~~ 8973 DK/KH
~~Declassify on:~~ OADR

~~Confidential~~

August 8, 1969

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1986~~ 1678RFFKH

10-7-80 CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 J Smith A EXTENSION 2 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-6-89 54686 80514 73376

RE: ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Re memorandum dated July 11, 1969.

A confidential source on August 7, 1969, advised that JACOB GREEN, known to the source as the Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Maryland, visited FRED PUNCH, a member of the National Organizing Committee of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, who is presently in Baltimore, Maryland to organize the hospital workers at Johns Hopkins Hospital (JHH), Baltimore, Maryland. GREEN visited PUNCH at his office which is located at 305 W. Monument Street, Baltimore, Maryland. GREEN was accompanied by a member of the local CP. The date of the visit was August 5, 1969 (C) (U)

GREEN reminded PUNCH that the CP in Maryland would assist PUNCH in the organization of hospital workers at JHH, Baltimore, Maryland. GREEN asked PUNCH if he would be willing to be interviewed by a reporter of the Daily World concerning the organization of hospital workers at JHH. PUNCH said he would be glad to be interviewed by a reporter of the Daily World since he was a subscriber to and an admirer of the publication (C) (U)

The Daily World is an East Coast communist newspaper.

During further conversation with GREEN, PUNCH requested the assistance of GREEN in the contact of persons who were acquainted with workers at JHH. GREEN stated he would arrange a meeting between PUNCH and MARGARET DOCKINS, a former CP member who has a daughter who is a hospital worker. (C) (U)

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES~~

~~Group 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442509-2895

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (U)

(U)

PUNCH advised GREEN that Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) would appear in Baltimore, Maryland on August 12, 1969 by arrangement of an organization which PUNCH represents. PUNCH stated that flyers were being distributed concerning the visit of Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY.

A copy of the flyer described by PUNCH is set out below.

CONFIDENTIAL

Hospital Workers

RALLY FOR FREEDOM!

For decent wages—job security—dignity

Hear Rev. Ralph Abernathy, leader of the great hospital workers' victory in Charleston, S. C.

Tuesday, Aug. 12
7 P.M., at
Hotel Emerson
Baltimore & Calvert

Issued by Local 1199E, Nat'l Org. Comm. of Hospital & Nursing Home Employees, AFL-CIO. 305 W. Monument Street. Phone PL 2-1503.

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3*

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 8, 1969

Title ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS, JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND - COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 8/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York and Newark one copy each of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted]. The second source is CG 5824-*.

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

(2)- Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Newark (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte
([redacted])

THZ/ar
(7)

100-442529-2896

ST-116 DEC 36

AGENCY: AGST. [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER: [redacted] ISD [redacted], RAC Butte
DATE FO. 8/13/69
HOW FOR. RLS
BY: [redacted]

1 AUG 9 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: 243 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 AUG 22 1969

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
August 4, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 1, 1969, made available the following letter dated July 24, 1969, from JIM TORMEY with two attachments:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

July 24, 1969

Dear Comrades:

The enclosed material is self explanatory. A few further words on the Plainfield, New Jersey frame-ups.

The cases of Gail Madden and Geo. Merritt, Jr., who are serving life sentences are on appeal. The briefs in this case will soon be filed.

The case against Bobby Lee Williams will very soon go to trial, possibily in September.

In the meantime the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee continues its courageous work in an environment of violence directed against the black [illegible]. The city administration has sought to intimidate members of the Committee; many of those who were acquitted in the original trial of the 12 are now serving prison terms of several years each on spurious charges; two young black men have died as a result of police brutality. One, Isaac Bennett, Jr., was picked up at his home last December while very ill on a charge of non-support -- his worried parents pleaded for his safety to no avail -- he died three days later in prison due to neglect. Another, Henry Bostic fell off a porch while engaging in fisticuffs -- while he lay on the ground seriously hurt, neighbors called for an ambulance -- a police car came instead. The neighbors pleaded that the cops not touch him since he was hurt, only to have the cops drag Bostic over the ground. He died a few days later. Such is the continuing terror of Plainfield.

It takes courage to fight back in Plainfield. The problem of getting a defense committee together was the great problem of instilling hope in theminds and hearts of black and white alike. To win this fight will bring Geo. Merritt's freedom; will bring Gail Madden back to her two infant children -- and will save Bobby Lee Williams. It will do something more: it will give the victors a sense of power -- to strike back at racism and other forms of oppression.

As the Committee's brochure directs, a massive counter-offensive is necessary.

We call upon our comrades, everywhere, singlely and collectively, to support this struggle with every resource we can command!

Comradely,

Jim Tormey

Jim Tormey B.L.

M E M O R A N D U M

At a recent meeting of the National Secretariat a report was made on the significance and status of the infamous Plainfield Frame-up cases and proposals adopted supporting the struggle for the freedom of its victims. In brief form the following was agreed:

1. Plainfield frame-ups are characteristic of hundreds of others in our country--the very fact that Plainfield is typical is precisely why it is important. One exceptional feature, however, is that there is a strong defense committee on the scene, composed of black and white which has become a national center in the fight back. This committee can facilitate the battle against racism everywhere and is willing to do so on specific grounds wherever it can muster support for its cause.

2. The arrests are against average black people indiscriminately chosen by a racist police department. They are not "movement" people. They cannot be made to carry the stigma of force and violence so falsely fostered by the ruling class against the militant unity can be achieved within the black community between black and white in the struggle for the freedom of the Plainfield victims.

3. In the main the leaders of the Plainfield struggle welcome support from all quarters and generally recognize that the holding of average black people as hostages in jail for life is directed against the whole of the black people; that the arrests and frame-ups against militants is an attempt to decapitate the freedom movement. This is why the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee sent a letter to the recent United Front Conference Against Fascism held in San Francisco, asking for support.

4. This is why the magnificent fight back in Plainfield can help to achieve unity in action against racism of all forces; it can help to overcome in this instance some of the differences between the militants in the black community and the bulk of its population; more important, it has the potential of a broad black and white unity cutting thru most stratas of the population of our country. The fact that the Plainfield Committee welcomes the formation of committees throughout the United States can facilitate this.

5. We think these concepts of the Plainfield Committee are supportable--more, that it is our bounden duty to do so. Some have questioned why Plainfield when we have so many cases in our own area. To this we say that we feel that the Plainfield concept of uniting militants and democratic forces generally, is unfortunately, still an uncommon one. That it provides an unusual leadership in this kind of a fight; but most of all, there should be no contradiction in supporting Plainfield while associating struggles against local frame-ups and other nationally known frame-ups. This would help to join forces together to the benefit of all. As an example of this approach see attached resolution which was presented at the recent United Front Conference Against Racism held in San Francisco. It was favorably received; its main contents accepted and will soon be published in a somewhat revised form. If indeed such an approach is acceptable to militants, it could foreshadow a much needed bridge between many elements of the new left and the broader democratic forces of our country. We should encourage even this spark of recognition for such a unity is life saving.

see over →

We propose:

1. That werever local defense committees exist they be urged to support the Plainfield struggles; order its material and propagate its cause in all ways.

2. Where there are no [illegible] defense committees, that a Plainfield Defense Committee be set up; or where there are local frame-ups that joint defense committees be set up; Plainfield materials should be sent for immediately as an aid to doing this.

3. Money is needed to carry on the fight--remember that the Committee in Plainfield has become a national center--it intends to put out millions of pieces of literature. This plus court costs is a heavy burden which should be shared by all who will. Special approaches to those who can contribute large sums of money should be made; but even more important, dollar bills from average people. Some unions in New Jersey are financially supporting the effort. Other type organizations can be gotten to do likewise, etc., etc.

4. Even prior to the above activities, and as an aid to achieving them, send orders for brochures and petitions and other materials. Requests should be made directly to the Committee. It would be helpful if a donation would be enclosed with such orders to defray costs, etc.

5. Letters and telegrams demanding the freedom of the Plainfield victims should flood Gov. Hughes of New Jersey as directed in the Plainfield Committee's brochure, etc. Copies of these should be sent to the Committee; this will encourage it to carry on the fight--this is urgently necessary. Any and all forms of solidarity expressions to the Plainfield Committee by organizations and individuals will be a morale builder.

---o---

R E S O L U T I O N

For a Joint National Campaign to Free Huey Newton and the Plainfield Frame-up Victims - Gail Madden, George Merritt, Jr., and Bobby Lee Williams.

WHEREAS, the Plainfield, New Jersey, frame-up of twelve black young people has resulted in the railroading of Gail Madden, mother of two, and George Merritt, Jr., a Marine Corps veteran, to jail for life for their alleged participation in the fatal assault on the racist cop John V. Gleason by an outraged community on July 16,1969, and

WHEREAS, this assault was provoked by Gleason's wanton shooting of Bobby Lee Williams, maiming him for life. And while the critically wounded Williams had been removed to the hospital before the assault on the cop took place, he was arrested eighteen months after the incident, charged with criminal assault with intent to kill, and facing a possible twenty-six-year imprisonment because he could not be bought for purposes of becoming a government stool against the twelve, and

WHEREAS, Plainfield, New Jersey, has become a city of terror against its black population, witnessing daily occurrences of police harassment and provocations, so that today most of those acquitted in the trial of the twelve are now serving prison terms on other phoney charges, and two young black brothers--Isaac Bennett, Jr., and Henry Bostic--died in jail soon after they were picked up as a result of their brutal handling by the police, and

WHEREAS, there is now taking place a deliberate national conspiracy to decimate militant black leaders, such as the Black Panthers and other militants who dare to lead the resistance of the oppressed of this nation against this sick, racist society and out from under all forms of oppression, and

WHEREAS, the objective of the genocidal attack upon the black people is to smash the freedom struggle, to intimidate the black people by holding as hostages non-movement people--such as Gail Madden George Merritt, Jr., and Bobby Lee Williams--as a warning to all black people to submit or they will face a similar fate, and

WHEREAS, the object of jailing Huey Newton, the arrest of Bobby Seale and scores of other black and white militant leaders is intended to decapitate the leadership of the freedom struggle in order to force the oppressed to submit to their oppression, and

WHEREAS, the existence of hundreds of similar frame-ups from one end of the country to the other has made it hard to mobilize our maximum power and has scattered our fire in the fight-back, therefore be it

RESOLVED that by concentrating the main fire around these two cases that they be related to other local cases, thereby giving strength to the local struggles as well, and be it further

RESOLVED that local committees be set up in all areas to unite both black and white to a joint nation-wide counter-offensive against the growing police-state repressions.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Also enclosed with TORMEY's letter were the following:

A petition addressed to RICHARD J. HUGHES, Governor of New Jersey, urging the Governor to use his executive powers to free "three innocent black persons" from punishment unjustly inflicted upon them by the police of Plainfield, New Jersey, and by the judicial authorities of Union County.

A petition addressed to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 26 Federal Plazza, New York City, New York, urging a thorough investigation of the Plainfield City officials, the Plainfield Police Department, and the Union County Prosecutor's office that will serve the interests of justice and reenforce the integrity of the judicial process.

(Both petitions are to be returned to the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee, 218 Watchung Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.)

A six-page flyer, issued by the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee, requested "Urge Your Relatives, Friends, and Neighbors to Do These Three Things Now:"

> "1. Bring the facts of these cases to your church, synagogue, trade union, school, youth organization, political club, civic organization. Invite our committee to send a speaker to your group.
>
> "2. WRITE TO: Governor Richard J. Hughes, State House, Trenton, N. J., asking him to quash the indictment against Bobby Lee Williams and to free Gail Madden and George Merritt, Jr.
>
> "3. WRITE TO: Jacques E. Wilmore, U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, N. Y., asking him to investigate the conditions in Plainfield and the conduct of the governmental authorities that led to the indictment of 12 young black people for the murder of Patrolman Gleason and to the indictment of Bobby Lee Williams.

The flyer also urges that contributions be sent to the Committee.

The letter and all enclosures were directed to the Montana Communist Party District.

(A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 6, 1969, that JAMES TORMEY was elected to the CP, USA, National Committee at the 19th National Convention, New York City, April 30 - May 3, 1969.)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-29-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ST. LOUIS	NEW YORK	8/12/69	8/5/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA HARRY C. JUNG — TYPED BY: pdp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, 5/16/69, at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS:

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Will submit report by 11/1/69.

ADMINISTRATIVE: This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

INFORMANTS:

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
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1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Ill. (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, SL (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2891

DEC. 92

ST-106

22 AUG 15 1969

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

	NOTATIONS
AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, CNZ, OSI; SEC. SER:
REQUEST RECD.	[redacted]: ISB, CRD, RAO
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW.: 8/22/69
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW.:
BY	BY:

INT. SEC.

5 5 AUG 27 1969

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

SL: 100-19352

Identity		Location	
SL T-1 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	
SL T-2 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
SL T-3 is	[redacted]	[redacted]	
SL T-4 is	[redacted]	instant report	

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA HARRY C. JUNG Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: August 12, 1969

Field Office File #: SL: 100-19352 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) leadership has stressed agreement between Black Nationalist Movement and CP. Local CP created a Black Liberation Commission per request of national CP leadership and has supported a rent strike in public housing projects. Communist penetration in St. Louis CORE and NAACP described.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of the Industrial Area of the CP held in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 24, 1969, WILLIAM (RED) DAVIS, Educational Director for the Missouri District CP, led the group in a discussion of an article by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a nationally prominent CP member, on the subject of Black

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Liberation which had appeared in a recent issue of the "Daily World", an east coast Communist newspaper. As indicated in the discussion which constituted the educational portion of the meeting, the article stressed the areas of agreement between the Black Nationalist Movement and the CP. An example of such agreement is the right of black people to have economic and political control of their communities and also the right to defend oneself, property, and loved ones.

(SL T-1, June 3, 1969)

At a meeting of the Missouri District CP State Committee held in St. Louis on June 8, 1969, HERSHEL WALKER, District Chairman, disclosed that he had received a letter from HENRY WINSTON, CP National Chairman, asking that a Black Liberation Commission be set up in each CP district. WALKER said that this commission would be the same as the old Negro Commission. Members for the commission were selected and WALKER said the commission's first task would be to find some solution for the local rent strike at public housing projects.

(SL T-1, June 12, 1969)
(SL T-2, June 10, 1969)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

In furtherance of its efforts to support the local rent strike in public housing projects, the CP delegated one of its members to visit a Reverend BUCK JONES at the Plymouth House, 1522 Carr Street, St. Louis, on May 28, 1969. Reverend JONES is an acknowledged leader in rent strike activities. Reverend JONES pointed out that the rent strike was aimed at bringing the rents down to a level which the tenants could afford to pay rather than to accept the new pricing policy per unit which was uniform throughout the various projects involved without regard to the respective incomes of the tenants. Although the rent strike is basically economic, it has racial overtones because the vast majority

of the tenants in the projects are Negroes. Reverend JONES pointed out that little assistance could be expected from the city, state and federal governments and that these governments would not recognize the condition as a crisis unless there was some sort of a disaster such as a riot or burn-out. The purpose of the CP members' visit with Reverend JONES was to ascertain details of the rent strike so that same could be reported to the CP membership.

(SL T-2, June 1, 1969)

On June 3, 1969, at the suggestion of HERSHEL WALKER, Reverend BUCK JONES was informed of a meeting of local ministers which was to take place on the same date. It was felt that Reverend JONES would be able to explain the plight of the rent strikers and thus solicit the support of local ministers who in turn would be able to gain support for the strikers through the various congregations.

(SL T-3, June 9, 1969)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE)

One member of the Industrial Area of the CP of St. Louis has been assigned to attend meetings and cover the activities of the St. Louis Chapter of CORE. On May 11, 1969, this individual was appointed to a minor office in the organization. The CP, however, exercises no influence, domination, or control of the organization.

(SL T-1, May 20, 1969)

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Two members of the Community Area of the CP of St. Louis have been assigned to attend meetings of the NAACP. These individuals have on occasions attended meetings and

functions of the organization but hold no offices and have exercised no influence in the organization.

(SL T-4, August 5, 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

St. Louis, Missouri
August 12, 1969

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference St. Louis report of Special Agent HARRY C. JUNG dated August 12, 1969.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/13/69

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C

(OO: New York)

Re Memphis letter to Bureau 4/29/69.

This letter is submitted in lieu of a quarterly report during the quarter 5/1-7/31/69.

During this quarter the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning CIRM within the confines of the territory covered by the Memphis Division. Any subsequent information in this regard developed will be handled and reported in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

REC-94 100-442529-2898

17 AUG 18 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570)(Info)(RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
2 - Memphis
LJO:gmh
(7)

INT. SEC.

AUG 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/18/69

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Portland letter to Bureau 5/1/69.

There continues to be no indication of any significant Communist Party (CP) influence upon the racial situation in Oregon. Racial informants of the Portland Office, some of whom are also members of the CP, assert that the CP continues to lack influence on the racial picture in Oregon.

2 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
1 - New York (info)(RM)
1 - Portland

LEF:lbt
(4)

EX-111
REC. 24
2899
12 AUG 21 1969

RACIAL INT. SECT.

AUG 27 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DETROIT	NEW YORK	8/25/69	6/6 - 8/25/69

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS	SA JOHN A. WOODSIDE	cmt

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Detroit report of SA JOHN A. WOODSIDE, dated 5/7/69.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters on a quarterly basis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Detroit (100-32457)

100-441-2900 REC-8

10 AUG 28 1969 EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency	AGENCY:	AGSI, OSI, SEC,			
Request Recd.		ISD, BAO, FDT			
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	9/5/69			
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	C/S			
By	BY:	Copies			

Notations

Racial INT. SEC.

951 SEP 1969 ICC rept 8/69 COVER PAGE

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

DE 100-32457

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by DE T-1 through DE T-5 could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies. One copy of this report is included for New York since that office is the Office of Origin in this matter.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Office territory are on the Security Index of the Detroit Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	Location
DE T-1 is [redacted]	100-29805-508
DE T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]
DE T-4 is [redacted]	Instant report 100-32457-799
DE T-5 is [redacted]	[redacted]

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FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to: 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Report of: SA JOHN A. WOODSIDE Office: Detroit, Michigan
Date: August 25, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-32457 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist influence in racial organizations in Detroit area believed to be slight and control of direction of racial movement minimal. No demonstrations or activities by racial groups influenced by CP or other Communist groups.

- P* -

DETAILS:

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

On April 24, 1969, the Global Book Store, 4415 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, sponsored a forum at its new headquarters. At this meeting there were approximately 40 people in attendance and CLAUDE MACK LIGHTFOOT, former Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, and Executive Secretary of the Illinois CP spoke.

A characterization of "Global Books" is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

LIGHTFOOT spoke on "The Black Liberation - A Communist Viewpoint". In this speech LIGHTFOOT spoke of the military, industrial complex and how it reflects upon the black minority in America. He stated that the black people in the United States need allies to overthrow the military, industrial complex which is oppressing. He also stated that the oppression of the blacks in the United States is similar to Hitler's extermination of the Jews in that it is slowly starving the blacks to death. He also stated that black people are becoming the surplus on the labor market. Automation is displacing black people from their jobs and the authorities are knowingly giving blacks narcotics as a plot to eliminate them from being effective workers, and also stated that they are "becoming victims of the facist furnaces that have been set up for them".

LIGHTFOOT stated that the first problem is employment. Capitalism cannot provide enough jobs under the present system. LIGHTFOOT called for a new coalition of whites and blacks and the elimination of the militants from the movement who want segregation. The only way to accomplish the revolution is through an integrated coalition. LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP must lead this new alliance.

DE T-1
During April, 1969

2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at District and Lower Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

On May 12, 1969, TOMMY DENNIS, State Chairman of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP), spoke at an MDCP meeting which was held at 4295 Buena Vista, Detroit, Michigan. DENNIS stated that the Party embraced the elimination of racism in the United States as one of its central tasks. The Party will support the Negro liberation movement and will closely observe this movement to see which direction it will take. He stated that the CP has always been for self-determination of all national groups and especially of the black group.

DE T-2
During May, 1969

On June 2, 1969, an MDCP meeting was held at 19178 Collinson, East Detroit, Michigan. At that meeting TOMMY DENNIS stated that the upcoming Detroit City elections were very important and that the election of Mayor is the most important. DENNIS stated that the two black candidates that were running , RICHARD AUSTIN and WILLIAM PATRICK, will not get the support of the black community or of the CP. DENNIS indicated that the CP should support someone such as State Senator COLEMAN YOUNG of Michigan, who formerly was a member of the MDCP. He indicated that a person such as YOUNG would bring unity to black and white workers.

DE T-3
During June, 1969

3. Plans as Revealed in Party Publications

No information developed.

B. Other Communist Groups, such as the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

No information developed.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix pages attached hereto.

II. INFORMATION ON COMMUNIST DIRECTION AND INFLUENCE IN DEMONSTRATIONS, DISTURBANCES, ETC.

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 28, 1969, HARRY WINSTON, CP, USA National Chairman, stated to other National CP leaders at 23 West 26th Street, New York that the situation was generally good with respect to Communist infiltration of the racial groups, and that the Party had made some good contacts with black organizations in Detroit, Michigan, WINSTON did not elaborate on the Detroit situation, however.

DE T-4
During May, 1969

On June 20, 1969, CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, a member of the CP in New York City, stated that he was extremely excited about the fact that the Negroes and the Poles in Detroit had formed an alliance. KOMOROWSKI stated that this is a most important development in the cities. He stated that the CP must go into this alliance and push it in the proper direction.

DE T-5
During July, 1969

APPENDIX

1

GLOBAL BOOKS, Also Known As,
Global Books and Publications,
Global Books Forum,
Global Forum,
Global Books, Incorporated

Global Books, a book store, was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, Certificate #104092, September 3, 1958, by HELEN WINTER.

A source advised on July 5, 1966, that HELEN WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA (CP) at its 18th National Convention, June 22-26, 1966.

A second source advised during July, 1959, that Global Books contemplated sponsoring a lecture or forum series.

Global Books Forum was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Certificate #134523, January 11, 1961, by CARL HAESSLER. Attached to this certificate was a letter from HELEN WINTER stating that she, as owner of Global Books, consented to the registration of Global Books Forum as an assumed name. She further stated that she is the Secretary and CARL HAESSLER is the Chairman-Treasurer of Global Books Forum.

JOSEPH Z. KORNFEDER, who advised that he was a member of the CP from 1919-1934, having been Anglo-American Representative to the Comintern while attending the Lenin School, Moscow, Russia, 1927-1930, stated on February 19, 1945, that CARL HAESSLER was an old-time Communist. According to KORNFEDER, HAESSLER was one of the more respected members of the CP, though not an open member.

A third source advised on May 5, 1969, that CLAIRE CARSMAN is employed at "Global Books, Incorporated", which was formerly known as "Global Books".

A fourth source advised on April 22, 1969, that CLAIRE CARSMAN was elected to the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Committee on April 20, 1969.

"Global Books, Incorporated" is a book store which was registered with the Assumed Name Section, City-County Building, Detroit, Michigan, under Article #127925, on September 29, 1967, by the incorporators JEAN KRANSDORF, PEGGY FRANKIE, and PHILLIP RAYMOND.

A third source advised on June 30, 1967, that as of June 21, 1967, JEAN KRANSDORF was elected to a Special Sub-Committee of the State Committee, MDCP.

A third source advised on August 30, 1966, that as of that date, PEGGY FRANKIE was a member of the State Board, MDCP.

A fifth source advised on March 29, 1966, that as of that date, PHILLIP RAYMOND was Chairman of the Trade Union Discussion Group, MDCP.

Article #127925 reflects that the following document was received and filed November 16, 1967, and is non-profit.

The Articles of Incorporation are set forth in part as follows: Name of the corporation is "Global Books, Incorporated". The purpose of the corporation is to make available to the public, literature dealing with social, cultural, and economic problems; to carry on educational and cultural programs for the enlightenment of the public; and to promote all such activities as to enhance the said program. The headquarters is located at 4829 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. The name of the resident agent is JEAN

KRANSDORF. Said corporation is organized on a non-profit basis. Income will be derived from sale of literature, contributions, and patronage of members.

A third source advised on May 5, 1969, that Global Books, Incorporated, is now located at 4415 Second Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
August 25, 1969

Title: Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security - C

Reference: Detroit report, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/22/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P) & (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL ØF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED REASON FCIM, II, 1-4 DATE OF REVIEW DECLASSIFICATION

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, for New York 3 copies, and for Columbia two copies, of LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential.~~ X

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/kk
ON 10-11-84

b7D

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (1 - Jack O'Dell)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
6 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
[redacted] X
(1 - 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)

CONFIDENTIAL

~~AUG 23 1969~~

AGS:sab
(14)

9 ENCLOSURE / ENCLOSURE

100-442527-
NOT RECORDED
192 AUG 28 1969

AGENCY: AGSI, SE, OST; SEC. SER: Room SEC.

5 1 SEP 5 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2810

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

August 22, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASS... EXTE... RE... FO... DATE ... DECLASSIFI...

SPM JRM lds 2 8.2285 544 66 605 4 735 6

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 MJK/cff ON 10-11-84

A confidential source on August 19, 1969, advised [redacted]

b7D

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CONFIDENTIAL

Group 4
Excluded From
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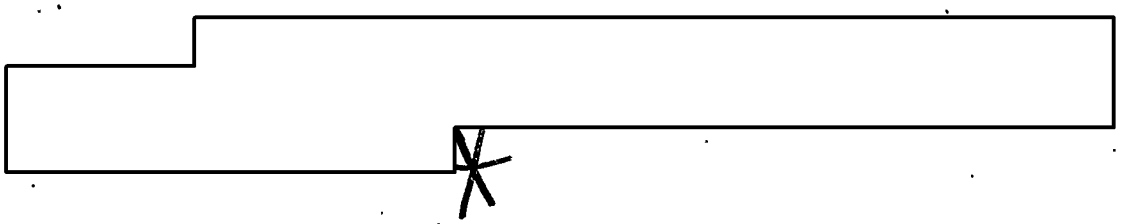
And Declassification

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C



b7D

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 22, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared by FBI, Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/21/69

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ds
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-21-89

10-8-80

54688
8554
73578

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) & (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/clh
ON 10-11-84

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, for Birmingham, Columbia, Memphis, Mobile, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and Norfolk two copies each, and for New York three copies of LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated August 21, 1969, captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~. X(4)

b7D

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
2 - Birmingham (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Memphis (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encs. 2) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM) (1 - Jack O'Dell)
2 - Norfolk (Encs. 2) (RM)
6 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
[redacted] X(4)
(1 - 157-257) (Ralph Abernathy)

100-442529

NOT RECORDED
133 AUG 29 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

AUG 1969

AGS:sab
(26)

AGENCY: AGSI, CSI, SEC. SERV. PAO, RACIAL SECT.

DATE FORM: 8/26/69

HOW FORM: [illegible]

BY [illegible]

ENCLOSURE 54 SEP 18 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1CC-AH 44 11 80694).

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2912

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

August 21, 1969

10-8-80
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4J RMLeb
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-21-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

51688
80514
73178

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 RMLeb
ON 10-11-89

A confidential source on August 19, 1969, advised

[redacted] b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded From~~
~~Automatic Downgrading~~
And Declassification

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/1/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
12/14/77

~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442527

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

b7D

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 21, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 8/25/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Remyairtel, 6/6/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of LHM.

The source is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

(2) - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(6)

REC-73

EX.-113

AGENCY: [redacted] SER:

DATE RC... 9/3/69

HOW RC... RIS

BY: [redacted]

22 AUG 28 1969

59SEP15 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
August 25, 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 25, 1969, made available the following letter received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

(CHARLENE MITCHELL is self-described in the letter as Acting Secretary, Commission on Black Liberation, Communist Party, USA.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 29, 1969

TO: Members - District Commissions on Black Liberation
All Disctricts and National Committee Members

Dear Comrades:

On June 2, 1969 we sent you the minutes of the Interim Commission on Black Liberation. To date we have received very few responses.

We made a request that each district set up District Commissions and asked that you advise us as to the leadership. Please let me now reinstitute this request.

Inasmuch as many of the comrades responsible for the work of the Commission have been out of the country, it has been difficult to follow through on many of our proposals but I do hope that we will hear from you very quickly so that we may be able to more efficiently coordinate the work.

We look forward to your immediate reply, in which hopefully you will include results from your discussions, your proposals, and the issues and developments within the mass movement in your district.

Please let us hear from you soon.

Comradely,

Charlene Mitchell
Acting Secretary
Comm. on Black Liberation

FD-263 (Rev. 12-19-67)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
ALBANY	NEW YORK	9/11/69	9/2-8/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] / lmd

TYPED BY:

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

b6
b7C

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] 6/25/69, at Albany.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information copies of this report are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in CP activities in this area.

LEAD:

ALBANY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:

PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO

PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2902 REC-5

10 SEP 15 1969 EX 106

COPIES MADE:

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1 - 108th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, GAFB, N. Y. (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427) (info) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (info) (RM)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - NIC, New York)
2 - Albany (100-19249)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By	56 SEP 18 1969			

Notations

NO DISSEMINATION NECESSARY

FBI - SEC. Cut

ICC 806 9th AD

7 COPIES DESTROY

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GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

AL 100-19249

AT ALBANY, N. Y.

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

(B* COVER PAGE)

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, N. Y.
1 - NIC, New York

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: ALBANY b6 b7C
Date: September 11, 1969

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No information has been developed in the matters set forth in the details of this report.

-P*-

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

-1*-

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/22/69

10-8-80

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JCM/dd
REASON FCR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-22-89
54666
60514
7357

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~REGISTERED MAIL~~ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P) & (100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC,
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/CAH
ON 10-11-84
Garrow Isele

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, for New York three copies, and for Columbia two copies of LHM, prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) information from whom must be classified confidential.

AGENCY: AGSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SERV; [redacted], CAB, RAO
DATE FORM: 8/21/69
N.Y. FORM: AUG
[redacted]

b7D

3-- Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
3-- New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
2-- Columbia (Encs. 2) (RM)
6-- Atlanta
(2-- 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2-- 100-6670) (CIRM)
[redacted]
(1-- 157-257) (R. ABERNATHY)

AGS:sab
(14)

AUG 23 1969

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442527-
NOT RECORDED
192 AUG 29 1969

54 SEP 12 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 SEP 17 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2813

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 21, 1969

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-8-80
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP 4J RM/LH
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 8-21-89

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8973 DK/LCH
ON 10-11-84
60 MIN W/SCLC

On August 19, 1969, a confidential source advised

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

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Automatic Downgrading
And Declassification

Classified by 6056
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/1/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
12/1/77 Declassified
~~SECRET~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

August 21, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at FBI, Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6 **
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
CHICAGO	CHICAGO	SEP 18 1969	8/5/69 - 9/16/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

REPORT MADE BY: SA GARRETT P. FLEMING — TYPED BY: mah

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCE: Report of SA GARRETT P. FLEMING dated 5/12/69 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

- A -
COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR [ ]YES [ ]NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS [ ]YES [ ]NO

APPROVED: MWF — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2903 REC-41

ST-100

3 SEP 22 1969

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1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
1-New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
4-Chicago (100-41324)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report	Notations
Agency	AGENCY: AGSI CG SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	ISD
Date Fwd.	DATE: 9/24/69
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: RLS
By	58 OCT 2 1969 Cey Ltr

1 CC Dept 8069RD

Rec INT SEC.

CG 100-41324

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative concerning these individuals and/or organizations, or insufficient identifying data was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from CG T-1 through CG T-9, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

[redacted] of the Chicago Branch, Socialist Workers Party and Young Socialist Alliance - Chicago, has advised during this period that these organizations are currently making no effort to influence the policy matters of any organizations involved in the civil rights movement in Chicago. [redacted] added that the activities of these groups are currently directed toward anti-war programs. Also [redacted] of the Proletarian Party of America, has advised during this period that this organization was currently making no effort to influence policy matters of the Chicago Freedom Movement. b7D

[redacted] have advised that the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois is not currently endeavoring to influence the following organizations, or these organizations are no longer in existence in the Chicago area:

Coordinating Council of Community Organizations;

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee;

West Side Organization;

Chicago Urban League; and

Congress of Racial Equality

CG 100-41324

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

CG T-1 /

[redacted]

(General Information)
Characterization of JACK KLING
Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
[redacted]

[redacted]

Information)

CG T-2 /

[redacted]

[redacted]
(General Information)
[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

[redacted]

Information)

CG T-3 /

[redacted]

[redacted]

CG T-4

[redacted]

[redacted]

CG T-5

[redacted]

[redacted]

CG T-6

[redacted]

[redacted]

CG T-7

[redacted]

[redacted]

CG 100-41324

Source	Location
CG T-8 ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]
CG T-9 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

- D* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)
1-Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)

Report of: SA GARRETT P. FLEMING
Date: SEP 18 1969

Office: Chicago

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues its program to attempt to influence direction of the Negro civil rights movement in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members are affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Negro American Labor Council. The CP of Illinois exerts little or no influence in policy matters in the Chicago Freedom Movement. Meetings of the CP Black Liberation Commission held in June and July, 1969.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O—273-878

CG 100-41324

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CG 100-41324

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at the CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no influence on policy matters of the Chicago Freedom Movement. Civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois endeavors to exert some influence are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Negro American Labor Council (NALC) and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Concerning the NAACP the CP of Illinois still maintains LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch NAACP. This individual, however, at the present time, is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

With respect to the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC:

HERBERT WRIGHT, member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois;

NATE SHARPE, member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois;

RALPH TURNER, member of the CP of Illinois;

CORNELIUS COBBS, CP National Committee member;

CG 100-41324

IRENE WRIGHT, CP of Illinois member; and

CHARLES WILSON, CP of Illinois member

HERB WRIGHT is the Vice President and NATE SHARPE is a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter, NALC.

The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered quite ineffective.

Concerning the SCLC, at the present time, there are no CP of Illinois members active in this organization and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in this organization.

(CG T-1, 9/8/69,
CG T-2, 9/10/69)

b. CP of Illinois State Convention

On April 19, 1969, a CP of Illinois preconvention session was held in Chicago, Illinois. At this session JACK KLING spoke on the draft resolution stating that it places strong emphasis on the struggle against racism and in support of black liberation which are keys to a realization of unity among the working class. The resolution also opposes black separatism in that a unity of black and white workers cannot be effected, if black separatism continues to grow.

(CG T-3, 4/29/69)

As of May, 1969, JACK KLING was a member of the State Board, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 5/69)

The Illinois CP State Convention was held April 18-20, 1969, in Chicago. At this convention and while commenting on black liberation, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the people are now witnessing the floundering of two major civil rights organizations, which were deserted by their black leadership after gaining nation-wide prestige. One of these organizations, the Congress on Racial Equality, according to LIGHTFOOT, has gone into debt to the extent of a half a million dollars and the other organization, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) is dead nationally.

(CG T-2, 4/22/69,
CG T-4, 4/25/69,
CG T-5, 4/21/69,
CG T-6, 4/24/69)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, as of May, 1969, was chairman of the Illinois CP District.

(CG T-1, 5/69)

A characterization of SNCC is attached.

c. CP National Convention

The National Convention of the CP, USA, was held April 30 through May 3, 1969, in New York City. GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, delivered the main address. HALL emphasized that the class struggle is the number one item on the agenda for the American CP. He stated that trade union unity must be related to the class struggle. The most dynamic upsurge in the trade union movement, according to HALL, is a powerful growth of rank and file black caucuses within the trade union movement. HALL called the black caucus a special form of struggle not related to racism and said the danger to the Party is that the Party has tended to underestimate the growth of these movements. HALL then reminded the convention that white supremacy and racism are obstacles to black and white unity and he called upon the Party to fight chauvinism within its own ranks.

(CG T-7, 5/5/69,
CG T-8, 5/5-6/69)

Illinois

d. CP Staff Meeting

On June 16, 1969, a CP of Illinois staff meeting was held in Chicago. At this meeting a report was given by EARL DURHAM, CP State Committee member. DURHAM spoke on the Black Liberation Commission of the CP, stating that this is a service commission rather than an action commission. He stated that the Black Liberation Commission should be interested in developing work in black caucuses, peace organizations, and in political action. DURHAM also stated that he felt the principal goal of the Black Liberation Commission should be to act as an arm of the CP State Committee and State Board in developing work in the field of black liberation and to do specific work for the Party in the black community.

(CG T-2, 6/23/69,
CG T-1, 6/16/69)

e. CP State Board Meeting

On June 17, 1969, a meeting of the CP of Illinois, State Board, was held in Chicago. At this meeting JACK KLING stated that the purpose of the meeting was to decide on the composition and function of various Party commissions. HERB WRIGHT was proposed as chairman of the Black Liberation Commission at this meeting.

(CG T-1, 6/18/69)

f. CP Teachers' Meeting

On March 27, 1969, a combined meeting of CP Teachers Clubs was held in the Chicago area. At this meeting LESTER DAVIS indicated that unity between black and white will not be achieved until labor unions are no longer racist in nature. He stated that when individuals and unions adopt positions compatable with the black man's position then there will be unity and the blacks can assist the white man in accomplishing their goals. DAVIS added that until such a position is adopted, blacks will not support issues brought forth by the whites.

(CG T-9, 4/4/69)

g. CP Steel Club Meeting

On June 29, 1969, a meeting of a steel club, CP of Illinois, was held in Chicago. At this meeting, NATE SHARPE gave a report on black liberation. SHARPE's talk dealt with the history of the Negro struggle to attain equal rights in this country. He also spoke of the many organizations that have been formed to help bring about this goal.

(CG T-5, 6/30/69)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Black Liberation Commission Meetings

On June 22, 1969, a subcommittee meeting of the CP of Illinois, Black Liberation Commission was held in the Chicago area. This meeting was called mainly for the purpose of determining the leadership of this commission and it was finally agreed that HERB WRIGHT would act as chairman of the commission.

(CG T-2, 6/23/69)

On June 28, 1969, a meeting of the CP of Illinois, Black Liberation Commission, was held in Chicago. HERB WRIGHT indicated at this meeting that the CP of Illinois State Board had discussed the Black Liberation Commission playing a different role than it had in the past. WRIGHT stated that the Black Liberation Commission should concern itself with mobilizing the Party for action on black liberation.

ISH FLORY, CP of Illinois State Committee member, proposed that the commission discuss the problem of the Negro American Labor Council. It was decided to withhold a discussion on this and other organizations until an Executive Committee meeting is held to decide what would be the best approach to the problems of this group.

(CG T-1, 6/30/69,
CG T-2, 7/16/69)

A meeting of the CP of Illinois Black Liberation Commission was held July 9, 1969, in Chicago. One of the main points to be discussed at the meeting was how to build the Party among black industrial workers. In this regard, HERB WRIGHT, made the following proposals:

1. That the CP establish an organizational center to work with young black industrial workers, although white workers will not be excluded. This would be in conjunction with the NALC if possible, and if not, the Party do it itself.

2. That the main objectives of this center be to organize the unorganized, low paid worker in connection with the progressive trade union forces; the second objective being to build a base for recruitment of black industrial workers in the Party.

WRIGHT went on to state that it was his opinion that to successfully launch such a project the following is necessary:

1. Obtain an up-to-date survey of the present situation.

2. The selection of a staff.

3. Determine what labor unions are to be involved.

4. Determine the issues as they relate to the committee.

5. The public role of the Party in this undertaking.

(CG T-2, 7/16/69)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch NAACP, however, DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 9/8/69,
CG T-2, 9/10/69)

B. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has six individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

(CG T-1, 9/8/69,
CG T-2, 9/10/69)

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois, at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 9/8/69,
CG T-2, 9/10/69)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

SEP 18 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-41324

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent GARRETT P. FLEMING dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 9/26/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, Cleveland (100-27056)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

[redacted] (Reliable-Protect) advised this date that a Negro reporter for the "Daily World," (FNU) HIGHTOWER, arriving in Cleveland at noon. The expressed and only purpose of trip is to aid AHMED EVANS and other defendants involved in the Glenville riots of July, 1968. EVANS and cohorts were charged in the shooting deaths of three Cleveland policemen and one civilian.

b7D

HIGHTOWER expected to contact defendants' lawyers and interview various local ministers, including the local head of the Cleveland Federation of Churches. Reported purpose of HIGHTOWER's visit is to publicize this case "all over the world."

[redacted] will furnish complete details which will be appropriately disseminated.

2 - Bureau (RM)
3 - New York (RM)
(1 - 100- (FNU) HIGHTOWER)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-17257 CP-Organization;
1 - 157-897)
REK/hs
(8)

-2904

EC-73

EX-106

SEP 29 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OCT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: Oct. 3, 1969

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau dated 7/11/69.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the quarterly period from July 1, 1969, through September 30, 1969.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

EX-103

REC 67 100-442529-2905

OCT 6 1969

OCT 10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 9/29/69

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in ~~(Type in plaintext or code)~~

Via AIRTEL ~~REGISTERED MAIL~~ (Priority)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 10-8-80 Sgt Lem Lt
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 9-29-89
546 DE 605 14 731 M

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718 & 100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: JAN 8 1986 1678 REPIED
11/20/917 12/11/91 9803 RDD/TAMC 83-1719 (6.1.92)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
BY:
10-11-84 Classified by 897 TAW/MLH Declassify on: OADR Cantwell/SCLC/Levison 83-1719
10/2/69 RS cg/ca
JCCA 79 Serial 5069

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, for New York 5 copies, and for Charlotte 2 copies, of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~ (S) (U)

ENCLOSURE

Source used to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE and STANLEY LEVISON in enclosed LHM is NY 694-S* (S) sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO, re "NLG; IS - C" (S)

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM) ENCLOSURE
5 - New York (Encs. 5) (RM) (100-149194 & 100-153735)
(1 - Stanley Levison)
(1 - Harry Wachtel)
(1 - Harry Belafonte)
2 - Charlotte (Encs. 2) (RM)
7 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
[redacted] (S)
(1 - 100-7309) (Vincent Harding)
(1 - 100-6351) (Coretta Scott King)

AGS:sab
(12)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2810
100-442529
SEP 30 1969
NOT RECORDED
98 OCT 10 1969

Approved: _____ Sent ~~SECRET~~ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 OCT 15 1969

AT 100-5718 & 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosed LHM is classified secret because it utilizes information from [NY 694-S (S)] (U)

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 29, 1969

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~10-11-84 Classified by 8972 Declassify on: OADR~~ ~~Barrow/SCLC/Levison 83-1719~~

On September 25, 1969, a confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

(X)

- -

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~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded From
Automatic Downgrading
And Declassification

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: JAN 8 1986 1628 RF Pl 11/20/91 + 5/11/91 9803 ROD/RWJ (6/1/92) 83-1719~~

~~10 & 80 SPW/RWJ/LW 2~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: ~~9-29-89~~
~~54688 8514~~

ENCLOSURE 100-442529
~~ENCLOSURE~~ 100-433791

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

[redacted]

b7D

~~SECRET~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 29, 1969

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

(8)

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 9/26/69

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 WAH/cab
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 and 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy
11-8-28

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) -
NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FASCISM
RM
SF file 157-4294

~~COMMUNIST INFILTRATION~~ INTIMIDATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
SF 100-53902

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS - C
Bufile 100-3-83
SF 100-28718

CP, USA
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES
IS - C
Bufile 100-3-70
SF 100-27793

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY [redacted] DATE 11-9-78

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 9 1969

Enclosed to the Bureau are nine (9) copies of an LHM. Enclosed to New York are four (4) copies of this LHM.

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV., FBS
DEPT: ISD, [redacted] FBDA
HOW FORW: RLS
DATE FORW 10/6/69
BY: AGF/mcm

1 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 9)(RM)
4 - New York (Encs. 4)(RM)
4 - San Francisco
(1 - 157-4294) (1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 100-28718) (1 - 100-27793)

EOR:jl
(10)

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

22 OCT 8 1969

5 - FBI (Tom)

59 OCT 13 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4812-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) Sources used in this LHM are the following:

Source A is [redacted]

Source B is [redacted]

b7D

This LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ because of data furnished by the above informants of continuing value, if disclosed, could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

September 26, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY -
NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA,
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

CP, USA
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

A copy of this memorandum has been disseminated locally to the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

At a meeting of a Communist Party (CP) Club held in Oakland, California, during the middle of September, 1969, petitions captioned "Oakland Petition for Community Control of Police" were distributed to members of this club for circulation. On page one, under the caption "Summary of Oakland Police Control Amendment" the following was set forth:

> "This amendment to the City charter would give control of the police to community elected neighborhood councils so that those whom the police should serve will be able to set police policy and standards of conduct.
>
> "The amendment provides for community control of the police by establishing separate police departments for the two major communities of Oakland: the Black community and the predominantly

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

DECLASSIFIED ON 4-18-78
BY 6922 W NP/Cal.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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white area. The departments would be separate and autonomous. They can by mutual agreement use common facilities. Each Department will be administered by full time police commissions. The Commissioners are selected by a Neighborhood Police Control Council composed of fifteen members from that community elected by those who live there. Each department shall have five Community Council divisions within it.

"The Councils shall have the power to discipline officers for breaches of Department policy or violations of law. They may direct their police Commissioner to make changes in department wide police policy by majority vote of the five department commissioners. The Council can recall the Commissioner appointed by it at any time it finds that he is no longer responsive to the community. The community can recall the council members when they are not responsive to it.

"All police officers must live in the department they work in."

On page two, instructions are set forth to the effect that after the petition is notarized it should be returned to National Committees To Combat Fascism, Black Panther Party, Oakland Branch Office, 7304 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California.

Source A, 9/23/69

BLACK PANTHER PARTY -
NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA,
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES

CP,USA
LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The National Committees to Combat Fascism is a front organization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) which was formed as a result of the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism in Oakland, California, July 18 - 20, 1969. This conference was sponsored by the BPP.

Source B, 8/19/69

A characterization of the BPP is appended.

Attached hereto and made a part of this memorandum is a copy of the petition distributed.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Petition for Community Control of Police

Decentralization of police for Oakland & Elsewhere

SUMMARY OF OAKLAND POLICE CONTROL AMENDMENT

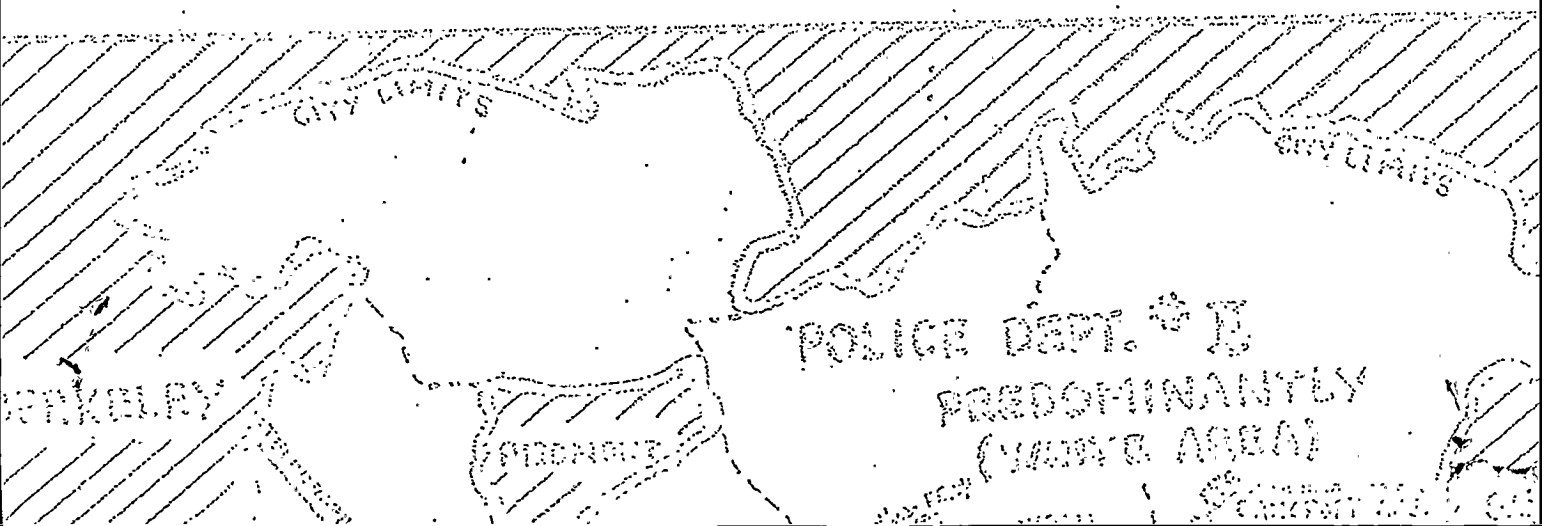
This amendment to the City charter would give control of the police to community elected neighborhood councils so that those whom the police should serve will be able to set police policy and standards of conduct.

The amendment provides for community control of the police by establishing separate police departments for the two major communities of Oakland: the Black community and the predominantly white area. The departments would be seperate and autonomous. They can by mutual agreement use common facilities. Each Department will be administered by full time police commissioners. The Commissioners are selected by a Neighborhood Police Control Council composed of fifteen members from that community elected by those who live there. Each department shall have five Community Council divisions within it.

The Councils shall have the power to discipline officers for breaches of Department policy or violations of law. They may direct their police Commissioner to make changes in department wide police policy by majority vote of the five department commissioners. The Council can recall the Commissioner appointed by it at any time it finds that he is no longer responsive to the community. The community can recall the council members when they are not responsive to it.

All police officers must live in the department they work in.

MAP OF PROPOSED OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENTS



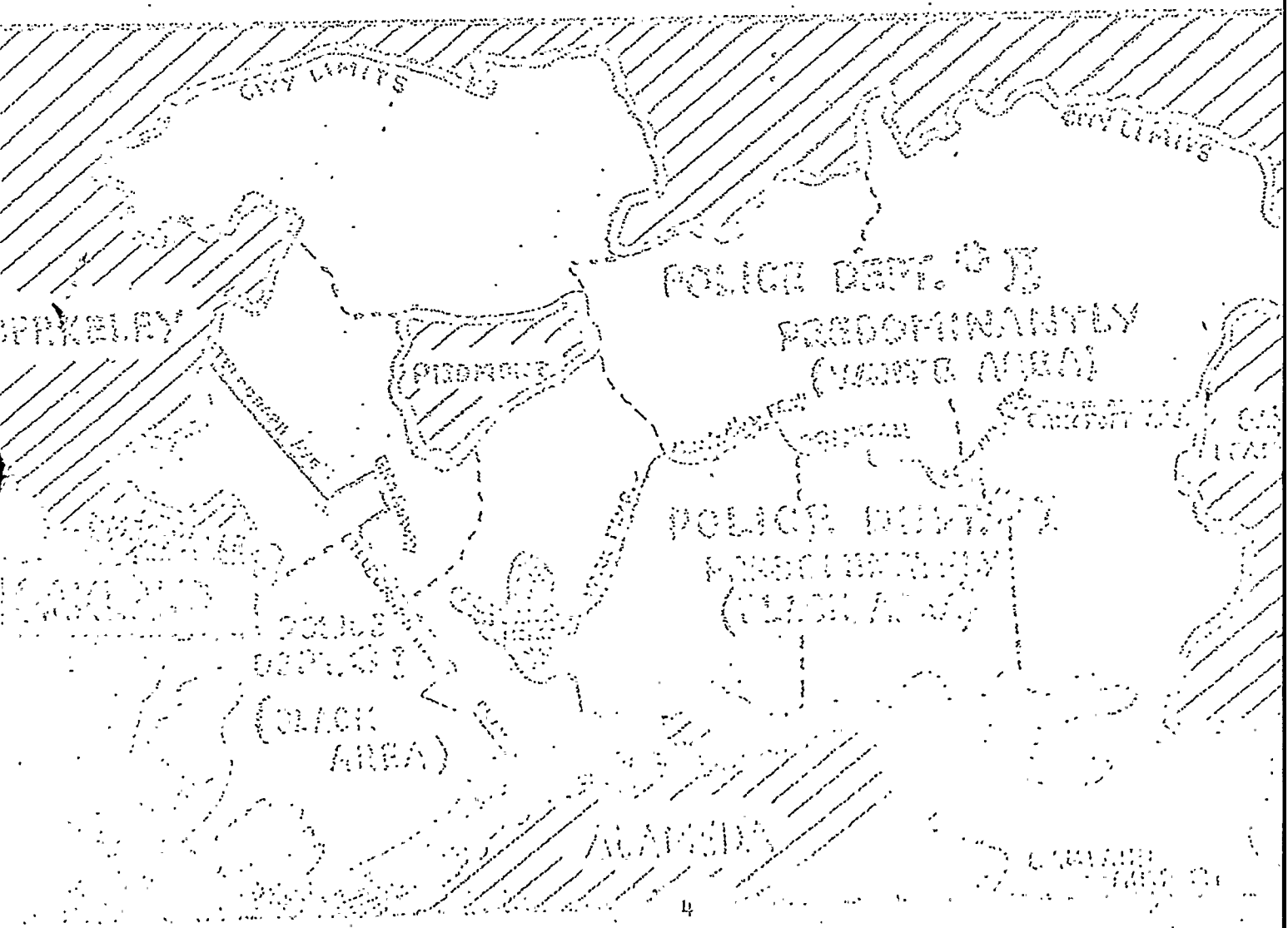
to see that it does not violate the principles which it should serve will be able to set police policy and standards of conduct.

The amendment provides for community control of the police by establishing separate police departments for the two major communities of Oakland: the Black community and the predominantly white area. The departments would be separate and autonomous. They can by mutual agreement use common facilities. Each Department will be administered by full time police commissions. The Commissioners are selected by a Neighborhood Police Control Council composed of fifteen members from that community elected by those who live there. Each department shall have five Community Council divisions within it.

The Councils shall have the power to discipline officers for breaches of Department policy or violations of law. They may direct their police Commissioner to make changes in department wide police policy by majority vote of the five department commissioners. The Council can recall the Commissioner appointed by it at any time it finds that he is no longer responsive to the community. The community can recall the council members when they are not responsive to it.

All police officers must live in the department they work in.

MAP OF PROPOSED OAKLAND POLICE DEPARTMENTS



GENERAL POWERS OF NEIGHBORHOOD BOARDS OF POLICE DEPT.

CAUTION! DO NOT CIRCULATE THIS PETITION UNTIL YOU HAVE READ CAREFULLY THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW:

1. Do not circulate this Petition UNLESS YOU ARE A REGISTERED VOTER IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND.

2. Do not allow a person unknown to you to sign until such person has first answered YES to the question: "Are you a registered voter in Oakland?"

3. Do not permit any person to circulate this Petition for you. Each signature must be secured by the person making affidavit on the last signature page that all signatures were obtained in his or her presence. After you start to circulate this Petition no one else may take over your job.

4. Do not leave this Petition in an office, plant or home to be signed in your absence. All signatures must be made in your presence.

5. Circulators must not write anything in any column on the signature pages, except that circulator may sign his or her name once in the regular manner as a signer of the Petition.

6. When soliciting signatures have a fountain pen or indelible pencil along for convenience of signers.

7. EACH SIGNER OF THIS PETITION MUST:

(a) In the first column write his or her name EXACTLY as the signer is registered. A married woman must sign her own given name. For example: Mrs. Mary N. Smith must so sign, and not write Mrs. John J. Smith. Mr. Smith must sign John J. Smith, and not merely J. J. Smith. The Smith's unmarried daughter must sign her full given name, using her title Miss. In short, the Petition must be signed exactly as each person's name appears on the registration rolls.

(b) In the second column write street and number of residence. Do not permit dittos. Post Office Boxes are not allowed.

(c) In the third column write the day and month of signing. The date can be abbreviated. As an example, January 1 should be written like this. 1/1 or Jan. 1. Do not permit dittos.

(d) PUT NOTHING IN THE LAST COLUMN MARKED PRECINCT. Leave that column blank.

(e) Do not permit signers to use ditto (") marks any place. Ditto (") marks are illegal.

8. This Petition and all its Sections (any printed form identical with what you are now reading is legally termed a "Section") in its entirety of pages and all of them are to be returned to the sponsor (name and address below) so that further provisions of the law applying to Initiative Petitions may be carried out.

9. IT IS A FELONY FOR ANY PERSON TO WRITE ANY NAME IN THIS PETITION OTHER THAN HIS OR HER OWN. A husband may not sign for his wife -- nor a wife for a husband -- nor for any other member of the family -- nor for any other person.

10. When you have secured all your signatures, take this Petition to any Notary Public, or to any officer authorized to administer oaths, and execute the Circulator's Affidavit. Under Article IV, Section 1, of the California Constitution, the affidavit of any person soliciting signatures hereunder shall be verified free of charge by any officer authorized to administer oaths. A Notary Public can usually be found conveniently located in your neighborhood in most real estate or lawyers' offices, or at banks.

After the petition is notarized return at once to:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO COMBAT FASCISM
Black Panther Party, Oakland Branch Office
7304 E. 14th Street, Oakland, Calif.

[illegible] for submission to Electors of Proposed Amendment to the City Charter of Oakland.

To the City Council of the City of Oakland:

We, the undersigned, registered and qualified electors of the State of California, residents of the City of Oakland, pursuant to Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution of this State, present to the City Council of the City this petition and request that the following proposed amendment to the Charter of the City be submitted to the registered and qualified electors of the City for their adoption or rejection at an election on a date to be determined by the City Council.

The proposed charter amendment reads as follows:

Section 1

Repeal Sections - 87, 87 1/2, 88, 88a, 91, 91b, 91c, 91d, 91e, 92, 96 1/2

Section 2

Amend section 30(1) and 30(6) by substituting "Commissioner of Police" for "Chief of Police"

Section 3

In article XIV, add new sections

87 (a) Establishment of Separate Police Departments: For the purpose of providing police services to the people of the City of Oakland, there are established two police departments, one for each of the two Districts into which the City is divided as hereinafter set forth and described.

87 (c) Police Departments: Each Department of Police shall be administered by a Commission comprised of five members, hereinafter referred to as Commissioners, each of whom is selected by a Division Council as hereinafter provided. The Commissioners shall fix the policies of the police within the Department, shall punish police officers for violations of said policies and for violation of the law, shall determine qualifications of members of the police department and shall fix compensation of all employees of said Department. They may enter into necessary agreements with other police departments and other government agencies and generally conduct the affairs of the police department. Each Commissioner shall bring before the full Commission any matter or proposal which his council instructs him to place before the Commission, and shall vote as his council instructs him. The Police Commission shall hold regular public meetings at a time when the residents of the Department District are most able to attend. The Police Commissioners shall serve on a fulltime basis and shall be compensated therefor. Compensation shall be set by the respective Division Councils. The Departments may enter into agreements with each other for the operation, maintenance and staffing of certain facilities in which there is a common interest, including, but not limited to laboratories, vehicle repair and communications. The Departments may cooperate together in the requisitioning of equipment, including vehicles and weapons. Funds for the Departments shall be appropriated annually for the City of Oakland by the City Council and shall be disbursed to each Department on the basis of the number of people residing in each Department District on the last preceding election.

87 (d) Neighborhood Divisions: Each Police Department is divided into five neighborhood Divisions described below.

87 (f) [illegible] Each Neighborhood Division shall be [illegible] Council [illegible] by the City Council of each Neighborhood Division [illegible] elected by a vote of the majority of the electors in said Division, shall replace their Commissioner [illegible] Division [illegible] to the Council. Each Council shall conduct [illegible] hearings necessary to hear and process complaints against individual members of Police Department [illegible] residing within the district or generally. Police Officers within the District, and shall have the power to discipline members of the Department for violations of law or policy occurring within that District.

87(j) Meetings: The Neighborhood Council will meet regularly at a time convenient to the Councilmen and at a time when interested persons may attend. Special meetings may be called when requested in writing by 25% of the Councilmen. When requested by a Neighborhood Council, as expressed by a vote of the majority of said Council, the five Councils of the Department shall meet jointly within ten days. At such joint meeting the councilmen by majority vote may change, institute or modify any Policy of the Department, upon which the full or refuse to act.

87 (i) Recall of Councilmen: The people of a precinct may recall their councilmen by a petition bearing the signatures of residents equalling 20% of the number of people voting within the precinct in the last preceding general election. Upon certification of the requisite number of signatures an election shall be had not later than 30 days thereafter. Notice of intention to recall a councilmen must be given not more than 30 days prior to seeking certification of the requisite number of signatures by the City Clerk.

88) Recall of Commissioners: Commissioners may be recalled by a petition bearing the signatures of 20% of the number of people voting in the precincts comprising of the neighborhood to which the Commission is responsible.

89) Annexation: Whenever 20% of the adult residents of a precinct within one Department District, which is contiguous to another Department District, petition for annexation into said other Department District, an election shall be had within 30 days of certification of the requisite number of signatures by the City Clerk. Such precinct shall be annexed if the majority of the people voting in such election so indicate, unless a majority of the councilmen of said other Department District reject such annexation within 30 days of said election. A notice of intention shall be given not more than 60 days prior to filing for certification of the petition. Where such annexation has taken place, appropriate adjustments shall be made between the effected Departments in regard to funding, whenever practicable.

90) Disposition of Current Assets: All funds, files, records, property, supplies, and other assets currently possessed by the Oakland Police Department shall be divided among the Police Departments herein created in proportion to the population of each Police Department District; provided that police files and other records shall be distributed so that each Department shall obtain all records pertaining to citizens living within its geographic confines, or to organizations operating therein.

91) Residence: All Police officers shall reside in the area covered by the department they work for.

92) Ordinances: Any ordinance heretofore enacted, prior to the effective date of this within amendment, which is contradictory to any of the provisions hereof, is repealed.

Section 4

In the following Sections where "The Police Department [illegible] the Police Department" and where

Section 6

In article X-A, add new sections

87 (b) Establishment of Separate Police Departments: For the purpose of providing police services to the people of the City of Oakland, there are established two police departments, one for each of the two Districts into which the City is divided as hereinafter set forth and described.

87 (c) Police Departments: Each Department of Police shall be administered by a Commission comprised of five members, hereinafter referred to as Commissioners, each of whom is selected by a Division Council as hereinafter provided. The Commissioners shall fix the policies of the police within the Department, shall punish police officers for violations of said policies and for violation of the law, shall determine qualifications of members of the police department and shall fix compensation of all employees of said Department. They may enter into necessary agreements with other police departments and other government agencies and generally conduct the affairs of the police department. Each Commissioner shall bring before the full Commission any matter or proposal which his council instructs him to place before the Commission, and shall vote as his council instructs him. The Police Commission shall hold regular public meetings at a time when the residents of the Department District are most able to attend. The Police Commissioners shall serve on a full time basis and shall be compensated therefor. Compensation shall be set by the respective Division Councils. The Departments may enter into agreements with each other for the operation, maintenance and staffing of certain facilities in which there is a common interest, including, but not limited to laboratories, vehicle repair and communications. The Departments may cooperate together in the requisitioning of equipment, including vehicles and weapons. Funds for the Departments shall be appropriated annually for the City of Oakland by the City Council and shall be disbursed to each Department on the basis of the number of people residing in each Department District on the last preceding election.

87 (d) Neighborhood Divisions: Each Police Department is divided into five neighborhood Divisions described below.

87 (f) Police Councils: Each Neighborhood Division shall be divided into Police Council Precincts by the City Clerk; the population of each such Precinct is not to exceed any other Precinct by more than 10% of the population of the entire District divided by the number of Precincts therein. The registered voters in each Precinct shall elect a Police Councilman who will serve in that capacity for a term of two years, unless recalled. The Councilmen shall serve on a part-time basis and will be compensated for their time spent in the performance of their duties.

87 (g) Eligible Class of Councilmen: Any person who has resided in the Precinct for six months next preceding the election and is of voting age at the time of election is eligible to serve as Councilman. There shall be no other qualifications established for the office.

87 (h) Duties of Council: The Neighborhood Council shall, within 30 days of its organization, elect a Commissioner. In addition to a majority vote of Commissioners, the Council shall review the policies of the Police Department and may recommend changes or modifications of such policies when such policies no longer reflect the needs of the people in the area of the Neighborhood represented by the Council. The Council may, upon petition of 10% of the registered voters in the Precinct represented by the Council, call a recall election for the Police Commissioner. Notice of intention to recall a Commissioner must be given not more than 60 days prior to filing of petitions of the requisite number of signatures by the City Clerk.

88) Recall of Commissioners: Commissioners may be recalled by a petition bearing the signatures of 10% of the number of people voting in the precincts comprising of the neighborhood to which the Commissioner is responsible.

89) Annexation: Whenever 80% of the adult residents of a precinct within one Department District, which is contiguous to another Department District, petition for annexation into said other Department District, an election shall be had within 30 days of certification of the requisite number of signatures by the City Clerk. Such precinct shall be annexed if the majority of the people voting in such election so indicate, unless a majority of the councilmen of said other Department District reject such annexation within 30 days of said election. A notice of intention shall be given not more than 60 days prior to filing for certification of the petition. Where such annexation has taken place, appropriate adjustments shall be made between the affected Departments in regard to funding, whenever practicable.

90) Disposition of Current Assets: All funds, files, records, property, supplies, and other assets currently possessed by the Oakland Police Department shall be divided among the Police Departments herein created in proportion to the population of each Police Department District; provided that police files and other records shall be distributed so that each Department shall obtain all records pertaining to citizens living within its geographic confines, or to organizations operating therein.

91) Residence: All Police officers shall reside in the area covered by the department they work for.

92) Ordinances: Any ordinance heretofore enacted, prior to the effective date of this within amendment, which is contradictory to any of the provisions hereof, is repealed.

Section 7

In the following sections where "the Police Department" appears substitute "a Police Department" and where "Chief of Police" appears substitute "a Police Commissioner".
121/2, 90, 901/2, 94, 94a, 94b, 95, 95b, 96(1), 96(2), 96(a) and 96(b).

Section 8

Amend Section 2nd by substituting "6 members" for "5 members", and substituting "one police" number of such police department" and "the police" for "police department". Substitute "the members of the police department" for "the members of the police department". In Sections 237 through 252, substitute "police department" for "police department".

Section 9, Add section 238b:
Department Districts Defined:

(A) Police Department 1 shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the areas of the city lying and being

1. Starting at the intersection of Broadway and the Oakland-Piedmont boundary, along Broadway to Telegraph, along Telegraph to 40th Street, along 40th Street to Broadway, along Broadway to MacArthur Blvd., along MacArthur Blvd. to the Oakland-Berkeley boundary, then along the Oakland-Berkeley boundary to the Oakland-Berkeley-Emeryville boundary, along the Oakland-Emeryville boundary to Powell, along Powell to Hollis, along Hollis to Horton, along Horton to Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Broadway.

2. Starting at MacArthur Freeway and Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to Third Ave., along the projected centerline of Third Ave., to the border of Oakland and Alameda, along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to Oakland-San Leandro boundary, along the San Leandro boundary to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to Havenscourt Blvd., along Havenscourt Blvd. to Foothill Blvd., along Foothill Blvd. to High St., along High St. to Lyon Ave., along Lyon Ave. to 35th Ave., along 35th Ave. to Brookdale Ave., along Brookdale Ave. to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Park Blvd.

(B) Police Department B shall have jurisdiction over the remainder of the city.

(C) All references to streets in this section shall be construed to mean the center line of such streets.

Section 7, Add section 87(e)
Police Department A

Neighborhood Division One: Starting at the intersection of Bancroft Ave. and 73rd Ave. along 73rd Ave. to East 14th St., along East 14th St. to 77th Ave., along the projected center line of 77th Ave. to the Oakland-Alameda border, along the Oakland boundary to the boundary with San Leandro, along the Oakland-San Leandro boundary to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to 73rd Ave.

Neighborhood Division Two: Starting at the intersection of Bancroft and 73rd Ave., along 73rd Ave. to East 14th St., along East 14th St. to 77th Ave., along the projected center line of 77th Ave. to the Oakland-Alameda border, north along the Oakland-Alameda border to High St., along High St. to Foothill Blvd., along Foothill Blvd. to Havenscourt Blvd. to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to 73rd Ave.

Neighborhood Division Three: Starting at the intersection of MacArthur Freeway and Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to 3rd Ave., along the projected center line of 3rd Ave. to the border of Oakland and Alameda, along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to High St., along High St. to Lyon Ave., along Lyon Ave. to 35th Ave., along 35th Ave. to Brookdale Ave., along Brookdale Ave. to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Park Blvd.

Neighborhood Division Four: Starting at the intersection of Telegraph Ave. and West MacArthur Blvd., along West MacArthur Blvd. to the Emeryville-Oakland boundary, along Emeryville-Oakland boundary to the southern border of Emeryville, west to the Berkeley-Emeryville border, then along the Berkeley-Oakland boundary to the Oakland-Alameda boundary, along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to the projected center line of Clay St., along center line of Clay St. to Clay St., along Clay St. to San Pablo Ave., along San Pablo Ave. to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to West MacArthur Blvd.

Police Department B

Neighborhood Division One: Starting at the intersection of Foothill Blvd. and Fairfax by San Leandro Creek, along Foothill Blvd. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Warren Blvd., along Warren Blvd. to Redwood Road, along Redwood Road to the boundary of Oakland, south along the boundary of Oakland to San Leandro-Oakland boundary, along San Leandro Oakland's boundary to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to Havenscourt Blvd., along Havenscourt Blvd. to Foothill Blvd., along Foothill Blvd. to Seminary Ave.

Neighborhood Division Two: Starting at the intersection of Seminary Ave. and Foothill Blvd., along Foothill Blvd. to High St., along High St. to Lyon Ave., along Lyon Ave. to 35th St., along 35th St. to Brookdale Ave., along Brookdale Ave. to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to Diamond Park, along north boundary of Diamond Park and Joaquin Miller Park to Oakland-Piedmont boundary, along Oakland-Piedmont boundary to Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to Warren Blvd., along Warren Blvd. to Joaquin Miller Road, along Joaquin Miller Road to Oakland boundary, south along Oakland boundary to Redwood Road to Warren Blvd., along Warren Blvd. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Seminary Ave., along Seminary Ave. to Foothill Blvd.

Neighborhood Division Three: Starting at the intersection of Fruitvale Ave. and MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Park Blvd., along the projected center line of 3rd. Ave. to the border of Oakland-Alameda, north along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to the projected center line of Clay St., along the projected center line of Clay St. into Clay St., along Clay St. to San Pablo Ave., along San Pablo Ave. to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to 27th St., along 27th St. into Bay Place, along Bay Place to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Embarcadero, along Embarcadero to Lakeshore Ave., along Lakeshore Ave. to Mandana Blvd., along Mandana Blvd. south to Oakland Piedmont boundary, along the Oakland-Piedmont boundary to the northern boundary of Joaquin Miller Park, along the northern boundary of Joaquin Miller Park into the northern boundary of Diamond Park, along the northern boundary of Diamond Park to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway.

Neighborhood Division Four: Starting at the intersection of 27th St. and Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to West MacArthur Blvd., along West MacArthur Blvd. south to Broadway, along Broadway to 40th St., north along 40th St. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to the Oakland-Berkeley boundary, east along the Oakland-Berkeley boundary to Leimert Road, along Leimert Road to Broadway Terrace, along Broadway Terrace to Clarewood Drive, and then following Mountain View Cemetery border to Oakland-Piedmont boundary, along Oakland-Piedmont boundary west and south to Mandana Blvd., along Mandana Blvd. to Lakeshore Ave., along Lakeshore Ave. to Embarcadero, along Embarcadero to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Bay Place, along Bay Place into 27th St. along 27th St. to Telegraph Ave.

Neighborhood Division Five: Starting at the eastern Oakland-Piedmont boundary at Park Blvd., along boundary to border of Mountain View Cemetery, along border of Mountain View Cemetery to Clarewood Drive, along Clarewood Drive to Broadway Terrace, along Broadway Terrace to Leimert Road, along Leimert Road to Oakland-Berkeley boundary, along Oakland-Berkeley boundary north to Alameda-Oakland-Berkeley [illegible]

Section 7, Act section 5(b)
Public Improvement 1

Neighborhood Division One: Starting at the intersection of Bancroft Ave. and 73rd Ave. along 73rd Ave. to East 14th St., along East 14th St. to 77th Ave., along the projected center line of 77th Ave. to the Oakland-Alameda border, along the Oakland boundary to the boundary with San Leandro, along the Oakland-San Leandro boundary to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to 73rd Ave.

Neighborhood Division Two: Starting at the intersection of Bancroft and 73rd Ave., along 73rd Ave. to East 14th St., along East 14th St. to 77th Ave., along the projected center line of 77th Ave. to the Oakland-Alameda border, north along the Oakland-Alameda border to High St., along High St. to Foothill Blvd., along Foothill Blvd. to Havenscourt Blvd. to Bancroft Ave., along Bancroft Ave. to 73rd Ave.

Neighborhood Division Three: Starting at the intersection of MacArthur Freeway and Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to 3rd Ave., along the projected center line of 3rd Ave. to the border of Oakland and Alameda, along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to High St., along High St. to Lyon Ave., along Lyon Ave. to 36th Ave., along 36th Ave. to Brookdale Ave., along Brookdale Ave. to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Park Blvd.

Neighborhood Division Four: Starting at the intersection of Telegraph Ave. and West MacArthur Blvd., along West MacArthur Blvd. to the Emeryville-Oakland boundary, along Emeryville-Oakland boundary to the southern border of Emeryville, west to the Berkeley-Emeryville border, then along the Berkeley-Oakland boundary to the Oakland-Alameda boundary, along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to the projected center line of Clay St., along center line of Clay St., into Clay St., along Clay St. to San Pablo Ave., along San Pablo Ave. to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to West MacArthur Blvd.

Neighborhood Division Five: Starting at the intersection of Park Blvd. and 40th St., along 40th St. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to Oakland-Berkeley boundary, along Oakland-Berkeley boundary to Oakland-Emeryville Boundary, along Oakland-Emeryville boundary to West MacArthur Blvd., West MacArthur Blvd. to Broadway, along Broadway to 40th St., along 40th St. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to the Oakland-Berkeley boundary, east along the Oakland-Berkeley boundary to Landvale Road, along Landvale Road to Broadway Terrace, along Broadway Terrace to Clarewood Drive, and then following Mountain View Cemetery border to Oakland-Piedmont boundary, along Oakland-Piedmont boundary west and south to Mandana Blvd., along Mandana Blvd. to Lakeshore Ave., along Lakeshore Ave. to Embarcadero, along Embarcadero to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Bay Place, along Bay Place into 27th St. along 27th St. to Telegraph Ave.

Neighborhood Division Six: Starting at the intersection of Fruitvale Ave. and MacArthur Freeway, along MacArthur Freeway to Park Blvd., along the projected center line of 3rd. Ave. to the border of Oakland-Alameda, north along the Oakland-Alameda boundary to the projected center line of Clay St., along the projected center line of Clay St. into Clay St., along Clay St. to San Pablo Ave., along San Pablo Ave. to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to 27th St., along 27th St. into Bay Place, along Bay Place to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Embarcadero, along Embarcadero to Lakeshore Ave., along Lakeshore Ave. to Mandana Blvd., along Mandana Blvd. south to Oakland Piedmont boundary, along the Oakland-Piedmont boundary to the northern boundary of Joaquin Miller Park, along the northern boundary of Joaquin Miller Park into the northern boundary of Diamond Park, along the northern boundary of Diamond Park to Fruitvale Ave., along Fruitvale Ave. to MacArthur Freeway.

Neighborhood Division Four: Starting at the intersection of 57th St. and Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to West MacArthur Blvd., along West MacArthur Blvd. south to Broadway, along Broadway to 40th St., north along 40th St. to Telegraph Ave., along Telegraph Ave. to the Oakland-Berkeley boundary, east along the Oakland-Berkeley boundary to Landvale Road, along Landvale Road to Broadway Terrace, along Broadway Terrace to Clarewood Drive, and then following Mountain View Cemetery border to Oakland-Piedmont boundary, along Oakland-Piedmont boundary west and south to Mandana Blvd., along Mandana Blvd. to Lakeshore Ave., along Lakeshore Ave. to Embarcadero, along Embarcadero to Grand Ave., along Grand Ave. to Bay Place, along Bay Place into 27th St. along 27th St. to Telegraph Ave.

Neighborhood Division Five: Starting at the intersection of Oakland-Piedmont boundary at Park Blvd., along boundary to border of Mountain View Cemetery, along border of Mountain View Cemetery to Clarewood Drive, along Clarewood Drive to Broadway Terrace, along Broadway Terrace to Landvale Road, along Landvale Road to Oakland-Berkeley boundary, along Oakland-Berkeley boundary to Alameda Co.-Contra Costa Co. boundary, along Alameda Co.-Contra Costa Co. boundary south to Joaquin Miller Road, along Joaquin Miller Road to Warren Blvd., along Warren Blvd. to Park Blvd., along Park Blvd. to Oakland-Piedmont boundary.

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	PRINTED NAME OF REGISTERED VOTER	ADDRESS Street and Number	Precinct No.	Date
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, CITY OF OAKLAND

....., being first duly sworn, on his oath states: I am, and during all the time while soliciting signatures as hereinafter set forth was, a qualified and registered elector of the above named County and City and of the State of California; I am the person who circulated the attached and foregoing section of the initiative petition of which said section is a part and who solicited the signatures to the said section; I have circulated said section in the County of Alameda, City of Oakland, State of California; all of the signatures to the attached section were made in my presence and upon the date shown after each signature and were solicited by me within the above named County and City of Oakland, State of California; and to the best of my knowledge and belief each signature to said section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and each such person to the best of my knowledge and belief is a qualified elector of such County and City, and that all signatures to said section were secured by me.

Signed .....

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF ALAMEDA, CITY OF OAKLAND

....., being first duly sworn, on his oath states: I am, and during all the time while soliciting signatures as hereinafter set forth was, a qualified and registered elector of the above named County and City and of the State of California; I am the person who circulated the attached and foregoing section of the initiative petition of which said section is a part and who solicited the signatures to the said section; I have circulated said section in the County of Alameda, City of Oakland, State of California; all of the signatures to the attached section were made in my presence and upon the date shown after each signature and were solicited by me within the above named County and City of Oakland, State of California; and to the best of my knowledge and belief each signature to said section is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be, and each such person to the best of my knowledge and belief is a qualified elector of such County and City, and that all signatures to said section were secured by me.

Signed.....

Address: .....
Oakland, California
(Residential Voting Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of ....., 1948.

.....
Notary public or other officer authorized to administer oath under the laws of the State of California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

September 26, 1969

BLACK PANTHER PARTY -
NATIONAL COMMITTEES TO COMBAT FASCISM

Title

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA,
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
CP, USA, LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Character

Reference

San Francisco memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - [redacted] C. E. Glass
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam
10/2/69

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

REC-65 2906

CIRM

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b7E

Reurtel 9/30/69. EX-[redacted]

This will confirm instructions given you telephonically by Supervisor Conrad W. Thompson of the Bureau 10/1/69. You are authorized to [redacted].

[redacted].

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

RCP:kle
(7)

NOTE:

[redacted]

MAILED 2
OCT 1 1969
COMM-FBI

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DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5 OCT 16 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

VIA TELETYPE

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WA 09 426PM EOM

URGENT 9-30-69 ATS

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) CODE

FROM CHICAGO (100-41324) 2P

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CIRM

[redacted] ADVISED [redacted]

[redacted]

REC-65 100-[redacted]-2906

[redacted]

[redacted] BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO:

FTB

C Thompson advised no action w.c. 9/30/69 JMS

CG 100-41324

[redacted]

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BUREAU REQUESTED TO SUTEL BY NOON, OCTOBER ONE, NEXT

IN ORDER FOR [redacted]

SEPARATE COMMUNICATION WILL BE SUBMITTED REQUESTING

[redacted]

END

WA FOR 08 & 09...REM FBI WASH DC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/7/69

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: New York

Remylet to Bureau, 7/9/69.

No information has been received during the period 7/1/69 - 9/30/69 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

ST 109

REC-19

100-442529-2907

OCT 8 1969

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Birmingham
AMS:rvm
(4)

RACIAL MATT. SECT.

OCT 14 1969

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
JACKSON	NEW YORK	10/6/69	8/26/69 - 9/27/69

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)	SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	ccs

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

REFERENCES:

Jackson reports of SA DANIEL J. CONNELL dated 4/30/69 and 7/14/69.

- P*-

LEADS:

JACKSON

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☒ NONE						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2908 REC-62

EX-114

3 OCT 9 1969

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1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Jackson (100-57)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.		ISD CRD	ID	
Date Fwd.		10/15/69		
How Fwd.		RIS		
By		[illegible]		

Notations

Rec'd INT. SEC.

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

COVER PAGE

5 OCT 17 1969

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

Identity	Location	
JN T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]	
JN T-2 is [redacted]	This report	b3 b7D b7E
JN T-3 is [redacted]	[redacted]	

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this regard.

JAN HILLEGAS, mentioned in report, is on the agitator index and security index of the Jackson Division.

Information contained in this report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of JN T-1 through JN T-3, sources of continuing value whose identities, if disclosed, would undermine their future effectiveness.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

Report of: SA DANIEL J. CONNELL
Date: 10/6/69

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: JN 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

No information developed of Communist strategy or tactics. Information from confidential sources concerning the MFDP and NAACP and individuals associated therewith set forth. Freedom Information Service, where subversive publications are available, practically out of business.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report covers the period July 15 through October 5, 1969.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

JN 100-57

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the State of Mississippi.

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) has been very inactive due to poor leadership and lack of funds. CLIFTON WHITLEY, Negro male, from West Point, Mississippi, continues as chairman of the MFDP.

JN T-1
September 16, 1969

AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, continues to be state president of the Mississippi Chapter of the NAACP, and ALEX WAITES, Negro male, from New York, New York, is acting field secretary. CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, Mayor of Fayette, Mississippi, took a leave of absence from the post of field secretary of the NAACP when he became mayor of Fayette, and ALEX WAITES is running the NAACP office on Lynch Street in Jackson, Mississippi.

JN T-2
September 27, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Freedom Information Service which has distributed numerous subversive publications in the past is practically out of business, and JAN HILLEGAS who ran this organization now runs the remainder of that operation out of her home on County Line Road, Tougaloo, Mississippi.

JN T-3
August 26, 1969

JAN HILLEGAS, white female, from Syracuse, New York, has been active in civil rights matters in the Jackson, Mississippi, area since early 1963. In this regard, HILLEGAS has been arrested numerous times on charges of trespassing, vagrancy, etc. She is editor of the Mississippi Newsletter which is published on behalf of the Freedom Information Service. HILLEGAS has taken part in several anti-war type demonstrations and marches.

JN T-3
August 26, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 6, 1969
Jackson, Mississippi

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Connell at Jackson dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-30-2018 BY: [redacted]

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FBI

Date: 10/2/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, Cleveland (100-27056)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Cleveland airtel, 9/26/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies, and for New York three copies, of an LHM covering the activities of CHARLES HIGHTOWER while in Cleveland, Ohio, to obtain information for an article in the "Daily World" on the FRED (AHMED) EVANS case.

Sources used in LHM are:

First source is [redacted] b7D

Second Source is [redacted]

This LHM is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ since it contains information from two sources which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

100-442529-2969

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) ENCLOSURE
3 - New York (Enc. 3)(RM)
(1 - 100- CHARLES HIGHTOWER)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 100-17257 CP Organization;
1 - 157-897)
REK/hs
(9)

EX. - 117
REC-19

17 OCT 6 1969

AGENCY: AGSI. ~~NSI~~. OSI; SEC. SER: FSD MIDDLE
DATE F: 10/7/69
HOW TRANS: AS
BY: Cleveland

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF NVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland Ohio

October 2 1969

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows on September 30, 1969:

Charles Hightower, who is a Negro reporter for the "Daily World," arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday afternoon, September 26, 1969, for the express purpose of gathering as much information as possible on the Fred (Ahmed) Evans case. Philip Bart, who is Chairman of the Ohio Communist Party (CP), in discussing Hightower's presence in Cleveland, said the CP wants to publicize this case all over the world.

"DAILY WORLD"

The "Daily World" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

FRED (AHMED) EVANS

"The Plain Dealer," a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Cleveland, Ohio, area, issue of June 7, 1969, carried an article stating that Fred (Ahmed) Evans is a "black nationalist leader convicted of first degree murder of three policemen and one civilian during a gun battle last summer... Evans was convicted on May 12th (1969) of directing a conspiracy which resulted in a shoot-out between police and black nationalists last July 23rd (1968)..."

~~GROUP I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-2909

ENCLOSURE

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Source said that on September 26, 1969, Hightower met with representatives of the "Call and Post," a newspaper of general circulation in the Negro area of Cleveland, and one of the reporters for this paper agreed to take Hightower for a visit of the ghetto area.

Hightower had hoped to meet with the attorneys for Evans but said on September 27, 1969, that he had been unable to meet with them because they claimed to be too busy and too tired.

Source reported arrangements were made for Hightower to meet with Harllel Jones, who was referred to as being Prime Minister of the Afro-Set, and Hightower did meet with Jones for several hours on September 27, 1969.

HARLLEL JONES

A characterization of the Black Nationalist Party for Self-Defense of New Libya, aka., Afro American Set, wherein Harllel Jones is identified, is attached hereto.

Following the interview with Harllel Jones, Hightower went to the Lakeview Bar, where the July 23rd shoot-out occurred, and had several drinks.

Source reported that on September 28, 1969, Hightower attended a meeting of the Afro-Set, being invited to do so by Harllel Jones. The speaker was teaching nothing but the hate that the black people should have for whites, and as he was teaching this hatred he was constantly cheered by the audience which included grown-ups and little tots who appeared too young to know the significance of their actions.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 30, 1969, that Hightower reportedly left Cleveland on September 29, 1969, to return to New York.

Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

1

BLACK NATIONALIST PARTY
FOR SELF-DEFENSE OF NEW LIBYA,
aka., Afro American Set

A source advised on May 21, 1969, that this organization was founded by HARLLEL JONES in the Summer of 1967, and JONES is presently the leader. The organization consists of 20 - 25 members at this time. Headquarters for the organization is 8127 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. The main teachings of this group are hatred of the white race, removal of all white control in Negro ghettos, and takeover of all operations in the Negro community by black people. The ultimate goal is to take over the city and the entire country by black revolution. There is no indication that this organization has ties with black nationalist organizations in other cities. This group has irregular meetings and there is no real formal organization.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPENDIX

10/7/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. C. E. Glass
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

REC 4

29/0

CIRM

EX-105

Reurtel 10/3/69.

Since [redacted], authority granted for [redacted]

Submit results of meetings in form suitable for dissemination.

b7D
b7E

RCP:pab
(6)

NOTE:

[redacted] Charlene Alexander Mitchell to visit Chicago 10/10-12/69. [redacted] Buairtel 10/2/69 requested identity of other groups. [redacted] Mitchell to meet 8 to 10 Black Panther Party (BPP) members at BPP headquarters in Chicago [redacted] Mitchell to speak at mass meeting to be sponsored by African-American Heritage Association, a CP dominated group, on 10/12/69. [redacted]

MAILED 11
OCT 6 1969
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
Walters
Gandy
Room

735

58 OCT 13 1969

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1:/&

VIA TELETYPE
OCT 8 1969
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WA 07 1221PM EMS

URGENT 10-3-69 EOM

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) CODED

FROM CHICAGO (100-41324) 2PP

CIRM.

REBUAIRTEL AND CGAIRTEL, BOTH OCTOBER TWO, LAST.

REBUAIRTEL REQUESTED IDENTITY OF "NEGRO GROUPS" WHICH [redacted] FOR CHARLENE MITCHELL. [redacted] FOLLOWING MEETINGS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER TEN, NEXT, A MEETING FOR MITCHELL WITH ESTIMATION BY SOURCE OF EIGHT TO TEN BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) MEMBERS AT CHICAGO BPP HEADQUARTERS; SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER TWELVE, NEXT, A MASS RALLY OR MEETING SPONSORED BY AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION (AAHA), AT JOE LOUIS THEATER IN CHICAGO. MITCHELL TO BE MAIN SPEAKER AT THIS MEETING. BECAUSE OF INFLUENCE IN AAHA BY CP THROUGH ISH FLORY, [redacted] NO FUTHER MEETINGS.

b7D

END PAGE ONE

1-904

REC 4 100-442529-2910

EX-103

OCT 10 1969

WITH NEGRO GROUPS AT PRESENT PLANNED. [redacted]

[redacted] b7D b7E

[redacted]. BUREAU AUTHORITY REQUESTED FOR

[redacted]

[redacted]

END

JTJ FBI WASH DC

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/2/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Re Chicago teletype to Bureau dated 9/30/69, and Bureau telephone call dated 10/1/69, from Bureau Supervisor CONRAD THOMPSON.

Referenced Chicago teletype pointed out that on 9/30/69, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, National Black Liberation Commission (NBLC), Communist Party, United States of America, advised that CHARLENE MITCHELL, member of the NBLC is scheduled to be in Chicago 10/10-13/69, to meet in a joint meeting of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois, Black Liberation Commission (BLC) and State Board, CP of Illinois; meet in a joint meeting of the BLC and Illinois CP Labor Commission; to be guest speaker at the Joe Louis Theater in Chicago under sponsorship of the African-American Heritage Association; and to meet with possibly some women of the Black Panther Party as well as with possibly some other Negro groups in Chicago. In addition LIGHTFOOT advised that an NBLC meeting

MAILED 21 OCT 7 - 1969 COMM-FBI

1-904

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - 100-131678) (CHARLENE MITCHELL)
3 - Chicago
(1 - 100-18953) (CP, USA, Illinois District-Organization)
b3 b7D b7E [redacted]

ST-110 REC-5 100-442529-2911

EHW/alg
(7)

APPROVED OCT 8 1969
Date

MAIL ROOM

OCT 6 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

is scheduled to be held in Chicago on 10/18 and 19/69, with possibly 12-14 people present including LIGHTFOOT and MITCHELL.

In connection with the above scheduled meetings

b7D
b7E

b7D
b7E

CG 100-41324

[redacted]

Bureau authority is, therefore, requested [redacted] CHARLENE MITCHELL in Chicago on 10/10-13/69, and the NBLC meeting on 10/18 and 19/69, in Chicago.

Bureau authorization is requested by Tuesday, 10/7/69, if possibly, [redacted]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/11/69

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau 7/16/69.

No information has been received by Knoxville Office from any sources indicating there is any communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/mtb
(3)

EX-106

REC 11

100-442529-2912

OCT 14 1969

OCT 31 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

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FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1181699-0

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Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Referral/Consult;
Page 35 ~ Referral/Consult;
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PITTSBURGH	NEW YORK	11/6/69	8/1 - 10/31/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. — TYPED BY: jsk

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS-C

REFERENCE:

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau dated 7/31/69.

-P*-

LEAD:

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUITTALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

CASE HAS BEEN:
PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-142531-296 REC 13

NOV 12 1969

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1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], OSI; SEC. SER:		
Request Recd.		FSD [redacted], RAO [redacted]	
Date Fwd.	DATE F[redacted]	11/17/69	
How Fwd.	HOW F[redacted]	RS	
By	BY: [redacted]	cg/c	

INT. SEC.

57 NOV 19 1969

1 CC - 94-806-912

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967 O—273-877

PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information from PG T-1 and PG T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

Informant	Location
PG T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted]
PG T-2 is [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.
Date: 11/6/69

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CPWP members are attempting to contact leaders of the Black Construction Coalition to inject the Marxist viewpoint into the fight for more craft jobs for Negroes. CPWP members distributed leaflets at construction sites indicating that black and white workers should get together against the common enemy.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

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DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

PG T-1 advised on September 22, 1969, that the Industrial Club of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP), held a meeting in the Pittsburgh area on September 8, 1969. The informant advised that it was reported at this meeting that two black members of the CPWP have been asked to attempt to contact one of the leaders of the Black Construction Coalition (BCC) to set up a meeting with other leaders of the Coalition to try to get them to inject the Marxist viewpoint into the fight for more craft jobs for Negroes.

It is noted that the BCC, a loosely formed coalition of black organizations, has been conducting negotiations with representatives of the Master Builders Association and various construction unions in the Pittsburgh area in an attempt to obtain additional employment as well as union membership for black people in the construction industry. The BCC has also conducted demonstrations at various construction sites in the Pittsburgh area in furtherance of its objectives.

PG T-2 advised on October 13, 1969, that a CPWP Industrial Club meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area on October 2, 1969. The informant advised that at this meeting, EDWARD BORTZ read a letter he was sending to the "Daily World" regarding the BCC. Informant advised that this letter was also given to the CPWP member who was to contact one of the BCC leaders and the letter was to be used as the basis for talks with the BCC leaders.

PG T-2 advised on September 26, 1969, that as of that date, EDWARD BORTZ was a member of the Executive Committee, CPWP.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist publication.

PG 100-15125

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On August 18, 1969, PG T-2 advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPWP was held in the Pittsburgh area on August 13, 1969. The informant said that at this meeting, EDWARD BORTZ announced that CPWP members had recently distributed leaflets at construction sites in Pittsburgh. According to BORTZ, these leaflets stated that black workers are not fighting against white workers, but that all workers should get together against the common enemy, the Master Builders Association.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

November 6, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

100-15125

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY -C**

Reference **Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated and captioned as above, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

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SECRET FBI

Date: 11/5/69

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL CLASSIFIED DECISION REGISTERED MAIL

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (Authority)

DATE: MAR 6 1984

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED REASON FCIM, II DATE DECLASSIFY ON:

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529 & 100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670 & 100-5718) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF _____ DATE _____ AGENCY: _____

DATE: 11/6/69
BY: _____

Classified by 8997 TDH
Declassify on: OADR

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, for New York and Chicago three copies each, and for Memphis and Jacksonville one copy of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination. (U)

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*
source used to characterize JAMES BEVEL is [redacted]

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S* (U)

Information furnished by [redacted] must be classified ~~confidential~~.

5 NOV 6 1969

[redacted] did not [redacted] referred to in enclosed LHM.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM) (1 - 100-111180) (Stanley Levison)
3 - Chicago (Encs. 3) (RM)
1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville (Enc. 1) (RM)
9 - Atlanta (2 - 100-5718) (2 - 100-6670) [redacted]
(1 - 157-257) (1 - 157-898) (1 - 157-621) (1 - 157-656)

(20)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SECRET CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

CORRECT COPY AND COPY TO BE FILED IN ENCL FILE

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

November 5, 1969

10-10-80
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4J/mlw
REASON 2
DATE 11-5-89
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X
54665 8514
735-4

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: MAR 6 1986 1678RFPW
11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/TOMS (60 HRS)
83-179

SECRET

10-11-84
Classified by 8973 TDK/KK
Declassify on: OADR
Cannon/SCC/Levison
83-179

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On November 4, 1969, a confidential source advised [redacted] b7D

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of declassification Indefinite
4/1/77 LED/bja

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

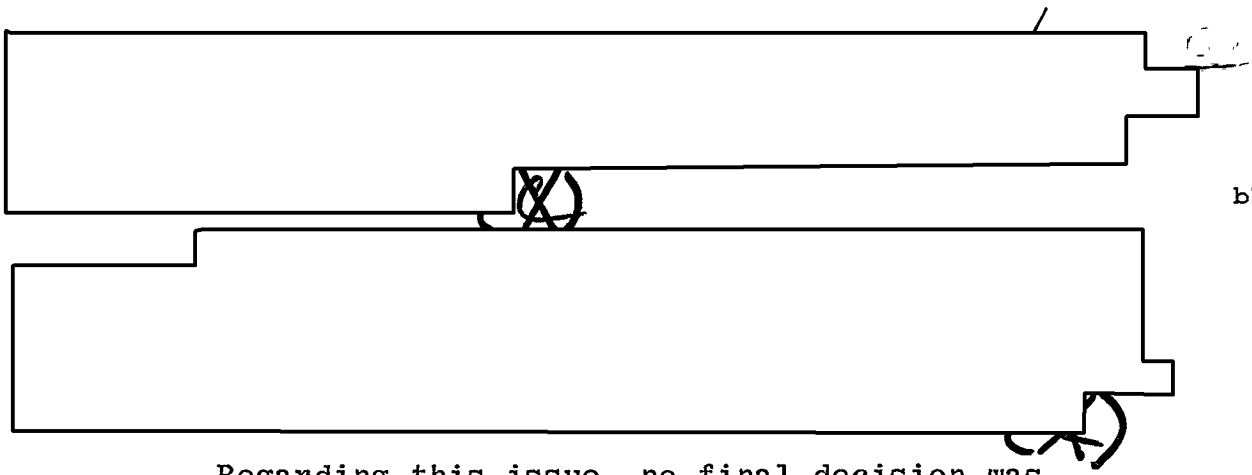
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class.
DATE 1/6/78 JJP/ass

100-442529 2962

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C



b7D

Regarding this issue, no final decision was reached during the discussion, and source understood further discussion would be held at a later date.

~~SECRET~~

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

November 5, 1969

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C; RACIAL MATTER

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/20/69

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Memphis letter to Bureau 8/13/69.

This letter is submitted in lieu of a quarterly report during the quarter 8/1-10/31/69.

During this quarter the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning CIRM within the territory covered by the Memphis Division. Any subsequent information in this regard will be handled and reported in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

REC-94 100-442529-2963

ST-110

17 NOV 24 1969

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Memphis
LJO:LF
(7)

INT. SEC.

NOV 28 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-01

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] DATE: 11/13/69

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (157-3077) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM,
(NCUFAF), SPONSORED BY BPP
7/18 - 21/69
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
RM; ARL
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

b3
b7E

Re San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 7/22/69 and San Francisco airtel and LHM, 7/5/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for listed offices three copies each of an LHM captioned as above.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
[redacted] ENCLOSURE
(1-100-439048) (SDS)
(1-100-442529) (COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS)
3 - San Francisco (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-3872) (NCUFAF)
(1-157-3055) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
3 - Chicago (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAF)
(1-157-1291) (BPP)
(1-100-40903) (SDS)
3 - Los Angeles (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAF)
(1-157-1618) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAF)
(1-100-161993) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
4 - Miami (1-157-3077)
(1-157-2646) (BPP)
(1-100-15128) (SDS)
(1-100-15058) (COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 17 1969

LCP:cmr
(19)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5010-103-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The information in the LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and listed offices for information inasmuch as it contains an unsolicited analysis of the Oakland, California BPP conference held on July 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1969.

The source used in the LHM is [redacted], who requested that his identity be kept confidential. b6 b7C b7D

The information was received by SA JOHN C. MENTON on October 30, 1969.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3077

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1969

RE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM, (NCUFAF), SPONSORED BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY, JULY 18-21, 1969 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco, California Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), has previously submitted communications concerning the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism, (NCUFAF), sponsored by the Black Panther Party, (BPP) July 18 through 21, 1969, Oakland, California.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

On October 30, 1969, a source made available a memorandum dated September 12, 1969 from ISAIAH TERMAN of the American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, New York City, New York. This memorandum contained an enclosure setting forth a memorandum dated August 29, 1969 captioned "Black Panthers - United Front Against Fascism". Xerox copies of the memorandum and the enclosure follow:

ENCLOSURE

100-442527-

MEMORANDUM

165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 1-400

from the desk of ISAIAH TERMAN
Director of Communications and Servicing

September 12, 1969

To: JCRCs

From: Isaiah Terman

Subject: Black Panthers - United Front Against Fascism

In regard to the attached memorandum, which reports a conference sponsored by the Black Panther Party in Oakland last July, Milton Ellerin, director of AJC's Trends Analyses division, notes:

> In yet another switch in emphasis and tactics, the Black Panther Party is now seeking rather than eschewing white allies, and appears to be veering toward the electoral process in lieu of revolution as a vehicle for bringing about change in the United States.

The memorandum reports, among other things, the participation of radical groups of Jewish students in the conference and a projected drive for community control of police departments. It is forwarded to you as a matter of interest and information (and there could be spillover in some communities), but it is not for publication.

Encl.

2

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

8/29/69

BLACK PANTHERS - UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM

MEMORANDUM

A three-day conference, widely heralded in left-wing circles as a process which would give birth to a United Front Against Fascism, was held in Oakland, California July 18,19,20 under the sponsorship and direction of the Black Panther Party.

If nothing else the conference underscored the ephemeral quality of the Panthers' political orientation which has run the gamut from adoration of Mao tse-Tung to a working relationship with the Communist Party USA, from a revolutionary and racist movement to one now apparently advocating a united front with white leftists in order to achieve its objectives through the election process.

Planning for the conference was believed to have begun approximately one year ago in informal sessions between Panther leaders and remnants of the Peace and Freedom Party at a time when each, for its own reason, felt the need for support from other militant groups. Planners of the conference originally hoped and indeed anticipated that the beginnings of an American Liberation Movement - an American Viet Cong - would develop from their joint deliberations. As recently as the May 25, 1969 issue of the Black Panther publication, the conference was adver-

tised as "A Poor Black and Oppressed Peoples' Revolutionary Conference for a United Front Against Fascism."

Precisely who participated with the Panthers in the detailed planning of the conference is unclear, but Chairman Bobby Seale claims that some 50 groups "put the conference together."

Reporters at the conference and other observers note that SDS leaders, representatives of women liberation groups, Hippies, Communist Party functionaries and personalities from a myriad of white left-wing organizations were clearly identifiable as participants.

The objectives of the conference were previously announced as: Laying the basis for development of a political program for all the poor, black workers and people of America; community control of police on a national scale; freedom for all political figures, and self-defense. Actually the convocation, which consisted of two conferences daily - evening sessions being held in the Oakland Auditorium, and daylight conferences in the DeFremery Park (renamed Bobby Hutton Park for the occasion), consisted of panel discussions on the following topics: Women vs Fascism, Workers vs Fascism, Students and Education vs Fascism, People's Health and Fascism, Religion vs Fascism, American Servicemen vs Fascism, Political Prisoners and Political Freedom, and mass workshops to discuss community control of police and the formation of national committees to combat Fascism in the United States.

Estimates of attendance at the conference ranged from

2,000-5,000 according to newspaper reports and on-the-scene observers. There seems to be no doubt that although the Black Panthers were the conveners and the dominating force at the conference, black participants were in the distinct minority. Very few people over 30 were in attendance, and there was no representation at the conference from such groups as CORE or SNCC or for that matter any significant representation from other black groups. Again, estimates vary, but a consensus of reports filed by observers suggest that white participation was approximately 85%.

Greetings and best wishes were received from a number of foreign student groups, including Coordinating Committees of the Mexican Student Movement, and the Tokyo Communist League. Registration fees were $4.00 prepaid, $6.00 at the door.

The proceedings began on a discordant note as each delegate was frisked at the door by black security guards, Progressive Labor Party, representatives having gained admittance, sought to shout down the Panther speakers. (They were subsequently barred from conference meetings but continued to distribute leaflets outside of the conference meeting grounds condemning the proceedings).

The keynote address was delivered by veteran Communist Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker who, according to all observers present, droned on interminably with a historical analysis of fascism. A restless and unappreciative audience began hooting and shouting him down for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the fact that he continued to speak well after 11 P.M. at the expense of the two hours allocated for a discussion of

Women vs Fascism. All-in-all more than 50 speakers addressed the conference during the three-day period.

Repeated throughout the conference was the theme that racial discrimination in any form could not be tolerated any longer. Yet despite repeated disavowals of racism and separatism, Panther functionaries were observed sitting in a closely knit semi-circle at the rear of the auditorium during the proceedings.

The final sessions of the conference were devoted to formulating plans for a massive nationwide campaign to secure black, brown and white community control of the police, and that concerted efforts would be made to create across the country 150 local Committees To Combat Fascism. Delegates were urged to participate in the forming of such committees in their respective communities. It was further agreed to intensify the campaign for the release of political prisoners - this to be carried on in cooperation with the National Lawyers Guild, and that a follow-up conference would be held in October or November in Oakland at which time they would seek to put together an effective organizational structure.

Despite the fact that the Black Panthers, as have other leftist groups, consistently glorified Al Fatah, and have expressed sympathy for the Arab cause, there was no discussion at the conference pertinent to Israel or Jews. A number of radical Jewish student groups attended the conference (those identified were the Jewish Liberation Project of New York City, the Jewish Radical Community from Los Angeles; Union of Jewish Students from San Francisco and Berkeley, California, the Chavarim of the Third World, St.

Louis; The Ashomer; American Students for Israel; Jews for Urban Justice, Jews for Revolutionary Democracy; and a new group identified as "The Jewish Conspiracy." The bulk of these Jewish student groups were described as being pro-Israel but frustrated and disillusioned with the American Jewish community. Insofar as it was able to be determined, the Jewish student radicals known to be in attendance readily identified themselves as Jews deeply concerned with democracy and religious freedom in Israel. Indeed, some 30 Jewish radicals manned a table with an array of pro-Israel material, which gesture provoked no adverse reaction.

There has been considerable speculation about Communist Party influence with the Black Panthers, and the extent of Communist Party involvement in the conference proceedings. There would appear to be little doubt, however, that there was a Communist Party presence during the proceedings, and that some sort of working relationship has crystalized.

Student observers at the conference report that the conference resembled nothing more than a Communist Party Convention what with the hallmarks being the promulgation of a rigid and dogmatic ideology and no tolerance for opposing points of view. As previously noted, Herbert Aptheker was the keynote speaker. Greetings were received from William L. Patterson, a veteran member of the National Committee of the Communist Party USA who, according to the Daily Worker of July 18th, was one of the conference sponsors. Communist Party National Committeeman from Oakland, Roscoe Proctor, was noted as being in attendance at most of the sessions

as was Archie Brown, a well known west coast communist. Jack Nabley, a seasoned Chicago newspaperman writing in the publication Chicago Today reported: "There was a feeling in Oakland that the Communist Party was bankrolling the meeting and calling the shots."

Apparently taking cognizance of the widespread rumors, perhaps evasively, Bobby Seale in his closing speech specifically denied Communist "control." Mark Rudd, National Secretary of SDS, who during the proceedings was close to the conference leadership, felt compelled to be more pointed. Writing in New Left Notes for July 24th, he declared: "To the extent that the Black Panther Party has turned to the Communist Party for alliance and material aid it represents more the failure of the revolutionary Left to provide the support necessary for the Panthers to survive than weaknesses within the Panthers."

The Daily World of Friday, August 11th spoke glowingly of the conference as the first small step forward to the creation of an anti-Fascist United Front. Whatever the fact may be concerning the degree of Communist influence in the Black Panther movement, beginning with the October 19, 1963 issue of the Black Panther publication, which featured a front page banner headline proclaiming: "Chairman Mao's Great Statement Points Out The Direction Of Struggle For The Black People In The United States," through the May 11, 1969 issue which pledged "support for the just struggle of Afro-Americans from Chairman Mao," the Black Panther movement glorified Mao tse-Tung and the Chinese Communists. Abruptly

from that time on there has been no reference to Chairman Mao or his philosophy in Black Panther publications.

Supporting the thesis that currently there is "some relationship" between Communist Party USA and the Black Panthers is Panther leader David Hilliard's statement in the August 3rd issue of The Black Panther that the Communist Party "actually came out and did some degree of work to put the conference over." In a subsequent interview with Art Goldberg which appeared in the August 16th issue of The Guardian, Hilliard elaborated on the relationship. Said Hilliard: "We are not aligned with the CP. The CP is an autocracy controlled by Gus Hall. We are aligned with factions within the CP who want to move forward to a better society These are the people we worked with on the conference and those are the people we will continue to work with."

CONCLUSION

As with some other facets of the conference, the end result is subject to much speculation. On the one hand there is a consensus that the conference provided the Panthers with an institutional lift at a time when the organization was staggering from repeated raids by law enforcement groups. (Subsequent to the conference Chairman Bobby Seale was arrested on a fugitive warrant, was indicted on August 24, 1969 by a Grand Jury on a charge of first degree murder of a Black Panther functionary in New Haven, Connecticut.)

Indisputably the Black Panthers were successful in bring-

ing together some 3000 radicals from across the country and did in fact lay the basic groundwork for a new national coalition and for the moment they did prove that they have an appeal to other radical groups. As previously noted, there was little talk of black separatism. Indeed Bobby Seale in his concluding address promised that racism would and should not be fought with more racism. The conference frequently echoed the theme that the struggle now was between classes, not races.

As a counterpoint to the sharply focused thrust of the conference and the ability of the Panthers to bring together disparate radicals was the fact that many attendees lost enthusiasm when, after listening to speakers who for three days sought to kindle the fires of revolutionary ardor, were offered, according to Nation reporter Robert A. Jones "A program that was Reformist at best and smelled faintly of liberalism." Undeniably the high enthusiasm of the opening session gradually receded, as conferees found no opportunity to discuss and debate. More importantly as subsequent developments suggest (i.e. a currently raging bitter controversy between SDS and the Black Panthers over the issue of community control of police, the barring of the Progressive Labor Party people - the apparent Panther divorce from the Maoists) the conferees failed in creating what might have been a truly formidable front to wage propaganda, political and perhaps guerrilla warfare in the United States.

The self-proclaimed status of the Panthers as the dominant group in the black community is also seriously open to question in

light of the significant absence of other black leaders and the minimal black attendance.

In terms of our own parochial interests, it remains to be seen whether the Panthers' current absorption in creating a United Front Against Fascism will terminate their past involvement with the Organization of Arab Students and diminish their manifest ardor for Arab guerrilla activity in the Middle East.

//

RE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished locally to the U. S. Attorney, U. S. Secret Service and 111th M. I. Group, all in Miami, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3077

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1969

Title: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM, (NCUFAF), SPONSORED BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY, JULY 18-21, 1969, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Character:

Reference: Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/28/69

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

ReSan Diego letter to Bureau, 7/22/69.

During the period since relet, there have been no pertinent developments in this matter in the San Diego Division.

San Diego will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive organizations in the San Diego Division and will submit a quarterly report or letter as appropriate concerning this matter.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
1- Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
1- San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
2- San Diego

ELM:mmh
(8)

100-442529-2965

22 DEC 3 1969

EX-111

59DEC9 1969

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

b6
b7C
b7D

FBI

Date: 11/23/69

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: MAR 6 1985 1678 RFP/ck
11/20/84 12/11/84 9803 RDD/kms (6/92)
83-1719

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-438794~~ & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718 & 100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CLASSIFIED BY [illegible]
DECLASSIFY ON: 10 yrs
DATE OF ORIG
DECLASSIFIED
10-20-89
54685 0514
7354

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CIRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 9 copies, and for New York two copies, of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~ (S).

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S* NY 694-S* is used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON (S) (S) (U)

4 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
(2 - 100-438794) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - Stanley Levison)
5 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)

[redacted]

MGS:sab
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

10-15-84
Classified by 8973 TDK/ch
Declassify on: DADR
83-1719
G Arrow ISCLC Levison

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
133 DEC 5 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

58DEC11 1969

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

November 26, 1969

~~SECRET~~

Classified by 8080
Exempt from GDS Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: MAR 6 1986~~ ~~16 REPLACED~~ 83-1719
11/20/91 4/3/11/91 9803 RDP/DMS (6/4/92)

10-15-84
Classified by 8973 TK/CH
Declassify on: OADR
Gallow/sclc
12 Subs
83-1719

On November 25, 1969, a confidential source advised [redacted]

b7D

[redacted]

- -

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~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded From Automatic Downgrading And Declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/12/28 JFB/MJS

10 10 89 SP4 J 12/11/91 2 11-26-89 54688 80514 7351

DECLASSIFICATION

ENCLOSURE 100-442527

FD-323 [redacted] -29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/5/69

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*) b6 b7C

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Rerep of SA [redacted], Albany, dated 9/11/69.

A review of pertinent Albany files discloses no information to report in captioned matter since rerep.

LEAD:

ALBANY

Will review pertinent files and submit letter or report to Bureau by 2/1/70.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Albany
JWM:das
(3)

100-[redacted]-2966

REC 44

15 DEC 8 1969

ST-109

RAC

55 DEC 199

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 12/4/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718 & 100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/cdf
ON 10-15-89
GAMow/SCLC

CRM
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

AGENCY: ATT. [redacted] CIT.-TEC. SER: [redacted] Info
DATE F.: 12/9/69
HOW DSTM: --
EX: 2 cys AT & 2 cys Atlanta 8069 TD

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM, 11/23/69, captioned "COMINFIL OF SCLC; RM; IS - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8 copies, and for New York three copies, of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential.~~

b7D

3 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM) 100-442529-
3 - New York (100-149194 & 100-153735) (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1 - Jack O'Dell)
3 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-6670) (CRM)
[redacted]
(1 - 100-6351) (Coretta King)

[redacted]
NOT RECORDED
200 DEC 12 1969

HSS:sab
(13)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 DEC 17 1969

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [illegible]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR RECLASSIFICATION 12.4.89

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-1963

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

December 4, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/4/89

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classification DATE 2/27/78

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDKeith
ON 10-15-84

On December 2, 1969, a confidential source advised [redacted] b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/dh
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-4-89

54 6 4

100-442529-80 14

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

DEC 4

CONFIDENTIAL

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

A second source advised on May 25, 1961, that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP by James Jackson. This source advised on April 23, 1969, that James Jackson is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department of the CPUSA and that his wife, Esther Jackson, is the current Managing Editor of "Freedomways", a magazine published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, located at 799 Broadway, New York, New York.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

December 5, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/26/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority) CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438704 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5713 & 100-3370) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNCIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438704
Atlanta file 100-5713

CIRM
IS - C
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-3370

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 10-20-80 5184 SP/MJM
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-26-89
5685 80514 73-F

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are 2 copies of the November, 1969, the most recent issue, of "Soul Force," described as the official journal of SCLC. These copies were furnished by [redacted] 11/21/69. (S)

It is noted this issue under the caption "Editorial Board" continues to reflect the name of JACK O'DELL and under the caption "Officers and Directors", the names of L. D. REDDICK, HARRY BELAFONTE, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL are also set forth.

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
5 - Atlanta
(2 - 100-5713) (SCLC)
(2 - 100-3370) (CIRM)
[redacted] (S)
AGS:sab
(10)

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DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TAK/MM
ON 10-15-84
CAPTION IS CLC

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
172 DEC 3 1969

CARBON COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 DEC 10 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438704-1

b7D

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/9/69

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-32457) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Detroit report of SA JOHN A. WOODSIDE, dated 8/25/69.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, since submission of referenced report no significant information concerning Communist influence in the racial movement in the Detroit Division has been reported by sources.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted at this time and this case will be reopened on 2/25/69 and a report submitted if there is significant information to report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
1 - Detroit
JAW/cmt
(4)

EX-105
REC 11

100-442529-2967

12 DEC 11 1969

RACK INT. SEC.

5 DEC 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 12/9/69

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Via AIRTEL (Priority)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-9-89

4-19-80 SP 3 DIR/FBW

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

NY 2010-S* has reported that on 12/8/69, HENRY WINSTON informed JOHN PITTMAN, co-editor of the "Daily World" concerning a memorial meeting for FRED HAMPTON of the Black Panther Party in Chicago. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had shared the platform with a brother of HAMPTON, GUS SAVAGE, JESSE JACKSON and two or three oldermen and about two thousand attended, many said to be of the white middle class. Outside, there were five hundred to a thousand Negroes. (U)

WINSTON said that a meeting held for himself was also good, with a Black Panther speaking on the class struggle, unity of black and white and rejection of the generation gap. (U)

Later, JACK KLING informed WINSTON that a black minister in Chicago, Reverend CURTIS BORRELL, Director of the Kenwood-Oakland Community organization had issued a (U)

REC-9?

2968

2- Bureau (RM)
1- Chicago (100-3313)(KLING)(RM)
1- New York (100-88368)(PITTMAN)44
1- New York (100-269)(WINSTON)44
1- New York

JVW:ptp
(7)

CC-804

10 DEC 10 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

59DEC19 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AIRTEL

CONFIDENTIAL

NY 100-153735

statement that "this is part of the initiation of a police repression program in the nation against outspoken black leaders and white radicals and other vocal minority groups in America". (U)

KLING said a problem there is how to move the white community in Chicago. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/9/69

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code) ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

NY 2010-S* has reported that on 12/8/69, CHARLENE MITCHELL informed HENRY WINSTON, who was at the National Office of the CP, USA, that the police went into all three Black Panther Party offices (in Los Angeles area) at the same time, saying they were entering because there were supposed to be arms and the like there, but they had done so without a warrant. (U)

MITCHELL said she had talked to one of the "kids" at the home of FRANKLIN (ALEXANDER) and to DOROTHY LNU.

3- Bureau (RM)
[redacted] (BPP)
6- Los Angeles (RM)
(1- 100- [redacted])(F. ALEXANDER)
([redacted])
(1- 100- [redacted])(DOROTHY LNU)
[redacted]
(100-74122)(DISKIN)
2- San Francisco (RM)
(1- 100- [redacted])(BPP)
1- New York (100-161993)(BPP)
1- New York [redacted]
1- New York (100-269)(WINSTON)
1- New York

JVW:ptp
(16)

REC 43 10 DEC 10 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RACIAL INT. SEC.

Approved _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 gdl/ls 10-22-79
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 12-9-89

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DISSEMINATE AGENCIES NEED OFFICES SEE BY ROUTING SLIP/S OF (illegible) DATE 10-12-79

MITCHELL said that they are holed up in the Central Avenue office which is the main office. The top of the building had been shot off and they are threatening to demolish the building. FRANKLIN ALEXANDER was present at one of the offices and was removed by the police and beaten, but he was released. She added that KENDRA ALEXANDER was in the same area but that KENDRA and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER had not gotten together up to that time. (U)

She also said that some from "our group" were taken out but "we" are not sure if they were arrested, although one of them might have been because he called his mother. MITCHELL said she had told the kids to call WILLIAM TAYLOR or LOUIS DISKIN but they said they had informed their club chairman and he was to call immediately. MITCHELL claimed she had told them "to just absolutely cool it", and they were to call her back in a couple of hours. (U)

Further, MITCHELL related that DOROTHY said they were calling to get people moving in the white community right away, and MITCHELL had suggested they have as many peace forces as possible go into the area. (U)

She proposed that WINSTON call TAYLOR and DISKIN, and WINSTON said he would call TAYLOR. (U)

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	12/15/69	7/8/69 - 11/24/69

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: JAMES F. O'CONNELL — TYPED BY: crw

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - [redacted] b6 b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 7/22/69, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Material on the Progressive Labor Party was submitted by SA JOHN W. ROBINSON.

Material on the Socialist Workers Party was submitted by SA [redacted]

The SA of the FBI who observed the rally on 11/17/69, was SA PETER H. BROOKS.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED ☐ NONE						ACQUITTALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED: _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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3 - New York (100-153735)

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100-442529-2970 REC 44 EX 104

9 DEC 17 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY: AGSI. OSI. STC. SER.		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	DATE:	12/22/69	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RLS	
By	BY: JG	Cayle	

Notations: Karalee INT. SEC.

70 DEC 24 1969 cc 100-388698

GPO : 1968 O - 299-885

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE (con 'd)

This report is classified ~~Secret~~, because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source engaged in furnishing information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It is also classified ~~Secret~~, because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*, in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
✓NY T-1 CG 5324-S*	
✓ NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-6 [redacted]	NY 100-147372-1B
✓ NY T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-8 [redacted]	NY 100-148916-252
✓ NY T-9 NY 3810-S*	
NY T-10 NY 694-S*	Used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NY 100-153735

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow and report communist activities in racial matters.

- D -
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 4 - 108th MI GROUP, NEW YORK CITY (RM) (RRR)
1 - 2nd OSI DISTRICT, USAF (RM) (RRR)
1 - NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, NEW YOKR CITY (RM) (RRR)

Report of: JAMES F. O'CONNELL Office: New York, New York
Date: 12/15/69

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: At a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, in September, 1969, GUS HALL called for mobilization for defense of the BPP. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the CP Black Liberation Commission (BLC), said that the CP must help to defeat the campaign being mounted against the BPP, and enumerated certain actions the Party should take. The BLC of the CP, USA, now plans to hold its meetings in different sections of the county. The first such meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois in October, 1969. The CP has sent letters to its membership calling for actions to be taken in the defense of the BPP Chairman, BOBBY SEALE and in support of the Plainfield, New Jersey Defense Committee. The BLC also called for support of the October 15 and November 15 peace demonstrations. The "Daily World" has carried articles calling for protests to be made demanding the freedom of BOBBY SEALE. This paper also reported on a speech made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, in which he appealed for world support of the BPP as well as the black liberation movement. The September-October 1969 issue of

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from auyomatic downgrading and declassification.~~

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"Political Affairs" contains an article by LIGHTFOOT claiming that black liberation is impossible without Communists. The "Daily World" has critized President NIXON for his nomination of Judge CLEMENT HAYNESWORTH to the U.S. Supreme Court. The PLP has ordered more copies of its pamphlet "A Plan For Black Liberation". Information concerning the pamphlet set forth. At the SWP National Convention in NYC, CLIFTON DE BERRY called for the SWP to form a black political party. The "Workers World" has called for defense of the BPP and the YAWF supports the black and brown liberation struggle and demands the freedom of all political prisoners. The YAWF supported a BPP rally in November, 1969. STANLEY LEVISON and JACK O'DELL continue to assist the SCLC. CHARLENE MITCHELL met with FRED HAMPTON, BPP of Illinois in October, 1969, and appeared as speaker with him at an End the War rally. CP members participated in the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism called by the BPP in Oakland, California in July, 1969.

NY 100-153735

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the CP National Office or Discussed at National Meetings

The National Committee (N.C.), of the CP, USA, met at the McAlpin Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York City, during the period September 19-21, 1969. Among the National Committee members who attended were CHARLENE MITCHELL, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, ROSCOE PROCTOR, HENRY S/WINSTON, and JAMES S/TORMEY.

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, at the opening session of the meeting, September 19, 1969, gave a report on his trip to Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and to Moscow, United Soviet Socialist Republics. He also gave an assessment of the Nixon Administration. At the conclusion of these reports, he mentioned the major issues to be attacked by the CP, USA. One of the actions he called for was a mass mobilization for defense of the constitutional rights of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in order to combat the fascist attack upon that Party.

At the September 21, 1969, session, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was approved as the head of the Black Liberation Commission (BLC), of the Party. At this session also, CHARLENE MITCHELL presented a report on the defense of the BPP. She claimed that the issue of "law and order" was raised only to mask the real aims of reaction, while the true aim is repression by racists. She said the fight against this repression has been weak and that even if the Party does not totally agree with the Panthers, it must

unite with them and help them to defeat the terror campaign being mounted against them by the right.

MITCHELL called for the following:

1. Coordinate the defense efforts for the Panthers.

2. The Party must explore the possibility of a national defense conference.

3. The CP must associate with specific cases nationally.

4. A national defense organization must be set up.

5. HENRY WINSTON and GUS HALL should issue an appeal for support of the BPP.

6. The political campaigns of the CP must point out this repression.

At this session of the National Committee meeting, a decision was made to publish a subcommittee report on defense of the BPP.

NY T-1
September 22, 1969

A characterization of the BPP is set forth in the Appendix.

On October 18, 1969, a meeting of the National Black Liberation Commission was held in Chicago, Illinois, with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM PATTERSON and CHARLENE MITCHELL of the National Office, CP, USA present. This was the first meeting in a new method of operation for the Commission; that being to hold Commission meetings in various districts to make it accessible to more people.

C. P. MEMBERS

The discussion concerned the situation in Chicago, and EARL DURHAM of the Chicago CP opened the discussion. The problem facing the Party as outlined by DURHAM is the lack of influence in the major developments taking place in the black community. DURHAM emphasized the problem of unity in the black liberation movement. DURHAM indicated that although the Party is growing, it is not reflecting activities within the movements in the ghettos.

At this meeting CHARLENE MITCHELL and EARL DURHAM were in favor of a more analytical discussion of the politics involved in the black liberation movement and a clarification of the differences in the Party on estimating such movements.

The meeting concluded with an agreement to have further discussion on the questions raised by DURHAM in his report.

NY T-2
October 22, 1969

At the meeting of the National CP, BLC, held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 18, 19, 1969, WILLIAM PATTERSON, National Chairman, CP, USA, BLC, opened the meeting of October 18, 1969, by stating that the Resident Committee of the BLC in New York City had decided to hold their meetings in different sections of the country, in order to discuss directly with the comrades the problems which they are facing. He said the agenda for the meeting would include reports from the BLCs of Illinois and Michigan CP Districts, an outlook of the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), and also the building of the Party.

During his remarks, PATTERSON commented on the BPP. He said that in spite of their weaknesses, they are the only organization in the black movement which openly

opposes anti-Communism. He said that the fact that the Party carried on an ideological struggle with them, is evidence that they are giving up the philosophies of MAO Tse-tung. PATTERSON also said that the Party must reconsider its course of action in the NALC, because this organization could move nationally and build a large membership. He said it would be of great help to the Black Liberation Movement if the NALC could do one thing--organize the unorganized.

CHARLENE MITCHELL, during her remarks, stated that DAVID HILLIARD, a National Officer of the BPP in California, wants to dictate to the people, whereas BOBBY SEALE, National Chairman of the BPP, is just the opposite. She said that HILLIARD has made it clear that he will not associate with the GUS HALL Faction in the CP, HALL being the General Secretary of the CP, USA, but has stated that if certain black leaders of the CP want to be part of the Vanguard, the BPP will accept them.

During a session of October 19, 1969, WILLIAM PATTERSON stated that it should now be clear that the leadership of the Freedom Movement is still available to whoever wants it. He said that by working correctly the CP can turn many of the developments taking place in the movement in the Midwest to its advantage. He also stated that it is clear that efforts are being made to cut off the black people's movement in the United States and that this movement is being lead by President NIXON, his administration, and the racist groups which support him. He said that they should discuss with preachers and left groups, plans of action to assist the people in regard to their rights.

NY T-3
October 20, 1969

The source made available a copy of a mineographed letter dated August 26, 1969, addressed "Dear Comrades", from CHARLENE MITCHELL for the "Interim Secretariat". In

this letter she noted that a press release and a letter had been previously furnished which dealt with "Frameup Arrest" of BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. She said that joint efforts are being made by federal and local police against the BPP and its leadership in order to smash the organization and that these "fascist-like methods" are all indications of a widening attack upon the black community. She stated that they have talked about local defense organizations, but little activity has been reported in the press protesting the frameup of SEALE. She said that the arrest of SEALE makes it mandatory that they act and that the broadest efforts must be initiated to free BOBBY SEALE.

MITCHELL said that whatever defense mechanisms that are already operating should be mobilized to bring all organizations and individuals together that will protest and demonstrate in every city in support of SEALE. She said that where they do not exist, the Party should make every effort to bring into existence ad hoc committees for SEALE's defense.

She asked that the Party be advised as to what actions were taking place or being planned in the districts.

NY T-4
September 8, 1969

5/ The source made available a letter from JIM TORMEY dated July 24, 1969, addressed "Dear Comrades", which concerned the "Plainfield, New Jersey frame-ups". He stated that the cases of GAIL MADDEN and GEORGE MERRITT, JR., who are serving life sentences, are on appeal and that the case against BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS would soon come to trial. He added that the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee is continuing its work "in an environment of violence directed against the black community". TORMEY, in this letter, called upon all comrades to support this struggle with every resource they have.

Enclosed with this letter was a memorandum setting forth proposals adopted at a recent meeting of the Party's National Secretariat which concerned the Plainfied, New Jersey case. The memorandum noted that the action being taken in Plainfield, New Jersey, could help to achieve unity in action against racism of all forces. It said it could help to overcome some of the differences between the militants in the black community and the bulk of its population, and has the potential of a broad black and white unity. It said that the Secretariat believes that the concepts of the Plainfield Committee are supportable.

The memorandum noted that the Secretariat proposed, among other things, that where no present defense committees exist, a Plainfield Defense Committee should be set up and that where there are local "frame-ups", joint defense committees be established. It also proposed that communications demanding the freedom of the Plainfield victims be sent to the Governor of New Jersey and that copies of these communications be sent to the Plainfield Committee.

NY T-5
August 1, 1969

The "Daily World", September 9, 1969, Page 9, contained an account of a rally held in Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 8, 1969, to mobilize support for the defense of BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS and the release from prison of GAIL MADDEN and GEORGE MERRITT, JR. It said that these three persons had been charged with participating in the killing of a white policeman, JOHN V. GLEASON, two years before and noted that MADDEN and MERRITT are serving life sentences. WILLIAMS was to go on trial in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on September 15, 1969, charged with inciting to kill, assault with intent to kill, and assault and battery against a police officer. The rally was organized by the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee.

The "Daily World"is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The source made available a letter dated October 3, 1969, addressed to all district organizers and all N.C. members from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Co-Chairman BLC, CP, USA. This letter cited the emphasis placed on the Party's participation in the peace demonstration set for October 15 and November 15, in Washington, D. C., by the N.C. The letter said that Afro-Americans should participate widely in the demonstrations because the peace struggle offers an opportunity for expression of black-white unity. The letter urged that contacts be made with the black community to guarantee participation by blacks and that a special effort must be made to secure maximum participation of black citizens in the Washington, D. C. demonstration.

NY T-4
October 7, 1969

2. Strategy Revealed in Party Publication

The "Daily World", August 26, 1969, Page 9, in an article "Communists in World Appeal", reported that leaders of the CP, the prior week, had termed the August 19, 1969, arrest of BOBBY SEALE, "Chairman of the BPP" as denial "of the most elementary rights of the black people". The views of the CP, it related, were set forth in a statement made public by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL, "chairman and secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation". The text of this statement is set forth.

The article also sets forth a letter from CHARLENE MITCHELL, which it describes as "an international appeal for protests to organizations throughout the world". In this letter, MITCHELL makes the following observations:

The NIXON Adminstration has declared war on Negroes, especially the young militants. The most recent victim of this policy is BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, who

was arrested on August 19, 1969.

The Department of Justice is intent on destroying the BPP and its leadership and will resort to any excuse to do so. The most active organizations and individuals are harassed and intimidated and high bail, such as that set for SEALE, is intended to deplete the funds of the organizations and their contributors.

Progressives in the United States are aware of their responsibility to end the racist attacks against black people but they need help. In the United States, the struggle for black liberation is bound to the struggle against imperialism. Therefore, the request is made that the recipients of the letter contact organizations and persons in their country and ask them to protest the actions of the United States Department of Justice. Representatives in the United Nations should be asked to raise this issue. Cablegrams should be sent to the Department of Justice, protesting the arrest of BOBBY SEALE.

The "Daily World", October 31, 1969, Page 7, contained an editorial "Impeach Seale's shackler" which decries the shackling and gagging of BOBBY SEALE by Federal District Court Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN in Chicago. It notes SEALE is the only black person among the eight defendants on trial on conspiracy charges in Chicago. It claims the treatment accorded to SEALE is due to his being black and states that it "brings into the open the viciousness and utter depravity of racism in the United States".

The article states that since April 1, 1967, the Federal government and local police have become "bounty hunters" against the BPP. It says that this concentration against the Panthers is due to their program of militant defense against police and racist force and violence in black areas and the Panther program of assistance to the poor.

The article called for telegrams and letters to be sent to Attorney General JOHN MITCHELL asking his intervention to remove the shackles and gag from SEALE. It also called for impeachment proceedings against Judge HOFFMAN.

The "Daily World", November 7, 1969, Page 1, carried an editorial calling for a fight to free BOBBY SEALE, Black Panther leader in Federal Court, Chicago. It called for demands that SEALE be freed from the four-year sentence for contempt because he was not given his Constitutional right to choose his own lawyer or, lacking that, to defend himself. It said the "whole miserable frameup" should be dismissed.

The "Daily World", August 20, 1969, Page 10, contained an article datelined August 19, 1969, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, which comments on a speech made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA and head of its Commission on Black Liberation", at Karl Marx University in Leipzig the prior week. The article states that LIGHTFOOT appealed for world support of the persecuted Black Panthers in the United States as well as the Black Liberation movement. It relates that LIGHTFOOT called for "a mobilization of the peace and freedom forces everywhere . . . " and said that "the world must understand that if the efforts of the black people of America to free themselves are defeated, then this can mean the end of all democratic processes in America. It can well lead to an open fascist dictatorship". He added that if the battle for Negro freedom is won, it would mean a victory for the most progressive, democratic and pro-peace forces in the United States.

The article continued that LIGHTFOOT described the history of the militant youth movement and the positive changes which have developed in the Black Panther organization and of its prestige in the black community. It said he also commented on the relevance of KARL MARX's ideas to the black liberation movement in the United States.

It said that LIGHTFOOT declared that new currents are emerging among blacks which are merging with the world struggle for peace, freedom and social justice. LIGHTFOOT, it continued, called for an international campaign of solidarity with black youth and the Black Panthers who are "bearing the brunt of the hatred of United States imperialism on the home front."

The September-October issue of "Political Affairs" is devoted to "50 years of the Communist Party, USA, 1919-1969". This issue contains an article by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "Black Liberation Impossible Without Communists" and the footnote to the article states that the article contains excerpts taken from Chapter 15 of the book by LIGHTFOOT, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation".

The article praises the record of the Communist Party in the struggle for Negro freedom claiming that Communists were pioneers in building the struggle against race and class oppression. It traces the Party's actions on behalf of Negro freedom from the 1930's to the present and extols the Soviet Union as the main force in the world against national oppression.

The article notes, "to obtain full economic, political and social equality for Negro citizens, requires not only Communist participation in freedom struggles but a strong influential Communist Party as well. The Communist and left progressive forces are prepared to do everything required to win freedom for Afro-American people. No other force is prepared to play such a role alongside of and in the Negro movement . . ." LIGHTFOOT further describes the Communist Party as the outstanding force working in the white community in respect to guaranteeing equality for a black minority in a white-majority society. It states that it is the force needed to point the way when the liberation movement reaches points of indicision; "only a movement that has a clear concept of the new and higher social system that will

replace Capitalism can give clear answers."

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the "Theoretical Journal of the CP, USA."

The "Daily World" of August 21, 1969, Page 7, contained an editorial "Hard-Core Segregationist" which criticized the nomination of Judge CLEMENT F. HAYNESWORTH to the United States Supreme Court. It said that the nomination is part of President NIXON's "Southern strategy" or "political reliance upon the old Confederate States along with some 'traditionally'Republican Western States". It said this appointment would result in a court whose decisions could be expected to shift to the Right and a "crackdown" on civil rights, individual liberties, social welfare laws, and legislative gains of organized labor. It called for opposition to HAYNESWORTH's confirmation at the Judiciary Committee hearing, and for appeals to Senators.

The "Daily World" of October 2, 1969, Page 7, in an editorial "Racist Exhibitionism", attacked President NIXON for his nomination of Judge CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH to the United States Supreme Court, stating he had disregarded the views of black Americans and had "affirmed his bond with the Southern racists". It further stated that the President's "seven-months stalling" on a project for a national memorial to the Revered MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was "contemptible" and called for effective challanges to the bloc of NIXON Republicans and "EASTLAND DEMOCRATS."

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

A characterization of the PLP is set forth in the Appendix.

The PLP ordered the reprinting of its pamphlet "A Plan for Black Liberation" and subcaptioned "(Articles by the Progressive Labor Party.)"

The source made available a copy of this pamphlet.

NY T-6
October 31, 1969

The pamphlet contains a foreward from the National Committee of the PLP dated April 19, 1969, captioned "PLP and Black Struggle" which stated that the PLP made mistakes in the past in its policy on the black liberation movement "because we did not fully understand that Black Liberation could not be won without the dictatorship of the proletariat (quoted from Black Liberation Program)". It said further that since the Party's second convention in the Spring of 1968, the PLP has begun to better understand this question, to move towards correcting itself, and that the pamphlet is a step in that direction.

Articles appearing in the pamphlet stressed the following:

Black workers are exploited under United States imperialism which exists only to the degree that it can continue its racist exploitation. Black workers must play a key role in the black liberation movement and the development of a worker-led black liberation movement is necessary for black liberation. Armed self-defense and anti-imperialism based on working-class demands are also essential to any black liberation program.

Black students as well as white should ally with the workers. Alliances should be formed between black students and anti-racist white students. A united front should include

Communists. There should be a Left-Center coalition which must include Communists who with their allies must defeat Anti-Communism within the black liberation movement or the movement will fail. Anti-Communism is a weapon of imperialism. Anti-Communism must be defeated and those who advocate it are advocating continued exploitation and suppression of both black and white workers.

In the past, PLP has mistakenly supported black nationalism and nationalists. It did not understand that nationalism is reactionary. Nationalism cannot be separated from Anti-Communism. Its basis is capitalism. The PLP has worked too much with the black bourgeoisie and has not worked enough among black workers. The PLP did not fully understand that black liberation will not come about without the dictatorship of the proletariat. In addition, the Party has not fought against white chauvinism among workers and students. The PLP must increase the struggle against nationalism and focus its work among black workers.

The PLP must re-emphasize the struggle to win white workers away from racism because the main concentration for white Communists is among white workers. Success in recruiting black workers to a Marxist-Leninist Party is an indication of how well racism is being fought by the Party.

As regards the black student movement, the concept of a worker-student alliance against racism and imperialism is the best strategy. A black student movement committed to defeating racism and imperialism and capable of allying with and leading white students in the fight, should be built. A pro-working class black student movement should be developed.

The only way for black working people to win their freedom is through revolution armed with the science of Marxism-Leninism. The Marist-Leninist Party in the United States is the PLP. The PLP is struggling to become the party of the working class in general and the party of the black workers in particular.

2. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At the August 30, 1969 session of the SWP National Convention, New York City, CLIFTON DE BERRY, member of Socialist Workers Party from New York, gave the "Transitional Program for Black Liberation Report." DE BERRY, a Negro, called for SWP formation of a black political party, claiming the ruling class is afraid of black nationalism "because it will crumble this capitalist system." He said the Black Panther Party (BPP) speaks only "ultra-leftist rhetoric" and the SWP is the only group with the correct program for black revolution. "Therefore, we are the ones who should be in the vanguard of this new organization," he said. DE BERRY explained that the black struggle was part of the overall American class struggle, and "we are talking about bringing to the revolutionary movement in this country . . the vanguard of every section of the movement."

The report of DE BERRY passed unanimously by a vote of regular delegates and by a "consultative vote" of Fraternal Delegates. Canadian delegates voted along with Fraternal Delegates.

NY T-7
September 8, 1969

3. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the WWP is set forth in the Appendix.

"Workers World", August 1, 1969, Page 1, contains an article about an incident that occurred on July 31, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, at the BPP office. The article states that the Chicago police conducted a pre-dawn raid at the Chicago BPP office which precipitated a gun battle in which five policemen were wounded and three Panthers injured and arrested. The police are accused of firing at the Panther office and ransacking the office and stealing $500. The Panthers, it is said, fired back in self-defense.

This article, continued on the editorial page, states that the incident is part of a "ruthless campaign of the racist United States ruling class to wipe out militant black leadership..." It says that the BPP have been singled out for attack "in a national campaign of terror that utilizes the local fascist goon squads - the police departments." The article calls for the BPP to be defended.

A characterization of "Workers World" is set forth in the Appendix.

4. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

A characterization of the YAWF is set forth in the Appendix.

The source furnished a leaflet entitled "Youth Against War and Fascism, A Revolutionary Youth Group." This leaflet contains five paragraphs stating what the YAWF stands for. Paragraph 2, captioned "The Right to Self-Determination" reads as follows:

"Support for the right to self-determination of the black and brown nations presently enslaved within the racist prison house of United States imperialsim. YAWF gives all possible direct aid and assistance to the black and brown liberation struggle and strives at the same time to build sympathy, support and solidarity for the liberation struggle among the working class within the oppressor nation. Big Business is the Common Enemy!"

Paragraph 3 is captioned "Free All Political Prisoners" and states that the YAWF demands the freedom of all political prisoners now in the "jails of United States imperialism," and that those who are responsible "be made to answer for their brutality and crimes before Tribunals of the People, from the black and brown communities and the working class."

NY T-8
October 9, 1969

On November 17, 1969, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a rally in front of the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, in support of the "New York 21." Leaflets distributed at the rally noted that the "New York 21" are members of the BPP "indicted on trumped-up charges for conspiracy to blow up department stores, railroad facilities and the Bronx Botanical Gardens."

Banners displayed at the rally indicated that the YAWF was supporting the Panthers in this rally.

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On various dates between July 8, 1969 and September 14, 1969, the source furnished information showing that STANLEY LEVISON is an advisor and consultant to SCLC leaders as well as to CORETTA KING, widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., deceased President of the SCLC.

NY T-9
July 8, 1969 and September 14, 1969

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he critized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "Left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

J. H. O'Dell — NY T-10
April, 1964 — U. Y.

JACK O'DELL is a special aide to the President of the SCLC, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, and during August, 1969, made suggestions to ABERNATHY concerning the establishment by SCLC of two-day workshops in certain Southern cities for the purpose of discussing problems experienced by hospital workers and to acquaint the selected group of hospital workers, who would be invited to the workshops, with SCLC's experience in the Charleston, South Carolina Hospital workers strike.

ABERNATHY told members of the SCLC Executive Staff, that he believes O'DELL's proposals possessed merit.

NY T- 11
August 19, 1969

PUBLICATION

The fall, 1969 issue of the magazine "Freedomways" listed JACK O'DELL under the name J. H. O'DELL as Associate Managing Editor of the magazine. N.Y.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the Magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the appendix.

B. Black Panther Party (BPP)

On October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, and two of the leaders of the Illinois CP met with several members of the BPP including FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, to exchange ideas on the struggle for black liberation as well as to finalize plans for MITCHELL to be the main speaker at an "End the War Now" rally on October 12, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

The general discussion indicated that the BPP and the CP, as regards an anti-riot law trial in progress in Chicago, agreed that neither wanted to become involved in any violence or possible arrest situations. HAMPTON claimed the BPP is the vanguard in the United States but MITCHELL questioned this stating that the vanguard are those who work on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist outlook.

Concerning the establishment of a national defense organization, MITCHELL stated that prospects are good for calling a national conference of such an organization and that possibly branches of the organization could be established

in the major cities of the country.

On October 12, 1969, an "End the War Now" rally, sponsored by the AAHA was held in Chicago, Illinois, and CP and non-CP people were in attendance. CHARLENE MITCHELL introduced FRED HAMPTON as one of the speakers. MITCHELL, who was the main speaker, said during her speech that in America there are growing fascist-like attacks on all people struggling for freedom and existence.

NY T-3
October 12, 1969

A characterization of the AAHA is set forth in the Appendix.

The "Guardian", July 26, 1969, Page 3, contained an article "Antifascist Conference in Oakland", which stated that about 3000 persons attended a conference in Oakland, California, July 18-20, 1969, initiated by the BPP to form a United Front Against Fascism. It said the conference began with a keynote address by BPP Chairman, BOBBY SEALE. It reported that the third speaker of the evening was "CP Theoretician Herbert Aptheker" who gave an historical analysis of fascism. The article reported that APTHEKER concluded his speech amid a general uproar because the audience was upset over the length of his talk.

A characterization of the "Guardian" is set forth in the Appendix.

The source made available a copy of a letter of August 12, 1969, which was addressed to all N.C. members and all districts from CHARLENE MITCHELL for "Interim Secretariat" which stated that the Secretariat had a discussion on the recently held National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism, in Oakland, California. She stated that the Secretariat concluded that it has a positive assessment of the conference and that the conference should be followed up in a precise manner. MITCHELL stated that she was enclosing a detailed estimate of the conference which is based upon a discussion held by Northern California Comrades. She said that this estimate is not at substantial

variance with the Secretariat's estimate of the conference and therefore attention was being directed to the report of the Northern California Party members. She noted that while in agreement with this report, the discussion at the Secretariat meeting brought up some questions that should be discussed throughout the Party, one of which was the question of defense and how to begin moving toward a level of national defense movements, which link all cases of repression against black communities and militant organizations of black people.

The estimate enclosed by MITCHELL begins with the paragraph: "We supported the efforts of the organizers of the Conference to gain support and participation beyond the Left, but it was our expectation that the conference would appeal in the main to Left Activists and proclaimed 'Revolutionists' of various persuasions. This proved to be the case."

The Northern California report stated that the last session of the Conference was handled almost entirely by the BPP and that plans were presented for local campaigns to decentralize the police and bring them under community control.

In discussing the conference, it noted that in addition to the speech given by HERBERT APTHEKER, Party spokesmen such as ARCHIE BROWN and ROSCOE PROCTER, participated in the Labor Panel. It said that PROCTER's talk was eliminated from the agenda as were greetings from organizations, which eliminated greetings from JAMES JACKSON and WILLIAM PATTERSON in the name of the Party. This was due to the time limitation placed on the conference.

Among the proposals suggested in the Northern California report were the following:

"That our Press--the Daily World and the PW--be utilized to mobilize the Left on implementing the conference decisions and the follow up, including organizing and building up further conferences."

"That each District and State Party assign cadre to work in local organizations."

"That the National center send people to the districts to bring our estimate of the conference and the follow up. This to include our estimate of the Panthers. . ."

"That the estimation of the conference and related problems be on the agenda of the National Committee Meeting."

NY T-4
August 21, 1969

The "Daily World" in its issue of July 11, 1969, Page 3, carried an article datelined at Oakland, California, July 10, 1969, which concerned the forth coming national conference in Oakland, California. This article listed certain members of the conference steering committee and among them was WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

APPENDIX

AFRICAN - AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1969, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1969, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-61)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bufile 100-442529

New York, New York
December 15, 1969

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent JAMES F. O'CONNELL dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/5/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source is [redacted].

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

(2 - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
3 - Butte

[redacted]

THZ/ar
(6)

REC-15 100-442529-2971

17 JAN 8 1970

INT. SEC.

52 JAN 19 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
January 5, 1970

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 5, 1970, made available the following document received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

(CHARLENE MITCHELL was identified in "The Worker," July 14, 1968, as the candidate of the Communist Party, USA, for President of the United States and as Field Secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation.

"The Worker"was an east coast communist newspaper.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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100-[illegible]-2971

DEFEND THE VICTIMS OF RACIST OPPRESSION

By Charlene Mitchell

The following is the text of a report adopted by the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, at its meeting on Setpember 19-21, 1969.

Reports from Washington confirm what is already common knowledge: the summer of 1969 witnessed fewer rebellious explosions in the ghettos than any summer since 1964. An assessment is in order as to why the decrease and what organizational forms have moved the struggle in a different direction, but that assessment is not the intention this report.

During the 1968 Presidential campaign, every bourgeois candidate in one way or another had as part of his platform the preservation of "law and order." Our Party and the Left generally pointed out that this cry for "law and order" was an attempt to place the onus for the plight of the poor and the working class generally, but most especially of the black community, on the victims of oppression. In addition to relieving the ruling class of its responsibility for conditions in the ghettos, the "law and order" call set the stage for acceptance of a police state should that be necessary to maintain the status quo.

This demagogic campaign has been somewhat successful, electing Rightist, racist mayors in Los Angeles and other cities. Every devisive weapon has been used to isolate the black liberation movement from potential allies and prepare for a racist repressive onslaught against the black community. The whole state apparatus is increasingly used to crush the black liberation struggle. The F.B.I. and local police departments maintain a conspiratorial inter-state cooperation; police in one city arrest and hold people without charge to find if any other city or state has reason to request extradition. The judiciary fromtthe local to the federal level, and the executive branch of government, not only condone the repression but give leadership in developing new means of repression.

This offensive by the reactionary state apparatus, from the Nixon Administration down, has affected white communities throughout the country. A reactionary philosophy of "backlash" has brought to the fore racist reaction to the demands of the black people. This overt racism, often more subtle than previously, is rationalized in the name of establishing and preserving law and order. We dare not forget that Hitler's demagogic cry for law and order helped lay the basis for the open terror against, first, the Jewish people, and then all who opposed the brutality.

Reaction to this drive has been uneven and often sporadic; in many respects there has been apathy. This is true not only in liberal circles but in the Left Movement generally and to some extent even in our own Party. Notable exceptions are New Jersey where, in addition to the "Plainfield 12" case, local defense groups have been set up in Camden and Jersey City, and joint activities around defense have had good success; Minnesota, where a local committee against racism has been formed. In Chicago, Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay

area, as well as in Boston and New Haven, some beginnings have been made, especially around the defense of the Panthers and Bobby Seale.

The defeatist response among some groupings says that repression is bound to take place and very little can be done to resist it; maybe, they say, when it reaches high proportions, enough people will be affected and a movement will arise to crush the repression. Of course the argument is not so crudely put and often comes in revolutionary rhetoric, and presents this position as the method by which capitalism will be destroyed.

However, more basic questions are raised which do call for some response. One of these is: does fascism exist in the United States? Dmitroff defines fascism as "open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic and most imperialist elements of finance capital. It is the organization of terrorist vengeance against the working class and the revolutionary section of the peasantry and intelligentsia..... In foreign policy, fascism is chauvinism in its crudest form, fomenting the bestial hatred of other nations."

Dimitroff continues with a warning, however: "Whoever does not fight the reactionary measures of the bourgeoisie and the growth of fascism at these preparatory stages is not in a position to prevent the victory of fascism, but on the contrary, facilitates that victory.

Now, one can easily say that obviously fascism does not exist in the United States; that were fascism present today the possibility could not exist of even holding the United Front Against Fascism Conference so appropriately called by the Black Panther Party in July; further that the method of fighting an Administration that is moving further to the Right would be totally different.

The struggle would be a defensive battle against an existing fascist state, not a fight to prevent the state from becoming fascist. For Marxists this may seem elementary and maybe the reason so many of the Left correctly rejecting the erroneous concept that fascism is the present form of state rule in the U.S.- do not at the same time see the fascist-like character of the state, expecially in its racist terroristic attacks upon theradical and militant organizations and the black community in general, and particularly upon the Black Panther Party and its leadership.

Pragmatically and subjectively one could define fascism in terms analogous to the saying about economic decline: when my neighbor is unemployed, that is recession; when I am unemployed, that is depression. For the Panthers, subjectively there is the open, brutal, terroristic use of bourgeois state rule. But even this terror against the Panthers has not ruled out the possibility of legal victories, of mass struggle in defense against the brutality and frameups. Mass struggle can still defeat the fascist-like encroachments on the right of the Black Panther Party to exist.

Our Party has a special responsibility: To understand what the meaning and aims of repressive acts and methods are, and clearly to project that understanding to the mass movement. The immediate aim of the Right-wing offensive is to destroy the black liberation move-

ment and the primary tactic of this reactionary strategy is to decapitate the Black Panther Party.

However, this strategy is not geared solely to repressing the struggle for black liberation. It is directed toward minimizing the struggle of all peoples' movements, in order to make it possible for monopoly interests to exercise maximum control over the entire country unfettered by the needs and demands of the working class and all those who struggle or would struggle against monopoly control. The racist repressive attack on the Black Panther Party is representative of a total scheme on the part of these reactionary policies as expressed by the Nixon administration.

The foregoing may all seem to be merely agitation but we felt it necessary to set a clear tone in order immediately to effectuate our National Convention decision to raise the question of defense to a new level involving masses.

At the time of our Convention we singled out for attention the case of the "Plainfield 12". Not only was this case typical of the racist repression of the black community, but it embodied the broad character of defense. The case included every spectrum of the black community in Plainfield and was able to draw many of the progressive and liberal white forces into the defense of these 12 black victims. The possibilities are growing for the further unity of the progressive forces of Plainfield and more importantly, for the winning of victory in the Plainfield case. The united front character of this defense movement can well be used as an example to the whole country.

Although this report marks a different emphasis for national concentration, in no way should it be seen as minimizing the importance of the case of the Plainfield 12. The national focus has been centralized around the attempt to systematically behead the Black Panther Party. This is especially acute because of the nature of the attack, symbolized by the most recent vindictive, conspiratorial kidnap-arrest and rearrest of Panther chairman Bobby Seale.

The racist character of the repression takes on added importance for America. Our own Party has gone through an extended period of fighting for its right to be a legal political entity; we have set precedents in mass defense of constitutional liberties and we have continuously fought for our right to exist. We have fought in the courts, we have garnered mass support. One of the reasons for the attack on the Panthers has been their drawing closer to Marxism-Leninism, which represents the most direct challenge to the status quo. Although our Party has fought through the democratic struggles, Communists remain tops on J. Edgar Hoover's list because of our persistent adherence to Marxism-Leninism.

The oppression of the black people in the United States has always had a brutal character and much of this brutality has been used over a long period of time. Black people know well that they have no rights which police are bound to respect. The police can beat, kidnap, arrest and murder at will any black person, especially young black

people. Indeed, most cases of brutality and murder by police are not against the leaders of movements and organizations, but against high school students on such phony charges as suspicion of armed robbery, suspicion of auto theft and any other trumped up reason for committing these illegal and unwarranted arrests, beatings and killing.

The harassment and arrests of leaders in the black liberation movement at this time is of course a prime necessity for reactionary forces. This can be seen in the continued denial of democratic processes to Rap Brown, other SNCC leaders, welfare mothers, the Chicano movement (as in the Los Siete case in California) and the vicious attacks on the militant Indian movement in Washington State.

The genocidal attack on the black community can be stopped, but this necessitates the broadest mass defense of its victims. Unity of all forces, most especially the black community, is absolutely necessary to fight and defeat repression. The ruling class will attempt to isolate radical and militant individuals and organizations from the total community. The success or failure of the struggle to prevent fascism will in large measure be determined by the degree of unity achieved in fighting these encroachments on the rights of some of the most active and outspoken militant leaders of the black liberation movement.

In this connection, it is important to point out the lack of expressed indignation from around the country on the conviction and death sentence of Ahmed Evans in Cleveland, Ohio. The racism displayed by the judge upon sentencing Evans should be shocking to every decent human being. Only acceptance of racist ideology could allow a judge meting out a death sentence on his subjective view that the speeches and attitudes of Evans were responsible for the ghetto and black student rebellions. The execution date has now been postponed. Taking advantage of this postponement, every effort should be made to expose this racist trial and subsequent death sentence, and to demand the release of Ahmed Evans.

The offensive of reaction has been stepped up, the number of victims grows daily. The activity of support and defense must also be stepped up. We have every confidence that resistance to repression and reaction will grow, but that growth will not be spontaneous. To guarantee the necessary broad mass defense, we propose the following:

1. A sub-committee of the National Committee should be set up immediately with the responsibility of working with all districts in initiating and coordinating Party activities in the area of defense. The Political Committee shall name this committee at its next meeting.

2. We view defense in a general sense, i.e. as defense of all those who are victims, but we see the defense of Black Panther Party and its leadership as key because of the national significance of an entire organization being attacked. If reaction succeeds in destroying the Panthers the whole anti-imperialist and pro-democratic movement will be in jeopardy.

5-DEFEND Shalk

3. We immediately explore the possibility of an ad hoc national emergency defense committee based on the broadest public appeal, which will call to the attention of the nation the danger that these repressive attacks represent for the entire country.

4. We shall help to build local defense committees around specific cases, joining with those cases that have national significance.

5. We shall immediately appeal to the Communist Parties of the world to protest against the repression in the United States and uphold the right of the Black Panther Party to exist, including the immediate release of Bobby Seale.

6. All Communist political campaigns shall speak to the dangers of repression and the necessity of mass defense.

# #

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/24/69

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in [redacted] (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

C. C. MOORE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY MJ DATE 1-24-78

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) - PUBLICITY
RM
BUfile [redacted]
SF 157-4123 (P)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
BUfile 100-442529
SF 100-53902 (P)

Classified by 9145 6L
Declassify on: OADR
FOIPA 2471708
12-17-84

COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-86
SF 100-26165 (P)

100-442529-

Enclosed for the Bureau are thirteen (13) copies of a LHM. Enclosed for New York are three (3) copies of this LHM.

(U)

180 JAN 7 1970

Source A in the LHM is [redacted]

The LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as data reported by the above source could possibly result in the identification of this confidential informant and compromise his future effectiveness.

AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted], CC, SERV.,
DEPT: ISD, [redacted], IDIU, CD/S 104)
HOW FORW: R/L
DATE FORW: 12/30/69
BY: [redacted]
1cc of Airtel & Enclosures to 40

6 - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
3 - New York (Encls. 3) (RM)
5 - San Francisco
1 - 157-4123
1 - 100-53902
1 - 100-26165
1 - 100-11889 (NCDCP)

[redacted] [redacted]

EOR/sea
(14)

CLASSIFIED BY 6076 wah/DB 11-24-78 DEC 23 1969
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Approved: [redacted] Sent [redacted] M [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

JAN 12 1970

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 24, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) - PUBLICITY;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

On December 22, 1969, an anonymous source furnished a four-page flyer, in the size of a tabloid newspaper, which stated it was issued by the Northern California District Communist Party (NCDCP), 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

The front page contains a drawing of a man's face. Under the drawing are the following words: "FRED HAMPTON, 1949 - 1969, MURDERED BY POLICE".

A pertinent portion of this flyer reads as follows:

"The nationwide plan to destroy the Black Panther Party must be checked. The government of the U.S.A. has again demonstrated its despicable facistic character with the assasination of Illinois Panther leader, Fred Hampton.

"The raids, in the unsuspecting hours of the morning, of Black Panther Party Headquarters and homes have essentially gone on unchallenged by the democratic peace forces in America. Police maddened by the organization of free breakfast programs and free medical clinics, maddened by the sight of revolutionary posters and books about the history of black people and the classics of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin have laid to waste a dozen Panther offices across the country.

DECLASSIFIED ON 4-25-78
BY 6998 WSP/bas

(F43 12-24-84)
Classified by 9145/161
Declassify on: OADR 12-17-84
FOIPA 247708

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5-1-78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

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100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

"Every vicious arm of 'law and order' has kicked down the doors of the Black People's Political Party offices, smashed furniture, typewriters, mimeograph and duplicating machines. Police crazed by the thought of Black Liberation have burned books and food. They have stolen the money donated to the breakfast programs for little children.

"These police have assasinated, murdered, shot and wounded black people and members of the Panthers and their leadership. Other Panthers and black people have been beaten, framed and jailed in an unconstitutional manner. These Gestapo tactics must be stopped immediately. There must be an investigation by the United Nations into the spreading of this police terror."

On page four under the words "WHAT CAN YOU DO" the following is set forth:

"Have your club, union, church wire the President, the Attorney General, the Governor protesting the attacks and murders.

"Send a delegation to your City Council and insist that the issue be discussed.

"Raise money to defend the more than 200 political prisoners now in jail.

"Invite a speaker to a gathering at your home.

"Send a delegation to your local police department to protest the role of the police.

"Stand guard at the Black Panther Party office as part of the community patrol."

(U)

On December 23, 1969, Source A advised that he had not seen a copy of this flyer. He had heard in conversations with CP members in the San Francisco, California, area, during the past week that Sue Castro, Ronald Stevenson, Jr., and Virginia

CONFIDENTIAL

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Proctor had prepared it. He added that Sue Castro was co-chairman of the Defense Committee of the NCDCP and a member of the District Committee of the NCDCP, that Ronald Stevenson, Jr. was a member of the NCDCP Committee, and that Virginia Proctor was a member of the NCDCP. (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 24, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY - PUBLICITY; COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 12/19/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

Page 2

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-83
SF 100-28718 (P)

CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-91
SF 100-28721 (P)

CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-86
SF 100-26165 (P)

CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-72
SF 100-25347 (P)

14 - Bureau (Encls. 14) (RM)
7 - New York (Encls. 7) (RM)
13 - San Francisco
1 - 100-28718 (DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)
1 - 100-28721 (NATIONAL GROUP COMM.)
1 - 100-26165 (PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)
1 - 100-25347 (POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
1 - 100-27747 (ORGANIZATION)
1 - 157-1204 (BPP)
1 - 100-53902 (INFILTRATION IN RM)
1 - 100-11889 (NCDCP)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-36398 (RONNIE STEVENSON, JR.)
1 - [redacted]
1 - 100-30647 (VIVIAN FINK)

100-442559-
NOT RECORDED
183 JAN 8 1970

ENCLOSURE

EOR/sea
(34)

51 JAN 15 1970

136

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FILED IN

SF 100-28718
EOR/sea

CP , ORGANIZATION
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-69
SF 100-27747 (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM
BUfile [redacted]
SF 157-1204 (P)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
BUfile 100-442529
SF 100-53902 (P)

b3
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies of a LHM. Enclosed for New York are seven (7) copies of this LHM.

The source used in the LHM is [redacted]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by the above source of continuing value, if disclosed, could reasonably result in his identification and compromise his future effectiveness.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 19, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES;
CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS;
CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS;
CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES;
CP, ORGANIZATION;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

On December 15, 1969, Source A furnished a copy of a three-page mimeograph captioned "Program of Action in Defense of Political Prisoners -- The First Step: Stop the Attacks on the Panthers" which he received at a CP meeting held in San Francisco, California, shortly before. The mimeograph indicated it was issued by "The District Staff", which source stated was the staff of the Northern California District (NCD) of the CP.

A copy of this mimeograph is incorporated in this memorandum as the next three pages.

~~CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY~~ 6922 WMP/cab
~~EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY~~ 2 11-24-78
~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~
See Para marked C, all others U

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP~~ ON 4-05-76

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
~~Excluded from~~ automatic downgrading and declassification

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100-442529- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRAM OF ACTION IN DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS--THE FIRST STEP: STOP THE ATTACKS ON THE PANTHERS

A monstrous evil is once again rsing in our country--the evil of lynch terror against the Black people. Previously lynchingswere carried out by wild mobs--now they are carried out by the uniformed guardians of the law. In every city in the country police break into homes at 2 a.m. and now they shoot black men asleep in their beds. The police explain that they were trying to serve a search warrant.

Today the lynchings are directed against the members of the Black Panther Party. Their offices are raided, their equipment destroyed, their funds stolen, their leaders murdered and jailed. In the trial of the Chicago 8 the National Chair man of the BPP was gagged, hadcuffed, and chained to a chair after being denied his right to defend himself and to cross examine his accusers in open court. For demanding rights guaranteed all defendants in this country, he has been sentenced to four years in jail by a racist judge.

David Hilliard has been jailed for "threatening" the President, while 30 members of his organization have been murdered and 200 jailed and not one person brought to task for those crimes.

This monstrous evil must be stopped before it is too late. When any organization can be destroyed by open murder and terror carried on by the law enforcement agencies of all branches of government, and supported by both political parties, then a precedent has been established for destroying all organizations which represent the people--when such an evil can continue without serious challenge, then a precedent is allowed to develop which will become the accepted pattern by which to destroy all dissent in the country.

The ruling class in this country is faced with a crisis of monumental proportions. For the first time in history our country has been defeated in war; the system is endangered by the menace of financial collapse; never in the history of the country has there been such opposition of a war--with growing opposition inside the armed forces themselves; the powerful upsurge of liberation movements is sweeping the Black, Chicano, and now the Indian peoples.

There should be no doubt in the mind of any Communist, that the ruling class, the decisive leaders of both political parties; and the Nixon administration understand full well the meaning of the precedent being established by the urderous destruction of the Black Panther Party. Those who fail to respond today; those who allow the throttling obstacle of racism to silence their voices will be betraying far more than the Black Panter Party: they will be betraying the very future of our country--they will be allowing the method of open terroristic destruction of all dissent--of all peace and labor organizations.

The Communist Party has a long and honorable record in the struggle against Fascist reaction. And we today cannot betray that record by failing to respond in the face of the clear and obvious beginnings of fascism--the rule of open terror-- in our country today. We therefore propose the following plan of action:

1. We will support all actions called by the Black Panther Party such as the demonstration in Sacramento on Dec. 9; the mass meeting called for the Berkeley Community theatre for the 19th of December, etc.

2. We will take extraordinary means to publicize and build the mass meeting of Dec. 19 by seeking to bring ti to the attention of all mass organizations; by urging mailings of defense and peace organizations popularizing the meeting; and seeking to have it publicized in all the press to which we have access.

3. We will urge the circulation of the Community control of police petitions in all mass organizations and at all large gatherings--we will ask our members to carry out such activities.

At the same time that we support all efforts of the BPP, we recognize that the defense of political prisoners and of the Black Panther Party goes far beyond the rights of that organization. We will therefore do everyting possible to stimulate, encourage, ad build a broad mass defense of the right of the Black Panther to exist. We will do everthing possible to arouse all organizations of the people to respond in defense of the rights of the Black Panterh Party as being indivisible from the rights of their own organizations and of their individual riths.

In order to achieve this, we propose the following efforts:

1. Through our party clubs and our party clubs and our individual members to bring the issue to every mass organization possible, through the form of petitions and resolutions to be presented to the membership both through official channels of the organizations as well as by reaching the rank and file membership.

2. We propose the following as the general content of such a petition or resolution:

WE PROTEST THE VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE OBVICUS EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTH PRESENTLY BEING PURSUED BY ALL AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL, STATE AND LCCAL.
MORE THAN THIRTY OF THEIR LEADERS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY POLICE AGENCIES; MORE THAN 200 MEMBERS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY ARE IN JAIL; THEIR OFFICES AND HEADQUARTERS RAIDED AND DESTROYED FROM ONE END OF THE COUNTRY TO THE OTHER.
WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UPHOLD THE RITHTS OF ALL PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES AND TO PROTECT THEIR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

3. We ask that the PW carry a petition form in the next frew issues fo the paper, directed toward the President and the Attorney General of the United States.

4. That Suzie and Ronnie write a leaflet on the assasination of Fred Hampton, and the murders of Panthers, in the name of the Party.

5. That Ginny, Al and Vivian write a pamphlet which will deal with the history of the attacks on the Panthers.

6. That the Defense Club will work on community action program, including the use of sound trucks, street meetings, etc.

7. That the defense of political prisoners and the attacks on the Panthers be injected into the coming elections as a demand to be placed before candidates; as a plank in the Party's campaign material; and injected into the campaigns of any left and progressive candidate who may be running for office.

8. That we take upa number of ideas with the National Office regarding the possibility of raising this issue in the United Nations and in the interaational movement.

The discussion dealt with two questions of policy which should be part of our discussion.

The first of these has to do with the speech made by David Hilliard at the Polo grounds. The Black Panther paper of Nov. 22nd carried Hilliards speech in full and a similar speech made by Connie Mathews at the Moratorium meeting in Tuscon on November 14th.

Both speeches attempte d to explain the Pather position that the peace movement must not only fight for peace in Vietnam, but must also fight for peace here in the United States, to halt the war in Vietnam and the war being conducted against the Black, Chicano and Indian people here in the United States.

Both speeches tried to explain that just as the Vietnamese people fight and if need be die to have peace in their country, so too do the Black Panthers fight and if need be die and go to jail in order to have peace in their country.

There was one differnce in the two speeches. Connie Mathews said of Nixon: "Remove this capitalist, racist stool pigeon from power. Destroy this vulturistic system and replace it with one that all the people can benefit from." All together, Connie Mathews speech was much more persuasive and much better designed to influence the kind of audience to which both were speaking.

At the same time, both speeches sharply challenged the key weakness of the present peace movement, which is the slowness to link up the imperialist character of our society and system which breed a racist war of the most brutal kind in history to the racist onslaught against the Black, Chicano an d Indian people here at home.

It is obvious from reading David Hilliard's speech, that he had much to learn in influencing people who are not yet ready to see XXX and understand the inter-relationship between imperialism and racism as practiced here at home.

But the reaction on the part of many at the polo grounds was not due to his delivery or to his use of "bad" language. The negative reaction was due to the racism of a large part of the present peace movement--racism is still the main problem, and it is the main problem which needs to dealt with and not David Hilliard's choice of words.

While recognizing this general weakness of the peace movement--a weakness which still inhibits it from draing on the Black community which is the most advanced in oppoistion to t the war in Vietnam, as well as the most anti-imperialist sector of the poeple's movement--the peace movement is that sector which is most ready to develop a mass understanding of the racist character of this society. It is that sector which will respnd most readily to a campaign for defense of political prisoners.

We understand that the people in motion against the war go through a process of political development. We have seen the former movement motivated by moral, humanitarian and pacifist motives develop into a growing and determined opposition to the war-- moving to the present level of the slogan "GET OUT NOW!"

Which in the movement which now accepts such a slogan, a growing anti-imperialist and anti-racist core is developing. It is in this growing sector that we must look for those which forces will will most readily understand the racism involved in the brutal attacks on the Panterhs. It is among them that we will find those who will most readily understand the dealy danger involved in allowing the attacks on the Panthers to go unchallanged to their own movementand to the labor movement.

The history of capitalism is replete with the examples of how fascist reaction attempts to single out and advanced group on which to unleash unbridled terror. Once this has been successfully achieved, the inevitable logic is for this violent repression to cut a wider and wider swath against all organizations of dissent and or representing the needs of the people. In this regard the entire Black, Chicano and Indian movements will be first endangered.

Every effort should therefore be made to try to reach those who have become activated in the peace movement, to win them XXX for support for the campaign to halt the terroristic attacks against the Black Panther Party.

We see the enrire above appraach as an emergency effort to stimulate opposition to the attacks on the Panthers. This is no way should be seen as a substitute for our continued efforts to try to convince many diverse people of the most pressing need for an overall for the defense of political prisoners.

We are asking the national office for permission for Pat to come to the Bay Area to come to Bay Area to help in this effort. All members, clubs and counties should consider this effort in connections with helping to stimulate immediate activities so that the scope of the defense can be broadened out into the channel of a sustained campaign to win masses of people for the defense of the Black Panther and all political prisoners (particularly around the fight for the freedom for Los Siete).

In the meantime we urge all of our members and clubs to begin immediately a program of activities along the above lines.

The District Staff

(Proposals made at an extraordinary meeting held on Dec. 6.)

Dec. 8, 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

CP DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION
ISSUES; ET AL

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached hereto.

The October 4, 1969, issue of "The Black Panther" in its masthead states it is published weekly by the BPP. On page 19 of this issue David Hilliard is named as the Chief of Staff of the BPP.

The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

The persons referred to on page 2 of this mimeograph as Suzie, Ronnie, Ginny, Al, and Vivian are Sue Castro, Ronnie Stevenson, Jr., Virginia Proctor, Al Thibodeaux, and Vivian Fink, respectively. All of them are members of the CP in the NCD and all of them except Virginia Proctor and Vivian Fink are members of the NCD Committee of the CP. (U)

Source A, 12/15/69

Connie Matthews has been described in issues of the BPP newspaper as being the Scandinavian coordinator for the BPP.

The December 13, 1969, issue of "The Black Panther" on page 2 stated that Fred Hampton was Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP and was killed December 4, 1969, by "Fascist Pigs".

On December 15, 1969, Source A advised that the "Pat" referred to on page 3 of the mimeograph is William Patterson of the national office of the CP,USA. (U)

Los Siete De La Raza is the group name given seven Latin American individuals who were arrested in May, 1969, and charged with the murder of a San Francisco, California, Police Department officer. Individuals within the Latin American community have used this arrest to symbolize alleged racism and injustice on the part of the San Francisco Police Department toward the Latin American community and have formed a committee to raise funds for the defense of "The Seven of the Race".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

December 19, 1969

Title COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES;
CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS;
CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS;
CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES;
CP, ORGANIZATION;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/9/70

FROM: SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau dated 10/7/69.

No information has been received during the period 10/1/69 - 12/31/69 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

ST-117 REC 12 100-442529-2972
5 JAN 12 1970

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info) RM
1 - Birmingham (100-5150)
RSM:hss
(4)

RAC NYC SEC

JAN 16 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529) DATE: Jan. 7, 1970

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau dated 10/3/69.

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the quarterly period from October 1, 1969, through December 31, 1969, regarding any communist influence in racial matters.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:mf
(3)

EX-117
REC 14

100-442529-2993

JAN 12 1970

G. [illegible] 14-D
RACIAL INT. SEC.

387

59 JAN 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-01

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 05-31-2018 BY: [redacted]

FBI

Date: 1/7/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b3
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b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Copies are also being furnished New York.

The source utilized is [redacted].

The attached LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data furnished by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the disclosure of a highly placed confidential informant.

Local intelligence agencies cognizant.

Bureau and New York will be kept advised of pertinent information.

AGENCY: AUST. [redacted]. OSI; SDC. SIR;
[redacted] ISO [redacted], FBIO ZDIX
DATE: 1/13/70
HOW K[illegible]: KLS
BY: Cej/ci

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc.-10) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc.-2) (RM)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
1 - 100-128255 (D. RUBIN)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 157-2004 (BPP)
[redacted]

CJW/gmm
(7)

100-442529-2994

REC-21 JAN 9 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 06-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 7, 1970

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On January 7, 1970, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that leaders of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) met with a representative of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Philadelphia during the month of December. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the formation of a defense committee in support of the Black Panthers. During this meeting, the representative of the BPP made it clear the BPP was interested only in obtaining support of their defense. When this individual requested assistance of the CP members in obtaining sand bags to be used around their headquarters, the CP members emphatically refused because they felt this was a provocative act and the CPEPD would not become involved.

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Subsequently, a committee of three CP members was formed to meet at future dates with leaders of the BPP to further discuss this matter of defense of the BPP.

MORTIMER "DANNY" RUBIN, National Organization Secretary, CPUSA, was in Philadelphia during the latter part of December 1969 and advised the leaders of the CPEPD that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

100-442529-2974

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

efforts are being made to hold a national conference concerning the harassment of the BPP. Petitions are being prepared and prominent individuals are being canvassed to lend their support. RUBIN did not elaborate, nor did he indicate this conference would be sponsored solely by the CPUSA. However, he did mention that if such a conference is held the CPUSA would participate.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G NT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR (100-442529) DATE: 1/15/70

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau, dated 10/22/69.

This office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC-47 100-442529-2975

JAN 19 1970

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153785) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS-cdh
(6)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/14/70

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 10/11/69.

No information has been received by Knoxville Office from any sources indicating there is any communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

REC 45 100-442529-2976

EX-111

JAN 19 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/arb
(3)

FEB 2 1970

5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1492514-000

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Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
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Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 82 ~ Duplicate;
Page 83 ~ Duplicate;
Page 84 ~ Duplicate;
Page 95 ~ Duplicate;
Page 96 ~ Duplicate;

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 10, 1965

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE MEETING ENTITLED
"TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"
11/17-18/65
WASHINGTON HILTON HOTEL

#34423
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/2/94 BY 9803 ADD/glt

Berl Bernhard, former Chairman, Federal Civil Rights Commission, called me three times yesterday, 11/11/65. Bernhard is currently a practicing attorney in Washington, D. C. The President "borrowed" him, according to his statement, for a short period of time in order to organize and administrate the above-captioned meeting.

The meeting entitled "To Fulfill These Rights" is an outgrowth of the President's statements made in a speech approximately one year ago at Howard University. The real purpose, according to Bernhard, is to prevent "rioting" in major metropolitan cities. Bernhard also stated that the meetings are to be held to let the participants freely "sound off" and to let off steam. He told me that the participants would be controversial figures from all walks of life. Martin Luther King is to be a participant. The Americans For Democratic Action (ADA) is to be prominently represented in the form of Joe Rauh, who is to be the head of one of the eight panels at these meetings.

Bernhard stated that there undoubtedly would be great controversial and differences of opinion at the meetings. He stated this was being encouraged by the President inasmuch as it would give everyone a chance to give vent to their feelings.

Bernhard next got to the meat of his conversation. He stated that he thought the FBI should attend these meetings in the form of a "Federal observer." He advised that the Department of Justice was sending approximately eight people. He added that the meetings would not be complete unless the FBI had someone in attendance. He stated that my name had been given to him by White House staff officers and that he hoped the Director would allow me to represent the FBI.

ENCLOSURE

EX-107 REC-65 100-442427-1590

I asked Bernhard point-blank if the so-called "observers" would be allowed to challenge individuals if they made critical or unjustifiable statements concerning the FBI. Bernhard paused for a second and then stated this would not be in keeping with the President's wishes. He once again explained that all participants

NOV 23 1965

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
CDD:dgs (6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

1-XEROX 15 NOV 18 1965

808 R.B

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

were to have free expression and that if they were to be challenged this undoubtedly would cause them to shut up. I told Bernhard this was the point, that if they didn't know what they were talking about, or falsely accuse the FBI, they should shut up. Bernhard again told me that challenges to free expression would not be in keeping with what the President wanted at these meetings. I then asked Bernhard what possible service I, or any other representative of the FBI, could render by accepting this invitation. He stated that he personally believed that it would be of some value to "nose around" the participants, to talk with them at their recesses, and to attend a White House reception with them, so that some consensus of opinion could be garnered later on regarding the actual feelings of these people. I told him that it appeared the Department of Justice could do this inasmuch as they would certainly have plenty of people in attendance.

Bernhard again encouraged attendance on the part of the FBI. He stated the President was giving a reception for these people on the night of November 16th and that this would be the opening phase of the meeting.

There is attached a telegram received, obviously from Bernhard, which came to my office first thing this morning. The telegram extends an invitation to attend the so-called reception which will be the opening phase of the meetings.

There are both advantages and disadvantages concerning attendance of these meetings on the part of the FBI. The disadvantages far outweigh the advantages in my opinion. If we are not allowed to stand on the floor and challenge critical and unjustifiable statements which undoubtedly will be made, then there obviously is no need for our attendance. The only advantage would be to obtain the thinking of some of the controversial participants, like Rauh and King, and this type of thinking is already known to us.

ACTION:

It is suggested that I call Bernhard back today and tell him that while the Director is appreciative of the invitation for an FBI representative to attend, it is believed that attendance by the Department of Justice will be sufficient insofar as we are concerned.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 1 1 1965

WESTERN UNION

BIA008 619P EST NOV 11 65 WD105

(BI) GOVT NL PD WASHINGTON DC 11

CARTHA D DELOACH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR CRIME RECORDS DIVN
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC

THE PRESIDENT INVITES YOU TO A RECEPTION PRECEDING THE PLANNING SESSION FOR THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS", TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 8 PM. THE WHITE HOUSE. PLEASE PRESENT THIS TELEGRAM SOUTHWEST GATE

SOCIAL SECRETARY THE WHITE HOUSE.

REC-65 ENCLOSURE 44-1-1590

EX-107

NOV 18 1965

1-XEROX
8 CFR 2.8

CRIME RECORDS

TAMM

HF 344231
ITEM CONTAINED
CLASSIFIED
BY 9803 RDD/gk

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: November 18, 1965

FROM : J. H. GALE

SUBJECT: WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 5-2-01 BY 60267 NSEPTM

Former Assistant Director Courtney Evans called and advised that the Justice Panel on the captioned White House Conference which is being held November 17 and 18, at the Washington Hilton Hotel, had resulted in a good deal of criticism of the FBI's role in Civil Rights cases.

This panel, which is under the chairmanship of Judge William Hastie of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, is to a large extent composed of professional civil rights workers. The panel was supposed to discuss a wide variety of matters dealing with the administration of justice. Yesterday afternoon, however, the panel spent most of its time discussing the physical security of individuals, particularly civil rights workers in the South. The old and discredited charges that the Bureau dragged its feet in handling Civil Rights cases and refused to make arrests on the scene of obvious civil rights violators were voiced in emotional terms by the civil rights leaders present. Evans, who was present, refuted these charges and said that he was greatly aided by the strong position taken in the Bureau's favor by former Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall. Marshall was, of course, defending his own record since the Department of Justice proper received almost as much criticism as the FBI.

REC- 50 100-442529-1591

Evans said that he was not attending today's session of the panel but had been told that there might be further discussion of this question of physical security. He was told that Joseph Rauh, the Washington, D. C., attorney who represents civil rights groups, had talked with several newspaper reporters last evening and this morning telling them that it was the consensus of the Justice Panel at the Conference that the number one issue in civil rights today is not education, voting or jury selection, but is physical security, and that if this took a national police force, then that is what the country would have to have.

15 NOV 23 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Gale

NOV 24 1965

50 DEC 1 1965

JHG:LS (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

As a matter of fact, it was not the consensus of the panel but only of the civil rights leaders themselves.

Evans said he thought the Director might be interested in this information as Rauh will get it publicized if he possibly can without, of course, any of the statements made defending the Bureau's position.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11-17-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

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b7C

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 11/12/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 6-11-85 167BREPLACE~~ *(Priority)*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO ([redacted]) b3 b7E

SUBJECT: COMINFIL, SCLC
IS - C

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ SPOTAPHON
~~EXTENDED BY~~ 2
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~ FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~ 11-12-85
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~ 6-11-85

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory LHM re the above, for Atlanta three copies.

The source utilized in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) (C) who furnished the original information utilized in the LHM on 11/3/65. b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~Confidential~~ due to the nature of the information, in that the details of that which is set forth are known to a relatively few individuals and the unauthorized disclosure of the information could very possibly compromise this highly placed CP source. The high level CP meeting referred to in the LHM [redacted] (U) (C) b7D

The information attributed to EUGENE TOURNOUR concerning the setting up of a collective within the local civil rights movement was obtained by the source from TOURNOUR, at the source's residence, subsequent to the CP State Board meeting on 11/2/65. There were no other individuals present at this time.

Classified by 5228 DADR
Declassify on:
6-16-87

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
3 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Encl. 3) (RM)
1 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
3 - Chicago
1 - A [redacted] (C) b3 b7D b7E CLOSURE
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
JCS/mam
(10)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
178 NOV 22 1965

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 NOV 29 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b3
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

b7D

Concerning the 11/7/65 meeting of individuals active in the local civil rights movement, [redacted] The information in this instance was paraphrased as set forth and their identities not included in the LHM to protect these sources, noting the limited number of individuals present, and also because Chicago feels that to identify these two Bureau sources by name would add nothing material to the contents of the LHM. Chicago feels it would serve no purpose to have these sources' names set forth as this LHM is subject to possible widespread dissemination and might at some future date be utilized in such a fashion as to compromise or embarrass these sources. (U)

b6
b7C

Concerning the information reflecting that during the weekend of 11/27/65, a retreat will be held in Chicago, sponsored by the SCLC, Chicago will follow this matter and subsequent information will be appropriately disseminated to interested government agencies. The information concerning this retreat has been furnished to [redacted] Human Relations Unit, Chicago Police Department, as in this instance the Police Department has a more direct interest in affairs such as this from a strictly law enforcement standpoint. Chicago is aware of its responsibility to disseminate to other government agencies and will do so when additional specific information is available, noting also the possibility, as indicated in the attached LHM, that this retreat might be cancelled or curtailed. (U)

b7D

The source utilized in the characterization of TOURNOUR is also [redacted] (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP2 JJP/RHM 6-1-80
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 1K2 6-1-1

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Classified by 8972 IK/KH 6-15-84
Declassify on: OADR

Chicago, Illinois
Nov. 12, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~ BY DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFR/CLL

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in early November, 1965, that he had learned that within the past several days, a meeting of a high level Committee within the Illinois Communist Party (CP) had been held in Chicago. One of the principle topics discussed at this CP meeting was the status of the civil rights movement in Chicago, and in this connection reference was made to efforts being made locally to mobilize both peace and civil rights forces to participate in the anti-Viet Nam demonstrations scheduled for the weekend of November 27, 1965, in Washington, D.C. This source advised that he had learned that at this CP meeting it had been noted that mobilization plans within the civil rights movement locally are hampered by the fact that the SCLC has scheduled a retreat for that weekend, this retreat involving youths, on Chicago's West Side, among whom SCLC staff workers here have been active for several months. It was reportedly agreed at this meeting that efforts should be made to influence Reverend James Bevel, Coordinator of the SCLC staff here, to postpone this retreat or release some of those youths involved for the Washington mobilization. It is known also that efforts in this direction are under way on the part of other civil rights organizations in Chicago. (U)

It was further noted at this meeting that within the Party locally, discussions have taken place recently concerning the possibility of attempting to stimulate the organization of a collective within the local civil rights leadership. Such a collective, or collectives, as is envisioned would be of both CP and non-CP people and in most instances would not be under Party control or leadership. (U)

Subsequent to this CP meeting, the source learned that Eugene Tournour has stated in recent discussions that the leader of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO), (U)

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-442599-

Al Raby, and representatives of the SCLC in Chicago, had agreed that a city-wide body of about fifteen individuals, representing various local civil rights organizations, should be formed. Tournour had indicated his understanding that a group such as this was similar in nature to the type collective which the CP in Chicago has had in mind with the civil rights movement and, further, has noted that this group has agreed to meet on a weekly basis on Chicago's South Side, commencing in the near future. (U)

This source subsequently advised on November 8, 1965, that he had learned that on November 7, 1965, a meeting had been held on Chicago's South Side, the meeting called by Al Raby, with some fifteen - eighteen persons present. This gathering represented an informal meeting of the leadership of various elements of the civil rights movement in Chicago, chiefly, however, individuals connected either with the CCCO or the SCLC. (U)

Raby explained the purpose of this meeting as a discussion of various activities taking place in Chicago within the movement, to exchange information among various organizations and possibly to offer mutual assistance to each other. Raby indicated that this was to be the beginning of a series of such discussions to help correlate the movement here. Among those individuals present, one was a current CP member in Chicago and another was known to be active in the W.E.B. DuBois Club on Chicago's West Side. (U)

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, locally and nationally, are being attached to this memorandum. The sources utilized in these characterizations have furnished reliable information in the past.

Regarding Tournour, it should be noted that the source utilized above has previously advised, during September, 1965, that Tournour has been considered for some time by the leadership of the Illinois CP as a Party member for all practical purposes and that representatives of the CP had worked closely with him, as they would with any other Party member. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION - SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

This source continued that Tournour was the CORE Midwest Regional Secretary in charge of the CORE Task Force in Chicago from the summer of 1964 until he was fired by the CORE National Office in January, 1965. He then arranged for a group of Midwest CORE representatives to finance his employment as a staff CORE member of the Midwest area. As such, Tournour had continued as head of the CORE Task Force in January until June, 1965, when the "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago daily newspaper, ran an article regarding his activities which resulted in a public statement by the CORE National Director that Tournour had been fired. X(u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 11/18/65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

You will recall that my memorandum to you 11/8/65 recommended, and it was approved by the Director, that we furnish to the White House derogatory information from our files concerning individuals connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which that organization intended to represent it at the White House Conference on Civil Rights, 11/17-18/65.

We have learned through our sensitive coverage of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is headed by Martin Luther King, Jr., that on 11/16/65 King complained to his Washington representative, Walter Fauntroy, that some of their key people had not been invited to the Conference. Of six individuals named by King, four were individuals concerning whom we had furnished the White House derogatory information. These individuals were Randolph Blackwell and Lawrence Reddick, former Communist Party members; Harry Wachtel, who also has a subversive background; and Dorothy Cotton, a paramour of King.

OBSERVATIONS:

We may be overly optimistic, but perhaps this is a favorable trend. We will continue, as in the past, to furnish the White House derogatory information concerning King's people who indicate possible association with the White House.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information.

SFP:deh
(8)

100-442529-1592

ENCLOSURE

REC-65

NOV 23 1965

18 NOV 22 1965

NOV 23 1965

NOV 29 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-442529-1592

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6-12-81 BY SP2 SP/RMH

SAC, New Orleans

11/23/65
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Phillips

Director, FBI

[redacted]

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b7C
b7D

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

For the information of Atlanta, captioned individual [redacted] he has furnished both reliable and unreliable information.

On 11/12/65, [redacted] telephonically furnished Bureau Headquarters the following information.

(1) Mr. and Mrs. Davis (not further identified) arrived in New Orleans that date to see the Dombrowskis. (This reference is probably to James Dombrowski of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., New Orleans origin). A source close to the Dombrowskis heard the Davises referred to as "communists" from Texas and that the Davises' permanent residence was in a foreign country.

(2) At a meeting in Atlanta 11/6/65 (not further identified) Harry C. Boyte made the statement that he was a Communist Party member. Boyte was identified as a white male, middle aged, who had once lived in South Carolina. His people had reportedly rejected him in view of his acceptance of communism and they consider him as dead. His wife is said to be a school teacher and Boyte is reportedly employed by Martin Luther King, Jr. Boyte is alleged to have stated that King is actually more radical than people think and is really a Socialist but cannot speak out openly. (Boyte is apparently identical to the individual by the same name who is employed by King's organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Atlanta as Director, Operation Dialogue.

2 - Atlanta
1 - Bufile 100-106670 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
1 - Bufile 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - Bufile 100-80057 (Sargeant Caulfield)
SFP:deh (9)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 26 1965

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(3) [redacted] informed that King is supposed to come to the New Orleans area soon to assist in civil rights matters and will be entertained in the home of Sargeant Caulfield, stated by [redacted] to be a communist. (Apparently the reference is to Sargeant Caulfield, a Security Index subject of the New Orleans Office who is the Communist Party leader in the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, area.)

[redacted]

[redacted] (Bufiles contain information concerning Lon Clay Hill, Jr., [redacted] Louisiana, a white male who was born [redacted] This individual was arrested 8/9/65 on the U.S. Capitol Grounds, Washington, D.C., in a protest demonstration against United States policy in Vietnam. He was found guilty and fined $50 or 30 days. He has FBI Number [redacted] in the Bureau's Identification Division. Hill has been active in affairs of the Committee for Non-Violent Action and a participant in the Quebec-Guantanamo Walk for Peace, the Congress of Racial Equality and numerous other racial activities. More complete information concerning this individual is contained in Cincinnati airtel and letterhead memorandum 7/7/65 captioned "Mississippi Summer Project, Racial Matters, State of Mississippi, Racial Matters," copies of which were furnished to New Orleans).

Because of the demonstrated unreliability, on occasions, on the part of [redacted] it is not desired that any extensive investigation be initiated based upon the foregoing. This information is being furnished recipient offices primarily for their information and as same may be meaningful when combined with other information available to these offices. Particular note, however, should be taken

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of item number 3 above and in the event King should visit New Orleans, any association on his part with Canfield should be ascertained and reported. As to item number 2 above, should the Atlanta Office have information which, combined with the foregoing, would merit a security investigation of Doyle, appropriate recommendations should be made to the Bureau.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1593 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1594 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1595 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL. (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC) V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1596 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: CIRM
(Bufile 100-442529)
(NY file 100-153735)

WORKERS ACTION COMMITTEE
IS - PLP
(Bufile 100-)
(NY file 100-156373)

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM concerning a picket demonstration in NYC, 11/18/65, sponsored by the Workers Action Committee.

The first source is [redacted] PSI under development.

The second source is [redacted]

The picket was observed by SAS [redacted] and [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-) (WORKERS ACTION COMMITTEE)
(1 - 100-437041) (PLP)
1 - New York (100-147372) (PLP)
1 - New York (100-156373) (WORKERS ACTION COMMITTEE)
1 - New York

REC- 18 100-442529-1597

JWR:jar
(9)
10 ENCLOSURES

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, HQD
DATE FORW: 11-24-65
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J.F.P/MB

NOV 23 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 10 1965

INT. SEC.

1cc & cc LHM 608 RB

0-17 to NY 11/23/65 KB

Saw to 11/23/65 KB

Appropriateness of and source(s) for information contained in this communication should be evaluated by receiving agency. Page 3.

NOT RECORDED 442529-1

This LHM is marked "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by the first and second source would result in identification of the sources, who are of continuing value, and impair the future effectiveness thereof, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the United States.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
November 22, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Workers Action Committee

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information, advised on November 18, 1965, that the Workers Action Committee would sponsor a picket demonstration in the vicinity of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, 50th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, on behalf of "equal opportunities for restaurant and hotel workers."

On the evening of November 18, 1965, Special Agents (SAS) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a picket demonstration consisting of 16 people picketing both entrances to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

The pickets started their demonstration at 6:00 p.m. and carried placards protesting racial discrimination in the hiring policies of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel claiming that the hotel discriminated against Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

The pickets also asked people entering the hotel to attend an affair of the National Urban League, not to patronize the hotel because of its practice of discrimination.

The pickets also handed out a leaflet captioned, "SHAME! SHAME! SHAME! On the Urban League for holding this affair in the very den of EXPLOITATION AND JOB DISCRIMINATION."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-1597

Workers Action Committee

This leaflet claimed that only 4 percent of the hotel's employees are Negro and that 85 percent of the hotel's Negro employees take home less than $60.00 per week.

This leaflet set forth that it was prepared by the Workers Action Committee, Post Office Box 210, Cathedral Station, New York, New York.

Stefan Martinot was observed directing the demonstrators in the picket line.

On March 12, 1965, Phillip Abbott Luce, self-admitted former member of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), advised that Steve Martinot was known to be a member of the PLP West Side Club in New York City.

A second source advised on September 30, 1965, that he had learned that the Workers Action Committee is made up of members of trade unions in New York City, especially the Welfare Workers Union and District 65, with some members from steel unions. Further, that the Workers Action Committee was a front group of the PLP and its aim is to build clubs and fractions in each of the trade unions.

A characterization of the PLP is attached hereto.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-2-01 BY 60267 MLSEPTM

(IS) 100-442529

Date: December 1, 1965

To: Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

~~1 - Mr. Belmont~~
~~1 - Mr. Mohr~~
~~1 - Mr. Cavanaugh~~
~~1 - Mr. Sullivan~~
~~1 - Mr. Bland~~
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Phillips
1 - Mr. Glascock
1 - Mr. Mack

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of Special Agent Fred G. Cook dated April 30, 1965, at Seattle, Washington, captioned as above, a copy of which was furnished to your agency.

This Bureau has deleted the name "Betty Jo Nader" which appears on line one of page 12 of referenced report since it has subsequently been determined that her name should not have been listed thereon. It is requested that you take similar action with respect to the copy of referenced report furnished to you.

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

REC-70 100-442529-1598

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Director, U. S. Secret Service

1 - Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

Attention: Administrative Officer

19 DEC 2 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PLM:bac/bp
(11)

MAILED 4
DEC 1 1965
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 30 2 21 PM '65
REC'D - SULLIVAN
FBI - JUSTICE

DEC 1 3 03 PM '65
REC'D BELMONT
FBI JUSTICE

Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

NOTE:

Referenced report identified Betty Jo Rader as a Communist Party (CP) member of Tacoma, Washington, as of March, 1965. SAC, Seattle, by letter dated 11/19/65 captioned "Betty Jo Rader, Security Matter - C," submitted explanations advising that the foregoing information is without foundation and is in error and that Seattle Office had taken appropriate corrective action with regard to referenced report. Referenced report was disseminated at the Bureau to Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Office of Naval Intelligence, Office of Special Investigations, Secret Service and to the Internal Security Division and Civil Rights Division of the Department. This letter is being submitted to agencies which had received copies of referenced report so that they can take corrective action. Recommendations concerning administrative action with regard to the above error have been set forth as an addendum to SAC, Seattle, letter dated 11/19/65 captioned "Betty Jo Rader - Security Matter - C." (Bureau file [redacted]) b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/29/65

REC 14

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-9135) (RUC)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN, aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING - CIRM

b6
b7C

ReNYlet to Director dated 9/29/65.

On 11/16/65 [redacted] Administrative Services Division, Veterans Administration, Denver, Colorado, advised that his agency had a file under the name of WILLIAM SCHULTESS STEIN, whose DOB was 9/23/20 and POB was Provo, Utah. Individual's VA file number is C7851760. This file reflects that STEIN was married on 3/14/44 at Denver to BETTY E. MARCHESO by a Bishop in the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

STEIN's mother's name was RUTH B. STEIN. The file reflects that STEIN was divorced on 3/14/46 at Denver, Colo. under Civil Action #86697 from his wife BETTY who charged cruelty. It is noted that STEIN's wife's mother's name was JULIA MONGER who lived in 1947 at 2029 West 37th Ave., Denver.

The file reflects that STEIN changed his address from 531 N. Madison Ave., Los Angeles, to 3621 Williams St., Denver on 4/5/48. STEIN entered the U. S. Army on 8/3/42 at Los Angeles, California, via LB 5 at Denver and was separated from the service on 11/28/45 and his address at that time was 1620 Grant St., Denver. His Army serial number is 37331578.

STEIN attended John H. Francis Polytechnical High School in Los Angeles, California and in 1947 resided at 531 N. Madison Ave., Los Angeles, and previous resided at 760 N. Hoover St., Apt. 307, Hollywood, California. In Sept., 1946 STEIN advised the VA that he was entering Chapman College at Los Angeles.

REC 14 [illegible] 1599

EX-113

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
2 - New York (100-155214)
1 - Denver
LDN:mh
(6)

INVT. SEC.

RUC

The VAtraining card reflected that STEIN entered the University of Denver on 3/25/46 studying Psychology at a cost of $443.50 and was supposed to be a full-time student, however he only stayed until about 7/3/46.

STEIN previously had been employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad for a period of five years prior to his military service, starting in July, 1942. His address upon entry into service was 1607 W. 25th, Los Angeles, California.

[redacted] advised that this VA file is rather skimpy, and that the last thing in their file was in 1948. b6 b7C

The New York Office is requested to ascertain if WILLIAM SCHULTESS STEIN is identical with captioned individual of this case, and if so, will advise Denver and Los Angeles to conduct further investigation for background information.

A copy of this letter is being furnished Los Angeles in case further investigation is desired by the New York Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/26/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet dated 11/12/65, concerning the quarterly report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, 10/29/65, at NY.

On page 35, line 3, of referenced report, the source should be NY T-45, September 13, 1965.

The NYO has corrected its copies, but copies already disseminated will not be corrected pursuant to Bureau instructions.

REC 58 100-442529-1600

5 NOV 29 1965

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-NY (100-153735)
JMK:rmv
(3)

EX-103

CONSOLIDATION

DEC 13 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214) (P)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM S. STEIN aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING
CIRM

Re NY letter to Bureau, 9/29/65.

The records of the New York Telephone Company, 104 Broad Street, NYC, revealed that subject has a phone listed to him under the number 625-4463. This phone is located at 124 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, NY. These records show an employment as Church Army, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, NY, and position as Promotion Director. These records failed to list any additional information concerning subject.

On 9/17/65, the records of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles were searched by [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] She advised IC [redacted] that she could find no record for subject as to auto registration or driver's license.

On 11/2/65, the records of the Credit Bureau of Greater New York were reviewed by [redacted] for IC [redacted] These records contained information listing subject's previously mentioned employment and residence and no additional background information.

On 10/21/65, the general files of Selective Service, NYC, were reviewed and no information identifiable with subject could be located.

On 10/19/65 and 11/23/65 the records of the Bureau of Special Services, NYCPD, were reviewed and no information identifiable with subject was located.

cc 180RB
2-Bureau (RM)
1-Denver (100-9135) (RM)
1-New York

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
150 DEC 6 1965

16 NOV 30 1965

AJC:vm
(4)

DEC 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-108

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-1

Confidential informants of the NYO who are familiar with certain phases of CP activity in the NYC area were contacted during October and November, 1965, and advised that they had no information identifiable with subject.

On 9/3/65, a pretext telephone call was made to subject's employer by SA [redacted] Subject answered and advised that he had attended UCLA and Denver University. He also advised he was 43 years of age. The pretext used was that of a newspaperman who was gathering information for a proposed newspaper article. b6 b7C

The records of UCLA fail to confirm subject's attendance at that school.

Records of the University of Denver revealed subject entered that university after World War II by passing a General Education Development Test inasmuch as subject did not possess a high school diploma. Records of the university failed to disclose any other information regarding subject.

The Denver Division is continuing its investigation.

In view of the above, the NYO is ceasing its investigation pending the results of Denver's investigation.

The remaining source that would have background information regarding the subject would be Church Army of Holy Trinity Church, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, NY, subject's employer.

The NYO will not undertake such investigation unless requested to do so by the Bureau because of the sensitive nature of this investigation.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11-29-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 160 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11/18/65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Communist Influence in Racial Matters

77 DEC 14 1965

Removed By

File Number 100-442529-1602

Permanent Serial Charge Out

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 11-30-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11/26/65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 77 DEC 14 1965

File Number 100-442529-1603

ul

Permanent Serial Charge Out

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 11/26/65

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL CIRM

Removed By 77 DEC 14 1965

File Number 100-442529-1604

Permanent Serial Charge Out

100-442529-1605

CHANGED TO

100-3-116-2254

JAN 3 1966

BK/BJB

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/30/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Galé
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-43710)(P)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Enclosed to the Bureau are 8 and for Atlanta and Jackson 2 each of an LHM about a project over the Christmas Holidays.

b6
b7C
b7D

The sources used are: First source, WF 997-S*; second source [redacted] (by request); third source, [redacted] and fourth source, [redacted]

The LHM has been classified ~~"Confidential"~~ since information from the first and third source used could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

REC 30 100-442529-16

12 DEC 14 1965

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Atlanta (100-6670)(Enc. 2)(RM)
2 - Jackson (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - WFO

CEG:gs
(8)

EX 109

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; ~~SEC. SER.~~
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 12-13-65
HOW FORW: L/C
BY: [illegible]

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DEC 1 1965

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
November 30, 1965

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On November 29, 1965, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Paul Gurewitz, the son of Clarence and Helen Gurewitz, was contacted by an unidentified person who had talked to Ben Perkins at the COFO (Phonetic - probably the Council of Federated Organizations), in Greenville, Mississippi. They are getting up a project for "Northern Kids" over the Christmas Holidays. Paul Gurewitz agreed to go on the project and to get the forty dollars for bus fare. The unidentified male was to tell Lynn Wells who, on November 29, 1965, was in Atlanta, Georgia, for a conference which was not identified during the conversation. Lynn Wells was to call Perkins.

On July 19, 1963, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, identified Clarence Gurewitz as a current Communist Party (CP) member.

On February 20, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, described Helen Gurewitz as a current CP member.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~
GROUP I
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
333DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

1606

Lynn Wells, although not otherwise identified, is probably the daughter of Roy Hudson Wells and Ruth Wells who, according to the first source, is a friend of Paul Gurewitz and has been active in the High School Friends of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee with Paul Gurewitz.

On August 26, 1954, a fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Roy Hudson Wells had been a CP member for the past eighteen years.

On June 25, 1954, the fourth source identified Ruth Wells as a current CP member.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 12/2/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-155214)(P)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM F. STEIN aka
INFORMATION CONCERNING -
CIRM

ReDenver letter to Director, 11/29/65.

Subject entered United States Army on 8/3/42, at Los Angeles, California, via Local Board 5, at Denver and was separated from the service on 11/28/45. His Army Serial Number is 37 33 15 78.

Subject attended John H. Francis Polytechnical High School in Los Angeles, California, and in 1947, resided at 531 North Madison Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Subject is also supposed to have attended Chapman College at Los Angeles, in 1946.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Review records at Chapman College for all background information concerning the subject. If background information not available at Chapman college it is suggested that records

1808 RD

(2) Bureau
2- Los Angeles
2- St. Louis
1- New York

AJC:mzb
(7)

REC- 61

100-442529-1607

EX-107

4 DEC 16 1965

EX-PROC

38

DEC 2 1965

ENT. SEC.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-30-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-8-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
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SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-8-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

F B I

Date: 12/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
(OO: Atlanta)

~~Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/SK~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
11-13-88
~~Barrow/King 81-0802~~ Levison 83-1419
11/20/91 + 12/1/91 9803 RDD/DMJ 83-179
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 87,063
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-4-90 6972 SR/SK
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 4/11/90

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) reporting information concerning KING's presence in New York City, on 12/5/65. The confidential source who furnished the information relating to the conference between LEVISON and KING was NY 3810-S*.

According to the information from NY 3810-S*, LEVISON was in New York and KING was in Atlanta. The conference was a telephonic one instituted by KING from Atlanta.

NY 694-S* (S) (U) was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source furnishing highly sensitive information with regard to racial matters in the United States, and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (S) (U)

4 - Bureau (100-106670) (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
4 - Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
1 - New York (100-136585) (42)

100-442529-1

NOT RECORDED
165 DEC 15 1965

JMK: gmd
(10)

Class. & Ext. By 8/81 SP4 IRM/sbdd
Reason-FCIM II, 2.4.2
Date of Review 12/7/85

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

DEC 16 1965

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 7, 1965

11-30-88
Classified by 3042PWTJDS/SK
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/King 81-0802

Bureau 100-106670

11/20/91 + 12/4/91 9803 RAB/DMJ (83-1719)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY 87,063
DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972EEP/SK 4/11/90
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802

83-1719 LEVISON

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

On December 4, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King (President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), were in contact on that date concerning a speech King was to make before the Synogogue Council of America on December 5, 1965, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Levison, in advising King what he should say, told him to make some remarks about his accomplishments since the movement (King's) started in Montgomery, Alabama, about ten years ago. King, Levison advised, should say that major Federal legislation dealing with civil rights was written because of the actions in Birmingham and Selma, Alabama.

King and Levison also discussed the statement of the National Council of Churches regarding United States efforts in Vietnam. In that regard, King and Levison had nothing but praise for the statement, and Levison advised King to use the part about the use of United States power to kill Asians. Levison said he thought King should associate himself with it. King agreed to get a copy of "The New York Times" and see what he could use from the article.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1/28/84 SP4 JRM/eb/dd
Class. & Ext. By
Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 12/1/83

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~
~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

"The New York Times", Saturday, December 4, 1965, on page 1, column 8, carried an article reporting a proposal by the National Council of Churches on December 3, 1965, urging the United States to stop bombing North Vietnam to create a more favorable climate for peace negotiations. The Council statement suggested that the present course generates distrust and hatred of the United States throughout much of the World because the country is seen as a predominantly white nation using overwhelming military strength to kill more and more Asians.

In continuing their discussion, King and Levison made reference to a recent episode in Boston, Massachusetts, whereby the American Legion withdrew an award to a Rabbi named Gittelsohn (phonetic). The award, according to King and Levison, was withdrawn because Gittelsohn was a sponsor of the March on Washington For Peace in Vietnam on November 27, 1965. King was advised by Levison to stress in his speech before the Synagogue Council that the award was withdrawn because of Gittelsohn's outspoken defense of Peace. Additionally, King was told to pose the question "whether free speech has not become one of the casualties of the war".

According to the source, King and Levison ended their discussion on a note by Levison that in regard to Vietnam, Johnson and Kennedy have stated sensible policies but "we" were not implementing them. Levison said the big question was just who is actually running the country.

The "New York Herald Tribune", December 6, 1965, page 16, column 5, contains an article reflecting that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., spoke at the annual dinner of the Synagogue Council of America at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City, on the night of December 5, 1965, at which time he received the group's Judaism and World Peace Award.

According to the article, King, in his speech, made the following comments:

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

The prospects for peace in Vietnam are growing dimmer because of a war policy in this country. The danger of the United States going deeper into the Vietnam conflict is on the increase "because those who would question it are being subjected to intensified attack". Such attacks take the form of "an ugly regressive sentiment to silence peace seekers". It is "assuming a shape which depicts advocates of immediate negotiation under terms of the Geneva Agreement as quasi-traitors, fools, or venal enemies of our soldiers and institutions".

Stanley Levison

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-6-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-3-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 12/2/65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

By memorandum from Mr. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont 4/29/64, the Domestic Intelligence Division submitted a summary-type document depicting the extent of communist influence in the Negro movement. Since then, we have been keeping this document up to date with the latest high lights developed from our continuing investigation by the submission of amended and additional pages. This was done first on a weekly basis and since August, 1964, on a monthly basis. Originally 195 pages in length, the document has been practically doubled in size as 186 new pages have been added.

It should be noted that the additions to the document do not consist of any "virgin" information. That is, pertinent high lights are brought to the attention of the Director and other Bureau officials as the information is received and prior to being included in the document. In addition, almost all the information in the document was disseminated, on a day-to-day basis, to the appropriate outside agencies prior to being included in the document.

REC-105 100-442537-1607X

Because this summary document now serves no apparent useful purpose, it is proposed that we discontinue making monthly additions to it. We will, of course, continue to keep the Director and Bureau officials promptly advised on a current basis of pertinent information obtained in our continuing and intensified investigation of the communist influence in the racial movement and its many corelated investigations such as concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and so forth. Similarly, we shall continue our day-to-day dissemination of this material.

61 FEB 19 1975

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, we shall discontinue monthly additions to the summary document relating to the communist influence in racial matters.

100-3-116
SEP 1975
SFP:deh
(9)

84 FEB

36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/14/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
CINAL

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted] b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data reported from these two Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The envelope enclosing the letter was postmarked New York, New York, with no return address.

(4) - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
4 - Butte
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - [redacted]
(1 - 100-7683 - CINAL) 100-442529-1608 b3 b7D b7E
THZ/ar
(9)

ENCLOSURE

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

REC-76

16 DEC 16 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SERV.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, [redacted]

DATE FORW: 12-17-65
HOW FORW: D/S
BY: F.B.I.

57 JAN 4 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY [redacted]

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
December 14, 1965

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on December 14, 1965, made available the attached letter received from New York, New York.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

100-442525-1608

To All District Leaders
From the National Negro Commission

Dec 9, 1965

Re: Negro History Week

Dear Comrades:

Negro History Week is relatively speaking just around the corner. It is imperative that we should give the event the most serious consideration. The interest of tens of thousands of our people will undoubtedly be focussed on all and any action programs proposed.

As you perhaps know, the meeting of the National Coordinating Committee in Washington calls for the observance of Peace and Freedom Week in the middle of February, especially in the South. Nothing could be more significant organizationally or in terms of political action than the unity of these two vital movements--peace and civil rights.

Your district should make the occasion one for intensified action for equality of rights and opportunities. The Negro Commission hopes to receive notice of the activities you contemplate. Despite the shortness of time, a series of events can be undertaken, for the people are ready to move. The district leadership should initiate a discussion to this end and report to the Commission. The Commission at the same time is considering proposals, the conclusion of which will be sent to you in the very near future.

Lyndon B. Johnson will doubtlessly issue a declaration proclaiming the second week of February as Negro History Week. Probably it will be accompanied by a statement deploring the vicious conditions under which millions of Negro citizens are forced to live and pledging enforcement of the Supreme Court Desegregation Decision of 1954, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

These decisions and measures reflect the power of the people in and through united action to force the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional existing state laws and customs violating the citizenship and human rights of Negro citizens. They prove that Congress can be pressured into passing legislation protective of the voting and other civil rights of Negroes. They are an inspiration for more determined democratic action.

Rigid enforcement and strict implementation of these laws and decrees demands infinitely broader, sharper and more militant demonstrative democratic actions. Otherwise these steps will be repealed by the failure of the administrative branch of government, its Department of Justice and police enforcement agencies to act for their implementation with vigor and dispatch.

Failure of the three branches of government to coordinate their activities in the realm of Negro rights or to throw their enforcement agencies into action supporting the civil rights legislation is characteristic of the government's attitude toward the political demands of Negro citizens.

117-9-2-52 9-1608

ENCLOSURE

The constancy of the maneuvering of the Administration is proof that an official policy of racism exists and is deeply imbedded in what is called "the American way of life," meaning, of course, imperialism's way. It can and will be changed only by unity in sharp and relentless struggles persistently and systematically pursued by:

1. Negro Americans in unison

2. Labor and the Negro people acting jointly

3. All who are opposed to racism in any form and manifestation acting against these evils on the political, economic and cultural fronts.

This is along the road to an American people's way of life.

Neither racism as an ideology, or the moral blight, economic retardation and cultural backwardness it has brought to the American people as a whole can be ended without this unity in struggle supporting the Negro's demands for equality of rights and opportunities. This is in the interest of national security.

A declaration of Negro History Week by City, State or Federal governments without the bodies invoking all of their powers and agencies to change the existing situation is a hoax. It reflects merely a desire and the determination of government to maintain the status quo or to institute such minor reforms as will deceive the people and further the interests of the monopolies which profit financially and otherwise through racism and its accompanying terror so destructive of national unity.

Negro History Week has not increased the knowledge of white Americans of the monumental contributions black Americans have made to the country's growth and development in every sphere of human relations.

It has been used to isolate those contributions from American history and to conceal the inseparable relations of white and black Americans that are truly characteristic of American life from its beginning. Thus, covertly and slyly, Negro History Week has become a gesture supporting reactionary practices.

It can be turned into its opposite. On this occasion it must and can be utilized as a period in which to --

1. Clarify the present stage of the Negro liberation struggle and its inseparable relation to the peace, anti-poverty, unemployment, education, housing and all other struggles.

Thus, this struggle becomes clearly the property of every progressive and advancing segment of the nation and tactics necessary to reach the strategic aim of the Negro people so vital to the interests of the nation are more readily understood.

Some Activities

A. Strenuous efforts through formation of Citizens Committees and other actions to get mayors and governors to issue Negro History Week proclamations with directives to correct existing conditions should be instituted.

B. The Sunday of Negro History Week could be used by all churches to preach against racism and its evils and for unity of white and black in struggle.

C. The ideological struggle against racism should be lifted up in every way.

D. Large appropriations should be sought to eliminate the ghetto. This in no way conflicts with the anti-poverty campaign so-called. The demand of A. Philip Randolph for 100 billions for ghetto clearance is by no means exorbitant and should be fully supported.

E. Trade Union activities against racism in industry and the unions should be solicited. There are many trade union resolutions against racist practices lying dormant that can be invoked.

F. Mass political demonstrations, court, legal and legislative activities should be viewed as supplementary and not contrasted.

The mayoralty fight waged by Carl B. Stokes in Cleveland, Ohio should be studied and used as a guide wherever possible.

G. Sharpen the fight against police brutality and relentlessly expose it as a policy of government.

H. All mass organizations should be petitioned to raise the question of their relations to and with the Negro liberation struggle.

I. Negro leadership should everywhere be urged to support the demands of labor and other progressive organizations even where these forces have not as yet come out in support of the political and economic demands of the Negro people.

Unity in struggle is a two-way street. This does not imply equal responsibilities. The stronger position of Labor and the white masses imposes greater responsibilities on their shoulders.

But an understanding that victory in the liberation struggles cannot be won alone imposes responsibilities on all progressive forces.

Especially should we think in terms of programs consistent with the Party's National Program.

For the National Negro Commission,

William L. Patterson

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 1609 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 12/2/65

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.A. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Phillips

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
NEGRO QUESTION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM
CIRM

By memorandum from ~~Mr. Sullivan~~ to Mr. Belmont 4/29/64, the Domestic Intelligence Division submitted a summary-type document depicting the extent of communist influence in the Negro movement. Since then, we have been keeping this document up to date with the latest high lights developed from our continuing investigation by the submission of amended and additional pages. This was done first on a weekly basis and since August, 1964, on a monthly basis. Originally 195 pages in length, the document has been practically doubled in size as 186 new pages have been added.

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-116-2354

RECOMMENDATION:

REC 19

If approved, we shall discontinue monthly additions to the summary document relating to the communist influence in racial matters.

100-3-116
SFP:deh
(9)

100-442539
NOT RECORDED
75 JAN 3 1966

JAN 4 1966

FD-263 (Rev. 8-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BIRMINGHAM	NEW YORK	1-8-66	1/3-5/66

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

REPORT MADE BY: SA [redacted] b6 b7C

TYPED BY: ral

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - C

Portions excised & ~~ENCLOSURES~~ SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Albany dated 8-24-64;

Bureau letter to Birmingham dated 11-8-65.

- P* -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7-17-01 BY 60267 NSEPTM #930775

LEADS:

BIRMINGHAM

AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Will follow and report activity within the Birmingham Field Division concerning subject matter.

EXECUTED

COPIES DESTROYED

333DEC 28 1970

APPROVED: [redacted] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-1610

REC 20

EX-107

16 JAN 10 1966

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - District Intelligence Officer, U. S. Navy, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, 3rd Army Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, 6th District, Robins Air Force Base, Ga. (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (SCLC)(info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Birmingham (2-100-5150)(1-157-115)(SCLC)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC SER		
REQUEST RECD.		DEPT ISD, CRD, [redacted]	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW:	1/19/66	
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW:	RS	
BY	[redacted] 105b	[redacted]	

NOTATIONS

INT. SEC.

60 MAR 6 1966

CC not 808 R-B.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—76324-1

DS Barker

REC'D
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JAN 10 1 29 PM '66

REC'D
DOM INTEL SVCS

JAN 11 4 03 PM '66

BH 100-5150

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source	Description of Information and/or date of activity	File Where Located
[redacted]	7/28/65 8/16/65	157-115-159 157-115-249
T-2 is described as an anonymous source in report of SA [redacted] 7-19-50, WFO, re NLG, IS-C.	Used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL.	b6 b7C b7D
T-3 is NY 1190-S*.	Used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL.	
T-4 is NY 4212-S*.	8/9/65 Used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN, 8/8/65.	157-115-190 157-115-230.
T-5 is NY 2359-S*.	Used to characterize BAYARD RUSTIN.	
T-6 is [redacted]	Used to characterize L. D. REDDICK.	
T-7 is [redacted]	Used to characterize L. D. REDDICK.	
T-8 is [redacted]	STANLEY LEVISON on SCLC Committee; at two SCLC workshops.	157-115-247
	RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, Panel Chairman; 8/11/65	157-115-158
T-9 is [redacted]	Used to characterize CLARENCE JONES.	

b7D

Identity of Source	Description of Information and/or date of activity	File Where Located
T-10 is NY 694-S*.	Used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.	
T-11 is [redacted]	Activities of MARION METELITS, 8/9-12/65.	157-115-260
T-12 is [redacted]	Used to characterize RANDOLPH BLACKWELL.	
T-13 is [redacted]	Used to characterize C. T. VIVIAN.	
T-14 is [redacted]	Used to characterize LAWRENCE REDDICK.	

The Special Agents who conducted the surveillance of August 12, 1965, are C. B. STANBERRY and WILLIAM A. SAUCIER.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished to Atlanta for information since Atlanta is the Office of Origin for the SCLC.

This report is being classified ~~Secret~~ since it contains information from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~S E C R E T~~

Copy to:
1 - ONI, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1 - Deputy Chief of Staff, G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - OSI, 6th District, Robins Air Force Base, Ga. (RM)

b6
b7C

Report of: SA [redacted] Office: Birmingham
Date: 1-8-66

Field Office File #: 100-5150 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics in racial matters. Communist penetration and influence at Ninth Annual Convention, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), held 8/9-13/65 in Birmingham, Alabama, described.

- P* -

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLSPTLF
ON 7-17-01
930775

~~S E C R E T~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded From Automatic Downgrading and Declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BH 100-5150

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Ninth Annual Convention of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Birmingham, Alabama, August 9-13, 1965

1) Preliminaries to Convention

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President for the Gandhi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York City. WACHTEL resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kingsport, Long Island, New York.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-2 furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, is on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Build.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-3 furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed the name HARRY WACHTEL

was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, T-3 furnished information on May 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On August 4, 1965, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-4 advised BAYARD RUSTIN had disclosed he was going to Birmingham, Alabama, on August 9, 1965, to attend the SCLC Convention. RUSTIN also disclosed that he would be with Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING most of August 9, 1965.

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-5 advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly -- openly."

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-4 advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-4 advised on August 8, 1965, that MARTIN LUTHER KING and some of his advisors, including BAYARD RUSTIN and HARRY WACHTEL, had conferred on that date. This conference, according to the informant, was devoted exclusively to the SCLC Conference in Birmingham, Alabama, August 9 through August 13, 1965.

KING, in opening the conference, said the real purpose in conferring with his advisors, was to decide which resolutions would be presented at the convention and which would be most newsworthy. This prompted all to agree that the one dealing with the Viet Nam conflict would be most newsworthy, especially since KING is being questioned continuously on this issue. In light of that conclusion, a lengthy discussion ensued over what strategy should be utilized in order to get the resolution before the convention at the appropriate time. Several suggestions were made, but it was agreed that RUSTIN should be the individual to handle the questions dealing with

Viet Nam. In order to do this, RUSTIN will work on a statement dealing with the question, write a memorandum on the question, and prepare an open letter to the President, to the Premier of the Soviet Union, and to the heads of all countries involved in the Viet Nam conflict. The letter will be written in the name of KING and will state that he writes as a Nobel Peace Prize recipient and as an advocate of non-violence, and as such, urges negotiations to end the conflict.

RUSTIN, in declaring his position, said the civil rights movement was not ready to speak to the world on Viet Nam, but that KING could speak as an individual, thereby getting the impact of the civil rights movement behind him. In that way, RUSTIN said, the other civil rights leaders could not criticize KING for speaking out on the matter.

The letters to the various world leaders should go out on Thursday, RUSTIN said, but in the case of President JOHNSON, he should receive a telegram first, followed by the letter.

Following a decision on Viet Nam, KING and his advisors then discussed strategic questions dealing with the resolution on civil rights. In that regard, it was agreed that the resolution should be presented on Wednesday night (August 11, 1965).

With regard to the resolution on civil rights, KING said he had talked with STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES and had asked them to prepare the resolution but to date, he had not received anything other than a general statement dealing with civil rights

Member of CP

CLARENCE JONES is the General Counsel of the Gandhi Society For Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-9 advised on February 26, 1957, that he identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of, and in a position of leadership, in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

The Labor Youth League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-10 advised in April, 1964, STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical, and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

2) Participants on Program of Convention

"The Birmingham Post-Herald", a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Birmingham, Alabama, in the edition of August 11, 1965, page 2, carried an article reporting events at the SCLC Convention, of August 10, 1965.

According to this article, Dr. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, Professor of History and political science at Coppin State College in Baltimore, Maryland, and Historian of the SCLC, introduced the main speaker at the general session of the convention held at 8:00 p.m., August 10, 1965.

This main speaker was identified in the article as Nigeria's permanent Ambassador to the United Nations, Chief S. O. ADEBO. According to the article, Chief ADEBO stressed that "the Black Revolution", as he termed it, is worldwide.

On September 17, 1943, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-6 advised that he had learned that Dr. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 W. 135th Street, New York City, New York, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party (CP). Birmingham Confidential Informant T-7, on July 5, 1950, advised that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was known to him as a CP member.

On January 20, 1964, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-14 advised that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK attended an affair sponsored by the Maryland Committee for Democratic Rights (MCDR),

held at Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1964, at which the main speaker was BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, identified by T-14 as National Secretary of the CP, USA.

On January 21, 1964, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-14 advised that [redacted]

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Birmingham Confidential Informant T-8, on July 28, 1965, furnished a copy of the Ninth Annual Convention Program of the SCLC dated as of July 21, 1965.

This program indicated that on August 11, 1965, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL would be the chairman of a panel which was to meet at 2:00 p.m.

According to the program, Rev. C. T. VIVIAN would make the citations at the city-wide mass meeting to be held at 8:00 p.m., on August 11, 1965.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-12 advised on February 26, 1953, RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-13 advised in November, 1947, Rev. C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the CP in Peoria, Illinois. On June 24, 1948, T-13 advised C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in CP affairs nor had he been in the Peoria area for some time.

According to the above mentioned program of the SCLC Convention, on August 12, 1965, BAYARD RUSTIN was to be a

participant in a panel to be held at 10:00 a.m., on the subject, "Visions of Things to Come".

3) Miscellaneous Activities at SCLC Convention

Birmingham Confidential Informant T-8 advised on August 13, 1965, that he had been informed that a man by the name of STANLEY LEVISON, among others, served on a committee during the SCLC Convention to check the financial records of the SCLC for the past fiscal year.

T-8 also advised that he had observed STANLEY LEVISON at two of the workshops conducted during the SCLC Convention during the period August 9 through August 13, 1965.

On August 12, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed HARRY WACHTEL in the lobby of the Thomas Jefferson Hotel. A party which included Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING and Mrs. KING entered the lobby. WACHTEL was observed to greet the KINGS and then engage in conversation with the Rev. KING.

On August 24, 1965, Birmingham Confidential Informant T-11 advised he had been informed MARION METELITS, a member of the District Board, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, attended the convention of the SCLC held in Birmingham, Alabama, during August, 1965. T-11 advised the expenses for METELITS' trip were paid by the National Office of the CP, USA. However, METELITS had returned to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one day before the convention ended because she had not been given sufficient funds.

METELITS attended this convention as a delegate, but when she experienced difficulties gaining admission to some of the conferences, she then indicated she was a reporter from the "Independent Citizen", the official publication of the Independent Citizens Committee in Philadelphia. This resulted in her meeting members of the press and enabled her to obtain copies of the speeches before they were delivered. She was also able to meet many of the people who were leaders in the convention.

METELITS claimed she had a discussion with Mrs. MARTIN LUTHER KING and during the discussion asked Mrs. KING some questions pertaining to the women question. Mrs. KING

appeared to be very interested and indicated she would call METELITS and answer these questions after she had given them further thought.

According to METELITS, the key to civil rights is the Voting Rights bill which should stimulate much political action in the South, as well as in the North. While demonstrations will continue, they will not be on the same scale, but political action will become the weapon. METELITS claimed she was able to influence this thinking among some of the committees which she met.

METELITS indicated she plans to travel to New York City to meet with some of the leaders in the National Office of the CP, USA, at which time she will discuss certain parts of this convention with them. METELITS, however, did not indicate what these were, saying they should be kept secret.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Birmingham, Alabama
January 7, 1966

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA [redacted] dated 1-7-66 at Birmingham, Alabama.

b6
b7C

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN, CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1-4-66 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

b6
b7C

1/7/66

AIRTEL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-3170)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

SUBJECT: COMINFIL
NAAC?
IS - C

~~Classified by: SSBTJ/RTC~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 4-11-88~~

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 1/7/66 that [redacted]

[redacted] (U)

The Detroit Office is requested to expeditously furnish the Chicago Office with [redacted] (U)

The Bureau, Detroit, and New York Offices will be kept advised of all further developments in this matter and the results of the meeting will be submitted in form suitable for dissemination. (U)

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
2 - Detroit (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - [redacted]) (U)

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b7E

GPF:HLC
(9)

NOT RECORDED
16 JAN 11 1966

57 JAN 18 1966

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D
b7E

No request for [redacted] being made as

[redacted] (U)

UACB, [redacted] (U)

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-27-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-10-57)

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 12/16/65

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SCA JRM/eb/dd
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-16-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
Atlanta file 100-5586
Bufile 100-106670

CIRM
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

11-30-88
Classified by 3042 PWT/MEB
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/King 81-0802 Drafted
Levison 83-4719

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE 4-6-81 SNS

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 8 copies and for New York 4 copies LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U) b7D

NY 694-S* is source used to characterize LEVISON. (U)

Anonymous Source of WFO set out in report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLG; IS-C" and NY 1190-S* are sources used to characterize WACHTEL. (U) OTHER Per Court Order

Regarding the manner in which information from [redacted] is set forth in the enclosed LHM, it is noted that

[redacted] (U)

4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3- 100-106670)
(1- 100-442529)
4 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1- 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
(1- 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
5 - Atlanta
(1- 100-5586)
(1- 100-6670)
(1- [redacted])
(1- 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
(1- [redacted])

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CARBON COPY

b3
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AGS:cb
(13)

Approved: Sent ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ M Per ~~SECRET~~
Special Agent in Charge

51DEC231965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-111180-1

DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DATE: 3/14/91 & 10/4/91 SBO3 EOD/WHS/HQ
Garrow/SCLC 81-0802 Appeal 91-0802 4/11/92

OTHER Per Court Order

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

[redacted] informant stated he did not know what prompted [redacted] make the comments referred to in the LHM. He said she did not make these comments with any apparent malice. (X) U

Dissemination of information furnished by [redacted] should be classified ~~Confidential~~ because this source occupies a sensitive position with SCLC and dissemination of information furnished by this source to unauthorized individuals could reasonably result in jeopardizing his security. (X) U

b7D

(U) The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* (S) and NY 1190-S*. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informants in furnishing information of this nature. (X) U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 04-11-2018 BY: [redacted]

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1965

~~SECRET~~

OTHER Per Court Order

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 3-14-90~~ 6972 EEP/SL
CN 80,513 Appeal 81-0802 4-11-90
11/20/91 & 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DMS/DCW
83-1719 62-92

On November 24, 1965, a confidential source advised that [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
1-8-81

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/eb/kdd
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 12-16-85

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP I~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

11-30-88
Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/SK
Declassify on: OADR
81-0802 Garrow/King
83-1719 LEVISON

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF Class
DATE 4-6-81 SNS

ENCLOSURE

100-442597-

~~SECRET~~

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (X-U)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (X-U)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (X-U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
December 16, 1965

~~SECRET~~

Title	MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
Character	SECURITY MATTER - C
Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO : Director, FBI DATE: 12/1/65

FROM: SAC, Savannah

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

BUFILE NO: 100-442529
SAVANNAH FILE NO: 100-5131
COLUMBIA FILE NO: 100-22

Due to the opening of the Columbia Office, the following action is being taken in captioned matter:

A. LOCATION OF FILE

1. ( ) Entire file transferred to Columbia herewith.

2. ( ) File transferred to Columbia except one copy following serials retained at Savannah:

3. (x) File retained at Savannah but one copy of following serials transferred to Columbia:

see attached

B. OFFICE OF ORIGIN

( ) Savannah
( ) Columbia
(x) Bureau

C. STATUS

(x) PENDING
( ) RUC to Columbia
( ) Closed to Columbia

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
14 DEC 1 1965

1 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia (RM)
1 - Savannah
WPF:jfs
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20 DEC 2 1965

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1. Bulet to AL, 8/28/64
2. SVmemo #1964-338, 9/16/64
3. Bu r/s to SV, 10/9/64
4. ATlhm, 11/16/64
5. ATairtel to Bureau, 11/16/64
6. ATlhm, 12/8/64
7. ATairtel to Bureau, 12/8/64
8. Bu r/s to SV, 1/5/65
9. Buairtel to AL, 3/16/65
10. Bulet to AL, 5/13/65

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-10-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

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(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-8-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 12-27-65 pulled from this file under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

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Martin Luther King, Jr.
332 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

March, 1965

Dear Friend:

A "NIGHTMARE OF STATE POLICE STUPIDITY AND BRUTALITY"... When even a segregationist newspaper, the Montgomery, Alabama Journal, describes the clubbing and shooting of Negroes in Marion, Alabama in these horrified terms, the consciences of all Americans should be equally aroused.

In Selma, Alabama less than 350 Negroes are registered to vote out of 15,000 who are eligible - despite the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Yet, 3500 were swiftly arrested when they attempted to exercise their constitutional rights.

Apart from voting rights, merely to be a person in Alabama is not easy. When reporters asked Sheriff Clark if a woman defendant was married, he replied, "She's a nigger woman and she hasn't got a Miss or a Mrs. in front of her name." When one of our SCLC staff, a minister under arrest, was taken to the hospital with a raging fever he was shackled to the bed with medieval leg irons.

These are some of the unbearable conditions which compel us to continue our demonstrations in Selma and elsewhere. Human rights are not going to be won in the deep South unless we tirelessly fight for them, no matter what the cost to us in money, in toil and in blood.

In the past four years, despite towering obstacles, the Negro vote in the South has been doubled. This achievement, simple to express in words, is an epic of heroic struggle. Tens of thousands of registration workers endured long weary days and nights to make it real. They worked with the knowledge that they might meet a grisly death around an, corner.

Now that this is done we must begin again, because in concert with other organizations, we must double the vote once more. Only then will we have the political strength and representation to curb the injustices afflicting the lives of millions of Negroes.

We need the help of all decent Americans. Our organization, SCLC, is not only working in Selma but in dozens of other closed Southern communities. In this period we have maintained a full time staff of 32 in Alabama alone. In addition to the usual expenses, we have met such costs as hospital bills and emergency aid to people fired from their jobs. At the same time, our self-help projects are operating in South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and other states. Our people are willing to work, to sacrifice, to be jailed when necessary - but their income, normally meager, is cut off in crises. Your help can make the difference. can be a message of unity which the thickest jail walls cannot muffle.

With warmest good wishes,

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW YORK	4/30/65	1/19 - 4/22/65

TITLE OF CASE

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Portions of attached report excised according to Court order and original forwarded to National Archives. REH 5/16/77.

REPORT MADE BY: JOHN C. SEATON — TYPED BY: mmh

CHARACTER OF CASE: IS-S

REFERENCE:

Report of SA JOHN C. SEATON, dated 2/12/65 NY.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] INFORMATIONS SEALED PER CIVIL ACTION # 76-1186 [redacted] NY 4092-S*, NY 4099-S* and NY 4212-S* all of whom hold sensitive positions with respect to the racial situation and the Communist infiltration thereof. In order not to jeopardize these sources, the secret classification is being used.

Sent to NY 5/10/65 SFP/deh

APPROVED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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- 4- New York (100-153735)

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations:

Agency Request Recd.: AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Date Fwd.: DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAB
How Fwd.: DATE FORW: 5-27-65
By: HOW FORW:

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It is also being classified ~~"Secret"~~ because it contains information from NY 694-S* who furnished highly concentrated information in order to characterize STANLEY LEVISON. This classification is being utilized in order to protect this valuable source.

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies in accordance with Bureau instructions.

For the information of the Bureau, an appendix section has been utilized in this report for the purpose of characterizing individuals and organizations mentioned in the report. It was felt that to set forth such a large number of characterizations immediately following the place where they are mentioned in the details would have detracted from the continuity of the report. However, in some instances where it was felt for purposes of clarity, ease in reading . . and in order to obtain the full impact of the information; characterizations of individuals have been included immediately after the mention of the name. The appendix contains all of the individuals who can be characterized.

In addition to SA SEATON, this report was prepared by the following Special Agents:

100-442529-97 Enc.

NY 100-153735

JOHN W. ROBINSON	Progressive Labor Movement
[redacted]	Socialist Workers Party
	Congress of Racial Equality
RAYMOND F. MOHR	Negro American Labor Council
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

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TED PEARSON, Illinois CP Youth leader, KATHY PEARSON, and WILLIAM APPLEHANS, who are also members of the CP of Illinois, engaged in conversation. PEARSON stated that he has learned from "a reliable authority" who was not further identified that the Progressive Labor Party in NY is planning an armed revolt in Harlem; however, PEARSON did not furnish any further details with respect to dates or the identity of possible instigators of such action.

PEARSON stated that the FBI with its informants in PLM certainly knows of this plan. PEARSON indicated that it is his belief that these informants have helped to plan this revolt and that J. EDGAR HOOVER will use them to precipitate the revolt at a moment most advantageous to his purpose.

The foregoing information was furnished by [redacted] on 1/25/65, and it is not being included in the report in view of the fact the information tends to identify the source.

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The following information is not being included in that section of the report concerning the Negro American Labor Council (NALC), as it is felt that the nature of the information might tend to disclose the identity of [redacted] b7D

JAMES TORMEY, Labor Organizer, NY CP District and LEO RABOUINE met and discussed the argreement between the various companie in the brewing industry, the Teamsters Union and the NALC, concerning alleged discrimination in the brewing industry. TORMEY was interested in what action the NALC was going to take regarding the 35 names on the list of men who had "shaped-up" at the hiring hall and asked if they would be placed in regular jobs. TORMEY asked RABOUINE to take this up with MORRIS DOSWELL, President of the NY Chapter of the NALC and have him secure the work records of these men; ascertain how much time they have and where they are placed. TORMEY also stated that the NALC should write the different breweries involve to ascertain if the figures concerning their time was accurate, as thi data may come in handy at a later date.

TORMEY stated that the people on the state and national boards of the CP who had been opposed to his work in the NALC now agreed that he was right.

TORMEY advised RABOUINE to get all the men from the hiring hall to join the NALC as well as members of their families and friends, as this might be a foundation for building the NALC membership.

The foregoing information was furnished by [redacted] on 2/12/65.

With respect to the Workers World Party, there was no pertinent information for this period.

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On 4/13/65, a pretext telephone call was made by SA PHILIP H. SHERIDAN to RUTH BAILEY who advised as to the location of the NYO of the SCLC. The pretext was a potential donor to the SCLC calling for information.

SAS [redacted] and PETER C. MITESSER, JR. obtained photographs of individuals entering and leaving Chateau Gardens meeting place of the NY State CP Convention, 1/25-27/57. Photographs of WILLIAM K. MALONEY was identified by SAS ARTHUR J. GREEN and JAMES E. GORDON. b6 b7C

The SAS who observed JERRY COVICI at his residence on 3/4/64 are THOMAS J. MC NIFF and CHARLES W. CAVANAUGH.

The agent who observed the picketing on 2/24/64 is WILLIAM J. BARRON.

The agents who observed the picketing on 3/2/65 are VINCENT J. ASCHERL and HAROLD P. QUINN.

The agent who observed the picketing on 3/5/65 is VINCENT J. ASCHERL.

Agents who observed MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. on 4/4/65 are [redacted]

Agents who observed the demonstration on 2/5/65 are VINCENT J. ASCHERL and ROBERT EDWARD BOWE.

Agents who observed the demonstration on 3/8/65 are [redacted] JOHN R. HAWKEN, [redacted] and [redacted]

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SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/9/65 are JOSEPH V. WATERS, THOMAS J. DEVINE [redacted] b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

SAS referred to in characterization of PAUL GOULDIN are [redacted]

SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/20/65 are SAS [redacted] and JOHN C. SEATON.

SAS who observed the demonstration on 3/14/65 are F. T. THOMPSON, JR. and JOHN F. LANGTRY.

Agents who observed SIDNEY POITIER on 9/12/55 were E. J. GALLAGHER and ROBERT H. BERTKE and on 9/14/55 ROBERT H. BERTKE and [redacted]

Agents who interviewed POITIER on 12/29/54 were [redacted] and ROBERT A. VILLEMURE.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-1 NY 2359-S*	
NY T-2 NY 2745-S*	
NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-5 NY 2360-S*	
NY T-6 [redacted]	
NY T-7 NY 4929-S*	
NY T-8 NY 4891-S*	
NY T-9 NY 2362-S*	
NY T-10 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]

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Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
" " ALVA BUXENBAUM
" " TOM DENNIS
" " EDWARD TEIXIERA
" " ROSCOE PROCTOR
" " EARL DURHAM
" " CHARLENE MITCHELL

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NY T-12 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

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NY T-13 [redacted]	[redacted]

Characterization of RASHEED STOREY
" " JERRY COVICI
" " LOU DINNERSTEIN
" " MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN
" " IRVING HERMAN
" " ARTHUR KNIGHT
" " LENNY LEVENSON
" " BERNICE LINTON
" " ED LINTON
" " LOUISE PATTERSON
" " DAVE PAUKER
" " AL PAULA
" " ED PINCKNEY
" " JACK PROVENZANO
" " LEO RABOUINE
" " MANIA RADZIE
" " CHARLES RIVERS
" " SID SCHWARTZ
" " JAMES TORMEY
" " AGNES WILLIS
" " AARON WOOL

Characterization of BUNNIE DEVINE
" " THELMA HAMILTON
" " IDA POSNER
[redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-13 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM L. PATTERSON Instant Report [redacted]
"	" MURIEL SILVERBERG
"	" THEODORE R. BASSETT
"	" MICHAEL DAVIDOW
"	" ROBERT THOMPSON
"	" BETTY GANNETT TORMEY
"	" GEORGE MORRIS
"	" JESSE GRAY
"	" BEA LAZAR
"	" ERDINE ANTONSEN 100-153735-1112
NY T-14 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of MILDRED CORBEN
"	" JOE NAHEM
NY T-15 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JOHN and SHERRING MILLS
NY T-16 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of HAROLD TRENT [redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-17 NY 4092-S*	
NY T-18 [redacted]	b3 b7D b7E b6 b7C
Characterization of CLARENCE JONES	
NY T-19 NY 694-S*	
Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON	
" " HARRY BELAFONTE	
" " RUBY DEE	
" " OSSIE DAVIS	
" " MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN	
" " ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN	
" " GUS HALL	
" " JAMES JACKSON	
" " IRVING POTASH	
" " HUNTER PITTS ODELL	
" " MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.	
NY T-20 NY 4212-S*	
NY T-21 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN O. KILLENS
NY T-22 [redacted]	
Characterization of MILITANT LABOR FORUM	
" " PHIL OKE	
100-97078-5617 [redacted]	
NY T-23 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN KILLENS

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NY T-24 [redacted]	Characterization of JOHN KILLENS 100-153557-57
NY T-25 [redacted]	Characterization of LEE HAMPTON BALL " " WILLIAM PRICE 100-153735-1245
NY T-26 [redacted] (By Request)	Characterization of REV. LEE HAMPTON BALL
NY T-27 [redacted]	Characterization of SEYMOUR JOSEPH " " JAMES TORMEY " " MIKE STEIN
NY T-28 [redacted]	
NY T-29 NY 2008-S	Characterization of MARION BARRY
NY T-30 CG 5824-S*	Characterization of ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG " " HYMAN LUMER " " HENRY WINSTON " " CARL WINTER " " WILLIAM WEINSTONE " " DOROTHY HEALEY " " GIL GREEN " " MILDRED MC ADORY

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NY T-31 [redacted]	b7D
Characterization	of ANGELO CUPRIEL
"	" SANDY SABLER
"	" GERASIMO VAGELATOS
NY T-32	
NY 3246-S*	
Characterization	of BARRY MARKMAN
"	" JOSE RISTORUCCI
"	" LARRY JARVIS
NY T-33 [redacted]	Characterization of BILLY LEVY
NY T-34 [redacted]	
Characterization	of GEORGETTE KAGAN
"	" SANDRA SABLER 100-153735-1073
NY T-35 [redacted]	
Characterization	of IRA GRUPPER
"	" LOUIS GRUPPER
"	" JUDITH FINN
"	" RICKY EISENBERG
"	" TYRONE STOREY
"	" BARBARA HOLDEN
"	" MATT WEINSTEIN
"	" SANDRA SABLER
"	" THELMA HAMILTON
"	" JIMMY RIVERS

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NY T-36 NY 2794-S	Characterization of AL SIMON
NY T-37 [redacted]	Characterization of MIRIAM BORDO! b7D
NY T-38 [redacted]	Characterization of STANLEY GOOD!
NY T-39 NY 2017-S*	Characterization of STEVE PERLMUT!
NY T-40 [redacted]	Characterization of JERRY COVICI
NY T-41 [redacted]	Characterization of VICKI MORRIS
NY T-42 [redacted]	Characterization of JACKIE FRIEDE!
NY T-43 [redacted]	Characterization of OAKLEY JOHNSO!
NY T-44 [redacted]	100-183735-1112 Characterization of ELEANOR BROWN " " JUDY FINN " " JACKIE FRIEDER " " RAY GARDNER " " JIMMY RIVERS " " RONNIE RIVERS " " TYRONE STOREY

NY 100-15375

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-45 [redacted]	100-153735-1112
NY T-46 [redacted]	100-153736-1112
NY T-47 [redacted]	100-153735-1112 -1190
NY T-48 [redacted]	[redacted]
Characterization of LIL MARTINEZ	
" " IDA TOWNSEND	100-153735-1112
NY T-49 [redacted]	[redacted]
Characterization of JESSE GRAY	
" " LEON LOVE	
NY T-50 [redacted]	157-1344-41 100-153735-1190 100-147372-1B30(4)
NY T-51 [redacted]	100-153735-1029
NY T-52 [redacted]	[redacted]
Characterization of ALICE and RALPH TURNER	
" " JACK KLING	
NY T-53 [redacted]	100-153735-874

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NY T-54 [redacted]	100-153735-874	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E
NY T-55 NY 1831-S*		
NY T-56 NY 1300-S*		
NY T-57 NY 1190-S*	Characterization of HARRY and LEONORA WACHTEL	
NY T-58 NY 3222-S*		
NY T-59 [redacted] (By Request)	Used to characterize CALVIN C. COBB	
NY T-60 [redacted]	Characterization of RUDY JONES	
NY T-61 NY 719-S*		
NY T-62 [redacted]	Characterization of FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN	
NY T-63 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JACK PROVENZANO	
NY T-64 NY 4099-S*		

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NY T-65 CSLA 3200-S*	Characterization of HERSCHEL BERNARD
NY T-66 [redacted]	Characterization of BILLY DANIELS
NY T-67 [redacted]	Characterization of ELI WALLACH
NY T-68 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-69 [redacted]	
NY T-70 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-71 [redacted]	Characterization of MALCOLM X 100-153735-1026 Characterization of JAMES SHABAZZ
NY T-72 [redacted]	100-153735-1026
NY T-73 [redacted]	
NY T-74 [redacted] (By Request)	Characterization of MORTON STAVIS
NY T-75 [redacted]	[redacted]

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-76 NY 1286-S*	Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN
NY T-77 Former NY 1537-S*	Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN
NY T-78 NY 3225-S*	Characterization of ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN
NY T-79 [redacted]	100-153735-970 Characterization of BERNICE and JOHN BLACK
NY T-80 [redacted]	Characterization of ALICE and RALPH TURNER
NY T-81 [redacted]	[redacted] Characterization of JOHN CUTCH " " LEO RABOUINE " " MILDRED CORBEN " " ARTHUR KNIGHT " " MARION KNIGHT " " FLORENCE BRIDGES " " LOU DINNERSTEIN " " IRVING HERMAN " " DAVE PAUKER " " ED PINCKNEY
NY T-82 [redacted]	Characterization of MURIEL SILVERBERG " " JOHN SILVERBERG " " ELAINE KEITH " " OLIVER MARTIN

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-83 [redacted]	Characterization of BESSIE STEINBERG " " ELAINE KEITH
NY T-84 [redacted] (By Request)	100-7629-6308
NY T-85 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM K. MALON
NY T-86 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM K.MALONE
NY T-87 [redacted]	100-109091-1 p2
NY T-88 NY 4251-S*	Characterization of JERRY COVICI
NY T-89 NY 2760-S*	Characterization of HELEN WINTER " " CARL WINTER " " JACK STACHEL " " ALBERT J. LIMA " " GEORGE MEYERS
NY T-90 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM TAYLOR
NY T-91 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIAM TAYLOR

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NY T-92 NY 2010-S*	Characterization of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
NY T-93 [redacted]	Characterization of TOM DENNIS
NY T-94 [redacted]	Characterization of JACOB GREEN " " GENE WILLIAMS
NY T-95 [redacted]	Characterization of WILLIE MAY MALL
NY T-96 [redacted]	Characterization of JIM MALLOY
NY T-97 [redacted]	Characterization of SIDNEY TAYLOR " " SIDNEY RESNICK
NY T-98 [redacted]	100-153735-942 p. 48 -942 p. 50, 51, 52 Instant Report
NY T-99 [redacted]	Characterization of IDA TIMPONE
NY T-100 [redacted]	Instant Report
NY T-101 [redacted]	Instant Report [redacted]

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NY 100-153735

Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-102 [redacted]	Characterization of ZEKOR ANTONSEN " " ROBERT SCHNEIDER " " GILBERT WASSERM/ " " GAIL SCHNEIDER
NY T-103 [redacted]	[redacted]
NY T-104 [redacted]	Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY
NY T-105 [redacted]	Characterization of HARRY WACHTEL
NY T-106 [redacted]	Characterization of PHYLLIS KALB
NY T-107 [redacted]	Characterization of PAUL and ESLAND/ ROBESON
NY T-108 [redacted]	
NY T-109 [redacted]	
NY T-110 [redacted]	

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Identity of Source	File Number Where Located
NY T-111 NY 2440-S*	Characterization of FARRELL DOBBS " " HARRY RING
NY T-112 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-97078-5623 [redacted]
NY T-113 [redacted]	170-139A-3
NY T-114 [redacted]	100-153557-1B3(6)
NY T-115 [redacted]	Characterization of HDC
NY T-116 [redacted]	100-153735-1162

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LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will follow and report pertinent activity in the field of Communist Influence in Racial Matters for the quarterly period ending 8/1/65.

SECRET (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - G-2, First Army (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District (RM)
1 - DIO, 3rd Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN C. SEATON Office: New York, New York
Date: April 30, 1965

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In 1/65, at a meeting of leading functionaries of CP, USA, HENRY WINSTON said the Party must root itself among working class Negroes and working class youth; people in Harlem are turning to Muslims because "we" are not giving leadership. In 2/65, information was received indicating CP plans to spend $10,000 in the South in 1965 in the struggle for democratic expansion. An enlarged meeting of CP, USA National Board was held in 2/65 and DANNY RUBIN stated a National Convention should be held in 12/65; in preparation for the convention committees should be formed to deal with, among other things, a plan of work in the civil rights field. CARL WINTER suggested the Party be rebuilt in such a way as to take part in the American mainstream in such fields as civil rights and youth. In 2/65, GUS HALL stated the Party condemned racism as evil but has not related this to capitalism. In 2/65, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT commented the Party must update its position on civil rights; he said Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism and the Party must show them equality is not achievable under capitalism. CP, USA National Negro Commission meeting was held in 3/65; (WINSTON stated after the McCarran Act had

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100-442529-2

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Synopsis (continued):

been defeated the Party would hold its National Convention and project a program of action and find its way into the mainstream of the Negro People's Movement.) LIGHTFOOT said the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community; he proposed the CP try to initiate conferences in Negro community dealing with the problems there; he said CP's role in the South must be strengthened. GUS HALL stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge into one unified struggle the struggle of the working class for better living conditions and the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. LIGHTFOOT stated an expanded war in Vietnam would hurt the Negro people and the fight for freedom; he urged efforts be made to end the US war against the Vietnamese people. MIKE DAVIDOW stated the Party was against GALAMISON's school boycott because there was no unity between GALAMISON's group and other civil rights groups, but even though the Party disagreed with the idea, it would support GALAMISON's group. As of 2/65, SWP was very much in support of MALCOLM X and his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity.

NY 100-153735

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DETAILS:

Characterizations of individuals and organizations are set forth in the Appendix of this report.

Descriptive information tending to characterize an individual or organization has been included in the narrative where deemed advisable for clarity and ease in reading.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy Made at National Level of the Party

On January 13, 1965, JACK STACHEL discussed the make-up of "The Worker" issue of February 7, 1965, which he said is to be devoted to Negro History Week.

STACHEL remarked that AL SIMON will write an article on cultural development among Negroes and that GENE WILLIAMS would write on the role of youth and Mississippi.

TED BASSETT remarked that a "State of the Race Conference" would be held on January 30 and 31, 1965, at a place which has not yet been announced. BASSETT said that the conference would assemble top civil rights leaders.

NY T-1
January, 1965

A meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, USA was held on January 24, 1965, at CP Headquarters, New York City. MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN, at this meeting, commented that there is also the problem of building the Party in Negro communities, especially "when our Party base in so many crucial Negro communities is so small to begin with." He noted that in some Negro communities, they have not yet found the forces with which to begin to build. He mentioned that the central problem which pertains to every area of work is the question of cadre training as well as the general problem of cadre. He said that there are some plans offered to make a "dent" and help solve the relation to Negro Youth. He said as regards growth in the Negro community, they need to do a lot more in terms of analysis of the movement and the issues.

HENRY WINSTON said that the Party must root itself among the working class Negroes and working class youth. He also stated that on the question of the Negro Movement people are turning to the Muslims in Harlem because "we" are not giving leadership. He said that there has been a tremendous rise in the Negro liberation movement but a stagnation or nonexistence of Party influence exists in such areas as Cleveland in the Negro community.

NY T-1
January, 1965

On January 29, 1965, GIL GREEN and HENRY WINSTON had an informal discussion at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. WINSTON informed GREEN that he had recently talked with PAUL and ESLANDA ROBESON and raised the question of doing something about Africa. WINSTON said he raised, with them, the proposition that "we" start where the Council on African Affairs left off. He said it would be something on Africa that would reflect the status of the Negro people today in the racial movement; WINSTON stated that the Council on African Affairs was primarily to combat South Africa and now "we" should broaden out. He stated the purposes would be: (1) to bring to America information on Africa and the African countries; and (2) to send to Africa the results of the Negro here in America. WINSTON indicated that the ROBESONS thought it an excellent idea. He said that ESLANDA, who has all kinds of connections in the United Nations (UN), is extremely interested to work on such a thing. She conceived the idea of a news bulletin and has a woman, RUTH GATES COLEMAN, who is willing to manage such a bulletin.

Continuing, WINSTON stated that he asked them to prepare a memo on it and they were happy to do it. He said that she has requested him to help prepare this.

WINSTON asked GREEN to accompany him to help them from going too far afield. WINSTON further commented that he would like to suggest some people be brought in because PAUL is not too strong organizationally but PAUL's name could bring in a lot of money. He said that if they could bring in THELMA DALE, "we" could take our time, work systematically and have something substantial. GREEN agreed to accompany WINSTON to ROBESON's home.

WINSTON also remarked that PAUL suggested a possible name, Afro-American Friendship Society. WINSTON added "we will let them decide the name; we will give them the contents." According to WINSTON, PAUL is prepared to give his full service and "I" have spoken to him about raising money, a budget, an office and the like.

GREEN commented that it was important to start to bring him out to the public and thought California would be a good starting place. WINSTON replied that "Freedomways" has already started to bring him out, in April for his birthday. WINSTON felt that his appearances must be planned because he gets confused, adding, "I got him to agree that we would plan his appearances."

NY T-2
January, 1965

The following information was made available:

"February 1, 1965

"To All Districts
From National Organization Dept.

"Southern Solidarity

"We all understand how important the struggle in the South today are for the future of our whole country. Our work in the South makes important contributions in the struggle for democratic expansion

"in every part of the land. It costs money to achieve results in this work. In the year, 1965, we plan to spend $10,000 for wages, travel and literature for the South. This represents a modest increase over 1964.

"Even this minimal spending will not take place unless there is a fight to get 100 per cent payment of the Southern Solidarity Assessment. In the last number of years many Districts have failed to collect it or turn it in, or have treated it as a voluntary matter.

"Southern Solidarity Assessment is an involuntary assessment of one month's dues to be paid in December, at the end of the dues payment year. Most Districts have not yet completed turning in this assessment for 1964.

"We propose that a real effort be made in February, Negro History Month, to turn in this assessment. The assessment alone, even with the fullest turn-in will not enable us to fulfill the $10,000 budget for work in the South. We, therefore, have decided that when collecting the assessment, all comrades should be asked to make a voluntary contribution to the Southern Solidarity Fund, over-and-above the assessment. All such money should be turned in as rapidly as possible, but in no case later than April 1st.

"Literature for Negro History Month

"We are informed that New Currents has on hand a limited quantity of Negro Freedom by GUS HALL. This pamphlet deals with the self-interest of white working people in Negro Freedom. It is a 16-page self-cover pamphlet retailing for 10¢ a copy. New Currents is charging 5¢ a copy plus shipping costs. Make check payable to: New Currents Publishers, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

"There is also available a quantity of the mass distribution 4-page folder, Program to End GHETTOS & Fight Poverty. Its cost is 2¢ a copy plus shipping costs.

"The American People's Program to End Poverty and Unemployment in the U.S. is also still available at 3¢ a copy for this 8-page folder. Both Programs are issued by the CP USA. Checks for the two programs should be made out to Daniel Rubin and should be mailed to: CP USA, 3rd floor, 23 W. 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010. In all cases the literature must be paid for in advance or collect on delivery."

NY T-3
February, 1965
NY T-4
February, 1965

On February 4, 1965, HENRY WINSTON and GIL GREEN had an informal discussion at CP Headquarters, New York City. GREEN stated that he did not believe that "People's World" should be known as a national paper. He said it was a West Coast paper that should branch out but JIM JACKSON was against it. HENRY WINSTON, in defense of JACKSON, said that he was not against it providing "we" allow "The Worker" to branch out.

GREEN stated that "The Worker" would obviously branch out on the West Coast, but the first area for the paper was to try to get into the college field and secondly into the existing civil rights groups.

NY T-5
February, 1965

"People's World" is a west coast Communist publication.

An enlarged meeting of the CP, USA National Board was held on February 13, 14 and 15, 1965, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. DANNY RUBIN, during this meeting, said that a National Convention of the CP should be held in December, 1965. It should not now be announced publicly, but committees should be formed to lay the groundwork. These committees should deal with, among other things, a plan of work in the civil rights field. RUBIN stated that the Civil Rights Commission should build a Negro cadre and work with Negro youth.

On the second day of this meeting, MICKEY LIMA spoke of the success in youth work in the CP in San Francisco. He said there has been a great increase of youthful readers of the "People's World". He said that the Sino-Soviet split, the Party's current legal situation and the Negro struggle must be overcome before the CP can go forward and function more efficiently.

BOB THOMPSON stated that the Party should study actual situations such as the Negro situation in Harlem.

CARL WINTER stated that the CP must be rebuilt in such a way as to take part in the American mainstream in such fields as civil rights and youth.

One of the proposals which was carried at this meeting was to instruct the Civil Rights Commission to establish points of concentration.

NY T-6
February, 1965

A meeting of the National Board of the CP, USA was held February 13 - 15, 1965, at the Manhattan Hotel, 45th Street at Eighth Avenue, New York City. During the course of this meeting, GUS HALL commented that the Party does not write enough

about class struggle questions and socialism. The Party takes for granted that everybody knows its strategic policy. Strategy and tactics are especially important to the Party and mistakes have been made in this field in the past. For example, in the civil rights struggle, the Party condemned racism as evil, but did not relate it to capitalism. The Party did not sufficiently explain the daily economics of exploitation with regard to taxes, profits and prices.

HALL stated that the concept of unity of strategy and tactics must be explained to the young comrades. The ruling class fear the Communist Party more than any other group because of its strategy and tactics. The Party must project and react to the new power structure in the South, what that means to unions, what it means to the ultra-right and to the role of the working class.

HALL stated the Party must be the leader of mass movements and the opportunity exists to develop grass roots movements. The Party must start with the idea that capitalism is evil and struggle and mass activity are necessary.

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN delivered the main report at the conclusion of HALL's remarks. RUBIN reported that the Party must be re-geared with growth as the result. He stated that the Party needs to be rebuilt in membership, financial support and in its literature field. According to RUBIN, important relationships have been made by the Party in the field of civil rights and with labor.

RUBIN continued by stating that the Civil Rights Commission should draw up a program by April 1, 1965, as to left forums and initiatives in the language of the civil rights movement.

RUBIN stated that the Party must break through in Negro communities. Priority must be given to building Negro cadre and working with Negro youth. This summer, the Party must make a gigantic effort in education.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requested permission to speak, and he commented that the Party must update its position on civil rights. He said that the Negro people are trying to achieve freedom within the framework of capitalism. The Party must show them that equality is not achievable under capitalism. LIGHTFOOT also agreed that the Party's long-range goals must be given more prominence.

HELEN WINTER recommended building a Labor-Negro coalition around electoral issues.

ALBERT "MICKEY" LIMA outlined three areas for consideration in terms of how to overcome the lag in Party functioning.

1. The legal status and how to plan a long-range breakthrough.

2. The split in the world Communist movement.

3. The new stage of history, particularly with regard to the Negro struggle, and how to take advantage of this new stage in history.

JAMES TORMEY spoke briefly concerning the Negro American Labor Council, particularly with regard to its efforts in the housing field and in job discrimination. He said they do exert influence in these areas.

ROBERT THOMPSON stated that he felt that the main problem facing the Party today was cadre training. He said a way must be found to get going on a concentration program. The Party must set goals for itself and then find the ways and means to achieve these goals.

THOMPSON recommended that a study be made of the actual situations existing and take from this study what is positive. He said a study should be made of the situation as it exists in Harlem and the different groups that are there and to take from it what is positive and achievable in the civil rights movement. He said the same would be true in all fields of Party work.

CARL WINTER stated that the Party needs to be built in order to take a more active part in the American way of life. He said "we" have to concern ourselves with how to change the Party. He said that the Party needs to concern itself with growth among youth, Negroes, and the working class. There is a need to get different kinds of members into the Party and to use what "we" have to get these members. WINTER suggested that the Party pick one area for its work either in youth, trade union or civil rights activities.

At the conclusion of this session on February 14, 1965, among the proposals and motions was that the Civil Rights Commission plan a program with specific points of concentration for the Party. This motion was approved.

NY T-7
February, 1965

WILL WEINSTONE, at CP Headquarters on February 16, 1965, stated that copies of "The Worker" editorial on the Congo should be placed in every Negro barbershop in Harlem. He also said that no mention of "The Worker" should appear in pamphlets going to Negro universities. As an example, he said HY LUMER should be referred to as the Editor of "Political Affairs".

NY T-8
February 16, 1965

A meeting of leading functionaries of the CP, USA was held on February 16, 1965, at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. During this meeting, a discussion took place in connection with "The Worker" and "People's World". GIL GREEN, in commenting about "People's World", stated that the paper should reach into the civil rights field as well as in the South. He said that people would take "People's World" rather than "The Worker" because "The Worker" has been more and more identified with the CP, USA. He argued, "We can still get our viewpoint across in the 'People's World' paper and gain better access in the trade union movement."

JAMES JACKSON commented that he was not opposed to "People's World" entering areas not reached by "The Worker". He said, however, that it must be carefully considered as to who would promote it, what promotion was needed and whether something beneficial would result from such a venture. JACKSON said that "The Worker" has played an important role in the Negro people's movement and in the civil rights field.

NY T-9
February 16, 1965

On February 27, 1965, SIDNEY RESNICK stated that HENRY WINSTON, whom he described as a "Communist spokesman and a former Smith Act prisoner" would appear at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, March 6, 1965, at 8:00 PM in order to deliver an address entitled "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement -- A Marxist Viewpoint." According to RESNICK, attendance at the affair will be by invitation only and a charge will be made of 50¢ for adults and 35¢ for students. WINSTON's appearance at New Haven is under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee.

NY T-10
February 27, 1965

On March 6, 1965, HENRY WINSTON appeared at New Haven, Connecticut, at which time he delivered an address entitled, "What's Ahead for the Negro Freedom Movement -- A Marxist Viewpoint." According to the source, the program was under the auspices of the New Haven "Worker" Committee. SIDNEY TAYLOR was Chairman of the affair and he introduced HENRY WINSTON.

WINSTON said that February, 1965, is a Negro history month, that the Negroes have made tremendous contributions in every field and have constantly fought for human and civil rights which would not only benefit them but would also benefit the entire country as a whole. He said that there are those in this country who would maintain the status quo, such individuals being the monopolists and the capitalists. WINSTON said that suggestions have been made to arm the Negroes, however, such action would only play into the hands of the Southern communities who control their local governments completely. He said that suggestions have also been made to make the Negro economically self-sufficient, however, such suggestions would be an impossibility in a country where 180 million white persons are neighbors of the Negro. He said that the better solution would have the Negro enter politics, thereby giving him a greater say-so in the formation of laws, thereby aiding integration and causing better educational facilities to be offered to him. This he described as a giant step toward socialism.

WINSTON said that trade unionism must lead the way in the South which so far has been sparsely organized. He said that he knows it will be extremely difficult to gain entry into the small towns.

WINSTON said "we" must bring pressure into any organization possible, whether it be fraternal, social or a service organization. This pressure must

be brought to bear on political leaders in order to see that "foreign countries" of Alabama and Mississippi adhere to the Constitution of the United States.

NY T-10
March 8, 1965

The following "Memorandum" was made available by the source:

"December 10, 1964

"Memorandum

"From: National Negro Commission and Org. Dept.

"To: All Districts and comrades responsible for Negro work.

"Re: Negro History Week Activity for February, 1965.

"The recent meeting of the National Negro Commission held in New York City had a three-point agenda:

"1. An analysis of the elections in the Negro community.
"2. We took note of the preparations for a summit meeting called by the Negro American Labor Council some time in January in Washington, D.C.
"3. Negro History Week Activity.

"In this memo, we shall forego a discussion on the first two points. We believe that the election results are now common knowledge and when the reports as well as the Draft Resolution on the election results is available, this will more than suffice to show the role of the Negro vote and the problems thereof.

"In regard to the second point, this matter has been discussed with all districts.

"We shall therefore discuss Negro History Week 1965.

"Our approach to organizing activity around this issue must be of a twofold character. On the one hand, we must assist all broad forces interested in Negro History Week activity to make 1965 a turning point in the character of the observation of Negro History Week. Heretofore, the observation has taken the form mainly of highlighting Negro achievements in various fields of endeavor. Naturally, individual Negro achievements, past and present, are important. But we are of the opinion that the struggle must now be mounted on a higher level. In line with the new developments within the country in which all segments of the American people have come closer to a realization of the importance of the Negro question, it is now possible to broaden the scope of Negro History Week, making it a focal point for the struggle to include the true role of the Negro people and the Negro question, past and present, in the curricula of all schools throughout the nation. This involves pressure on school boards and other governmental levels. Appropriate speakers in schools during and after this period is also a valuable form. We should also assist other forces to prevent Negro History Week from being only an observance of brotherhood. We should encourage trade unions to undertake appropriate programs.

"The other aspect of this year's observance must take the form of highlighting the contributions of the American Communist Party to the struggles of the Negro people, past and present. There is a great urgency for us to raise our Party's participation in this regard to a higher level than ever before in our history. The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie in these cold war years in the Negro field has been to bury the contributions the CP has made. Tons of literature have been poured out in which either the role of the Party was deleted or grossly distorted. A whole new generation of freedom fighters has risen up without any knowledge of our contribution. Many of these young fighters are searching for answers . . . that the present leadership of the Negro liberation movement does not fully provide. It is therefore imperative that our contributions reach these youth.

"Hence, in the framework of modesty, we must prepare meetings and materials which will serve this purpose. We propose that the central figure highlighting the contributions of American Communists should be around the person of Comrade BEN DAVIS.

"We, therefore, propose that Memorial meetings commemorating his memory and highlighting Communist contributions be organized.

"In New York the plan is to organize in Harlem one of the largest rallies in the last ten years and preparations are under way to achieve this objective. In all the Districts on the Eastern seabord, such as Connecticut, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Massachusetts -- where BEN went to school --, Maryland -- where he first worked, etc., we urge full participation in supporting the meeting being organized in Harlem. It is likewise proposed that all other Districts organize BEN DAVIS Memorials, no matter how small or large, although the emphasis must be to give such meetings attention such as we have not done in recent years. The National Office will make speakers available. Comrades WINSTON, JACKSON, PATTERSON, LIGHTFOOT, HALL and others will be available for such gatherings.

"All such memorials should be of a united front character, as broad as possible given the location situation. But in all instances the breadth of such gatherings must not negate the ability to bring forward in the clearest manner the role of BEN DAVIS, the Communist.

"A pamphlet highlighting the life's work of BEN DAVIS is in preparation. We urge the widest distribution of this pamphlet and especailly must we guarantee that the young cadre within the various civil rights organizations get a copy of this pamphlet.

"In addition to this, we are proposing that a special supplement be prepared for "The Worker" which will highlight all the various achievements of the CP throughout the years. We urge preparations for maximum circulation.

"Thirdly, it would be very good if progressive book stores were encouraged to make available package sales of various literature that Communists and other progressives have written on the Negro question.

"Lastly, the Org-Ed Commission is working on an outline for theoretical discussion on the Negro question in all levels of Party organization, to be ready for Negro History Week."

NY T-11
January 5, 1965

On March 20 and 21, 1965, meetings of the CP, USA National Negro Commission were held at the Woodstock Hotel, West 43rd Street, New York City. The following CP members were observed on March 20, 1965, in attendance:

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
CHARLENE MITCHELL
IRVING POTASH
JACK STACHEL
GUS HALL
ARNOLD JOHNSON
GEORGE MEYERS
GEORGE MORRIS
EARL DURHAM
DOROTHY HEALEY
JAMES TORMEY
MIKE DAVIDOW
EDWARD TEIXIERA
BETTY GANNETT

NY

The following CP members were observed to be in attendance on March 21, 1965:

HENRY WINSTON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
ROSCOE PROCTOR
EDWARD TEIXIERA
DOROTHY HEALEY
GUS HALL
JACOB GREEN
CHARLENE MITCHELL
TOM DENNIS
TED BASSETT
MILDRED MC ADORY
JACK STACHEL
EARL DURHAM
JAMES TORMEY

The meeting on March 20, 1965, got started with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT requesting nominations for Chairman for the session. TOM DENNIS was subsequently selected as Chairman for the session

DENNIS informed those present that the agenda for the meetings would consist of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CP National Negro Commission Chairman, which would be an analysis of the political situation in view of the Negro struggle. DENNIS said that GEORGE MORRIS would talk about labor and the Negro alliance and lastly, EARL DURHAM would talk on civil rights.

During the morning, LIGHTFOOT and GEORGE MORRIS made their respective reports; and in the afternoon, DURHAM talked about civil rights. All of the reports concerned facts which had already been made known to the world through news media and emphasized the fact that the American Negro was on the move in quest of full equality as an American citizen.

During the second day, March 21, 1965, CHARLENE MITCHELL acted as Chairman.

Just prior to the morning session, HENRY WINSTON pointed out that President LYNDON JOHNSON was sending Federal troops to Selma, Alabama, to assist the civil rights marchers who were walking to Montgomery, Alabama.

During the rest of the day, there was a full discussion on the reports made the previous day and again the facts brought out were the same as those in the various news media.

Following the discussion, HENRY WINSTON told those present that before the United States Government had brought the most recent conspiracy charges against the CP, a CP National Convention had been planned but this had to be abandoned in view of the trial.

WINSTON then stated that "we" feel that the Party has a good opportunity to defeat the Mc Carran Act and that after the CP triumphs in the trial to be held next fall, a CP National Convention will be held. WINSTON said that after the Party won out, it would be legal and would no longer be subjected to harrassment by the Federal Government. WINSTON stated that after the Mc Carran Act had been defeated, the Party could hold its National Convention, project a program of action and find its way into the mainstream of the Negro people's movement.

WINSTON stressed that at the present time, the CP would have to be extremely cautious about involvement in the Negro movement, and he was going to set up a subcommittee of JAMES JACKSON, TOM DENNIS, EARL DURHAM, and ALVA BUXENBAUM to study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution in various aspects of the Negro struggle.

The meetings were closed with LIGHTFOOT talking about his recent trip to a number of African nations.

NY T-11
March 22, 1965

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York City, March 20, and 21, 1965, with approximately 26 individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania.

The opening report was given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who is Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. LIGHTFOOT mentioned the tremendous significance of developments in Selma, Alabama, which put the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. He stated that if this movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. LIGHTFOOT related that the registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON could make possible changes in the entire world situation. The change in political structure in the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. LIGHTFOOT stated the President's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. He stated that the CP must not give up its political criticism of the JOHNSON Administration. LIGHTFOOT stated the literacy tests must be thrown out completely.

LIGHTFOOT further stated for labor, there must now begin an organizational drive in the South. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. He stated that the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. He stated that the CP could not work like it did in the old days since they must work with assisting organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement.

LIGHTFOOT stated that there is a void in the Negro community since civil rights organizations do not penetrate into the ghetto. He also spoke of Negro youth, stated that there must be a program to combat the fact that Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. He stated the CP must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre.

LIGHTFOOT proposed that the CP try to initiate conferences in the Negro Community dealing with the problems in those communities. LIGHTFOOT further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

The second report was given by GEORGE MORRIS, a member of the CP, USA Negro Commission, on the Negro-Labor alliance. MORRIS stated that many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past; however, there have been some breakthroughs. He stated that the March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. MORRIS stated the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. He stated that there are still negative aspects and certain tensions still exist, but legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. He stated if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into the economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles.

MORRIS stated that the Selma, Alabama, struggle must be supported by labor, and the CP must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace.

The third report was given by EARL DURHAM, a member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. DURHAM related there was not an overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither

organizationally nor ideologically. He stated that there are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. He related that the white religious community is more active now, particularly in the Catholic Church. DURHAM stated that none of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community and particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out.

DURHAM related that one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives. DURHAM spoke of continued red-baiting and gaps that have been created between freedom fighters in the South and the national leadership of civil rights organizations. He stated that the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. There must be an all-out fight for unity of the movement; there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people; there must be ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement, and concentration given to establishing for the North a left center in the ghetto.

DURHAM closed by lauding the CP's past role in the struggle for civil rights, and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even now President JOHNSON says, "We shall overcome."

After these reports were given, various representatives gave their opinions of the reports as well as their feelings regarding the civil rights struggle. On March 21, 1965, the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was held with further discussions by representatives from the various districts. During this session, [illegible]

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, took the floor and stated that he wanted to speak on the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. HALL quoted from articles from left-wing publications, other than Communist publications, which articles questioned the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. HALL stated these writers eliminate the Negro workers, the unemployed, the youth that never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, and others and thereby narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions.

HALL stated that the class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement is the workers. He stated there are two processes in America -- first, the struggle of the working class for better living conditions, and the second, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. HALL stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 election. HALL stated that the CP must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

HENRY WINSTON stated he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the CP and all ideological programs now have to be geared for a CP convention at the end of 1965. WINSTON stated that the Mc Carran Act might prevent the CP from having a public convention, but at any rate, there will be a convention. He stated that they must establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. He stated that certain questions must be considered in drafting such a document, and these questions are as follows:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole?

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro Struggle today?

3. The document must give the CP position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro mevement of the ability to win with white allies.

4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. This is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. The CP must have a forthright position against violence and terror.

5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. He explained the ultra-left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority of the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country and with the help of the other black peoples of the world, this can be done. WINSTON stated this is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States.

6. Another question is on Negro - Labor alliances and how it can be strengthened. He stated the CP must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. The war against poverty should be part of the organizing drive in the South.

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the CP among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

8. Something must be added on the problems of the farm and sharecroppers.

NY T-12
March 23 and 24, 1965

In commenting about the National Negro Commission meeting held in March, 1965, in New York City, the source advised that the CP National Center had paid all the expenses of those attending the meeting since they wanted representatives from all parts of the country. The National Negro Commission meetings, which would be local in character, will be held later in the year with the Mid-West and West Sections meeting as a group and the East Section meeting as another group.

During the morning of March 20, 1965, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made a report which was later set forth in full in the March 28, 1965, issue of "The Worker". LIGHTFOOT, in making the report, stated that if President LYNDON JOHNSON's voter registration bill was passed without compromising amendments, a strengthening Democratic political structure would emerge in the United States.

LIGHTFOOT said that the registration of additional millions of Negro voters would change the political complexion of Congress and the country and that a new political force would emerge in the Southern United States.

He emphasized that the demonstrations in Selma, Alabama, signalize a new stage in the struggle for full freedom and indicated a break with gradualism and tokenism.

LIGHTFOOT pointed out that religious groups were now active in the Civil Rights Movement along with Trade Unions and these facts showed that a new and better relationship between the Negro people's movements was developing.

LIGHTFOOT acknowledged that Negro people who live in ghettos were not yet fully involved in the Civil Rights Movement.

He warned that an expanded war in Vietnam and Southeast Asia would make the Negro people and the fight for freedom a prime casualty. He, therefore, urged that efforts be made to end the United States war against the Vietnamese people.

GEORGE MORRIS, in his report of March 20, 1965, reviewed the past history of the labor movement, stressing that the Party had assisted in the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. MORRIS called upon the Negroes in the working class movement to form a closer association with all Trade Unions, and to be more active in bringing forth their grievances. MORRIS stressed that Negro workers in the future should strive for active leadership in their unions. MORRIS stressed the necessity of Negro and white workers in full alliance.

EARL DURHAM, on March 20, 1965, talked at length about the Civil Rights Movement in the United States, pointing out that many and varied organizations had played an important role in the movement. He said that it was essential that these various organizations act in a unified manner in order to insure final success.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, during the course of the meeting on March 20, 1965, made the statement that each person present should go back to his district and work on a program which would assist the Civil Rights Movement. There were no specific directives or programs of action set forth during the day's events.

GUS HALL, CP General Secretary, during the course of the day, gave a 15 - 20 minute talk, in which he stressed that a revolutionary movement, which was involving both Negroes and the working class, was rapidly developing in the United States. He urged those present to continue to have faith in the rank and file working men, both white and Negro, and asked that "The Worker" be supported since it was an organ of these revolutionary movements.

HENRY WINSTON had been concerned about the CP becoming involved in the Negro movement too openly. WINSTON was afraid that if this happened, it would appear that the movement was CP dominated.

JACK STACHEL is to be a member of the subcommittee consisting of JAMES JACKSON, TOM DENNIS, EARL DURHAM, and ALVA BUXENBAUM, who will study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

The subcommittee set up by WINSTON was to draw up a resolution which would deal with all aspects of the Negro revolution so that after the CP won out in its coming trial in October and had become a legal Party, it would be in a position to set up an immediate program of action in connection with the Negro revolution.

The source stated that no Party policy of a specific nature was formulated during the meeting and MILDRED MC ADORY, on one occasion during the meeting, had remarked that factional groups among the New York CP leaders made it almost impossible to get any program of action established.

The source stated that no Party tactics with respect to the Civil Rights Movement were discussed or set forth as a program nor were there any plans made relative to demonstrations, such as writing campaigns or distribution leaflets.

The source said that there were just general comments during the meeting in connection with the demonstration then going on in Selma, Alabama, and that there was no indication that Party members were participating or planned to participate in the demonstration.

The source said that the only instance of anyone in the Party being actively involved or giving guidance to anyone concerning Civil Rights demonstrations were comments made by EARL DURHAM which indicated that he had first-hand knowledge of things going on in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Urban League, and Muslim organizations in Chicago, Illinois.

NY T-11
March 29, 1965

2. Plans, Strategy Made at District and Lower Level Meetings of the Party

A CP, USA, New York District Board meeting was held at the Central Plaza Annex, Room BB, on December 21, 1964. MIKE DAVIDOW mentioned that Reverend GALAMISON was planning a school boycott in February which would affect "600 Negro schools". He stated that the schools affected would be in predominantly Negro neighborhoods and very few white pupils would be involved.

DAVIDOW mentioned that the Party was against this boycott since there was no unity between GALAMISON's group and the other civil rights organizations. This was desperately needed, a unity between all organizations, to carry off a successful operation. However, he stated that if GALAMISON did start the boycott, although the Party disagreed with the idea, it would support GALAMISON's group.

DAVIDOW warned that if GALAMISON or other civil rights groups were not careful, there could be a backlash brought on by one of the organizations called PAT. He stated that this organization would counter-attack against the GALAMISON idea and, in his opinion, they had one of the best political action groups in the City.

IDA POSNER made a supplementary report and stated that she believed that the boycott was scheduled for February 3rd. However, those taking part in it were finding it difficult to set up "freedom schools" and it was their plan, at the present time, to take the children out of school for the day and to take them to various business organizations to show them how those business groups worked. She stated that GALAMISON was obtaining support from the nine Du Bois Clubs in New York, a section of CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), JESSE GRAY's organization, and the Harlem Parents Committee.

BETTY GANNETT stated that she was against the boycott and that there was actually a real danger in it because the Negro students taken out of school would be losing part of their education, while the white schools would not be involved and would know nothing about what the Negroes were fighting for. She stated that the trade unions should become involved in this fight for school integration and that the Party should set up a committee to make the trade unions aware of what was going on. However, she agreed that they could not wait for trade union support.

AGNES WILLIS disagreed with the boycott and stated that she felt that this was not the property of one man, but that all civil rights groups and movements should become involved in this fight. The question of tactics would then be up to not one person but to all organizations to carry out their fight in the best way possible. She also stated that, instead of having an all-day boycott at a certain number of

schools, they should have a school stoppage of one to two hours at all schools in New York City. BOB THOMPSON and JACK PROVENZANO agreed with WILLIS' ideas on the school boycott issues.

NY T-13
December 29, 1964

A meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section, CP, was held at the residence of MILLIE CORBEN on the evening of January 5, 1965. During the meeting, JOE NAHEM stated that the only way to bring about socialism in the United Staes is by convincing working people and minority groups that their living and working conditions would be better under socialism. He mentioned that the CP failed to capitalize on the great opportunity presented by the Negro Revolution. He pointed out that the Negro people did not look to the CP for leadership but instead looked to religious leaders such as Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING. He commented that the Negro people are a religious group as a whole, while religion in the Soviet Union has broken down.

NY T-14
January 6, 1965

At a West Side CP Club meeting on February 16, 1965, SHERRING MILLS stated that JOHN MILLS has accepted the position on the West Side Civil Rights Committee Executive Council.

NY T-15
February 17, 1965

On February 11, 1965, there was a meeting of the Minor Press Club of the CP at Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. At this meeting, JACK STACHEL spoke about the situation in Selma, Alabama, and stated that "we" must demand that the

Federal Government intervene to put a stop to Nazism there. STACHEL indicated that this was tremendous material and that it was important that they not tire of writing about it.

NY T-16
February 25, 1965

The New York District CP's position in regard to the school boycott is that the Party is against the boycott since there is no unity between GALAMISON's group and the other civil rights organizations. According to the Party, this is desperately needed, a unity between all organizations to carry off a successful operation. However, since GALAMISON has started the boycott and although the Party disagrees with his idea, they have decided to support him.

The Party is afraid that if GALAMISON or other civil rights groups are not careful, there will be a backlash brought on by one of the organizations called PAT. The Party feels that PAT will counterattack against GALAMISON's idea and, in their opinion, this organization is one of the best political action groups in the City.

NY T-13
March 2, 1965

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the Minor Press CP Club was held on March 11, 1965, at Estonian Hall, Lexington Avenue and 125th Street, New York City. JACK STACHEL stated at this meeting in regard to Selma that "we" must stress Federal intervention and Federal registrars. He stated that what is happening there is unprecedented in American history, and he said that they hoped this would be the beginning of the Negro - white coalition. He said that they must press this more and more in the labor move-- ment. He added that in their press they have to create a new consciousness.

NY T-16
March 17, 1965

3. Plans As Revealed In Party Publications

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

In "The Worker" of February 7, 1965, there appears on page 1, an editorial by JAMES E. JACKSON entitled "Negro Labor: Common Destiny." It was pointed out that in this decade the most dynamic force on the American domestic political scene has been the irrepressible upsurge of the Negro people in demanding full equality as citizens and their total rights as men. According to the editorial, the impact of dramatic mass actions of the Negro people upon the consciousness of the n nation has been the basis of such gains which have been won on the way to full freedom status for the Negro Americans.

It was stated that it begins to occur to millions of thoughtful witnesses and participants in the massive battles of Negro Americans for their elementary constitutional rights of citizens that a system of society which has produced such bondage for millions of its Negro citizens is a failure in other particulars as well.

It was also pointed out that the war against segregation and racial discrimination had to be joined in earnest before the war against poverty could begin. It was mentioned that advances on these two fronts are related to the battle for peace.

According to the editorial, the Negro workers and the working class in general will increasingly be assuming the leading role in the further development of the Negro freedom movement, The wiping out of poverty, the changing of the system which makes for the ruthless economic exploitation of the mass of Negro people as poor people is the level of the struggle where the Negro working man must give

leadership. This level of struggle will be toward socialism.

"The Worker" of February 16, 1965, contains an editorial which deals with police brutality in Selma, Alabama, against the Negro people. The editorial demanded the immediate arrest of Sheriff JAMES CLARK of Selma, and that Federal Marshals be sent to Selma to take over the Sheriff's Office and operate the police functions pending an election in which the now disfranchised Negro citizens participate. The editorial also called on all men and women of conscience to speak out and demand Federal action by President JOHNSON and the Department of Justice against the continuing racists outrages being perpetrated against Negro Americans seeking to exercise their citizenship in Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere in the South.

In an editorial appearing in "The Worker" of February 28, 1965, it was stated that the assassination of MALCOLM X was an act of violence against the Negro freedom struggle. It was stated, "Our differences with MALCOLM X on many points does not in any way qualify our condemnation of the brutal act of murder."

The editorial indicated that one of the things which must be guarded against is the effort that will undoubtedly be made by racists and reactionaries to divert and divide the people's forces, both Negro and white. It was stated that the country is faced with the need of implementing the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and pressing the struggle for the right to vote.

According to the editorial, "The Worker" fully and actively supports the mass struggles of the major civil rights organizations which unite the bulk of the Negro people and their white allies. It was stated that this

struggle must now be expanded and intensified.

"The Worker" of March 14, 1965, in an editorial stated that the urgency to send troops to Alabama is even greater now than it was during the Little Rock, Birmingham, and Oxford events. Troops should be sent without delay and in sufficient number to enforce the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Law, and to prosecute all responsible for the Selma outrages to the full extent of the law.

"The Worker" of March 21, 1965, contains an editorial in which it was stated that an historic breakthrough was in the making when the President addressed the joint session of Congress on voting rights. Not in a century since LINCOLN's Emancipation Proclamation has there been so far reaching a pronouncement for civil and constitutional rights.

It was mentioned that there should be no letup in demonstrations, because the crucial stage of the struggle as was so well demonstrated in last year's struggle comes after the bill is introduced not before. It was suggested that another March on Washington might hasten the enactment of the Voter Bill.

"Political Affairs" is the self described theoretical organ of the Communist Party - United States of America.

In the "Political Affairs" issue of February, 1965, there appears an article by GUS HALL entitled, "The Negro-Labor Community." It was stated that events of this past year have set in clear perspective the nature and place of the Negro-labor community in the United States political

scene. According to the article, this community was the center of the mass base for the crushing electoral defeat of the "ultra-Right GOLDWATER challenge" and was also responsible for the qualitative improvement in the composition of their congressional delegations and state legislatures.

In the 1964 elections, according to this article, thepolitical influences of the Negro-labor community hit a new high. From now on the Negro-labor community is more and more going to be a determining factor in the direction that United States political affairs will take.

In the "Political Affairs" issue of April, 1965, there appears an editorial comment "Selma - And After." According to this ediotrial, the Civil Rights March from Selma to Montgomery was a success and servedias a blow to Southern racists. The Negro people according to the editorial, no longer stand alone. The March on Washington in August, 1963, provided proof that an important section of the white community was committed to reinforce the aspirations of the millions of Negro people; the events in Selma have heightened this commitment. It was also pointed out that the labor movement and the religious movement have aligned themselves with the Negro stand.

According to the editorial, there can be no letdown in the vigilance and activity of the freedom movement. All forces must rally to launch a massive voter registration drive to realize the full strength of the Negro vote. A real assault on poverty, on economic deprivation, on job opportunity will require the further strengtheing to the Negro-labor alliance. It was also stated that it was urgent that labor and the civil rights movement raise their voices for peace, for the unleashing of an all-out war in Vietnam can bring to a dead halt further progress for the Negro people and the labor movement.

In the "Political Affairs" issue of April, 1965, there appears an article by MIKE DAVIDOW entitled "For First-Class Integrated Education." In the article, the "Allen Plan," the plan for achieving school integration in New York, was described as the most advanced program for quality, integrated schools yet proposed by an official body.

In mentioning the New York City school boycott by Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON, it was stated that it was not "our intention" to make an assessment of that struggle in this article. It was stated, however, that this boycott was a rebellion against the School Board's slow pace for quality integrated schools. According to the article, it has to be admitted that the protracted stayout did succeed in focussing attention on the need to implement the Allen Plan.

It was pointed out that the Allen Plan would be an important step toward quality integrated schools, but it stated that the major responsibility for the present situation in the schools is with the Federal Government. It means a nationwide struggle to reverse the budget for schools and military expenditures and thereby realize a public school system which will provide equal educational facilities and quality education to all children of our nation.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A characterization of the Progressive Labor Movement, now known as the Progressive Labor Party, appears in the appendix hereto.

A. Street Meetings

A source advised that on the afternoon of February 20, 1965, a street rally sponsored by the Harlem Defense Council (HDC) was held at 146th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. Approximately 30 to 35 people attended this rally which was addressed by an unknown Negro male who denounced police brutality in New York City and criticized the President's Poverty Program for Harlem as a farce.

NY T- 70
February 23, 1965

A characterization of the HDC appears in the appendix hereto.

Source advised that the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement and the HDC sponsored a street meeting on Saturday, March 13, 1965 at Lenox Avenue and 129th Street, New York City.

The meeting was held to protest the "frameup" of six Harlem youths known as The Harlem Six, who are accused of the murder of Mrs. MARGIT SUGAR on April 20, 1964.

The first speaker was a Negro male who stated there is a need for stepped up violence against the Police Department and also the white power structure. He further stated that there will be rallies up and down Lenox Avenue to keep the people aware of the brutalities of the white man against the Negro.

A second speaker, also a Negro male, stated there was a need for violence and demonstrations in Harlem to gain the Negroes place in Harlem and he was willing to die for this.

The third speaker was Mrs. HAMM, mother of DANIEL HAMM, one of The Harlem Six, teenagers who are accused of murdering Mrs. MARGIT SUGAR.

Mrs. HAMM stated that she was ready to get guns and fight the whites who are doing harm to the Negro.

NY T-113
March 22, 1965

B. Literature Printed and Distributed by the Progressive Labor Movement

Source furnished mimeographed leaflet issued by the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York City.

This leaflet, captioned "Why The Killing-- Fact Sheet--", set forth in part that "The Harlem Progressive Labor Movement feels the necessity to put the facts before the people of Harlem.

"Fact #1 While recognizing that the black people of Harlem are leading the revolution of the oppressed people in the USA, we acknowledge membership of white comrades-in-arms.

"Fact #2 These white comrades came to our Harlem headquarters to run off leaflets denouncing the Grand Jury hearings which is intimidating and securing false information....

"Fact #3 In the process of mimeographing these leaflets, a frustrated, disillusioned black brother took it upon himself to snuff out the life of a comrade and injure two female members of the Progreasive Labor Movement.

"Fact #4 We in the Harlem Progressive Labor Movement feel that this infortunate incident is indicative of a society that creates conditions for this to occur. Those responsible for the

presence of unemployment, inferior education, poor and inadequate housing, and dope addiction, are the real criminals in this case."

NY T-50
January 29, 1965

Source furnished a mimeographed leaflet captioned "We Must Protect Our Black Women", which sets forth that it was issued by the HDC, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

This leaflet claims that on Tuesday, January 26, 1965, about 2 p.m., a Mrs. HOOKS, a quiet, respectable Afro-American sister of 285 West 147th Street, was on her way to work when she was stopped by a patrol car consisting of three plainclothesmen.

The leaflet goes on to state that Mrs. HOOKS' pocketbood was taken from her by force and she was knocked to the ground by the plainclothesmen. She was arrested and forced into a patrol car in which she was questioned about dope and the numbers before being taken to the station house.

The leaflet further states that Mrs. HOOKS was defiled and humiliated by the matron in the jail who was just as brutal as any male cop.

According to the leaflet, Mrs. HOOKS was then released and was told "it was a mistake, and don't tell anyone".

The leaflet then sets forth in bold print, "WE MUST DEFEND OURSELVES", and further, "The Harlem Defense Council which was formed as a non-partisan organization to aid the victims of police brutality, has been persistant in working at the task of organizing the blocks of Harlem. As the militancy of our people grows in their struggle for total and complete liberation, each summer will become more critical than the last. We must be prepared to defend ourselves and the only way this can be accomplished is to have every block in Harlem well organized."

NY T-24
March 9, 1965

JWR:rfh
4.

NY 100-153735

A source furnished a leaflet captioned "The Courts and Jails are Used to Supress the Black People", issued by the HDC, 109 West 116th Street, New York City.

This leaflet claims that the black men and women are "being railroaded to jail by a crooked legal system and by crooked judges."

The leaflet calls on all inhabitants of Harlem to protest arrests of the "Harlem Six and the Grand Jury system which has subpoenaed about 50 people in connection with the Harlem riots of July, 1964.

NY T-114
April 19, 1965

C. Publications

The Progressive Labor Movement weekly newspaper "Challenge", published in New York City, continuously carried articles on alleged police brutality and harrassment of Negroes and Puerto Ricans on the streets, in the jails and in schools of New York City.

The paper often carries photographs of police beating Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the streets and refers to New York City police as "killer cops".

"Challenge" continuously charges that Negroes and Puerto Ricans are being discriminated against in New York City and these articles are carried in both English and Spanish, in the newspaper.

The April 6, 1964 issue of "Challenge" carries an editorial captioned "Armed Self Defense" in which it discusses conditions in the south as "a war to free an entire nation of people from the enslavement of bigotry and the oppression inherent in discrimination."

This editorial sets forth that these conditions show that "the time is overdue for black Americans to defend their own", not just the National Guard, but the "sure protection of an armed peoples defense..."

The editorial goes on to state that "if the black people in the south had been armed for self defense, many of them would not be nursing whipped heads or mourning for loved ones killed in the dark of night by armed white murderers."

Socialist Workers Party (SWP):

SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

As of February, 1965 the SWP was very much in support of MALCOLM X and his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity (OAAU). This was in the belief that both organizations were similar with respect to their militancy and revolutionary goals. The SWP described itself as being the only white radical organization supporting black nationalism. The SWP hoped for a merger at some future point in the civil rights struggle with the Black Nationalist movement. The SWP recognized that the views of MALCOLM X and the OAAU were different from those of the SWP in that they were not socialists. The party hoped, however, that the coming Negro revolution would eventually adopt a Marxist-Leninist character. The OAAU, however, did not wish to be identified with any other organization or philosophy, fearing that becoming aligned with the SWP might cause the United States Government to move against them.

NY T-112
February 8, 1965

A characterization of the OAAU is attached in the Appendix Section hereto.

The SWP began giving increasing publicity to MALCOLM X and his statements in early 1965 in the pages of its weekly newspaper, "The Militant."

"The Militant" of January 25, 1965 printed two pages of excerpts from a speech made by MALCOLM X at a Militant Labor Forum held in New York City, January 7, 1965. In this speech, MALCOLM X described "The Militant" as one of the best newspapers in New York.

A characterization of the Militant Labor Forum is contained in the Appendix hereto.

"The Militant" of February 8, 1965 printed a transcript of an interview between HARRY RING and MALCOLM X conducted on January 28, 1965 over station WBAI - FM.

"The Militant" of March 1, 1965 devoted several pages to the assassination of MALCOLM X. on February 22, 1965 as well as excerpts from various speeches he had made under SWP auspices. "The Militant" described the death of MALCOLM X as a great loss to the freedom struggle.

SWP members in New York City were notified early in March, 1965 that the Militant Labor Forum would sponsor a memorial meeting for MALCOLM X on March 5, 1965. This was described as a political act of solidarity with the ideas represented by MALCOLM X. A guest speaker from the Muslim Mosque Incorporated (MMI) was to be invited and it was expected that in the audience there would be other friends and collaborators of "the martyred black leader." A good turnout was requested for this event.

NY T-22
March 9, 1965

A characterization of the MMI is contained in the Appendix hereto.

On March 8, 1965 New York SWP members were notified that there had been an attendance of approximately 225 at the MALCOLM X memorial and a collection of $407.00 had been turned over to his widow.

NY T-112
March 15, 1965

The Militant Labor Forum of March 5, 1965 was reported on in the issue of "The Militant" dated March 15, 1965 and FARRELL DOBBS, National Secretary of the SWP, was quoted as saying, "We of the Socialist Workers Party felt an ever closer kinship with Malcolm X as we do with James Shabazz and the other associates of Malcolm X. We have felt an ever closer sense of brotherhood, of comradeship in the common struggle to make America and the world a place of peace, freedom, equality and security for all."

Early in March, 1965 the SWP leadership was making a concerted effort to speed the publication of a book which was tentatively titled "Malcolm X Speaks." The SWP expected to get full collaboration from the supporters of MALCOLM X. in gathering the material for this project since the followers of MALCOLM X were very interested in getting out such a book.

NY T-111
March 12, 1965

At a branch conference of the SWP New York Local (NYL) held March 6, 1965, it was announced that the NYL would run a candidate for mayor of New York in the 1965 election campaign. The line of the campaign would be of getting support from the most nationalistic and militant elements of the Negro people.

NY T-22
March 16, 1965

A characterization of the SWP NYL is contained in the Appendix hereto.

At a membership meeting of the SWP NYL held March 11, 1965 it was announced that a new pamphlet was available containing speeches by MALCOLM X. It was further reported that the SWP would participate in a protest meeting, along with other Negro civil rights groups, to take place in Harlem March 14, 1965. It was stated this would give the SWP an opportunity to sell both "The Militant" as well as the new pamphlet containing speeches by MALCOLM X.

NY T-112
March 15, 1965

At a membership meeting of the SWP NYL held March 18, 1965 a report was made on the rally held in Harlem March 14, 1965. It was stated that $350.00 worth of literature had been sold including 1,000 copies of the MALCOLM X pamphlet and 33 subscriptions to "The Militant."

The SWP leadership was very pleased, believing that the strength of an organization could be measured by its output of literature.

NY T-112
March 22, 1965

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. STATE OF RACE CONFERENCE
NEW YORK CITY, JANUARY 30, 31, 1965

On January 10, 1965, a National Negro American Labor Council (NALC) Board meeting was held in Washington, D.C. In regard to the State of Race Conference, it was decided that it would be held in New York City on January 30 and 31, 1965, at the Riverside Church, New York City. It will be restricted to Negro leaders who will meet to discuss problems and resolutions in the field of civil rights, employment, and economics which involve the Negro race. The NALC will have five delegates, while many other civil rights organizations will be restricted to three delegates, while church and fraternal organizations who attend, will have one delegate each.

The NALC delegates appointed included:

CLEVELAND ROBINSON
A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
JOEY OVERTON
HORACE SHEFFIELD
TIM BLACK

The Communist Party (CP) will not be invited or allowed to attend the conference.

NY T-13
January 11, 1965

There was held a meeting of the Chicago Negro American Labor Council on February 11, 1965 at the residence of TIM BLACK. In speaking of the State of Race Conference, BLACK stated that there were 48 people present at this conference in New York City, representing 29 organizations. BLACK stated that there were only three reports made, one by A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, another by WHITNEY YOUNG of the National Urban League and another by BAYARD RUSTIN.

BLACK further indicated that ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), HORACE SHEFFIELD, and KENNETH CLARK were also present at the conference. He indicated that all big civil rights organizations in the country were in attendance.

BLACK further pointed out that there were three very excellent papers presented, the best paper given was by RUSTIN dealing with the political aspects of the state of the race.

BLACK stated that the general feeling at the conference was that action around the possibility of completing the Negro revolution was stymied with lack of cooperation from a greater number of liberals in America and the need of a broader mass participation in the civil rights struggle. BLACK also stated that the conference called for activity around independent candidates on a local level.

BLACK stated that all indications were that the doors were completely closed to all Communists at this conference. BLACK further indicated that he had expected an agreeable program for the civil rights program, but for some reason or another it did not come forth.

BLACK said that ways and means of implementing the 1964 Civil Rights Bill were discussed and how the Fair Employment Practices Commission Section of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill can also be implemented.

BLACK stated that at the conference it was proposed that the civil right organizations work through the central labor bodies in order to win their support in implementing the Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) Section of the Civil Rights Bill.

NY T-52
February 11, 1965

As of March 2, 1965, JACK KLING, a CP of Illinois State Board member, had in his possession a copy of a report of BAYARD RUSTIN, the individual who assisted in organizing the "March on Washington" and who is [illegible] a prominent civil rights leader, which report was delivered by RUSTIN at the "State of Race" Conference sponsored by the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) in New York City on January 30, 31, 1965.

RUSTIN's report is entitled "The Influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights Movement" and was characterized by KLING as a report which was of value to the CP in its Negro Civil Liberties Movement. According to the source, KLING had obtained this report for the purpose of circulating it among the Illinois CP leadership, for their understanding and utilization.

NY T-52
March 2, 1965

In commenting on RUSTIN's report, KLING stated that he thought it was an excellent report and that the CP should use it as an outline for a program of action in the civil rights field. Also in his comments concerning this report, KLING stated relative to RUSTIN that RUSTIN was a former member of the CP.

The source made available the report which follows:

"The Influence of the Right
and Left in the Civil Rights Movement

"I was asked to discuss the 'influence of the Right and Left in the Civil Rights movement'.

"To anticipate some conclusions, it seems to me that many of the old definitions and distinctions about 'Right' and 'Left' no longer apply. In general, the problems which do exist do not result from infiltration by tightly disciplined agents of an outside organization, or other organizations. Rather, they spring in large part from the honest, confused frustrations of sincere people. Consequently, a program to deal with this situation cannot be based upon organizational measures - expulsions, membership screenings, etc. Instead, it is necessary to get to root causes, like the slow pace of integration in a time of accelerating aspiration - as in the State of Mississippi.

"But even if there are these subtle aspects to the problem, it is important that we discuss it. First of all, the Rightists and reactionaries continue to utilize the charge of Communist domination and have even spread some suspicion in our own ranks. Only candid discussion can deal with such an attack. Secondly, internal confusion has arisen around the issue, and we must be clear on exactly where we are. Thirdly, by approaching the question of 'Left' and 'Right' seriously, we can confront the real, and often new issues under the old labels.

"The American Right

"In the twentieth century, Southern racism was quite distinct from Northern ultra-conservativism with its Rightest economics. Many a Dixiecrat-the virulent race hater Bilbo among them - championed both white supremacy and positive social welfare programs.

"During the post-War years, this traditional pattern broke down. In the 1964 elections, the new trend came to a head with the coalition of racist politics and Rightest economics under the banner of Barry Goldwater. The Goldwaterites now claim that 26 million Americans proved themselves conscious, ideological conservatives on election day. That, as the various polls have demonstrated, is untrue. Yet, the fact remains that the Rightest-Racist coalition succeeded in capturing one of the two major political parties in America.

"Moreover, there is a very real sense in which the racist political appeal is greater than appears at first glance. Nationally, the voter was given a choice between Johnson and Goldwater. If an individual shared Goldwater's hostility to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, or feared a Negro moving into the neighborhood or getting a job, he could vote for Goldwater and express these sentiments, but at a price; i.e., he would be casting his ballot for a man who was also utterly irresponsible on the question of war and peace, whose primitive, contradictory economics threatened economic crisis and depression, and whose mental powers seemed to be those of an amiable incompetent. Thus, many Americans suppressed, but did not give up, their "backlash" feelings and voted for Johnson.

"This can be clearly seen in California where although Johnson scored a notable victory, Proposition 14 was carried and Pierre Salinger lost the election, in part because of his stand on the Referendum. And on local issues during the next four years, when the price of a backlash sentiment is not a vote for Goldwater, we can be sure that the Right will have a powerful appeal.

"This Rightest threat basically comes from outside the movement. As November demonstrated, Negro voters and organizations were overwhelmingly anti-Goldwater. Thus, taking Rightist in this Goldwaterite-Ultra sense, there is no internal threat within the movement but a most serious, and in many ways new Rightest challenge to the nation as a whole.

"Secondly, and this illustrates the imprecision of the old definitions, where on the old Right-Left spectrum does one place the nationalist trends in the movement?

"In one sense, the anti-integrationist ideology of some of the nationalists has led to a programmatic agreement between them and some of the segregationists. There have even been occasional public alliances of black and and white race separatists. On the other hand, many nationalists insist that they are much more radical than the 'middle class' leadership of the established organizations], and they attack from the 'Left". So, once again, it is necessary to see the new reality which the old terms can no longer contain.

"First of all, let me distinguish four different strands in the phenomenon of nationalism.

"There is a healthy nationalist emotion, a race pride, a total psychological rejection of white supremacy. It expresses itself in hair styles, African art and history, and in a new clan. It is positive and it is good. Secondly, there is a kind of nationalism which seeks to build black, middle class enclaves and to solve the issue of race by avoiding it. It amounts to an abstention from the struggle and is a negative, if not too widespread, strategy for withdrawal. Thirdly, there is a literal nationalism, often expressed in neo-Marxist terminology, which has captured a section of the Negro intelligentsia. It is intense, contradictory (some of its best known advocates have inter-racial marriages) and of considerable importance since it involves some of the most talented Negroes whose intellectual abilities are needed by the movement.

"Fourth, and finally, there is the organized nationalist movement in all of its forms. The programs of these groups are often confused yet certain themes persist: Buy Black; a Black state or enclave; an identification with the new African nations; a hatred of the 'white devil.' Underlying all these points is the conviction that there are no present alternatives, within a framework of democracy, non-violence and integration, for the Negro. Out of this despair, there comes an identification with the most violent and extreme tendencies of African nationalism, like the Mau Mau. Sometimes even the African history is distorted, as in the assertion that Jomo Kenyatta was exactly the kind of brutal terrorist that his British persecutors and their perjured witnesses said that he was when they jailed him. But, more importantly, the nationalists advocate the guerilla strategies which may have made sense when a 90% or 95% African majority was seeking national liberation from a colonial minority but have little relevance to the plight of that 10% of America which is black.

"Clearly, this fourth type of organized nationalism poses a problem to the movement. Yet, the source of its strength is not conspiratorial or foreign. The nationalist emotion first really appeared right after World War I when Negro migrants from the South found in northern cities, not a promise Land, but a de facto racist economy and society. Similarly, today, the influence of the various forms of organized Nationalism is greatest among the ghetto poor and workers who experience the contradiction between the talk of a 'Negro Revolution' and the reality of Negro unemployment, housing and schools in their daily lives.

"The Nationalists will not be won to our cause because we maneuver shrewdly. Neither will they be convinced by scholarly analyses of their errors. As long as the intolerable conditions of ghetto life continue and worsen, the Nationalists cannot be written off. And conversely, the minute we begin to really move on the issues of unemployment, slum housing, and slum schools, we have the most powerful anti-Nationalist argument in the world.

"Let us turn now to the 'Left'. I put the term in quotation marks because it has been used to mean so many things. And I think it important that we distinguish between three pehnomena which are often carelessly lumped together under the single label of 'Left'. There is, first of all, the traditional Communist Left; secondly, the 'Ultra Left'; thirdly, the 'Unaffiliated Left.'

"I. The Traditional Communist 'Left'

"Since the end of World War I, the most successful organization proclaiming itself to be part of the Left was the Communist Party. By 'Left', the Communists meant unquestioning subservience to the Soviet Union. In domestic American political terms, the Communist Party was fairly early transformed from a revolutionary and insurrectionary movement into the American propaganda agent for Moscow's line of the movement. In pursuit of this aim, Communists acted as disciplined, and often secret, members of a Party 'fraction'

'within other organizations. They took the Civil Rights cue; not from the situation of the Negro, but according to the needs of Moscow. So it was that the Communists attacked the March on Washington Movement of 1941 and charged those who sought the 'double V' of victory at home and abroad over racism with being disrupters; so it was that they fought against the struggle for Fair Employment Practice legislation during the War.

"Since this mode of operation posed the problem of an organized, coherent group taking orders from outside, many Civil Rights, liberal and labor organizations were forced to build counter-fractions to deal with the situation. The basic tactic was that of 'in fighting', and usually no holds were barred on either side.

"In 1956, a Communist Party which had already lost three fourths of its peak, 1944, membership, was shattered by the Khrushchev revelations about Stalin and by the Polish October and the Hungarian Revolution. Entire sections of the Party quit in disgust, including almost the entire staff of the Daily Worker. More recently, the orthodox Moscow Communists expelled supporters of the Chinese Communist position and further weakened themselves. As a result, the Communist Party is now at a historic low point within the Civil Rights movement.

"Therefore, the problem of the traditional 'Communist' Left is not that of combatting a disciplined 'fraction' by organizational means. And, as will be seen, such a strategy would not only ignore the real problem, it would exacerbate it.

"II. The 'Ultra Left'

"There are other organizations--'Chinese' Communists, Trotskyists, etc.--which criticize the Communist Party for being too moderate and which retain the Communist mode of factional struggle within other organizations. However, these groups do not have a significant following among Negroes; they are even smaller than the Communist Party; and they do not occupy any positions of organizational power within the Civil Rights mainstream. By far and large, such groups have concentrated on an appeal to the nationalist sentiment among Negroes.

"The foregoing analysis of the traditional 'Communist' and the 'Ultra' Left does not mean that there are no Communists of any kind infiltrating the movement. There are. But it does mean that people like J. Edgar Hoover, who have a vested political interest in minimizing the strength of the Communists, have distorted the problem. I suspect the complex reality can best be put in terms of the Harlem riot last summer.

"As even the FBI admitted, no group, not the Communists nor anyone else, 'organized' that upheaval. It grew out of the intolerable conditions of the ghetto and the hatred of police brutality; it involved many socially desperate youth who, as dropouts, are without a future at the age of sixteen or seventeen. Various elements attempted to sieze on the situation, among them criminals whose main concern was looting and some 'Ultra' Left organizations. The latter organizations could not start the riots, nor control them. They could only seek to try to fan existing emotions. If, once again, there were an adequate program and struggle against the ghetto conditions, such groups would become utterly irrelevant; and if there is not, there is no way of stopping them from trying to capitalize on the situation.

"III. The 'Unaffiliated Left'

"By the 'Unaffiliated Left' I mean groups of people within the movement who are bound together, not by membership in an organization, but by sharing common experiences, emotions and politics. There are two types of thinking on this 'Unaffiliated Left' that are most important.

"a) The Thirties Veterans. One encounters people who went through the Thirties together (or sometimes their children), who were in or around the Communist or fellow-traveling movements but who no longer belong to any organization. These people often act in common, yet they are not under orders from any Central Committee. They usually regard Communist totalitarianism as 'progressive' but proseletyzing this point of view is not their main activity.

"They believe that white liberals, the Negro middle class, the union bureaucrats and many other participants in the movement can, and should be, bluntly criticized; but to talk of 'Communist' or 'Ultra' tendencies within the movement is 'red baiting.' Thus, anyone with Communist or pro-Communist leanings is granted a privileged sancturay where, immune from criticisms, he can criticize everyone else. The distinguishing political characteristic of the Thirties veterans is that they have no concept of coalition and alliance with the major forces in the society. Most of them did not understand, for instance, that Johnson, for all his faults, was infinitely better than Goldwater. In their America, there is nothing to choose between LBJ and Goldwaterism which means that the overwhelming majority of the American people are politically hopeless. From this despairing vantage point, the Thirties Veterans come to think of a Genocide resolution at the UN as more important than the Civil Rights Act and to engage in an elitist politics of maneuver.

"The Thirties Veterans are not a numerically large group in the movement. But they are sophisticated, organizationally skilled, and their significance is in terms of their influence rather than their strength. They obviously cannot be dealt with by any organizational means since they are not themselves formally organized. The problem which they represent can best be confronted by dealing with those to whom they attach themselves; the 'Spontaneous Left'.

"b) The Spontaneous Left. This is perhaps the most important group on this spectrum and the hardest to define. It is not organized and it contains considerable differences within itself. The Spontaneous Left is critical of 'white liberalism', the established Civil Rights leadership, and prides itself on 'militancy', which is defined as intransigence and the refusal of all compromise. While calling for a mass movement, the Spontaneous Left tends to isolate itself because of its rejection of all possible allies: labor, the churches, the liberals, etc. On many issues, the political positions taken by this tendency are the same as those urged by the 'Ultra' Left, by the Thirties Veterans or even by the Nationalists. This has led many people who are familiar with the facts of life in the Thirties and Forties to assume that this must be the result of conspiratorial, Communist-type infiltration. This is not the case.

"The Spontaneous Left appeals to young people who, first of all are convinced that Civil Rights and genuine equality will require significant changes, not simply in Southern prejudice of bigotry generally, but in American society and the American economy. I share this point of view.

"But then these people go on to despair--and they sometimes do not themselves know that this is what they are doing. They reject all allies within and without the movement, black and white. Racism, they say, is not a negotiable issue; it is absolutely wrong and therefore any compromise, and demand short of total and immediate freedom, is a sell-out. Of course, racism is absolutely wrong, but the affective implementation of the moral rights of a 10% minority requires allies and politics. The Spontaneous Left does not see the necessities and complexities of the struggle. It therefore accentuates the negative: 'social dislocation' as the only tactic (social dislocation is, as I have so often pointed out, one of the most important tactics, but not a panacea); the refusal of partial and limited victory. Sometimes a positive program is put forward, but it is usually a fantasy about guerilla strategies, or a revolutionary upsurge of the black and white poor against the whole society, the Civil Rights and labor movements included.

"As critical as I am of this point of view, I insist that we distinguish its extreme, and oversimplified, abstractions from its genuine insights. This is necessary because the spirit and the people of the Spontaneous Left are very important to the movement. Our progress is slow; sometimes our allies drag their feet; and sometimes we ourselves fail in leadership and imagination. What is not true is that democracy and non-violence have irrevocably failed. If they have, so then has the Negro failed for there is no other way to win. And the only way to prove that democracy and non-violence still have meaning is to demonstrate their effectiveness in action by achieving significant change.

"The key to the phenomenon of the 'Spontaneous Left' is not in Moscow, Peking or Havana. It is in Harlem and Mississippi. And the only effective answer to blind-alley approaches is solid progress which makes a tangible difference in the daily lives of Negro citizens.

"That the Civil Rights Act was an historic step forward is undeniable. Indeed, historians will record that the decade between the Supreme Court school decision and the Civil Rights Act witnessed the destruction of the legal foundation of Jim Crow. This achievement, of course, has been registered in response to the massive pressures generated by the Negro and his white allies. I am not in sympathy with those who would decry the Civil Rights Act as an opiate, ignoring the possibilities it opens up for us-possibilities of shifting our focus to new problem areas. The Act has been rightly described as a prologue - it sets the stage.

"But we must be ready for the first act - ready with the program and the actors. Here I want to be brief, but it is pointless to outline the problems posed by the Right and the Left without suggesting solution.

Possible Solutions

"A. The Civil Rights Movement Alone:

"1. Throughout the country, but particularly in the South, massive voter registration campaigns must be mounted. An estimated 3.6 million Negroes of voting age remain to be heard from in Dixie. Their potential political power must be mobilized - through a variety of techniques: demonstrations, litigation, or whatever seems appropriate in given situations. Above all, I am convinced, the civil rights organizations must be unified in this effort - in Mississippi and elsewhere - combining our various specialized skills and techniques. We simply cannot afford disunity and divisiveness in this critical area.

"2. I believe we must begin now to prepare the Negro community for vigorous enforcement of the fair employment section of the Act which will take effect in July. I understand that the Civil Rights Department of the AFL-CIO has already begun to prepare local labor bodies for full compliance. We have an obligation to educate and mobilize our community on this issue, so that they will be ready to demand their rights - again, through a variety of techniques, including boycotts.

"3. Police brutality, North and South, is another area in which the civil rights movement as such can make progress. We must everywhere be part of the cry for civilian review boards - not in the naive belief that they are a panacea but in the conviction that police conduct is not the exclusive responsibility of commissioners and politicians. Police must be answerable to the citizenry they presumably protect, and if they have been educated to any other concept of their role, now is the time to re=educate them.

"B. The Civil Rights Movement and its Allies:

"These, then are some of the major areas in which the Negro community, relying on a diversity of means, can push forward. Let us frankly admit, however, that there are limits to the progress that the civil rights movement can achieve on its own. After all, the fundamental limitation of the Civil Rights Act is precisely that it is a Civil Rights Act, whereas the most serious problems confronting the Negro community today are not, strictly speaking, civil rights problems. They are social and economic problems deeply rooted in our economic life. They are problems of employment, housing and education. The Civil Rights Act does not abolish slums, create jobs or provide decent housing.

"To achieve these goals requires an alliance between Negroes and organized, progressive forces in the white community. This principle governs the second group of programs I would advocate.

"1. - We have to develop employment policies which go beyond the placing of individual Negroes into professional jobs. It is not enough to exhort Negro youth to stay in school. We must insist on a sufficient degree of economic planning to enable us to know what jobs will be available for them upon graduation. We must have answers for the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled Negroes who are imperiled by structural changes in the labor market as a result of the technological revolution.

"2. Full and fair employment and the upgrading of wages are essential if civil rights are to be meaningful. The voice of our movement should be loud in demanding implementation of the proposals of the Senate Sub-committee on Manpower and Employment for an additional $5 billing in social investment per year as a means of creating jobs and beginning the elimination of slums.

"3. We should be joining with labor, liberals and others in a campaign to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers:

"4. And to increase the minimum wage to $2.00 per hour.

"5. We should be demanding immediate passage of an accelerated public works program and repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act.

"6. We should be in the front ranks of the fight for Medicare and medical programs for poverty-stricken children as steps toward a national health plan.

"7. We should be mobilizing support for the expansion of the Economic Opportunity Act, insisting on the rights of the poor, black and white, to be involved in the decision-making process.

"8. We must be open to new ideas - to the proposals, for example, that youngsters be paid to go to school.

"9. Finally,we need to be demanding of government -at all levels - a serious timetable for the eliminatin of slums.

"CONCLUSION

"Automation and the like are not exclusively Negro problems. Nor is the educational crisis, or the growth of slums. Of course, we cannot take all of society's burdens on our shoulders. On the other hand, enlightened self-interest dictates that we come up with some far-reaching answers or find ourselves stymied. For in a modern, automating society, there are limits to self-help.

"And in such a society, the economic realities are such that, in seeking answers for the Negro, we will in fact be refashioning national policies for the benefit of the white dispossessed as well. We can help stimulate motion in sections of the white population - in the labor movement, among liberals, religious groups, and so forth. Whoever doubts this need only ask why we have a 'war on poverty' today, if not for the civil rights movement and its reverberation throughout the country.

"We need to stimulate such motion for another reason. We cannot talk about the democratic road to freedom unless we are talking about building a majority movement in America. This means we need white allies. It means we must be united with them in demanding a program for reconstruction American life.

"Such a program in my view, will not only answer the frustrations which breed no-win policies, they will also undercut the danger on the right - or at least its political potency. We must create a situation in which backlashers are politically neutralized by having to pay ... too high a price for the exercise of racist impulses. The program for racial equality must be so intertwined with progressive economic and social policies as to make it impossible to choose one without the other. I know of no better educational technique.

* * * * * *

"Prepared by Bayard Rustin
for the
Negro Leadership Conference
January 30-31, 1965
New York City"

NY T-52
March 2, 1965

WILLIAM TAYLOR, who is known to the source as a CP member from California, was in Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Maryland, on January 28, 1965.

TAYLOR's purpose in travelling to Washington and Baltimore was to try to arrange for CP members to obtain admission to a conference of Negro leaders which was to be held on Riverside Drive, New York, New York, January 30 and 31, 1965.

TAYLOR indicated that A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, the head of the Negro American Labor Council, who arranged for the conference, is making determined efforts to keep CP members out of the conference and that only those who have special invitations may attend.

TAYLOR has indicated that if he is unable to arrange for CP members to attend the conference, he will see to it that efforts are made by CP members to contact those attending the conference after it has been held in order that they might learn what went on during the conference.

NY T-11
January 29, 1965

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B. NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYCOTTS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1965

The City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools will be referred to as CWCIS.

Public School 617, located at 251 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, New York, was boycotted January 19, 1965, as part of the school shutdown spearheaded by MILTON A. GALAMISON of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools of which he is chairman. Public School 617 is one of the "600" schools, or special schools for disturbed children. On a total enrollment of 157 students, only 25 students attended classes at this school on January 19, 1965. Normal attendance at the school is 115 students. The boycott was quoted as being 80 percent effective.

A picketing demonstration was also conducted by about 20 individuals both colored and whites in front of the school by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated schools from about 8:45 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. The school was not shut down, since teachers were present and classes were conducted for the students attending. The students who boycotted the school on January 19, 1965, were urged by the CWCIS to attend a "freedom school" at South Third Street Methodist Church located at Union Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York. About 18 students showed up at this "freedom school" and GALAMISON was in charge of the program at this school. No incidents or disturbances were reported at this demonstration.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
January 19, 1965

An article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune", January 20, 1965, on page 23, announced that the Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, had on January 19, 1965, obtained a court order against MILTON GALAMISON and the CWCIS restraining further boycott activity. JAMES B. DONOVAN, Board President, followed up by revealing that he would seek a warrant in Family Court, on January 19, 1965, to arrest MILTON GALAMISON for violating state attendance laws by "exhorting children to stay away" from school. GALAMISON allegedly stated that the school shut down and picketing would continue. He warned that if the "harrassment" continued, his group would shut down two more "600" schools for maladjusted children on January 2, 1965, and then two junior high schools on Monday, January 25, 1965, in Brooklyn, New York.

The Corporation Counsel's Office, City of New York, on January 20, 1965, obtained a show cause order prohibiting picketing in front of any public schools in the City of New York against the following leaders of organizations alleged to be participating in the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools of which MILTON GALAMISON is chairman:

MILTON GALAMISON
Chairman
City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools
Brooklyn, New York

JESSE GRAY
Director
Community Council on Housing
6 East 117th Street
New York City, New York

LOUIS SMITH
Regional Director
Congress of Racial Equality
New York City, New York

ELLEN LURIE
EQUAL
New York City, New York

THELMA JOHNSON
Harlem Parents Committee
New York City, New York

ISAIAH ROBINSON
Harlem Parents Committee
New York City, New York

MILTON GALAMISON was arrested on January 20, 1965, by Chief Attendance Officer CAVANAUGH, Board of Education, Brooklyn, New York, and charged with violation of Section 3212, Sub-Divisions 5A and 5B of the State Education Law, for inducing minor to absent himself from school and harboring such truant. GALAMISON appeared in Family Court, School Part, Brooklyn, New York, on January 20, 1965. He was released without bail and the case was adjourned until February 3, 1965. Also on January 20, 1965, MILTON GALAMISON was served with the show cause order referred to above. This order was answerable on January 22, 1965.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
January 20, 1965

MILTON GALAMISON of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools (CWCIS), on January 22, 1965, attempted to effect a boycott of Public School (PS) 614,

located at 138-71 35th Avenue, Flushing, New York. However, this attempted boycott was considered a "complete bust" since out of a total enrollment of 29 students, 20 showed up for classes. This was considered normal attendance.

CWCIS also attempted on January 22, 1965, to effect a boycott of PS 139 located at 140 West 140th Street, New York City. This school reported an absentee rate of 15 percent. Normal absentee rate is 10 percent.

Five pickets from CWCIS demonstrated for one hour at PS 617, Stagg Street, Brooklyn, New York, which was the school boycott on January 19, 1965.

Other school boycott developments included the arrest of THELMA JOHNSON, a leader of the Harlem Parents Committee, New York City, on January 21, 1965. She was arrested by an attendance officer of the Board of Education while she was conducting a "freedom school" for absentee students at the South Third Street Methodist Church, Union Avenue and South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York. She was charged with violation of State Education Law and brought to Family, Brooklyn, New York, where she was freed for hearing on February 3, 1965, the day on which MILTON GALAMISON is to appear in the same court.

With regard to the show cause order obtained by the Corporation Counsel's Office, City of New York, on January 20, 1965, which prohibited picketing in front of public schools in New York City, by leaders of organizations participating in the CWCIS, defense attorneys for the CWCIS filed a petition in United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, on January 22, 1965. The purpose of this petition is to remove the injunction proceedings from the New York State Supreme Court, Kings County, Brooklyn, to Federal Court. The defense thereby hoped to circumvent the

effect of the Supreme Court restraining order. No decision had been reached in the case by the United States District Court as of January 22, 1965.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
January 22,1965

Handbills circulated on January 25, 1965, by supporters of CWCIS in the vicinity of Public School 258, located at 141 Macon Street, Brooklyn, New York, and at Junior High School 33, Throop and Hopkins Avenues, Brooklyn, New York, called for a shut-down of these schools on January 27 and January 28, 1965, respectively. The handbills also announced plans for a "freedom school" for absentee students at Apollo Theatre, Fulton and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

Detective EDWIN COOPER
Detective JOHN MARTINEZ
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
January 26, 1965

The New York "Herald Tribune", January 27, 1965, Page 10, reported that the legal battle between lawyers for MILTON GALAMISON of the CWCIS and the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, resulted in a "reserved decision". The Corporation Counsel wanted the case on its temporary injunction against the boycott argued in State Court. The CWCIS wanted a Federal trial on the ground that their civil rights had been abridged. Judge RAYFIEL reserved the decision pending submission of additional briefs.

The New York Chapter of CORE, 307 West 125th Street, New York City, and the Harlem Parents Committee, New York City, were continuing their boycott of Public School 139, Harlem, and are operating a "freedom school" for absentee students at Bethel Ame Church, 52 West 132nd

Street, New York City, New York. Teachers from New York CORE are operating the school and one of them is VICKI MORRIS from the New York Chapter of CORE.

It was also determined that on Monday, February 1, 1965, the school shut-down will spread to the Bronx, New York, area and will be supported by the Harlem Parents Committee, CWCIS, and the Bronx Chapter of the NAACP. Plans are also being made for a "freedom school" at St. Augustine Presbyterian Church, Bronx, New York.

NY T-50
January 27,1965

VICKIE MORRIS was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth Communist Party Club held at her residence on October 23, 1962.

NY T-41
December 4, 1962

The following schools were picketed on January 27, 1965, from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. by individuals associated with CWCIS:

Public School 258 - Brooklyn
15 pickets

Junior High School 617 - Brooklyn
3 pickets

Public School 139 - Manhattan
14 pickets

There were no disturbances at these demonstrations. The purpose of the picketing was to encourage students to absent themselves from classes in furtherance

of the school boycott program sponsored by the CWCIS. However, the picketing was not successful in inducing the students to stay away in sizeable numbers from classes.

Lieutenant ANTHONY BOUZA
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
January 27, 1965

A picketing demonstration was conducted on January 29, 1965, at the headquarters of the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. Approximately 100 pickets led by JANET CARLSON, President of the Parents Joint Council of Junior High School 143, Amsterdam Avenue and 129th Street, New York City, demonstrated at the Board of Education from 9:30 A.M. to 11:30 A.M. The purpose of the demonstration was to support the current school boycott which is spearheaded by CWCIS. Similar picketing demonstrations were conducted from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. on January 29, 1965, at the following schools in support of the school boycott.

Public School 99
1410 East 110th Street
New York City, New York
75 pickets

Public School 617
Stagg Street
Brooklyn, New York
2 pickets

Public School 258
Macon Street
Brooklyn, New York
23 pickets

Current plans of the CWCIS do not call for a city-wide boycott of junior high schools and so-called "600" schools on February 3, 1965, but rather a combination of the current strategy of boycotting a school at a time in each of the boroughs comprising New York City.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
January 29, 1965

A twenty-four hour vigil was conducted by supporters of the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools at the construction site for a proposed public school on Pitkin Avenue between Chester and Bristol Streets, Brooklyn, New York. Fifteen individuals participated in this vigil, which commenced at 4:00 P.M. Saturday, January 30, 1965, and terminated at 4:00 P.M., Sunday, January 31, 1965.

Small picketing demonstrations were conducted by CWCIS at the following schools in New York City and Brooklyn, New York, on February 1, 1965, between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M.

Public School 99
Harlem, New York City
30 pickets

Public School 136
New York City
6 pickets

Public School 617
Brooklyn, New York
5 pickets

There were no disburbances at these demonstrations.

The over-all boycott thus far, has not been characterized successful by the Bureau of Special Services.

No schools have been completely shut-down as a result of boycott tactics. The petition filed by CWCIS in Federal Court, Brooklyn, to have the injunction proceedings against the CWCIS removed from State Court was denied by the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, on January 29, 1965, and remanded to the New York State Supreme Court, Brooklyn, New York.

The latest strategy of CWCIS calls for the attempted shut-down of five schools on February 3, 1965, rather than a city-wide boycott of junior high schools and so-called "600" schools or special schools for disturbed children. These schools are as follows:

Junior High School 35
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 49
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 57
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 263
Brooklyn, New York

Junior High School 271
Brooklyn, New York

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
February 1, 1965

Fifteen boycotting students picketed Public School 88, located at 215 West 114th Street, New York City, from 8:00 A.M. to 8:40 A.M. on February 19, 1965, in support of the school boycott which was spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools. MILTON GALAMISON, Pastor of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York, is chairman of the CWCIS. This picketing demonstration was orderly and no incidents

occurred. Attendance figures at Public School 88 on February 19, 1965, showed a drop of nine percent from normal attendance of 88 percent.

A large group of boycotting students began assembling at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at 9:00 A.M. The number of students at the church reached approximately 200 by 10:00 A.M. at which time they departed from the church and proceeded to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, New York. About half of the students dropped out while marching to the Board of Education.

A picketing demonstration was then staged by the students at the Board of Education commencing at 10:45 A.M. where approximately 75 students picketed in an orderly fashion, confined to the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education building. The pickets were chanting "Jim Crow Must Go!" A small group of students congregated at a parking lot across Boerum Place from the picket site, but were quickly dispersed from that area by mounted police. At approximately 11:40 A.M., the picketing tapered off with groups of ten to twelve students at a time being escorted away from the Board of Education by foot and mounted patrolmen. The picketing had terminated at noon, February 19, 1965.

Detective ANTON WEIDINGER
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
February 19, 1965

Thirteen adult demonstrators were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance Officers at the above demonstration for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law, inducing minors to absent themselves from school.

NY 100-153735
JCS:dd
11

Among those arrested were SELMA SPARKS, female, Negro, [redacted], New York City; SANDRA SABLER, female, white, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York and JERALD COVICI, white, male, [redacted] Brooklyn.

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b7C

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department
February 19, 1965

SANDRA SABLER, on July 31, 1963, attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Advance Youth Organization (AYO), held at 80 Clinton Street, New York, New York

NY T-34
August, 1963

SANDRA SABLER attended the AYO Convention held on February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-35
February 14, 1964

A characterization of the AYO appears in the Appendix.

The April 13, 1965 issue of "Challenge", weekly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) lists SELMA SPARKS as the Feature Editor of this publication.

NY 100-153735
JCS:dd
12

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the Communist Party on November 13, 1961, at his residence.

NY T-40
November 16, 1961

Picketing demonstrations were staged by approximately 200 boycotting students at three separate locations in the downtown Brooklyn area on February 18, 1965 between the hours of 10:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M. These demonstrations were generally in support of the school boycott which has been spearheaded by MILTON GALAMISON's City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools. The students became disorganized and rampaged at several locations and had to be restrained by the police.

The initial demonstration occurred in front of the Department of Health, 295 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, commencing at approximately 10:30 A.M., February 18, 1965. The picketing was disorganized and developed into an unruly and unsupervised group of youths who surged back and forth across the sidewalk for about forty minutes, and then ran in a body to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. At this location, they were placed behind police barriers and once again refused to picket in an orderly fashion. At about 11:30 A.M., five adult demonstrators were taken into custody by the Bureau of Attendance for violation of Section 3212 of the New York State Education Law.

The demonstrators left 110 Livingston Street without any apparent direction, at 12:45 P.M. and proceeded to 72 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where they paraded on the opposite side of the street in an attempt to lure St. John's University students into a dispute. This was prevented by special police of St. John's University who prevented any ingress or egress from the building.

Having failed to instigate a fight at this location, they proceeded east on Schermerhorn Street, to Smith Street, at which time they broke up into smaller groups and raced into Fulton Street, toward Albee Square. They ran along the sidewalks shouting and shoving and eventually arrived at Albee Square, which is also in the downtown section of Brooklyn.

These groups were contained on the sidewalks by the presence of mounted and foot patrolmen, several squad cars of detectives and members of the Youth Division, New York City Police Department.

At Albee Square, several instances of violence were reported as follows:

A mounted patrolman was struck by a thrown object, believed to have been a soda bottle; the window of a travel agency in that area was broken by a thrown object, several of the demonstrators attempted to storm the dime Savings Bank near Albee Square, but were prevented from doing so by the police in that area.

At approximately 1:00 P.M., the demonstration had lost momentum and several of the demonstrators were overheard to mention that they were returning to "the freedom school". It was believed by the Bureau of Special Services that they were referring to the Siloam Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, New York. The overall demonstration terminated by 1:30 P.M.

A summary of police action taken as a result of these demonstrations is as follows:

Five arrests for violation of Section 3212, of the State Education Law; an arrest for disorderly conduct; 17 demonstrators were processed at the 84th Precinct, New York City Police Department, Brooklyn.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
February 19, 1965

The New York "Daily News" of February 20, 1965, Page 2, in an article concerning a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, conducted on February 19, 1965, carried a picture of Mrs. B. DEVINE handing out subway tokens to students who came to the demonstration at the Board of Education.

The photograph appearing in the New York "Daily News" of February 20, 1965, of Mrs. B. DEVINE was identified as Mrs. BUNNIE DEVINE, member of the Communist Party, New York District Committee and active in the New York Communist Party District School Commission.

NY T-13
March 1, 1965

On February 10, 1965, a meeting of the New York State Communist Party Commission on Schools was held at 552 Riverside Drive, New York City. During the meeting, a discussion of the current school boycott took place. It was stated that the role the Communist Party is playing in the boycott was "minimal" in that very few Communist Party members have been involved and none in any policy-making positions. It was stated that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that MILTON GALAMISON makes his own policy.

It was also stated that boycott was not succeeding and that MILTON GALAMISON was not using the proper tactics. A different focus was proposed for the boycott. The idea was to move the focus from the children and shift it to the adults.

The members of the School Commission, New York District Communist Party, pledged themselves to accomplish this objective.

RAE HENDRIX, as of February, 1965, was serving as city-wide coordinator of the school boycott for

MILTON GALAMISON and was assisting GALAMISON at school boycott headquarters, Siloam Presbyterian Church.

THELMA HAMILTON was active in the leadership of the current school boycott.

NY T-51
February 23, 1965

RAE HENDRIX, a female, Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

Prior to leaving the CP, RAE HENDRIX was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee.

ALBERT JACKSON, a member of the CP from 1945 to 1952 and from 1958 to 1962

December 20, 1962
March 4, 1963

On March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on THELMA HAMILTON on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented to THELMA HAMILTON, who was informed that this money was from the CP because they knew she needed help. THELMA HAMILTON accepted the check with profuse thanks.

NY T-13
March 30, 1964

It was determined that on September 15, 1963, Mrs. HAMILTON, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker". b6 b7C

NY T-35
September 25, 1963

A Special Agent of the FBI observed a picketing demonstration by boycotting students at City Hall Park, New York City, on February 24, 1965. The demonstration, in support of City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, commenced at approximately 11:00 A.M. and terminated at 12:40 P.M.

Approximately fifty students and five adults participated in the orderly demonstration. Five persons were arrested by the Bureau of Attendance Officers for violation of Section 3212, State Education Law.

The following people were arrested at the picketing demonstration:

LAWRENCE SORRELLS
[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

NICHOLAS SALVATORE
[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

GWENDOLYN WILSON
[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

JOSEPH PATTERSON
[redacted]
New York City, New York

NY 100-153735
JCS:dd
17

THELMA HAMILTON
[redacted]
Brooklyn, New York

b6
b7C

Patrolman TIMOTHY RYAN
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
February 25, 1965

Approximately 100 boycotting students assembled on March 2, 1965, at the "freedom school" located at Siloam Presbyterian Church, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, which is the church of Reverend MILTON GALAMISON. The students assembled there between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. At approximately 10:15 A.M., they proceeded in groups to the Board of Education headquarters, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of conducting a demonstration there.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
March 2, 1965

A Special Agent of the FBI on March 2, 1965, observed approximately 75 teenagers demonstrating at the Board of Education Building. The demonstration there commenced at 11:00 A.M. No picket line was maintained by the youngsters, but they were kept behind police barricades on the Boerum Place side of the Board of Education Building.

The only known CP members to be active in the current school boycott as pickets or as workers are BUNNIE DEVINE, who is a member of the 6th Assembly

District Club, Kings County Communist Party, and IDA POSNER, who is a member of the Brownsville Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

It is known that BUNNIE DEVINE has gone to Reverend GALAMISON and volunteered her services in the school boycott to hand out leaflets or any work they have in mind.

NY T-13
March 2, 1965

Six males and three females, who, according to Bureau of Special Services, participated in the demonstration, were arrested by Bureau of Attendance Officers under the State Education Law for abetting truancy. Mimeographed circulars distributed at the scene reflected they were issued by the City-Wide Committee for School Integration, 260 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn.

The demonstration at the Board of Education terminated at 11:45 A.M. when students dispersed into the downtown shopping area of Brooklyn. Mounted police, as well as foot patrolmen and squad cars, followed the teenagers into the shopping area, causing traffic congestion. Afternoon shoppers looked upon the boycotting students with some trepidations, fearing possible valdalism. However, no violence erupted.

GALAMISON announced a three point program in the current school boycott, as follows:

1. Closing of the "freedom school" at Siloam Presbyterian Church. Boycotting students will be urged to return to

their neighborhood schools or invited to remain at home as their conscience dictates.

2. Students are invited to picket at the Board of Education each day after school hours from 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

3. One high school at a time will be called upon to stage a three-day boycott. Students who boycott will be asked to picket the Board of Education headquarters during normal school hours.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
March 2, 1965

"The New York Times", of March 3, 1965, on Page 28, reported that the boycott spread to the Eastern District High School in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, where 1000 of 2500 students were absent. The normal absentee rate there is between 250 and 375.

On March 3, 1965, at 10:55 A.M., four persons were arrested on a charge of violating Section 3212 of the New York State Education Law for inducing truancy by employing teenage school children students in a demonstration outside the New York City Police Department Headquarters, 240 Centre Street, New York City. Those arrested were JONATHAN COFFELMAN, SHOSHANA LEVENBERG, EDITH BLACK and ELIZABETH PHIPARD.

Bureau of Special Services
New York City Police Department
March 3, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:dd
20

A Special Agent of the FBI observed the following demonstration at the Board of Education Headquarters, Brooklyn, on March 5, 1965:

Approximately 25 individuals, representing CORE and the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools, picketed in an orderly fashion in front of the Board of Education on March 5, 1965, commencing at 10:00 A.M. This demonstration favored racial balancing of neighborhood schools, and the general aims of the current school boycott. Only adults, both Negro and white, participated in the demonstration which terminated at 11:30 A.M.

Reverend MILTON GALAMISON advised the New York City Police Department on March 4, 1965, that he would call for a demonstration by approximately 65 youths at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, to be held on the morning of March 5, 1965. The teenagers, who would be mostly boycotting students, would be requested to assemble at the Board of Education at about 10:00 A.M.

This demonstration by the youths never materialized for the reason that the Bureau of Attendance Officers rounded up the youngsters between 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M. in the neighborhood of the Siloam Presbyterian Church before they had a chance to assemble. They were returned to their homes or neighborhood schools.

Detective WILLIAM GORMAN
March 5, 1965

JCS:cam
(1)

NY 100-153735

W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs plan to hold a demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, on March 8, 1965.

NY T-34
March 8, 1965

7/

PHYLLIS KALB notified the New York City Police Department on March 8, 1965, that the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) were to sponsor a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, on March 8, 1965, between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. The purpose of the picketing was to demonstrate support for the school boycott which is currently spearheaded by the City-Wide Committee for Integrated Schools under the direction of Reverend MILTON A. GALAMISON.

Detective TIMOTHY RYAN
Bureau of Special Services,
New York City Police Department
March 8, 1965

On March 8, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a picket demonstration at the Board of Education, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn. The picketing, participated in by 17 to 20 youths, commenced at 4:15 p.m., and lasted until 5:10 p.m., at which time the demonstrators dispersed. The demonstrators chanted "Jim Crow must go" and "Segregation must go", and carried signs urging integration in education in New York City school system. Groups represented in this demonstration were Flatbush Youth for Human Rights, Bensonhurst Youth for Human Rights, Student Committee Against Social Injustice, Student Committee for Integrated Schools, and the DCA. PHYLLIS KALB and JUDY
5/ FINN acted as spokesmen for the demonstrators.

C. DEMONSTRATION AT DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE AND CITY HALL, NEW YORK CITY, ON JANUARY 18, 1965

JESSE GRAY, Director of the Community Council on Housing, 60 East 117th Street, New York City, and about twenty of his supporters picketed headquarters of the New York City Department of Welfare, 250 Church Street, New York City, on January 18, 1965, commencing at 2:10 p.m. At 2:20 p.m., some of the demonstrators entered the building and went into the elevators. However, the elevator operators were ordered not to run the elevators until Welfare Commissioner DUMPSEN consented to meet with JESSE GRAY in the Commissioner's office.

JESSE GRAY and Welfare Commissioner DUMPSON conferred for about thirty minutes. The picketing demonstration at 250 Church Street was discontinued at 3:30 p.m. On leaving the premises JESSE GRAY made the statement that he had discussed with Welfare Commissioner DUMPSON slum and unlivable housing conditions in Harlem and the need for better welfare services. He said also that he supported the striking welfare workers.

From there, JESSE GRAY and his group went up to City Hall to participate in the picketing demonstration conducted by welfare workers and union members. The demonstration at City Hall commenced at 6:15 p.m. A peak number of approximately 3,500 pickets demonstrated during this period. The labor organizations responsible in the picket line were Social Service Employees Union, State, County and Municipal Employees Union, Seafarers International Union, District 65, Retail and Wholesale Department Store Union, Local 1199, Drug and Wholesale Employees Union.

JCS:pww
2.

NY 100-153735

There were no incidents of violence or arrests reported by the Bureau of Special Services.

Detective JOHN GILBRIDE,
Detective LOUIS POLTANIS,
Bureau of Special Services,
NYCPD,
January 18, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:dap
(1)

D.
Demonstrations at City Hall and
United States Court House, New York
City, February 3, 4, 1965

A picketing demonstration was conducted by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), commencing at 8:15 P. M., on February 3, 1965, at City Hall, New York City, the location of the Mayor's office. At approximately 8:30 P. M., SNCC was joined by Jesse Gray, Harlem Rent-Strike Organizer, and his supporters from the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which council Jesse Gray is Director. Both groups demonstrated opposite City Hall and at 11:15 P. M., several of them went into City Hall and notified a patrolman there that they would demonstrate all night to have the Mayor of the City of New York intercede through the President of the United States for Federal intervention in the current voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. By 1:40 A. M., February 4, 1965, because of the extreme cold weather all demonstrators had dispersed from City Hall. No disturbances were reported at City Hall.

On February 4, 1965, at 3:15 P. M., SNCC again assembled both inside and outside the United States Court House located at Foley Square, New York City, which is a short distance from City Hall. Twenty-nine demonstrators representing SNCC and carrying signs reading "Federal Registrars in Selma" attempted to enter and sit-in within the lobby of the United States Court House; however, they were restrained by United States Marshals.

Worth Long, Spokesman for the group and described as former project director at Selma, together with several other representatives of SNCC, were granted an interview with Vincent L. Broderick, Chief Assistant to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York. They presented to the Department of Justice the following demands:

1. Dropping of all charges against and release of all prisoners for voter registration activities in Alabama.

2. Immediate dispatch of non-Segregationist Federal Registrarsto Alabama.

3. Prosecution of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama.

NY 100-153735
JCS:dap
(2)

4. Filing of additional suits by Justice Department under the 1964 Civil Rights Act, to restrain interference with right to vote.

After the interview with Mr. Broderick, these individuals were asked to leave his office. Upon their refusal, they were escorted by United States Marshals from the office and out of the Court House. None of the demonstrators were arrested and no assistance from the New York City Police Department was requested. By 6:00 P. M., February 4, 1965, all demonstrators had dispersed from the area.

No information was developed by Bureau of Special Services indicating that Jesse Gray participated in the demonstratic at the Court House.

Detective Jack Barnathan
Bureau of Special Services, New York
City Police Department
February 4, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:mcl
(1)

E. Demonstration at United States Court House, New York City, February 5, 1965

ERIC MORTON, Field Secretary for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), New York City, advised BAYARD RUSTIN February 4, 1965, that SNCC would stage a picketing demonstration at the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, commencing at approximately 3:00 p.m. on February 5, 1965, and that a sit-in would be attempted and some time after 3:00 p.m. several members of SNCC would attempt to enter the office of Mr. BRODERICK, Chief Assistant, United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, for interview and possible sit-in. The general purpose of the demonstration would be to demand Federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. BAYARD RUSTIN stated he was in full support of other individuals such as WILLIAM STRICKLAND of the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge and Dr. LOGAN of HARYOU-Act, a Harlem Youth and Social Work Agency.

NY T-20
February, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on February 5, 1965, observed the following demonstration at the United States Court House, Foley Square:

A picketing demonstration and attempted sit-in was staged February 5, 1965, by SNCC at United States Court House, Foley Square. Some 55 demonstrators, male and female, predominantly white, began assembling in front of the court house at 3:45 p.m. They formed a picket line and carried signs demanding Federal intervention in the voter registration drive in Selma, Alabama. At approximately 4:30 p.m. several of the pickets began making sorties up the steps of the court house in an effort to gain admittance, but were

forcibly restrained by United States Marshals who had taken positions at the head of the steps.

Mr. THOMAS LOUGHLIN, United States Marshal's Office, United States Court House, reported that one of the pickets struck a United States Marshal with his fist. He was taken inside the court house by the United States Marshal's for questioning and later released. This individual identified himself as LAWRENCE/SHIELDS [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] New York City.

No arrests were made and no assistance was requested of the New York City Police Department. The demonstration terminated at 5:30 p.m.

JCS:pww
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NY 100-153735

F. DEMONSTRATION AT FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW YORK CITY, ON FEBRUARY 5, 1965

On February 3, 1965, a meeting of the West Side CP Club was held. SHERRING MILLS stated that a picket line would be formed around the First National City Bank, West 96th Street and Broadway, on February 5, 1965.

MILLS stated that the West Side Civil Rights Committee is sponsoring the picket line in protest to the First National City Bank purchasing Mississippi State Bonds.

SHERRING MILLS further stated that JOHN MILLS is the only "Party" person on the Executive Committee of the West Side Civil Rights Committee.

NY T-15
February 12, 1965

On the evening of February 5, 1965, a picket line sponsored jointly by the West Side Civil Rights Committee and Seven Arts CORE took place in front of the First National City Bank, 96th Street and Broadway, New York City. The purpose of this picketing was to protest the buying of Mississippi State Bonds by the First National City Bank.

There were approximately fifteen people participating in the picket line including JOHN MILLS.

There were no incidents and no arrests.

NY T-15
February 12, 1965

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G. RALLY IN TRIBUTE TO MALCOLM X

Sponsored by the FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION, February 25, 1965, New York City

On February 25, 1965, a street rally in tribute to MALCOLM X, sponsored by the FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION, was held at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City. Approximately 200 people were in attendance.

JESSE GRAY was the main speaker and said that the death of MALCOLM X should be placed on the white power structure and outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him.

ISAIAH ROBINSON spoke in the same manner as JESSE GRAY and added that all stores on 125th Street should close on February 26, 27, 1965 in respect to MALCOLM X, with the exception of drug stores, which could reopen at noon on February 27. ROBINSON called for a boycott of the stores which did not comply with this request.

JAMES HAUGHTON, Director of the Harlem Unemployment Center, stated that foreign aid is good but that those at home should not be forgotten by the Federal Government. He spoke of building a hall in Harlem as a memorial to MALCOLM X.

A female speaker named MAY, who was not known to the source, also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION Headquarters, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

The rally was orderly, and there were no disturbances or arrests.

NY T-70
February 26, 1965

During this rally recordings of past statements made by MALCOLM X were played for those in attendance.

NY T-71
February, 1965

MAE MALLORY also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at the FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION (FIPA), 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-72
February, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:ats
1

H. MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

NY CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON SI were going to Alabama to participate in the civil rights march to Montgomery, Alabama. CLARENCE JONES is MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'s attorney, and STANLEY LEVISON has, in the past, been an adviser to KING.

NY T-17
March, 1965

Source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early part of 1954, to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-18
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP,USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the Civil Rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-19
April, 1964

BAYARD RUSTIN was going to Montgomery, Alabama, to participate in the civil rights march to that city. BAYARD RUSTIN has been acting in an advisory capacity to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

NY T-20
March, 1965

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "THE LONE WOLF OF CIVIL RIGHTS". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the CP, USA held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly".

NY T-1
February 25, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-20
February 19, 20, 1964

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, as of January, 1964.

NY T-11
January 21, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

"The New York Times" of March 25, 1965, on page 27, contains an article captioned, "Stars Give Show For Rights March" by DONALD JANSON. According to this article, a show, would be given by a score of entertainers from the stage and screen, to entertain civil rights demonstrators who were on the five-day Freedom March from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. The place where the show would be given is the final campsite (on March 24, 1965) of the March, a tall park on the grounds of the City of St. Jude, Roman Catholic parochial school and hospital near the city limits of Montgomery.

According to the article, most of the entertainers had been obtained for this show by HARRY BELAFONTE, the prominent singer. Among those who attended were PETE SEEGER, OSSIE DAVIS, JOHN KILLENS.

In "The New York Times" of March 24, 1965, on page 33, there appears an article captioned, "Top Entertainers in Alabama Tonight". It was indicated in this article that RUBY DEE would be among those entertaining the civil rights marchers on their way to Montgomery, Alabama, from Selma.

According to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at CP Headquarters, New York City, HARRY BELAFONTE, had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

NY t-19
October 28, 1958

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CPUSA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from CP in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that OSSIE DAVIS and his wife, RUBY DEE, were then CP members. N.Y. ala.

NY T-19
Latter part, 1963

JOHN O. KILLENS was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of KILLEN's speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom".

NY T-21
June 24, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forums.

NY T-22
September 19, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name of JOHN KILLENS was contained on a list of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways.

NY T-23
December 20, 1962

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of JOHN KILLENS were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list.

NY T-23
January 28, 1963

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement, (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem.

According to the source, JOHN KILLENS was to write the script for the film.

NY T-24
September 22, 1964

A characterization of the PLM appears in the Appendix.

S/ WILLIAM PRICE, an official of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and a writer for the "National Guardian" had gone to Selma, Alabama, in March, 1965. This source also furnished information that Reverend LEE BALL had also gone to Selma during this same period. S/

NY T-25
March 29, 1965

Characterizations of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

Source said he had been in contact with Reverend LEE HAMPTON BALL and that BALL advised him he (BALL) was Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

NY T-26
March 6, 1964

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

A meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (HCUA) was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and Reverend LEE BALL, according to the report, had been nominated for the position as treasurer. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such.

NY T-25
June 11, 1963

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery - A Marcher's Report" by PETER CAMEJO, who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that PETER CAMEJO participated in the civil rights march. S/

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

In an article appearing in "The Worker" of March 28, 1965, FRED GILMAN wrote an article captioned, "Freedom March Sweeps Onto Dixie Capital", in which he indicated that he was in Montgomery, Alabama, covering the freedom march.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

SEYMOUR JOSEPH, who is also known as FRED GILMAN, attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 5, 1964.

NY T-1
June 5, 1964

SEYMOUR JOSEPH was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964.

NY T-27
June 23, 1964

[redacted]

SEE P. A

[redacted]

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed SIDNEY POITIER entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CP, USA Headquarters, and the New York State CP Headquarters.

On December 29, 1954, SIDNEY POITIER was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of this interview, POITIER stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology", but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later

NY 100-153735
JCS:dap
(1)
I.
Freedom March Sponsored By Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee To Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, New York City, On March 9, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the following "Freedom March" and demonstration held March 9, 1965, sponsored by Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The marchers assembled simultaneously at two assembly points in Manhattan, at 3:30 P. M., on March 9, 1965, and converged on FBI, New York Office headquarters, 69th Street and 3rd Avenue, New York City, where a picketing demonstration was conducted from 5:00 P. M. until 7:15 P. M.

Handbills distributed widely at both assembly points, namely Bryant Park, mid-Manhattan, and 125th Street, Harlem, announced "we march for the black people of Selma to demand direct Federal action now to protect lives of the Negroes of Alabama, and their right to march in peaceful assembly; to demand the immediate arrest of Sheriff Jim Clark of Dallas County, Alabama; to demand the dispatch of Federal registrars to enable the Negroes to register to vote without being intimidated."

The handbills further noted that the march was sponsored by SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, and supported by Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), 38 Park Row, New York City.

Approximately 80 youths, mostly of college age, formed the contingent which assembled at 125th Street, and 5th Avenue, Harlem. They carried signs showing affiliation with SNCC and CORE. The Harlem group reached the FBI, New York Office, at 5:00 P. M., and commenced to picket in an orderly fashion, behind police barricades on the 3rd Avenue side of the FBI headquarters.

A group estimated at 450 to 500 individuals assembled in Bryant Park, 32nd Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. At that point placards were distributed reading "1865 to 1965, too long, vote now", "a crime to vote in land of the free", "we protest police brutality in Selma".

Other participating organizations in the march besides SNCC and CORE were "Catholic Worker", Rabbinical Assembly and W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA).

The Bryant Park contingent left that area at 4:10 P. M. and marched in double column north on 5th Avenue to 69th Street, and then east to FBI headquarters. This column of approximately 500 marchers reached the New York Office at 5:30 P. M. and there joined the picketing demonstration already underway by the Harlem group. The number of demonstrators at FBI headquarters, New York City, swelled to approximately 600.

At about 6:00 P. M. a delegation of the marchers approached the entrance of the FBI, New York Office, 201 East 69th Street, and made it known that they had a document they wished to present. Assistant Director Malone met these people in the lobby of the New York Office for the purpose of receiving whatever they had to offer. At this time, Rabbi Abraham Heschel indicated a desire to speak with Mr. Malone in his office, and Mr. Malone agreed to speak with him and one representative from SNCC and one from CORE.

In addition to Rabbi Heschel, who is a member of Rabbinical Assembly, 3080 Broadway, New York City, George Wiley of CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, and Marion Barry of SNCC, 100 5th Avenue, New York City, accompanied Mr. Malone to his office. This delegation explained the purpose of the demonstration which was primarliy to request, through Mr. Malone, to have the Federal Government intervene in anyway possible to assure the civil rights of the Negroes in Alabama.

Mr. Malone explained to them the jurisdiction and responsibility of the FBI. At this point the delegation presented to him two documents. The first document was statement by the Rabbinical Assembly on the occasion of the New York march to the office of the FBI in which it was stated that the brutal and inhuman attack on peaceful Negro marchers in Selma, Alabama, violates every religious and democratic tenet of our civilization and cannot go unanswered. It was also stated that the Rabbinical Assembly was taking part in the demonstration to lend their voices to the demand that the Federal Government take all measures at once

to safeguard the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all citizens to assemble peacefully in order to state their grievances. In the statement, the Assembly called upon the FBI to take a direct hand in bringing the perpetrators of the attack on innocent men and women to justice and called upon the Government to protect the rights of all its citizens.

The second document was in the form of a letter on the stationery of SNCC to the FBI, New York, attention Mr. Malone, dated March 9, 1965. In this letter, it was pointed out that SNCC knew that the FBI was "conducting an investigation" of police brutality in Selma in connection with the halting of a march to protest denial of the vote. SNCC, indicating that it has worked in Selma since the fall of 1962, stated that they had repeatedly been outraged by the failure of Federal agents to take action under Section 3052, Title 18, of the United States Administrative Code as amended in 1951, which gives the FBI the same powers as United States Marshals to arrest on the spot those who are depriving others of their civil rights. Continuing, SNCC in its letter urged the FBI to arrest Sheriff James Clark of Dallas County, Alabama, whom they described as the prime instigator of violence in Selma.

At 6:45 P. M. this delegation departed from the New York Office. Along the line of march and during the demonstration in front of the FBI headquarters, the marchers sang freedom songs and chanted slogans "freedom now","let's go", and "out of Saigon, into Selma". The picketing demonstration at New York Office headquarters terminated at 7:15 P. M. Approximately 100 New York City police, with the use of barricades, effectively controlled the marchers during the demonstration.

Detective Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services, New York City Police Department, advised that no arrests were made and no incidents of violence were reported.

Marion Barry attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of International Publishers and the 80th birthday celebration for Alexander Trachtenberg held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City, in January, 1965.

NY T-29
January 17, 1965

International Publishers is characterized in the Appendix.

Alexander Trachtenberg attended an enlarged meeting of the Communist Party, USA National Executive Committee held at Communist Party (CP), USA headquarters, 23 West 26 th Street, New York City, on May 10, 1962.

NY T-30
May 10, 1962

"The Militant", November 9, 1964, Pages 3 and 5, reflected that Marion Barry of SNCC was speaker on the panel at the Socialist Workers Party Conference on "The Negro Ghetto and Political Action" held on October 3, 1965.

"The Militant" is characterized in the Appendix, which includes a characterization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

Special Agents, FBI, observed the following individuals among the marchers and pickets who participated in the demonstration reported above:

Angelo Cupriel
Barry Markman
Billy Levy
Sandy Sabler
Georgette Kagan
Gerasimo Vagelatos
Ira Grupper
Jimmy Rivers
Jose Ristorucci
Judith Finn
Larry Jarvis
Louis Grupper
Al Simon
Miriam Bordofsky
Rasheed Storey
Rickey Eisenberg
Stanley Goodman
Steve Perlmutter
Tyrone Storey
Phil Oke
Paul Gouldin
Barbara Holden
Matt Weinstein

Detective Jack Barnathan, Bureau of Special Services (BSS), advised that the following individuals also participated in the above demonstration:

Jerry Covici
Vicki Morris

Angelo Cupriel and Sandy Sabler attended numerous affairs of "Advance" and "Burning Issues" during this period; late 1962 and early 1963.

NY T-31
Late 1962 and early 1964

"Advance" and "Burning Issues" are characterized in the Appendix.

The following indivudals were club leaders of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) as of January, 1965:

Barry Markman
Jose Ristorucci
Larry Jarvis

NY T-32
February 14, 1965

Mortimer Daniel Rubin contacted Billy Levy and asked him to take some photographs of demonstrations supporting the current school boycotts. The purpose of these demonstrations was to protest racial imbalance in New York City schools.

NY T-33
February 2, 1964

Mortimer Daniel Rubin was the National Youth Director, CP, USA, and a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-19
June 19, 1962

Georgette Kagan attended the Fourth Annual Convention of Advance Youth Organization held on February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-34
February 14, 1964

Gerasimo Vagelatos attended sessions of the CP Youth Training School held on July 8, 10, 12, and 14, 1962 in New York City.

NY T-31
July, 1962

Ira Grupper was in attendance at a college meeting of the DCA held at 971 Columbus Avenue, New York City, in November, 1964.

NY T-35; November 25,1964

Jimmy Rivers and Louis Grupper attended the First State-wide convention of the DCA held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City, on December 12, 1964.

NY T-35
December 22, 1964

A meeting of the DCA, New York Executive Board, was held in New York City, on December 5, 1964. Judith Finn was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-35
December 7, 1964

On January 13, 1965, Al Simon attended the Eastern Seaboard Conference of "The Worker" held at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 West 43rd Street, New York City.

NY T-36
February 4, 1965

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Miriam Bordofsky attended an enlarged Bronx County CP Committee meeting held at the Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January 14, 1965.

NY T-37
January 19, 1965

Rasheed Storey was a member of the New York District Board, CP, USA, as of July, 1964.

NY T-13
July 28, 1964

A college meeting of the DCA was held in New York City December 5, 1964. Rickey Eisenberg was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-35
December 7, 1964

Two CP members in describing Stanley Goodman stated on December 15, 1963 that Stanley Goodman had been taken back into the CP.

NY T-38
December 16, 1963

Steve Perlmutter was active with the Bronx Chapter, DCA, as of that time.

NY T-39
November 24, 1964

Source identified a photograph of Tyrone Storey as the person who was elected Vice-President of Advance Youth Organization and who attended a meeting of the DCA on July 9, 1964.

NY T-35
December 9, 1964

The SWP held a national convention on June 26-28, 1959, at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. Phil Oke was in attendance at this convention.

NY T-22
July 9, 1959

NY 100-153735
JCS:dap
(8)

"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, Page 6, contained an announcement to the effect that the second day's session of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964, at 106 East 14th Street, New York City.

Special Agents of the FBI observed Paul Gouldin entering and/or departing 106 East 14th Street, New York City on December 13, 1964.

Barbara Holden was in attendance at a meeting of Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964, in New York City.

NY T-35
February 25, 1964

Matt Weinstein, a member of the DCA, was also a participant in the demonstration at the New York Office, FBI, reported above.

NY T-35
March 10, 1965

Jerry Covici was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP held on November 13, 1961, at his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-40
November 16, 1961

Vicki Morris attended a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth CP Club at her residence in Brooklyn, New York, on October 23, 1962.

NY T-41
December 4, 1962

NY 100-153735
JCS:ats
1

J. CIVIL RIGHTS MARCH, HARLEM, NEW YORK CITY
Sunday, March 14, 1965

On Sunday, March 14, 1965, a demonstration took place which consisted of a march sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), to protest the recent events in Selma, Alabama.

NY T-44
NY T-45
NY T-46
NY T-47
March 14, 1965

At 3:30 PM, approximately 25,000 people gathered at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, and marched up Seventh Avenue to 135th Street, to Lenox Avenue, and back to 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, for a rally outside the Hotel Theresa. Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) noted that in the forefront of the march were approximately 500 white members of the clergy and nuns. Marchers carried placards and signs calling for voting rights in Alabama.

At the rally outside the Hotel Theresa, the master of ceremonies was actor OSSIE DAVIS. Among the speakers were JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, JOHN LEWIS, Chairman of SNCC, BAYARD RUSTIN and JESSE GRAY, leader of the Harlem Rent Strike. Among goals called for by these speakers were:

Federal intervention in Selma; imposition of moral, social and economic boycott against Alabama with a suspension of all business activity in Alabama by trade unions; equal voting rights and opportunities for Negroes. FARMER also declared that within a week there will be a triumphant march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

The rally was terminated at 7:30 pm, with no incidents.

The following individuals, whom source stated are members of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) were observed in attendance at the above described demonstration:

JERRY COVICI
LOU DINNERSTEIN
MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN
IRVING HERMAN
ARTHUR KNIGHT
LENNY LEVENSON
BERNICE LINTON
ED LINTON
LOUIS PATTERSON
DAVE PAUKER
AL PAULA
ED PINCKNEY
JACK PROVENZANO
LEO RABOUINE
MANIA RADZIE
CHARLES RIVERS
SID SCHWARTZ
JAMES TORMEY
AGNES WILLIS
AARON WOOL

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

The following individuals, whom the source stated were members of the CP, USA, were observed in attendance at the aforementioned demonstration:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARION KNIGHT
LEON LOVE
LIL MARTINEZ
IDA TOWNSEND

NY T-48
March 15, 1965

The following individuals whom he described as members of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, were observed in attendance at the above demonstration:

ELEANOR BROWN
JUDY FINN
JACKIE FRIEDER
RAY GARDNER
JIMMY RIVERS
RONNIE RIVERS

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

MIKE STEIN, on March 15, 1965, commented that he had gone to the march with "The Worker", but he said that there was no one there to help distribute the paper. He stated that four to eight people were supposed to help distribute "The Worker". RASHEED STOREY said that he could not be at the mobilization point since he had another meeting.

NY T-5
March 15, 1965

On March 15, 1965, HENRY WINSTON commented that MIKE STEIN went to the march with 1000 "Workers" and came back with a 1000.

NY T-9
March 15, 1965

NY 100-153735
4

On March 12, 1965, ARTHUR KNIGHT, Chairman of the 11th A.D. Club of the Harlem Region Communist Party, made a comment at a meeting of the club that he planned to participate and distribute "The Worker" at the planned "March in Harlem for Selma, Alabama, Struggle". LEON LOVE and MARION KNIGHT also indicated that they would participate and distribute "The Worker".

NY T-49
March 17, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:ats
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K. DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY WEST SIDE UNIFIED ACTION COMMITTEE ON March 20, 1965

A confidential source advised on March 19, 1965, that the West Side Unified Action Committee (WSUAC) would sponsor a demonstration on Saturday, March 20, 1965, in New York City in general sympathy with the Civil Rights struggle of the Negroes in Selma, Alabama. This source stated that the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America would participate in this demonstration.

NY T-116
March 19, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), on March 20, 1965, observed a demonstration wherein 16 individuals representing WSUAC, West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) assembled at 3:00 p.m. at 80th Street and Columbus Avenue, New York City, and marched to 103rd Street and Manhattan Avenue, New York City. At this point, the group increased to about 30 individuals and conducted a street rally. The group carried placards bearing slogans such as the following:

"Stop Police Terror in Alabama";
"Federal Intervention in Alabama";
"Protest Wallace Tyranny" and
"Protect Civil Rights".

Several speakers talked about slum conditions in New York City, protested police brutality and supported the civil rights demonstrations of Negroes in Selma, Alabama. The demonstration and rally terminated at 5:30 p.m. No incidents of violence or disturbances occurred.

Individuals observed as participating in the demonstrations were OAKLEY JOHNSON and JACKIE FRIEDER. 5/

5/

JACKIE FRIEDER was Chairman of the Upper West Side W.E.B. Du Bois Club as of November, 1964.

NY T-42
November 16, 1964

OAKLEY JOHNSON attended a meeting on October 12, 1964, of Club Number 1, West Side Section, Communist Party, and also attended meetings of this club on November 13, 1963.

NY T-43
October 14, 1964

The W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is characterized in the Appendix.

JCS:DMO
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NY 100-153735

L. "BROADWAY ANSWERS SELMA", APRIL 4, 1965,
NEW YORK CITY

The "New York Herald Tribune" of April 5, 1965, contains an article captioned, "'Answer to Selma' Benefit Raises Record $150,000" by JOHN MOLLESON. According to the article, "Broadway Answers Selma",was a benefit staged on the evening of April 4, 1965, at the Majestic Theater which brought together the stars of virtually every Broadway show and some of the great stars of past shows to give a ringing lesson in integration and to raise about $150,000 for the cause of freedom. It was pointed out that tickets for the benefit, which was staged by HILLARD ELKINS, sold for $1,000 to $5 and according to the article, the proceeds were said to be the highest for a single benefit performance in the history of the theater.

Among the beneficiaries of the performance were the family of the Reverend JAMES J. REEB, the minister who was recently killed in Alabama while there in the cause of civil rights , the Voter Education Program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, of which MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., is President , the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the L. and M. Rabinovitz Fund of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

It was stated in the article that in a box at the right of the theater sat Reverend Doctor MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., who was loudly applauded when he entered from the balcony level.

Approximately sixty performers appeared in the three hour show which was held in the Majestic Theater, the use of which was contributed by the SHUBERTs. Services for the affair were donated by stagehands, electricians, musicians, press agents, managers and producers.

The show began with SAMMY DAVIS, Jr., introducing Jack WAGNER. The performances were sheer entertainment, consisting of songs, skits, monologues.

NY 100-153735

The following is a list of people who participated in the show:

VICTOR BORGE
CAROL BURNETT
CAROL CHANNING
MAURICE CHEVALIER
Sir JOHN GIELGUD
BUDDY HACKETT
ROBERT PRESTON
BARBARA STREISAND
ELI WALLACH
ART CARNEY
ETHEL MERMAN
ELIZABETH ALLEN
SERGIO FRANCHI
IRENE WORTH
MARTIN GABEL
HERSCHEL BERNARDI
CHITA RIVERA
NANCY DUSSAULT
WALTER MATTHAU
ULLA SALLERT
BILLY DANIELS
TIGER HAYNES
COMDEN and GREEN
(BETTY COMDEN and ADOLPH GREEN)
IRENE DAILEY
DICK SHAWN
RUBY DEE
STEVE LAWRENCE
EYDIE GORME
BARBARA COOK
BARRY GRAY
INGA SWENSON
LOUIS GOSSETT
"Golden Boy" singers and dancers
FRITZ WEAVER
TOM BOSLEY
LEONID HAMBRO
DON PORTER
ALAN ARKIN

JCS:DMO
3.

NY 100-153735

KAREN MORROW
BETHEL LESLIE
DAN DAILEY
SYDNEY CHAPLIN
DIANA SANDS
MARTIN SHEEN
ANNE JACKSON
MARTHA SCOTT
MARIA KARNILOVA
PAUL LIPSON
RICHARD KILEY
DAVID BURNS
ELLIOT LAWRENCE

STANLEY LEVISON contacted CLARENCE JONES on April 6, 1965. LEVISON mentioned that he had seen MARTIN (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) at the benefit on Sunday night.

NY T-64
April 6, 1965

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed MARTIN LUTHER KING departing from the Majestic Theater in the company of HARRY BELAFONTE.

According to JEAN SMITH, Secretary, CP Headquarters, New York City, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

NY T-19
October 28, 1958

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

HAROLD BERNARDI, who is also known as HERSCHEL BERNARDI, as of December, 1957 was a member of the Los Angeles County CP,

and had been transferred to the CP in New York.

NY T-65
May 27, 1964

In May, 1946, BILLY DANIELS was recruited into the CP by Group One of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City.

NY T-66
May 18, 1946

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that RUBY DEE was then a CP member.

NY T-19
Latter part of 1963

MARTIN GABEL was the Assistant Chairman of a National Council of American-Soviet Friendship Rally held at Madison Square Garden on November 16, 1944.

FRANCIS OLIVER MC GOWAN
[redacted]
New York City
September 12, 1950

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The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1942, page six, in a column, "What's On", lists one LEONID HAMBRO as an entertainer at the School for Democracy.

A characterization of the "School for Democracy" is set forth in the Appendix pages.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", September 6, 1949, page two, column four, reported that LEONID HAMBRO, pianist, appeared at the PAUL ROBESON Concert at Peekskill, New York.

The "Daily Worker", page seven, column one, March 29, 1957, lists LEONID HAMBRO as the piano soloist at the 35th Anniversary Concert of the "Morning Freiheit", to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 13, 1957.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" is set forth in the appendix pages.

The late city edition, "The New York Times", December 23, 1963, reported that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight on a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, ROBESON once said he loved, "The Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifice for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world". It added that most of the questions directed at ROBESON on his arrival in New York City, on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife, who told reporters that her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific".

JCS:DMO
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NY 100-153735

On March 18, 1957, ELI WALLACH, while at an informal hearing held at the United States Passport Office, Washington, D.C., stated he had not been a member of the CP since the fall of 1952, but refused to answer questions concerning the CP and/or related activities prior to 1952.

Source furnished information showing that there was a CP membership on WALLACH's part for a brief period prior to World War II, but none during WALLACH's military service during the war. Source stated he learned that in about 1947, there was a resumption in WALLACH's membership in the CP. His membership was spasmodic and there was no activity other than perhaps attending a few meetings. According to the source, WALLACH had a difficult time leaving the CP and it was difficult to say definitely when he did so.

NY T-67
April 14, 1957

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

The Communist Party, United States of America, will be referred to as the CP, USA.

Proposed Plans and Activities

The February 26, 1965 issue of the "New York Times", a daily New York City newspaper, page 15, contained an article entitled, "CORE Chief Backs Student Boycott". This article stated that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, yesterday endorsed the waning boycott of Boys High School and 21 allegedly segregated junior high schools. According to the article, FARMER rejected the idea that children should not be used in school shutdowns since "They suffer from segregation and discrimination as much as their elders".

On March 16, 1965, MARVIN RICH, Community Relations Director, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York City, advised Special Agent (SA) JAMES D. BRODY that at a national meeting of CORE, held on February 7, 1965, it was decided that CORE plans for the coming months would concern areas located in Louisiana and South Carolina and would deal mainly with voter registration and community organization.

RICH stated that voter registration would consist of drives to enroll or register Negroes as voters, and community organization means that CORE would give thought to finding out what each community wants individually and then directing CORE activity in that particular

area to the fulfillment of the desires of the area's inhabitants. For example, RICH stated that a particular community may desire the installation of a traffic light and CORE will then direct the activities, such as demonstrations, to assist in encouraging the local authorities to make such an installation.

RICH stated that CORE was sending approximately 100 students from the University of Kansas, the University of Syracuse, and the University of Washington on the West Coast to assist in rebuilding two Negro churches which were burned down last year in the town Jonesboro, Louisiana. RICH stated that JAMES FARMER, National Director of CORE, was expected to be in Jonesboro on Monday, March 22, 1965, in advance of the 100 students who would be there at the end of March, 1965, and the beginning of April, 1965.

RICH also advised that beginning March 22, 1965, a special drive would take place to register Negro voters in the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, which encompasses the towns of Columbia, Orangeburg, and Aiken. RICH explained that a special election in this Congressional District was scheduled for June 15, 1965, and CORE wants to make certain that all eligible Negroes vote in this election.

Location

On March 16, 1965, MARVIN RICH, previously mentioned, advised SA BRODY that CORE's national offices are located at 38 Park Row, New York, New York. U

Officers

On March 16, 1965, MARVIN RICH advised that the national officers of CORE are:

JAMES FARMER	National Director
GEORGE WILEY	Associate Director

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NY 100-153735
WHB:cag

MARVIN RICH	Community Relations Director
JAMES MC CAIN	Organization Director

14 Chapters of CORE

Brooklyn Chapter

The following list of officers of Brooklyn CORE, 352 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was made available:

MAJOR OWENS	Chairman
VINCENT YOUNG	Vice Chairman
EVA MC GUIRE	Treasurer
JERRY COVICI	Financial Secretary
MAURICE FREDERICKS	Corresponding Secretary
SHARON GERSON	Recording Secretary
PAUL HEINIG	Rent Strike Chairman
EDWARD OQUENDO	Employment Chairman
MARY PFIFER	Education Chairman
FRANCIS CRAYTON	Executive at Large
MARGIE NAPPER	Executive at Large

New York T-98
January 4, 1965

JERRY COVICI

On November 13, 1961, JERRY COVICI, was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County, Communist Party, which was held at his residence in Brooklyn, New York.

New York T-40
November 16, 1961

Bronx Chapter

The following list of officers of Bronx CORE, 1301 Boston Road, Bronx, New York, was made available:

HARVEY CUMMINGS	Chairman
HAROLD DAVIDSON	Chairman
RAY WOODALL	Chairman
SOL HERBERT	Treasurer
MABEL HURST	Secretary
GENEVA ANDREWS	Housing Committee Chairman

It was ascertained that the above individuals who are designated as Chairmen are in fact a "junta" of three individuals who serve as one Chairman. In addition, it was ascertained that DAVIDSON is the Housing Committee Co-ordinator and Educational Chairman.

New York T- 98
January 4, 1965

RAY WOODALL is no longer one of the Chairmen of the Bronx CORE.

New York T- 98
March 19, 1965

Manhattan Chapters

1. Downtown CORE

The following list of officers of Downtown CORE, 64 Delancey Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

WILLIAM SPROWAL also known as CHRIS SPROVAL	Chairman
Mrs. JANE WEAL, nee WOOLSOLK, also known as JANE SPROWAL, JANE SPROVAL	Vice Chairman and Office Manager
RUTH RESNICK	Secretary

ELIZABETH KING	Corresponding Secretary
ROY BARKER	Treasurer
HELENA LEVINE	Finance Chairman

New York T- 98
January 4, 1965

2. New York CORE; Formerly Uptown CORE

The following list of officers of New York CORE, 307 West 125th Street, Manhattan, New York, was made available:

CLARENCE FUNNYE	Chairman
LUTHER SEABROOK	Vice Chairman
BOB DOUGHTY	Treasurer
DORIS FUNNYE	Secretary
BERNADINE WESLEY	Membership Director

New York T- 98
January 4, 1965

Queens Chapters

1. South Jamaica CORE

The following list of officers of South Jamaica CORE, 108th Avenue and New York Boulevard, Jamaica, New York, was made available:

STANLEY HAMILTON	Chairman
HAMILTON BANKS	Vice Chairman
PATRICIA STEWART	Secretary
CHERYL HENDERSON	Treasurer
DENNIS WEEKS	Housing Chairman

6.
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WHB:cag

HERMAN FERGUSON — Educational Chairman
IDA TIMPONE — Public Relations Chairman
JOSEPH MARSHALL — Employment Chairman

New York T-98
January 4, 1965

IDA TIMPONE

It was ascertained that IDA TIMPONE was in attendance at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CE, USA members of Brooklyn, New York, who were interested in youth matters.

New York T-99
November 25, 1957

2. Queens CORE

Queens CORE is at the present time an almost inactive chapter of CORE. Most of its members have left Queens CORE and are now members of South Jamaica CORE. Its Chairman is EDWARD BRAGG. Its address is 189-22 Keeswill Avenue, Hollis, Queens.

New York T-98
January 4, 1965

Staten Island CORE (S.I.CORE)

Location

S.I. CORE is scheduled to hold its meetings on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Markham Community Center, Markham Housing Project, Broadway and Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, New York, but this schedule is not strictly adhered to.

New York T-101
March 24, 1965

7.
NY 100-153735
WHB:cag

From time to time, a meeting of one of the committees, such as the officers of S.I. CORE, will hold a meeting separate and apart from the scheduled meetings of S.I. CORE.

New York T-100
March 15, 1965

Officers

The following list of officers of S.I. CORE was made available:

MAX LE JOE	Chairman
SARA HINES	Vice-Chairman
EDITH OVERTON	Recording Secretary
DOLORES NORRIS	Corresponding Secretary
JULIE BEKOFF	Treasurer
ERDINE ANTONSEN	Education Committee, Chairman
ZEKOR ANTONSEN	Facts and Investigations Committee, Chairman

New York T-100
March 15, 1965

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting.

New York T-13
June 10, 1963

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NY 100-153735
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ZEKOR ANTONSEN

A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island, New York, on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the Communist Party group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget ZEKE is Chairman of the Party on Staten Island, and is recognized as such."

New York T-102
February 25, 1963

S.I. CORE has a total membership of 700 individuals which includes associates who are members in name only, but who joined S.I. CORE in order to assist it in its activities by paying $3.00 yearly dues, which is the dues assessment for both active and associate members.

There are 25 active members in S.I. CORE.

Some of the associate members of S.I. CORE are ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL SCHNEIDER, and GILBERT WASSERMAN.

New York T-101
March 15, 1965

ROBERT SCHNEIDER and
GILBERT WASSERMAN

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] Staten Island,

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New York. ROBERT SCHNEIDER and GILBERT WASSERMAN were among those present at the meeting.

New York T- 102
March 2, 1964

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CP, USA meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, New York, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

New York T- 102
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962

Activities of S.I. CORE

ELAINE OBRINSKY and ERDINE ANTONSEN were among the CORE members at a public meeting which was held by the S.I. CORE on January 19, 1965, at Mariners Harbor Housing Community Center, Staten Island, New York. At this meeting a movie was shown of recent demonstrations in Mississippi.

New York T- 101
January 21, 1965

New York T- 103
January 29, 1965

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NY 100-153735
WHB:cag

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana. Some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

New York T- 104
October 30, 1953

On February 2, 1965, ELAINE OBRINSKY and ERDINE ANTONSEN attended a meeting of the S.I. CORE, which was held at Markham Houses Community Center, Staten Island, New York. Major discussion was concerning a new educational program to be attempted by S.I. CORE, which would include inviting professional individuals from racial minority groups to address students in assembly at some Staten Island high schools in order to stimulate the guidance of students towards professional capacities and maximum utilization of their education.

New York T- 103
February 9, 1965

On March 2, 1965, a meeting of the S.I. CORE was held at Markham Homes Community Center, Staten Island, New York. At this meeting, a fund-raising event was planned for late April in order to aid the treasury of the National CORE organization, which had been severely depleted as a result of the civil rights campaign in Alabama and Mississippi.

New York T-103
March 9, 1965

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NY 100-153735

B. FEDERATION FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

The Federation for Independent Political Action sponsored a street rally on February 25, 1965, at 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of paying tribute to MALCOLM X. JESSE GRAY was the main speaker at the rally which attracted 200 people. GRAY stated that the death of MALCOLM X should be placed on the white power structure and outside forces and not on the Negroes who shot him.

NY T-70
February 26, 1965

MAE MALLORY also spoke in tribute to MALCOLM X and called for donations to be sent to MALCOLM's widow at the Federation for Independent Political Action, 139 West 125th Street, New York City.

NY T-72
February, 1965

NY 100-153735
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C. HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

On March 10, 1965, there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Harlem Freedom Forum, at Bermuda Hall. LEON LOVE suggested that LILLIAN MARTINEZ contact someone from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in an effort to get someone who had been involved in Selma, Alabama, as a speaker for April 25, 1965.

It was decided that the following telegram be sent to President JOHNSON in order that the Harlem Freedom Forum would be on record:

> "The gravity of the situation in Alabama demands that the Federal Government take whatever action necessary, including the use of Federal Troops, to guarantee the elementary right of every citizen to the ballot and the right to peaceful assembly to petition for redress of grievances".

It was also decided that IDA TOWNSEND is to get a letter off to ADAM CLAYTON POWELL asking him to tape a speech for the April 25, 1965 forum. POWELL's topic would be "CLERGY and THEIR ROLE IN CIVIL RIGHTS".

NY T-48
March 11, 1965

The Harlem Freedom Forum held a meeting on March 10, 1965 at Bermuda Hall which is located at 402 West 146th Street, New York City. During the meeting it was suggested that Harlem Freedom Forum members participate in the next protest parade concerning the situation in Alabama. A night letter was composed about the Selma situation and was being sent to President JOHNSON.

LILLIAN MARTINEZ suggested that she does not know why someone has not suggested a work stoppage for a day or two by Negroes and white sympathizers to protest the happenings in Alabama.

LEON LOVE stated that it might have been a good thing if the white ministers attacked in Alabama, had been killed, or the Nuns marching there had been killed since this would get the attention the situation deserved. LOVE also said the few white people killed in the Congo got all the headlines and he was sure, that for every white person killed, a thousand Negroes were killed.

NY T-68
March 15, 1965

D. MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The source furnished an invitation of the New York Chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights stating the following:

"In July, 1964, at the urgent request of civil rights leaders in Mississippi, the Medical Committee for Human Rights was formed as an emergency medical service for civil rights workers in the Mississippi summer project. More than 100 volunteers from various health fields went to Mississippi, to facilitate the meeting of the health needs of civil rights workers, local and visiting. The problem continues and the Medical Committee is preparing to aid the great effort for civil rights planned for this coming summer.

"In order to support the activities of the Committee, and also to develop programs in regard to the health aspects of problems of inequality in their own localities, chapters, have been organized in a number of cities throughout the country. A New York Chapter is in the process of organization and we urge all members of the health professions (Medicine, Dentistry, Psychology, Nursing, Social Work, and other related fields, students and graduates, to join us at an organizational meeting and symposium on:

"Civil Rights and Health --- 1965

"Participants: JAMES FORMAN, National Secretary, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

"JESSE GRAY
Chairman, Community Council on Housing

NY 100-153735
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"ARTHUR LOGAN, M.D.
Chairman of the
Board
HARYOU

"AARON O. WELLS, M.D.
National Chairman
Medical Committee
for Human Rights

"Time: 8:00 PM, Wednesday, February 3, 1965

"Place: Junior High School 44
100 West 77th Street, New York City"

NY T-69
January 27, 1965

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NY 100-153735

E. MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC PARTY

The source furnished a mimeographed letter dated January 12, 1965, issued by the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

The letter, addressed to "Dear Colleague", set out that in connection with the challenge filed by the Mississippi Democratic Party contesting the seating of those persons elected to Congress from Mississippi, the Mississippi Freedom Party has made a request for lawyers to come to Mississippi for a period of a week to ten days during the latter part of January and the month of February, 1965. The lawyers would participate in the taking of depositions from "Freedom Fighters" and county officials. All NLG members who can are urged to participate in this operation.

The letter indicated that lawyers who volunteer should be in position to defray their own travel expenses. NLG members were urged to advise the New York office of the NLG regarding their availability.

NY T-73
January 14, 1965

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NY 100-153735

"The Worker" of February 14, 1965, contains an article by T.R. BASSETT on page 2, captioned "Get Evidence In 20 Counties' On Mississippi's Voting Bias." According to the article, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party's Deposition Caravan has held hearings in approximately 20 Mississippi counties to gather testimony of harassment and terrorization of prospective Negro voters since the action was launched January 20th. The aim of the Freedom Democratic Party's "Operation Deposition" is to gather testimony on voting discrimination and intimidation to back its challenge to that state's five member delegation to the House of Representatives. According to the article more than a hundred volunteer lawyers aided by court stenographers are engaged in this action which is being coordinated by MORTON STAVIS, Newark, New Jersey, civil rights lawyer.

NY 100-153735
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The January 11, 1965, issue of "The New York Times" in an article captioned, "21 Lawyers Begin Mississippi Drive", indicated that 21 lawyers meeting at the Broadway Congregational Church, 211 West 56th Strret, New York City, on January 10, 1965, pledged to go to Mississippi, beginning January 11, 1965, to take depositions for the purpose of ousting Mississippi's five present members of the United States House of Representatives. Morton Stavis, a Newark lawyer, "deposition caravan" and was identified as the national coordinator of the caravan.

OTHER per court order

[redacted]

NY T-74
October 28, 1955

Isidore Gibby Needleman was "selected" to assist in a current attempt to unseat the delegation of Mississippe in the United States House of Representatives. Needleman was to take statements from people regarding intimidation of Negroes who had attempted to register to vote.

NY T-75
February 3, 1965

Isidore Gibby Needleman, a practicing attorney in New York City, was formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States in a legal

capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. Needleman has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the CP before Congressional committees and in the courts He has contributed money and effort to numerous Communist front activities and has served as custodian of CP funds. Needleman has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of funds to promote Marxist study and research.

NY T-76
NY T-77
NY T-78

Needleman was described as one who has served as a Soviet expionage agent.

NY T-19
March, 1958

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NY 100-153735

F. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

The investigation concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is predicated upon information received that members of the Communist Party (CP) have infiltrated this organization. Our investigation is directed solely toward establishing the extent and the result of this infiltration. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is not investigating the legitimate activities of the NAACP.

NATIONAL SECTION

Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the National Office of the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City.

Membership

"The Crisis", official organ of the NAACP, of February, 1965, contains the results of the annual meeting of the NAACP held at 20 West 40th Street, New York City, on January 4, 1965.

NAACP membership for the year, 1964, totaled 452,432, as of December 18, 1964. Included in the total are 360,500 branch memberships, 65,000 in college chapters and youth councils, 16,000 life members and subscribers and nearly 11,000 memberships at large.

Chicago with 24,600 members is the country's largest NAACP Branch followed by Detroit with 21,740. Other large branches are:

Cleveland	17,001
Philadelphia	12,500
Baltimore	9,400
Washington, D.C.	9,065
Pittsburgh	8,475
New York (Upper Manhattan)	7,915
Brooklyn	6,323
Memphis	6,300
Cincinnati	5,200
St. Louis	5,100

NEW YORK AND VICINITY

Present or Past CP Members Active in the NAACP and Individuals Affiliated with the CP active in the NAACP

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NY 100-153735

Astoria - Long Island
City NAACP Branch

Mrs. MURIEL SILVERBERG

NAACP Activity

President

"New York Amsterdam News", New York weekly Negro newspaper, issue of January 23, 1965, page 24

CP Activity

Source identified a photograph of MURIEL SILVERBERG S1 as being identical with that of a person who attended a meeting of the CP Caucus Group, NAACP, held in New York City on November 28, 1961, to which only CP members were invited.

NY T-13
February 28, 1962

On April 26, 1964, MURIEL SILVERBERG attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs, which was open to some non-Party members, held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T- 82
April 28, 1964

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NY 100-153735

Miss BESS STEINBERG

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
Chairman of the Housing Committee "New York Amsterdam News", issue of January 23, 1965, page 24	BESSIE STEINBERG, 51 on October 18, 1961, was identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Astoria Club of the Queens County CP. She attended a meeting of the Astoria CP Club on January 25, 1962. NY T- 83 October 19, 1961, January 26, 1962

JOHN SILVERBERG - 1

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
Chairman - Legal Redress Committee "New York Amsterdam News", issue of January 23, 1965, page 24	"The New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), in its May, 1962 issue, on page 11, contained the names of the officers and members of the

AEC:pww
5.

NY 100-153735

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
	Board of Directors of the New York City chapter of the NLG for 1962-1963, who were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962, at the Hotel Martinique, New York City. Among the names appearing on the Board of Directors was the name, JOHN SILVERBERG.
	On April 26, 1964, JOHN SILVERBERG attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs, which was open to some non-Party members, held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-82
April 28, 1964

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NY 100-153735

Mrs. ELAINE KEITH s/

NAACP Activity

Co-Chairman
Education
Committee

"New York
Amsterdam News",
issue of
January 23,
1965, page 24

CP Activity

On April 26, 1964,
ELAINE KEITH
attended a meeting of the CP
Subcommittee on
NAACP Affairs
held at the
Chelsea Hotel,
New York City.
The meeting was
open to some non-
Party members.
KEITH was
identified as the
Co-Chairman of
the Educational
Committee,
Astoria NAACP
Branch.

NY T- 82
April 28, 1964

ELAINE KEITH was
present at a
meeting of the
Astoria CP Club
held at her
residence on
November 16, 1961.

NY T-83
November 17, 1961

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NY 100-153735

Bronx NAACP Branch

OLIVER MARTIN S/

NAACP Activity

Member of the Executive Committee, Bronx NAACP Branch (1965-1966).

"Bronx Press Review", a weekly Bronx newspaper, issue February 4, 1965, Page 18

CP Activity

Attended a CP Sub-committee meeting on NAACP which was open to some non-Party members, held April 26, 1964, in New York City, for the purpose of formulating plans for the forth-coming NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D.C., June 22-29, 1964, and to analyze the role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP.

NY T- 82
April 28, 1964

AEC:pww
8.

NY 100-153735

Greenwich Village -
Chelsea NAACP Branch

JAMES YATES

NAACP Activity

President

NY T- 84
March 3, 1965

CP Activity

ETHEL KLEIN NEWTON, a CP member from 1946 to 1949 and from September, 1955 to September, 1962, advised SA [redacted] on September 17, 1962, that JAMES YATES was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as of September 17, 1962, she believed he was still a member of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number Two, both in New York City.

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NY 100-153735

New Rochelle, New York NAACP Branch

WILLIAM K. MALONEY

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
Member of the Executive Board.	Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its Convention on January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, 105 East Houston Street, New York City.
"The Standard Star", New Rochelle, New York, issue of January 30, 1965, page 7	NY T- 85 January 22, 1957
	Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at the Chateau Gardens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by Special Agents of the FBI as that of WILLIAM K. MALONEY.
	NY T- 86 January 25-27, 1957

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NY 100-153735

New York
(Manhattan)
NAACP Branch

OLIVER C. SUTTON

NAACP Activity

3rd Vice - President

"New York Amsterdam News", issue of December 26, 1964, page 1

CP Activity

OLIVER SUTTON attended meetings of the CP Branch in San Antonio, Texas, on March 26, 1946 and April 30, 1946.

NY T-87
Various dates

On April 15, 1953, OLIVER CARTER SUTTON was interviewed by SA LAWRENCE F. MC WILLIAMS and stated that he was not a member of the CP at the time and was not sympathetic to the Communist ideology. He stated he is in full accord with the democratic form of government as it exists in the United States and in the event

NAACP Activity	CP Activity
	of war, he would unhesitatingly serve on the side of the Allied Forces against the Soviet Union.
	SUTTON refused to state that he was a member of the CP in the past or sympathetic to Communist ideology in the past.

NY 100-153735
G.
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Investigation of the NALC is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist influence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not investigating the legitimate activities of this organization.

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC. The Greater New York chapter of the NALC will be referred to as the NYNALC and the Communist Party, USA as the CP.

In July, 1959, more than 75 Negro trade union leaders met in New York to explore the possibility of establishing an organization designed to fight discrimination in industry, government and trade unions. After much planning, the NALC was officially founded in Detroit, Michigan, on May 28, 29 and 30, 1960. A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, veteran trade union leader and President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was elected President at the Founding Convention. At the second Annual Convention held in Chicago, Illinois, November 10, 11 and 12, 1961, the NALC broadened its membership base to include not only trade unionists, but all Negro workers in response to the developing job crisis suffered by colored workers.

Organizational Data (NALC)

Location

The headquarters of the NALC are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-13
March 29, 1965

Officers

Source knows of no change in the NALC officers elected in March, 1964. New elections are now scheduled for the latter part of May, 1965. The identity of the current officers follows:

NY 100-153735

President
Secretary
Treasurer
Vice Presidents

A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
L. JOSEPH OVERTON
RICHARD PARRISH
WILLOUGHBY ABNER, Detroit, Michigan

ROBERT BATTLE, III, Detroit, Michigan

ERNEST CALLOWAY, St. Louis, Missouri

U. C. CROWDER, Chicago, Illinois

FRANK EVANS, Cleveland, Ohio

ALICE TURNER, Chicago, Illinois

BENJAMIN MC LAURIN, New York, New York

CLEVELAND ROBINSON, New York, New York

HORACE SHEFFIELD, Detroit, Michigan

THOMAS STARKS, St. Clairsville, Ohio

CHARLES F. STREET, Youngstown, Ohio

L. B. THOMPSON, Los Angeles, California

AGNES WILLIS, New York, New York

BOYD WILSON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

NY 100-153735

CLIFFORD ROBINSON, Brooklyn, New York

MATTHEW GREGORY, Tampa, Florida

JOSEPH T. JACKSON, New Rochelle, New York

CALVIN SHERARD, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

NY T- 13
March 29, 1965

ALICE TURNER

Since the spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, ALICE TURNER has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the CP Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois CP or both. To the knowledge of informants, TURNER is not assigned to a CP club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of RALPH TURNER, Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

NY T- 52
NY T- 80
August, 1964

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T- 13
March 29, 1965

NY 100-153735

Interest of the CP in the NALC

On January 10, 1965, a meeting of the NALC Executive Board was held at the Mayflower Hotel, Room 514, Washington, D. C. Among the members of the board present was AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-13
January 11, 1965

A meeting of the Executive Board of the NYNALC was held on February 9, 1965. Among the members who were present was ARTHUR KNIGHT, a member of the CP.

NY T- 81
February 11, 1965

At a meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section of the CP which was held in Brooklyn, New York, on February 19, 1965, LEO RABOUINE stated that the meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus which had been scheduled for January 16, 1965, had been cancelled.

NY T- 14
January 20, 1965

Information Concerning the NYNALC

Location

The office of the NYNALC is located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T- 13
March 29, 1965

Officers

Source knows of no change in the NYNALC officers elected in April, 1964. New elections are scheduled for the latter part of April, 1965. The identity of the current officers are as follows:

NY 100-153735

President	MORRIS DOSWELL
Vice President	JAMES BROWN
Secretary	CLEO BACON
Assistant Secretary	CLARA WRIGHT
Treasurer	BENJAMIN MC LAURIN
Sergeant-at-Arms	MITCHELL ELLIS

NY T- 13
March 29, 1965

Executive Board

Source confirmed that ARTHUR KNIGHT and LEO RABOUINE are members of the Executive Board of the NYNALC, as well as members of the NYNALC CP caucus.

NY T- 13
March 29, 1965

CP Activity to Infiltrate Policy in the NYNALC

On November 28, 1964, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City. Among those in attendance were the following individuals:

AGNES WILLIS
FLORENCE BRIDGES
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH

AGNES WILLIS chaired the meeting. She announced that she had obtained 25 new members for the NALC. ARTHUR KNIGHT told those present what had taken place at a recent NALC Executive Board meeting that he had attended.

WILLIS informed KNIGHT that she, KNIGHT and BEA LAZAR should get together to decide whether LAZAR should be reinstated into the NYNALC CP caucus.

NY T- 13
December 2, 1964

It was ascertained that on December 5, 1964, BEA LAZAR met ARTHUR KNIGHT and AGNES WILLIS to discuss her activities with the NYNALC CP caucus. LAZAR had been charged by the caucus of not obeying orders and had discussed the NALC with individuals with whom the caucus opposed. LAZAR denied doing this intentionally, however, she said she did not have the time to meet with the caucus. LAZAR said that if she learned of anything of value within the NALC office where she worked, she would get in touch with either KNIGHT or WILLIS. WILLIS and KNIGHT agreed that LAZAR should do this.

NY T- 13
December 11, 1964

On January 23, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 248 West 64th Street, New York City. Among those in attendance were the following individuals:

JOHN CUTCH
FLORENCE BRIDGES
AGNES WILLIS
ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
LEO RABOUINE

The main topic of discussion was the fund drive of the NYNALC CP caucus to obtain money to send members of the caucus to the annual convention of the NALC. AGNES WILLIS stated that if the caucus could raise one half of the money needed for transportation to the convention, the CP would furnish the other half of the money. WILLIS suggested that each member of the caucus should pay $5 a month to the fund. She collected $5 from those in attendance and said that she would hold a party to raise

money for the fund. ARTHUR KNIGHT advised that LEO RABOUINE had been appointed to the Executive Board of the NYNALC, effective January 27, 1965. ARTHUR pointed out that many members of the NYNALC do not attend meetings of the Executive Board; however, RABOUINE does attend and is active in the affairs of the NALC.

AGNES WILLIS spoke briefly on a conference of the National Board NALC that she had recently attended in Washington, D. C.

ARTHUR KNIGHT stated that the purpose of the NYNALC CP caucus is to build and strengthen the NALC. He stated that members of this CP caucus do not meet merely as CP people but as members of the NALC seeking the ways to improve it. ARTHUR KNIGHT also stated that when members of the caucus recruit people into the NALC, they should do this with that aim in mind and not with the intention of recruiting people into the CP.

NY T-14
January 25, 1965

Source also confirmed that the above CP caucus meeting was held on January 23, 1965, and identified the same individuals in attendance.

Source in addition stated the proposed "State of Race Conference" had been changed to a leadership type conference with delegates attending from all the civil rights organizations including the NALC. The conference was now scheduled for January 30, 1965, at the Riverside Church, 122nd Street and Riverside Drive, New York City.

Caucus members were asked to report on the number of new NALC members they had obtained.

NY T-81
February 5, 1965

Sources likewise confirmed that a NYNALC CP caucus meeting was held on January 23, 1965; identified the same individuals in attendance and furnished substantially the same information as reported by the other sources.

NY T- 63
January 26, 1965

NY T- 13
January 27, 1965

On February 12, 1965, a meeting of the CP caucus of the NYNALC was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City. The following individuals were in attendance:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
JOHN CUTCH
LEO RABOUINE

The meeting was concerned mainly with the party that was scheduled at the home of AGNES WILLIS on February 20, 1965, to raise funds for transporation of caucus members to the national convention of the NALC.

ARTHUR KNIGHT mentioned that the CP would make up half of the fare of caucus members to attend the convention if the caucus could raise the other half.

LEO RABOUINE had in his possession a copy of the agreement between the five breweries in New York City and the two teamster locals which had been worked out through the NALC, whereby the breweries and the unions agreed not to discriminate against Negroes in their hiring practice. RABOUINE termed this a victory for the NALC.

NY T- 63
February 18, 1965

Source confirmed that a NYNALC meeting was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City, on February 12, 1965; identified the same individuals in attendance and furnished substantially the same information as that reported by the other source.

NY T-81
February 17, 1965

A party was sponsored by the CP caucus of the NYNALC at the residence of AGNES WILLIS, Madison Street, Brooklyn, New York, on February 20, 1965. The purpose of the party was to raise funds for the transportation of caucus members to the national convention of the NALC.

Among those in attendance were AGNES WILLIS, JOHN CUTCH, LEO RABOUINE, MARIAN KNIGHT and ARTHUR KNIGHT.

NY T-63
March 1, 1965

On March 4, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus was held at 435 East 9th Street, New York City. Among those present were the following individuals:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
FLORENCE BRIDGES
JOHN CUTCH

AGNES WILLIS reported that the party given by the NYNALC CP caucus could have been much better. MARIAN KNIGHT reported that a total of $40 was raised at the affair.

ARTHUR KNIGHT reported that at the last NALC meeting, a Nominations Committee was appointed to draw up a slate of officers for the NYNALC. KNIGHT stated that both he and RABOUINE are members of this committee.

AGNES WILLIS stated all members now have a chance and a responsibility to become members of the Executive Board so that we can get on the NALC committees. She urged that they build up the membership in the NALC. She further stated that the annual NALC convention would be held in St. Louis, Missouri, on May 29, 30 and 31, 1965, and all were expected to attend. She advised that it is very important that the NYNALC begin to raise a call to extend the length of office for all elected NALC officials. Elections every year cut down on the work that the organization does because so much time is consumed by the elections and the annual convention. The CP caucus will hold another fund raising party on April 30, 1965.

NY T-81
March 9, 1965

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H. NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE
Also Known As AD HOC COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY CHALLENGE

Source made available material issued by the New York Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge (NYC-MFDPC). This material indicated that the New York Office of this committee is located at 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Coordinators in the New York Office of the committee were listed as WILLIAM STRICKLAND of the Northern Student Movement at the same address, and TINA LAWRENCE of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.

NY T-47
December 23, 1964

A meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on December 29, 1964, at Manhattanville Center, 514 West 126th Street, New York City. Only about 18 members were present and "freedom petitions" were circulated among those present to get signatures in support of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen. ISAIAH ROBINSON was in charge of the meeting.

A general meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on January 5, 1965, at Manhattanville Center, New York City. It was stated at this meeting that WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Chairman of the NYC-MFDPC, was in Washington, D.C., at the time. ISAIAH ROBINSON, Chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee, was the principal speaker. He urged the members present to boycott every new school to be erected in Harlem, claiming the children would only be attending a "JIM CROW" school and would be getting inferior education.

A general meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held at Manhattanville Center on January 12, 1965. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Chairman of the Committee, was the principal speaker. At this meeting, the text of a resolution challenging the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen was discussed.

NY 100-153735

An enlarged meeting of the NYC-MFDPC was held on February 9, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. There were approximately 25 people present, including supporters from Queens, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Westchester. The source stated that WILLIAM STRICKLAND, as of February, 1965, was serving as Chairman, and SUSAN KINOY was serving as Recording Secretary of this committee.

A rally was held at the Church of the Masters, 122nd Street and Morningside Avenue, New York City on January 14, 1965, at which 300 people were present. JESSE GRAY of the Community Council on Housing, New York City, was one of the principal speakers. He came out in support of the strike by welfare workers in New York City. WILLIAM STRICKLAND of the NYC-MFDPC stated his organization would support the welfare workers strike. WILLIAM STRICKLAND was present at this rally.

On December 31, 1964, a reception for Mississippi students was held in the Office of the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), Hotel Theresa, New York City. This reception was given by MALCOLM X, late leader of the OAAU, New York City, who was assassinated February 21, 1965. MALCOLM X spoke at this reception and stated that he is supporting the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

An article in the "Long Island Press", December 28, 1964, page 2, reported that HAROLD SACHS of Merrick, New York, Vice Chairman of the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, had announced the formation of a committee on Long Island to support the Mississippi challenge. Two members of the Executive Board of the Long Island Coordinating Committee were named as Co-Chairman of the Challenge Committee, namely ALVIN DORFMAN of Freeport, New York, and HAROLD TRENT of Lakeview, New York. The article further stated that the following members of the Challenge Committee would serve as Chairmen in the five Congressional Districts of Long Island:

"First District: JOYCE TINSOLIA of Huntington and CALVIN COBB of North Babylon. Second District: Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD SCHENSUL of Plainview. Third District: Mr. and Mrs. NORMAN BLUM of Roslyn. Fourth District: FARLEY

NY 100-153735

"WHEELWRIGHT, Central Nassau Unitarian Universalist Church, Garden City. Fifth District: ALVIN DORFMAN of Freeport."

NY T-50
Late 1964 and early 1965

Meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP were held on December 2-5-8, 1964, which meetings discussed support for the seating of delegates from the MFDP in the United States House of Representatives and the challenging of the regular Mississippi delegates. The December 2, 1964, meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP, was held in the office of the Harlem Parents Committee, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, and was chaired by Mrs. THELMA JOHNSON of the Harlem Parents Committee (HPC). STANLEY ARONOWITZ [redacted] New York City, gave an explanation of the entire challenge procedure. He explained that the opening of the challenge would occur on the opening day of Congress, January 4, 1965, and that this was only the first of many actions that would last until July, 1965. One of the immediate objectives of the Ad Hoc Committee was to get local Congressmen to support the "challenge".

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Attending this meeting were WILLIAM STRICKLAND of the Northern Student Movement (NSM), [redacted] Street, New York City; ISAIAH ROBINSON, HPC; JOSH LAWRENCE, [redacted] New York City, affiliated with the Community Council on Housing, 6 East 117th Street, New York City, of which JESSE GRAY is Director. Also present were TONY SCOTT, affiliated with the Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action; ELLA J. BAKER, [redacted] New York City, affiliated with Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); and SUSAN KINOY. LAWRENCE GUYOT of the MFDP gave a short talk at this meeting. It was agreed to form a temporary steering committee composed of the following individuals:

Reverend LORENTHO WOOTEN
Church of the Intercession
559 West 155th Street
New York City

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WILLIAM STRICKLAND
THELMA JOHNSON
JESSE GRAY
ELLA BAKER
STANLEY ARONOWITZ
TINA LAWRENCE of SNCC

At the meeting of the Steering Committee held December 5, 1964, at the office of NSM, 514 West 126th Street, New York, New York, present in addition to the Steering Committee were the following:

DOUGLAS HARRIS
[redacted]
New York City

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ISAIAH ROBINSON

MAXINE GREEN
[redacted]
Long Island City
New York

SUSAN KINOY

It was stressed at this meeting that the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP is not a "closed corporation" but is open to any individual and group that wishes to affiliate providing they are in favor of supporting the MFDP challenge.

On December 8, 1964, a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of the MFDP Challenge was held at the office of HPC, 514 West 126th Street, New York City, and was chaired by Mrs. THELMA JOHNSON. At this meeting, RUDOLPH JONES of Community Council on Housing (CCOH) briefly reviewed the business discussed at the previous meetings and election of officers was held with the following results:

Chairman: WILLIAM STRICKLAND
Vice-Chairman: ISAIAH ROBINSON

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Recording Secretary: SUSAN KINOY
Administrative Secretary: EDNA SLOTKIN
Treasurer: THELMA JOHNSON

The organizations which have authorized the use of their names as of December 8, 1964, as being in support of the MFDP Challenge are as follows:

Harlem Parents Committee
Northern Student Movement
SNCC
St. Nicholas Park Community Center
Downtown Council on Housing
Metropolitan Council on Civil Rights Action
West Side Civil Rights
Community Council on Housing
Episcopal Society for Race Relations
Upper Manhattan Committee on Civil Rights
Harlem Unemployment Center

TINA LAWRENCE volunteered to act as organizer for the Ad Hoc Committee in Support of MFDP Challenge. The NSM office is to be the temporary headquarters of the Ad Hoc Committee at 541 West 126th Street, New York City. Selection of Committee Chairmen was made with the following results:

Manhattan Committee: JOHN A. (TONY) SCOTT [redacted] Bronx, New York and JOSH LAWRENCE (Co-chairmen)

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Public Relations Committee: RUDY JONES and STANLEY ARONOWITZ (Co-chairmen)

Fund Raising Committee: No chairman designated; Committee members included JAMES HAUGHTON of Harlem Unemployment Center [redacted] New York City

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MAXINE GREEN

ROBERT Z. LEWIS

[redacted]

New York City

ROBERT T. WASHINGTON

[redacted]

New York City

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NY T-50
December 18, 1964

Source furnished a printed flier which was circulated at a rally held on Sunday, December 20, 1964, at the William's Institutional Church, 2225 7th Avenue, New York City. The circular indicates that this rally was sponsored by the New York Committee for Support of the MFDP Challenge, 514 West 126th Street, New York City.

NY T-53
December 23, 1964

An article in the New York "Amsterdam News", December 19, 1964, page 53, entitled, "Harlem Rally To Help Mississippi Freedom Party", reported that the above rally would be held at the William's Institutional Church, New York City, and identified WILLIAM STRICKLAND as Chairman of the New York Ad Hoc Committee For Support of the MFDP Challenge.

Source furnished a mimeographed sheet entitled "Organization Objectives For The Freedom Democratic Party Challenge", which set forth the objectives as follows:

1. To disseminate to as wide an audience as possible the real issues and conditions that are at issue in the challenge.

2. To create the kind of home-town interest which will influence congressmen to support the challenge at the various points where this kind of support will be necessary in Congress.

3. To build closer relationships between MFDP and northern community groups particularly the Negro community, trade unions, liberal and civic organizations.

The circular stated that a committee should be formed in the local community to support the "Challenge." The first tasks of the committee will be:

1. To contact the Congressmen from their area and inform them of the challenge and their interest.

2. To organize a delegation to visit the Congressman at home urging that he support the challenge before Congress reconvened on January 4th.

3. To develop a campaign of letter writing, petitions expressing support of the challenge to the Congressman and to the House Committee on elections, of the Administration committee and organizing public meetings and rallies designed to demonstrate community support for the project.

The second stage of the "Challenge" (after January 4, 1965) entails the following program:

A. Statements from prominent local leaders in churches and unions, for example, should be procured as part of the campaign within the community. Most of these people will not participate in direct forms of pressure but may be persuaded to support the challenge in the press, letters to their constituents, or in public meetings.

B. A major fund-raising activity should be planned in support of the challenge.

C. Arrange speaking engagements for members of the MFDP to important local organizations. A speaker will be available for mass meetings, union and civil rights affairs provided that transportation and expenses are available from the sponsors.

D. Contacting the local press and acting as a liaison for placing press statements in local papers concerning the developments of the challenge.

The circular requested the local committee to maintain contact with the MFDP, 1017 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi, or 1353 Fourth Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

NY T-54
January 4, 1964

Source advised that ELLA BAKER was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON in late 1956 and early 1957.

NY T-55
Late 1956 and early 1957

Source advised that STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with ELLA BAKER in the latter part of 1958.

NY T-56
Latter part of 1958

NORMAN BLUM was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party (CP) Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. BLUM, at that time, held the

position of Labor Secretary of his club.

NY T-57
March 5, 1944

The name of NORMAN BLUM, [redacted] New York, was, as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession of JAMES TORMEY, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York

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NY T-58
April 13, 1961

JAMES TORMEY, as of April, 1961, was a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) National Committee, a member of the New York State CP Committee and Chairman of Kings County CP.

NY T-27
April 11, 1961

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), May, 1963, page three, listed the name CALVIN C. COBB as a member of the Board of Directors, of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1963.

The name of CALVIN C. COBB, Esquire, Triangle Building, Amityville, New York, appeared on the mailing list of the NLG as of September, 1964.

NY T-59
September 17, 1964.

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Source advised that JESSE GRAY had been the organizer with the Harlem Region of the CP, but this position was terminated during November, 1958.

NY T-49
November 20, 1958

According to WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member but is friendly to the CP.

NY T-13
January 24, 1964

At a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section, held on April 11, 1958, at 167 East Second Street, New York City, it was stated that RUDY JONES was a member of the Waterfront Section CP who was behind in his dues payments.

NY T-60
April 15, 1958

FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN had been making an attempt to reach SUSAN KINOY, wife of ARTHUR KINOY and had been informed that the KINOYs had moved to Connecticut.

NY T-61
December, 1953

FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN, as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the CP.

NY T-62
May 11, 1961

A mimeographed letter dated June, 1964, from the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Michigan, addressed to National Lawyers Guild members included a brochure of the National Lawyers Guild and listed many of the officials of the National Lawyers Guild. ARTHUR KINOY of New York was one of several Vice Presidents of the National Lawyers Guild.

Source advised on November 13, 1961, that as of that date, JOSH LAWRENCE was known to this source to be a member of the Communist Party.

NY T-63
November 13, 1961

HAROLD TRENT attended a meeting of the Hollis CP Club, Queens County, on May 31, 1960.

NY T-16
May, 1960

NY 100-153735

I.
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, NEW YORK AFFILIATE

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference will be abbreviated by the initials, SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. is the President of the SCLC, which is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Manhattan Address Telephone Directory published by the New York Telephone Company on March 1, 1965, lists the SCLC at 312 West 125th Street, New York City, and does not contain a listing for the SCLC at 15 East 40th Street, New York City, a listing in the 1964 - 1965 Manhattan Telephone Directory issued yearly.

RUTH BAILEY, office employee of the SCLC, advised on April 13, 1965, that the SCLC office in New York City, was at 312 West 125th Street, that this office was the only SCLC office in New York City, and that contributions should be sent there or to SCLC Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

[redacted]

SEE PAGE A

[redacted]

BAYARD RUSTIN stated on February 12, 1965, that he had recently attended a conference in Washington, D.C., with MARTIN LUTHER KING and others. RUSTIN said that he had written all of KING's "material" and had "kept everyone in line". RUSTIN said that he had been influential in getting the civil rights leaders to promulgate five basic principles for KING to enunciate during the conference.

NY T-20
February 12, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES discussed, during February, 1965, two speeches which KING desired JONES to write for him and in which KING desired to cement relations with Jewish leaders. KING said that he would speak at two affairs sponsored by Jewish organizations. JONES informed KING that he would like to have a "get together" at which several plans could be resolved. KING said to JONES that he was concerned about SNCC criticism of his actions and the resulting publicity in Selma, Alabama, wherein SNCC claimed they did all the work while KING raised funds and secured publicity. JONES said that he and HARRY WACHTEL would endeavor to ascertain the true picture and would contact HARRY BELAFONTE. KING suggested a "get together" of SNCC leaders, BELAFONTE and himself to resolve their difficulties.

NY T-64
February, 1965

[redacted]

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

CLARENCE JONES and STANLEY LEVISON, during late February, 1965, gossiped about MARTIN LUTHER KING and his relationship with HARRY WACHTEL. JONES said that gossip he had heard indicated that people were concerned over KING's "over dependence" on HARRY WACHTEL and that WACHTEL had an "assertive and take charge attitude".

LEVISON said that WACHTEL found it difficult to work with other people and never consulted anyone except BAYARD RUSTIN, and then he would assert that the opinion of the two was a group decision.

NY T-64
February, 1965

MARTIN LUTHER KING and CLARENCE JONES discussed SCLC business during late February, 1965. JONES said that he had spoken to BELAFONTE about the rift between the SCLC and SNCC, and BELAFONTE had requested that KING call him about setting up an SCLC - SNCC meeting. JONES expressed concern to KING about animosity to HARRY WACHTEL that was evident within the SCLC. KING said that WACHTEL had antagonized people and added that the SCLC had to be careful in order that it did not look as if a "white man" was "calling the shots" for him.

NY T-64
February, 1965

NY 100-153735

[redacted]

CLARENCE JONES and BERNARD LEE, an assistant to MARTIN LUTHER KING in the SCLC, discussed an appointment for JONES to meet with KING privately during KING's stay in New York City. This appointment was made for the period following a speech by KING in New York City during March, 1965.

NY T-17
March, 1965

ANDREW YOUNG and CLARENCE JONES conferred, during early March, 1965, concerning SCLC affairs. JONES said that either BAYARD RUSTIN or HARRY WACHTEL had prepared a memorandum, and JONES wished to make sure that it would be presented to MARTIN LUTHER KING for his approval. YOUNG stated that neither RUSTIN nor WACHTEL understood their role in the SCLC, and JONES agreed with him and added that he was upset by the attitude and approach of RUSTIN and WACHTEL to SCLC problems. JONES said that RUSTIN and WACHTEL did many things without consulting or advising other responsible SCLC personnel. YOUNG agreed. Both discussed the rift between SNCC and SCLC and efforts to heal the breach. JONES said that RUSTIN and WACHTEL had assumed an attitude that they knew everything and that everyone should do as they said.

NY T-64
March, 1965

NY 100-153735

CLARENCE JONES attended a conference of SCLC personnel, including MARTIN LUTHER KING, on March 7, 1965, at which they considered the course of action which the SCLC should pursue in Selma, Alabama, in view of the violence that had taken place on that same date. KING decided, as a result of this conference, that efforts should be made to have volunteers from outside Alabama join the SCLC on the march and that the President of the United States should be flooded with messages concerning the situation.

NY T-64
March, 1965

[redacted]

SEE P. 53A

NY 100-153735

STANLEY LEVISON and CLARENCE JONES, during early April, 1965, discussed a theatre review benefit to raise funds for civil rights causes. LEVISON said that MARTIN LUTHER KING, who had attended the benefit, requested LEVISON's opinion about the economic boycott against the State of Alabama as advocated by KING. LEVISON said that he had advised KING against a general boycott, and KING agreed. JONES said that the SCLC should now plan a program of future action so that proper priority can be given to issues as they come up.

NY T-64
April, 1965

[redacted]

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A demonstration was held in Bronxville on February 6, 1965, in support of the striking employees of Lawrence Hospital. Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, has been attempting to organize hospital employees.

The demonstrators, numbering about 320 persons, who were predominantly Negro, gathered in the vicinity of Lawrence Hospital, Palmer Avenue, Bronxville, and walked in a single line from 2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. At 3:00 p.m., the demonstrators formed a double line and walked along Pondfield Road, the main street of Bronxville, to the village hall.

At the village hall a proclamation was read by JOSEPH T. JACKSON, President of the Westchester Chapter of the Negro American Labor Council to the Mayor of the Village.

The proclamation protested the failure of the hospital authorities to negotiate with representatives of the striking employees and requested municipal and county authorities to intercede on behalf of the strikers.

JACKSON appeared to be the marshal for the demonstration. WYATT T. WALKER and OSSIE DAVIS, who were not not observed in the line of march, are listed as co-chairmen of the Citizens Committee to aid the Lawrence Hospital Workers.

After the reading of the proclamation, the demonstrators returned along Pondfield Road to Lawrence Hospital area and disbanded between 3:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Placards carried by the demonstrators, stated "NAACP Tuckahoe", "Negro American Labor Council", "CORE Supports Hospital Workers", "Martin Luther King Supports Strike", "Westchester AFL Supports This Strike", "Bronxville Join America", "Civil Rights for Hospital Workers" and "CORE is in Power to Stay".

There was no violence or disorder during the demonstration and no arrests were made.

Lieutenant ROBERT COLE
Bronxville, New York Police
Department
February 6, 1965

NY 100-153735

The Lawrence Hospital strike was discussed at a meeting of the Workers World Party in New York City, on February 5, 1965. BERNICE BLACK, wife of JOHN BLACK, Field Organizer of Local 1199, Drug and Hospital Workers Union, was described by the source as being present at this meeting and as having been active in this organization.

A number of individuals present at the meeting agreed to participate in the demonstration on February 6, 1965, and it appeared that thirty to thirty-five members of the Workers World Party would take part. It was decided that they would participate as individuals and not appear as an identified unit of the Workers World Party.

The source was unable to advise as to the number of persons who actually participated in the demonstration if any.

NY T-79; February 6, 1965

On February 16, 1965, a meeting of a West Side Communist Party Club was held. At this meeting, JOHN MILLS stated that a picket line would form around Lincoln Center to oppose the sale of The High School of Commerce which is in the vicinity of Lincoln Center. According to JOHN MILLS, the picket line is called by "Equal" to protest the sale of the school by the Board of Education. JOHN MILLS stated that the picketing will take place on February 18, 1965.

NY T-15; February 17, 1965

On February 18, 1965, a picket line sponsored by Equal to protest the closing of the High School of Commerce took place in the vicinity of Lincoln Center, New York, New York. Approximately forty - fifty whites and Negroes took part in the demonstration. No incidents of violence occurred.

NY T-70
February 19, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

ERDINE ANTONSEN

On June 7, 1963, a Kings County CP, USA committee meeting was held at 1110 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York and ERDINE ANTONSEN was present at this meeting.

NY T-13
June 10, 1963

ZEKOR ANTONSEN

A CP, USA meeting was held on Staten Island on February 24, 1963. A discussion was held as to whether another group should be brought into the CP group having the meeting. One of the members objected to the inclusion of ZEKOR ANTONSEN. ROBERT SCHNEIDER, a CP, USA member present, stated, "Well, we can't forget ZEKE is chairman of the Party on Staten Island and is recognized as such."

NY T-102
February 25, 1963

ELLA BAKER

Source advised that ELLA BAKER was in contact with STANLEY LEVISON in late 1956 and early 1957.

NY T-55
Late 1956 and early 1957

Source advised that STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with ELLA BAKER in the latter part of 1958.

NY T-56
Latter part of 1958

REVEREND LEE HAMPTON BALL

Source said he had been in contact with REVEREND LEE HAMPTON BALL and that BALL advised him he (BALL) was Executive Secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

NY T-26
March 6, 1964

A characterization of the Methodist Federation for Social Action appears in the Appendix.

A meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the HCUA was held on May 28, 1963. The Nominating Committee submitted its report at this meeting and Reverend LEE BALL, according to the report, had been nominated for the position as treasurer. According to the source, it was moved and approved unanimously that those nominated by the Nominating Committee be elected to office as such.

NY T-25
June 11, 1963

MARION BARRY

MARION BARRY attended the 40th Anniversary Celebration of International Publishers and the 80th birthday celebration for ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, New York City, in January, 1965.

NY T-29
January 17, 1965

International Publishers is characterized in the Appendix.

"The Militant", November 9, 1964, pages 3 and 5, reflected that MARION BARRY of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was a speaker on the panel at a Socialist Workers Party Conference on "The Negro Ghetto and Political Action" held on October 3, 1965.

"The Militant" is characterized in the Appendix.

THEODORE R. BASSETT

THEODORE R. BASSETT is a member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

NY T-13
March, 1965

Source learned that BASSETT was a member of the New York District School Commission of the CP as of February, 1965.

NY T-13
February 1, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

HARRY BELAFONTE

According to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

NY T-19
October 28, 1958

HAROLD BERNARDI

HAROLD BERNARDI, who is also known as HERSCHEL BERNARDI, as of December, 1957, was a member of the Los Angeles County Communist Party, and had been transferred to the Communist Party in New York.

NY T-65
May 27, 1964

BERNICE BLACK

It is not known whether or not BERNICE BLACK is a member of the Workers World Party (WWP); however, she at least is a close contact of the organization and has attended WWP meetings in New York which are only open to members and close associates.

NY T-79
May 4, 1964

JOHN BLACK

JOHN BLACK was present at branch meetings of the New York Workers World Party at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, on February 21, 28, 1964.

NY T-29
February 24, 1964
March 5, 1964

NORMAN BLUM

NORMAN BLUM was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. BLUM, at that time, held the position of Labor Secretary of his club.

NY T-57
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

The name of NORMAN BLUM, [redacted] b6 b7C
New York, was, as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession of JAMES TORMEY, [redacted], Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-58
April 13, 1961

JAMES TORMEY, as of April, 1961, was a member of the Communist Party, United States of America, National Committee, a member of the New York State Communist Party Committee, and Chairman of the Kings County Communist Party.

NY T-27
April 11, 1961

MIRIAM BORDOFSKY

MIRIAM BORDOFSKY attended an enlarged Bronx County Communist Party (CP) Committee meeting held at the Cultural Center, 868 East 180th Street, Bronx, New York, on January 14, 1965.

NY T-37
January 19, 1965

FLORENCE BRIDGES

FLORENCE BRIDGES is a Communist Party member and she attended a meeting of the New York Negro American Labor Council, Communist Party caucus on March 4, 1965.

NY T-81
March 9, 1965

ELEANOR BROWN

ELEANOR BROWN is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

ALVA BAUXENBAUM

On July 3, 1962, ALVA BAXENBAUM was a member of the Brooklyn Youth Club, New York District CP.

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

ALLEN R. PRINCE,
a CP member from
October, 1961 to November, 1962
July 3, 1962

ALVA BUXENBAUM, March, 1965, was appointed to a sub-committee of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, which will study the Negro struggle and prepare a resolution on various aspects of the Negro struggle.

NY T-11
March 29, 1965

PETER CAMEJO

In "The Militant" issue of March 29, 1965, there appears an article captioned "Selma to Montgomery-A Marcher's Report" by PETER CAMEJO, who was identified as the National Secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance. In the article, which was datelined United States Highway 80, March 23, it was indicated that PETER CAMEJO participated in the civil rights march.

Characterizations of "The Militant" and the Young Socialist Alliance appear in the Appendix.

CALVIN C. COBB

The "New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, May, 1963, page 3, listed the name CALVIN C. COBB as a member of the Board of Directors, of the New York City Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild for 1963.

The name of CALVIN C. COBB, Esquire, Triangle Building, Amityville, New York, appeared on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild as of September, 1964.

NY T-59
September 17, 1964

MILDRED CORBEN

A meeting of the Peace Club of the CP was held at the residence of MILDRED CORBEN on August 4, 1964, and on September 9, 1964.

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

NY T-14
August 10, 1964
September 10, 1964

NY T-81
August 7, 1964
September 19, 1964

CORBEN was a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP in August, 1963.

NY T-81
August 7, 1963

JERRY COVICI

JERRY COVICI was in attendance at a meeting of the Flatbush Club of the CP, Brooklyn held on November 13, 1961 at COVICI's residence, 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-40

November 16, 1961

Information was made available to the effect that a meeting of the Flatbush Club, Kings County CP, would be held on the evening of March 4, 1964, at "JERRY's house".

NY T-88
February 27, 1964

JERRY COVICI was observed among a group of seven individuals seated in the living room of his residence at 1072 East 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Special Agents of the
Federal Bureau of
Investigation
March 4, 1964

ANGELO CUPRIEL

ANGELO CUPRIEL attended numerous affairs of "Advance" and "Burning Issues" during late 1962 and early 1963.

NY T-31
Late 1962 and early 1963

JOHN CUTCH

On March 4, 1965, a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus

was held and JOHN CUTCH was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-81
March 9, 1965

THELMA DALE

In the trial of "USA vs. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, et al", DOROTHY K. SWAN was called as a witness in behalf of the government, and during her testimony, on May 16, 1956, she stated that she was legislative representative for the National Negro Congress in Washington, D. C.. SWAN stated in her testimony that THELMA DALE, an officer of the National Negro Congress, was a member of the CP.

The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BILLY DANIELS

In May, 1946, BILLY DANIELS was recruited into the CP by Group One of the Jefferson Section of the CP in New York City.

NY T-66
May 18, 1946

MICHAEL DAVIDOW

MICHAEL DAVIDOW is a member of the New York District CP Board and is chairman of the District School Commission of the CP.

NY T-13
January 5, 1965

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA, and a member of its National Committee, National Board and Secretariat, according to a statement to the press by ARNOLD JOHNSON on August 23, 1964.

NY T-92
August 23, 1964

DAVIS died on August 22, 1964.

OSSIE DAVIS

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated

that OSSIE DAVIS was then a CP member.

NY T-19
Latter part of 1963

RUBY DEE

During the latter part of 1963, a CP functionary stated that RUBY DEE was then a CP member.

NY T-19
Latter part of 1963

TOM DENNIS

TOM DENNIS was organizational Secretary, Michigan, District CP.

NY T-93
June 17, 1963

TOM DENNIS is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11
April 1, 1965

ETHEL (BUNNY) DEVINE

ETHEL (BUNNY) DEVINE is a member of the CP, New York District Committee and active on the New York CP District School Commission.

NY T-13
March 1, 1965

ETHEL (BUNNY) DEVINE attended a meeting of the New York District CP Committee on April 11, 1964. At this meeting, she stated that she had been appointed to the New York District CP Negro Commission.

NY T-13
April 14, 1964

LOU DINNERSTEIN

LOU DINNERSTEIN is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

NY 100-135735
JCS:iah

LOU DINNERSTEIN attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP, on March 14, 1965

NY T-81
March 31, 1965

FARRELL DOBBS

FARRELL DOBBS was elected National Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party on June 25, 1965.

NY T-111
July 14, 1961

EARL DURHAM

EARL DURHAM is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11
April 1, 1965

RICKEY EISENBERG

A college meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs was held in New York City on December 5, 1964. RICKEY EISENBERG was in attendance at this meeting.

NY T-35
December 7, 1964

JUDY FINN

JUDY FINN was in attendance at a meeting of the City Executive Council of the New York City W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs held in Brooklyn, New York, on November 8, 1964.

NY T-35
November 13, 1964

JUDY FINN is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

JACKIE FRIEDER

JACKIE FRIEDER is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois

as of November, 1964.

NY T-42
November 16, 1964

MARTIN GABEL

MARTIN GABEL was the Assistant Chairman of a National Council of American Soviet Friendship Rally held at Madison Square Garden on November 16, 1944.

FRANCIS OLIVER MC GOWAN
[redacted]
New York City
September 12, 1950

b6
b7C

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RAY GARDNER

RAY GARDNER is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

STANLEY GOODMAN

Two CP members in describing STANLEY GOODMAN stated on December 15, 1963, that STANLEY GOODMAN had been taken back into the CP.

NY T-38
December 16, 1963

PAUL GOULDIN

"The Worker" issue of December 8, 1964, page 6, contained an announcement to the effect that the 2nd day's session of the New York DCA Conference would be held December 13, 1964, at 106 East 14th St., New York City.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed PAUL GOULDIN entering and/or departing 106 East 14th Street, New York, on December 13, 1964.

JESSE GRAY

JESSE GRAY is a former organizer of the Harlem

Region of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
November 28, 1960

"The New York Times" of December 31, 1963, page 30, contained an article on JESSE GRAY wherein he is described as the leader of the Harlem rent strikes and the head of the Community Council for Housing at 6 East 117th Street, New York City. It stated that, after the 1963 rent strike appeared to be gaining ground, anonymous postcards were sent to newspapers charging that he was a Communist. It continues: "Asked about this, Mr. GRAY denied he was a Communist. He said he had been questioned by the House Un-American Activities Committee because he had supported the right of BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, State Chairman of the CP, to run for State Senator in 1958. He denied CP affiliation under oath but took the Fifth Amendment, when the Committee asked him to give the names of Communists known to him."

According to WILLIAM PATTERSON, JESSE GRAY is no longer a CP member, but is friendly to the CP.

NY T-13
January 24, 1964

GIL GREEN

As of November 16, 1964, GIL GREEN was a full time paid functionary of the CP, USA, and he is a member of the Secretariat, National Board and National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-30
November 16, 1964

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN is Maryland State Chairman of the CP.

NY T-94
November 17, 1964

IRA GRUPPER

IRA GRUPPER was in attendance at a college meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America in New York City in November, 1964.

NY T-35
November 25, 1964

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

LOUIS GRUPPER

LOUIS GRUPPER attended the First State-wide convention of the Du Bois Clubs of America in New York City on December 12, 1964.

NY T-35
December 22, 1964

GUS HALL

GUS HALL is General Secretary, CP, USA.

NY T-19
September 13, 1964.

LEONID HAMBRO

The "Daily Worker", October 29, 1942, page six, in a column, "What's On", lists one LEONID HAMBRO as an entertainer at the School for Democracy.

A characterization of the "School for Democracy" is set forth in the Appendix.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

The "Daily Worker", September 6, 1949, page two column four, reported that LEONID HAMBRO, a pianist, appeared at the PAUL ROBESON concert at Peekskill, New York.

The "Daily Worker" of March 29, 1957, page seven, column one, lists LEONID HAMBRO as the pianist soloist at the 35th Anniversary Concert of the "Morning Freiheit", to be held at Carnegie Hall on April 13, 1957.

A characterization of the "Morning Freiheit" appears in the Appendix.

THELMA HAMILTON

On March 23, 1964, it was learned that a delegation of CP members would call on THELMA HAMILTON on March 28, 1964, to give her a check and let her know that it was help from the CP. On March 28, 1964, a check was presented, to THELMA HAMILTON who was informed that this was money from the CP because they knew she needed help. THELMA HAMILTON accepted the check with profuse thanks.

NY T-13
March 30, 1964

It was determined that on September 15, 1963, Mrs. HAMILTON, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York, was a customer receiving "The Worker." b6 b7C

NY T-35
September 25, 1963

DOROTHY HEALEY

DOROTHY HEALEY was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-30
December 14, 1959

RAE HENDRIX

RAE HENDRIX, a female Negro, was a member of the CP in Harlem until the summer of 1961, when she dropped out to join the factional group, the Progressive Labor Movement.

Prior to leaving the CP, RAE HENDRIX was one of the CP staff in Harlem whose job it was to make up programs for discussion by the CP Regional Committee.

ALBERT JACKSON
a member of the CP from
1945 to 1952 and from
1958 to 1962
December 20, 1962
March 4, 1963

IRVING HERMAN

IRVING HERMAN is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

IRVING HERMAN was chairman of a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP on March 14, 1965.

NY T-81
March 31, 1965

BARBARA HOLDEN

BARBARA HOLDEN was in attendance at a meeting of

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

Advance Youth Organization Board held February 22, 1964 in New York City.

NY T-35
February 25, 1964

JAMES E. JACKSON

JAMES E. JACKSON is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

NY T-19
October 14, 1964

The masthead of "The Worker", April 6, 1965, lists JAMES JACKSON as Editor.

LARRY JARVIS

LARRY JARVIS was described as one of the leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January, 1965.

NY T-32
February 14, 1965

ARNOLD S. JOHNSON

"The Worker", September 22, 1964, on page 7, column 1, described ARNOLD JOHNSON as National Public Relations Director of the CP, USA.

OAKLEY JOHNSON

OAKLEY JOHNSON attended a meeting on October 12, 1964 of Club Number 1, West Side Section, CP, and also attended meetings of this club on November 13, 1963.

NY T-43
October 14, 1964

CLARENCE JONES

The source identified a photograph of CLARENCE JONES as a person whom he knew during late 1953 or early 1954 to be a member of and in a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League (LYL).

NY T-18
February 26, 1957

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RUDY JONES

At a meeting of the CP Waterfront Section, held on April 11, 1958, at 167 East 2nd Street, New York City, it was stated that RUDY JONES was a member of the Waterfront Section CP who was behind in his dues payment.

NY T-60
April 15, 1958

SEYMOUR JOSEPH

SEYMOUR JOSEPH, who is also known as FRED GILMAN, attended a meeting held at CP Headquarters, New York City, on June 5, 1964.

NY T-1
June 5, 1964

SEYMOUR JOSEPH was one of the CP members attending a meeting of the Boro Hall Club, Kings County CP, on June 18, 1964.

NY T-27
June 23, 1964

GEORGETTE KAGAN

GEORGETTE KAGAN attended the Fourth Annual Convention of Advance Youth Organization held on February 8, 1964, in New York City.

NY T-34
February 14, 1964

PHYLLIS KALB

PHYLLIS KALB attended Communist Party meetings held in her parents' home in Richmond, Virginia on June 30, 1964, and August 2, 1964. At these meetings, PHYLLIS KALB gave reports on the DCA Founding Convention held in San Francisco during June, 1964.

NY T-106
July 8, 1964
August 3, 1964

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

ELAINE KEITH

On April 26, 1964, ELAINE KEITH attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City. The meeting was open to some non-Party members. KEITH was identified as the Co-Chairman of the Educational Committee, Astoria NAACP Branch.

NY T-82
April 28, 1964

ELAINE KEITH was present at a meeting of the Astoria CP Club held at her residence on November 16, 1961.

NY T-83
November 17, 1961

JOHN O. KILLENS

JOHN O. KILLENS was the speaker at the Militant Labor Forum held at 116 University Place, New York City, on June 21, 1963. The source advised that the subject of KILLENS' speech was "One Hundred Years of Freedom."

NY T-21
June 24, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party holds regular forums on Friday evenings except during the summer months. The source advised these meetings are called the Militant Labor Forum.

NY T-22
September 19, 1963

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The name of JOHN KILLENS was contained on a list of persons described as names of persons who are associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in various ways.

NY T-23
December 20, 1962

The same source advised on January 28, 1963, that the name and address of JOHN KILLENS were contained on an FPCC Brooklyn mailing list.

NY T-23
January 28, 1963

A characterization of the FPCC appears in the Appendix.

On September 21, 1964, at a conference in the office of the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), it was decided to make a movie of the poor conditions in Harlem.

According to the source, JOHN KILLENS was to write the script for the film.

NY T-24
September 22, 1964

A characterization of PLM appears in the Appendix.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A CP funtionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-19
February 12, 1962

ARTHUR KINOY
SUSAN KINOY

FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN had been making an attempt to reach SUSAN KINOY, wife of ARTHUR KINOY, and had been informed that the KINOY's had moved to Connecticut.

NY T-61
December, 1953

FLORENCE WALLERSTEIN, as of May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1 to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section of the CP.

NY T-62
May 11, 1961

Literature from the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) in June, 1964, indicated that ARTHUR KINOY was one of several Vice-Presidents of the NLG.

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

JACK KLING

JACK KLING is a member of the Illinois State Board of the CP.

NY T-52
March 2, 1965

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT is a CP member and he attended a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus on March 4, 1965.

NY T-81
March 9, 1965

MARION KNIGHT

MARION KNIGHT is a CP member and she attended a meeting of the NYNALC CP caucus on March 4, 1965.

NY T-81
March 9, 1965

JOSH LAWRENCE

Source advised on November 13, 1961, that as of that date, JOSH LAWRENCE was known to the source to be a member of the CP.

NY T-63
November 13, 1961

BEA LAZAR

BEA LAZAR is a CP member who had been associated with the NYNALC CP caucus.

NY T-13
December 11, 1964

LENNY LEVENSON

LENNY LEVENSON is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-13
June 29, 1964

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherences to Communism.

NY T-19
April, 1964

BILLY LEVY

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN contacted BILLY LEVY and asked him to take some photographs of demonstrations supporting the current school boycotts.

NY T-33
February 2, 1964

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Vice-Chairman and a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, and Chairman of the Illinois CP District.

NY T-12
February 15, 1965

ALBERT J. "MICKEY" LIMA

On December 13, 1959, ALBERT J. LIMA was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89
December 13, 1959

BERNICE LINTON
ED LINTON

BERNICE and ED LINTON are members of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

LEON LOVE

In December, 1964, LEON LOVE was a member of the 11th AD Club of the CP.

NY T-49
December 17, 1964

HYMAN LUMER

HYMAN LUMER is National Educational Secretary of the CP, USA.

NY T-30
June, 1964

JIM MALLOY

As of March, 1959, JIM MALLOY was organizer of the Harlem Region of the CP.

NY T-96
March 6, 1959

MALCOLM X (LITTLE)

MALCOLM X was the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. (MMI).

NY T-71
August 16, 1964

A characterization of the MMI appears in the Appendix.

MALCOLM X was shot and killed on February 21, 1965.

WILLIE MAE MALLORY

JIM MALLOY, while addressing a meeting of the Harlem Region CP, on February 11, 1959, identified WILLIE MAE MALLOY as a CP member.

NY T-95
February 17, 1959

WILLIAM K. MALONEY

Source advised that the New York State CP would hold its convention January 25-27, 1957, at the Chateau Gardens, New York City.

NY T-85
January 22, 1957

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

Source identified a photograph of an unknown individual as that of a person who was at the Chateau Gardnens on January 26, 1957. This photograph was subsequently identified by SA's of the FBI as that of WILLIAM K. MALONEY.

NY T-86
January 25-27, 1957

BARRY MARKMAN

BARRY MARKMAN was described as one of the leaders of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January, 1965.

NY T-32
February 14, 1965

OLIVER MARTIN

OLIVER MARTIN attended a CP-Subcommittee meeting on NAACP which was open to some non-Party members held April 26, 1964, in New York City, for the purpose of formulating plans for the forthcoming. NAACP Convention to be held in Washington, D. C. in June, 1964, and to analyze th role of the CP in connection with the civil rights struggle of the NAACP.

NY T-82
April 28, 1964

LIL MARTINEZ

LIL MARTINEZ was a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-48
March 15, 1965

MILDRED MC ADORY (EDELMAN)

MILDRED MC ADORY (EDELMAN) was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-30
December 14, 1959

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention, held December 10-13, 1959.

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

JOHN MILLS
SHERRING MILLS

JOHN and SHERRING MILLS are members of the West Side CP Club.

NY T-15
February 12, 1965

CHARLENE MITCHELL

CHARLENE MITCHELL is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11
April 1, 1965

GEORGE MORRIS

GEORGE MORRIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-13
June 14, 1962

The masthead of "The Worker" of April 13, 1965 lists GEORGE MORRIS as a member of its Editorial Staff.

VICKI MORRIS

VICKI MORRIS was present at a meeting of the Brooklyn Youth CP Club, held at her residence on Brighton 3rd Street, Brooklyn, New York on October 23, 1962.

NY T-41
December 4, 1962

JOE NAHEM

JOE NAHEM attended a meeting of the Peace Club, Crown Heights Section of the CP on January 5, 1965.

NY T-14
January 6, 1965

NY 100-153705
JCS:iah

ISIDORE GIBBY NEEDLEMAN

ISIDOR GIBBY NEEDLEMAN, a practicing attorney in New York City, war formerly employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, registered Soviet trade agency in the United States, in a legal capacity and continues to represent this agency from time to time. NEEDLEMAN has appeared in behalf of former or current members of the CP before Congressional Committees and in the courts. He has contributed money and effort to numerous communist front activities and has served as custodian of CP funds. NEEDLEMAN has described himself as favoring strict adherence to Marxist-Leninist doctrines and at one time participated in the solicitation of funds to promote Marxist study and research

NY T-76
NY T-77
NY T-78

NEEDLEMAN was described as one who served as a Soviet espionage agent.

NY T-19
March, 1958

ELAINE OBRINSKY

As of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CP, USA, in New Orleans, Louisiana, and some of the meetings of this group were held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home.

NY T-104
October 30, 1953

HUNTER PITTS ODELL (JACK ODELL)

HUNTER PITTS ODELL was considered a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, by the CP, USA, during July, 1962.

NY T-19
July, 1962

PHIL OKE

The SWP held a national convention on June 26-28, 1959 at Mountain Spring Camp, Washington, New Jersey. PHIL OKE was in attendance at this convention.

NY T-22
July 9, 1959

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

LOUISE PATTERSON

LOUISE PATTERSON is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is chairman of the New York District CP.

NY T-13
November 15, 1964

DAVE PAUKER

DAVE PAUKER is a member of the CP, USA

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

DAVE PAUKER attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP in March 14, 1965.

NY T-81
March 31, 1965

AL PAULA

AL PAULA is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

STEVE PERLMUTTER

STEVE PERLMUTTER was active with the Bronx Chapter of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs as of November, 1964.

NY T-39
November, 1924

ED PICKNEY

ED PICKNEY is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

ED PICKNEY attended a meeting of the Trade Union Commission of the CP on March 14, 1965.

NY T-81
March 31, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

SIDNEY POITIER

Agents of the FBI on September 12, 1955, and again on September 14, 1955, observed SIDNEY POITIER entering 263 Seventh Avenue, New York City, which, at that time, was the address of the CPUSA Headquarters and the New York State CP Headquarters.

On December 29, 1954, SIDNEY POITIER was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI. During the course of the interview, POITIER stated, "I am not now a member of the CP and whether I have ever been would be a question of terminology," but he stated that he had never formally been a member of the CP; however, later in the interview, he stated that he had never been a member of the CP. He remarked that he had attended some affairs at which current events and politics were discussed, and he stated that these might have been construed by some individuals as CP meetings. POITIER also stated that he has associated with people whom he believed to be Communists. During the interview, POITIER said he had received the "Daily Worker" for many months, although he neither personally subscribed to it nor rejected it. POITIER advised that he was acquainted with BEN DAVIS.

IDA POSNER

A CP, USA New York District Board meeting was held on December 21, 1964. IDA POSNER was present at this meeting and gave a report.

NY T-13
December 29, 1964

IRVING POTASH

IRVING POTASH is Organizer of the New Jersey CP.

NY T-19
April 7, 1965

WILLIAM PRICE

WILLIAM PRICE is an official of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and is a writer for the National Guardian.

NY T-25
March 29, 1965

Characterization of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and the "National Guardian" appear in the Appendix.

ROSCOE PROCTOR

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a CP member and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11
April 1, 1965

JACK PROVENZANO

On April 15, 1964, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Industrial Section Group of the CP, USA, was held in Adelphi Hall, 74 5th Avenue, New York City, and JACK PROVENZANO was chairman of this meeting.

NY T-63
April 16, 1964

JACK PROVENZANO was a member of the CP in December, 1964. On December 13, 1964, a CP, USA, New York District Trade Union Commission was held at the residence of JACK PROVENZANO and PROVENZANO was present at this meeting.

NY T-13
December 14, 1964

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the CP and the CP caucus in the Negro American Labor Council.

NY T-81
January 12, 1965

MANIA RADZIE

MANIA RADZIE is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

SIDNEY RESNICK

SIDNEY RESNICK is in charge of the distribution of CP literature within the CP of Connecticut.

NY T-97
January 2, 1964

HARRY RING

HARRY RING was re-elected a National Committee member of the SWP on July 21, 1963.

NY T-111
August 16, 1963

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

JOSE RISTORUCCI

JOSE RISTORUCCI was described as one of the leaders of the W. E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America as of January, 1965.

NY T-32
February 14, 1965

CHARLES RIVERS

CHARLES RIVERS is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

JIMMY RIVERS

JIMMY RIVERS is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

JIMMY RIVERS attended the First State-wide convention of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs in New York City on December 12, 1964.

NY T-35
December 22, 1964

RONNIE RIVERS

RONNIE RIVERS is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-44
March 14, 1965

PAUL ROBESON
ESLANDA ROBESON

ESLANDA ROBESON was a CP member in 1945, but she does not hold herself out as a Communist and denies membership in the Party. The source stated that ESLANDA ROBESON was

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

a devoted member of the CP along with her husband, PAUL ROBESON, who is a devoted CP member. BEN DAVIS, who was known to the source at that time as chairman of the Harlem Branch of the CP, and a member of the National Board of the CP and JACK STACHEL, who was known to the source at that time as a National functionary of the CP, were the sources of his information concerning ESLANDA and PAUL ROBESON.

NY T-107
June 29, 1950

The late city edition, "The New York Times," December 23, 1963, reported that PAUL ROBESON left the United States on July 10, 1958, after an eight year legal fight on a Supreme Court ruling to obtain a passport.

According to the article, ROBESON once said he loved, "The Soviet people more than any other nation because of their suffering and sacrifice for us, the Negro people, the progressive people, the people of the future in this world" It added that most of the questions directed at ROBESON on his arrival in New York City on December 22, 1963, were answered by his wife, who told reporters that her husband still thinks Communism is "terrific."

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN

MORTIMER DANIEL RUBIN is National Organization Secretary of the CP, USA, formerly being National Youth Director of the Party.

NY T-19
October 14, 1964

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964 page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12,1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

During a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

NY T-1
September 25, 1963

BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19, 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

NY T-20
February, 1964

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

SANDRA SABLER

SANDRA SABLER, on July 31, 1963, attended a meeting of the Executive Board of Advance Youth Organization (AYO), held at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-34
August, 1963

SANDRA SABLER attended the AYO Convention held February 8, 1964, at 80 Clinton Street, New York City.

NY T-35
February 14, 1964

A characterization of the AYO appears in the Appendix

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

GAIL SCHNEIDER

On July 1, 1961, while attending a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, ROBERT SCHNEIDER, GAIL's husband, stated that GAIL goes to CP, USA, meetings in New York City. On January 15, 1962, while at a CP, USA meeting in Staten Island, ROBERT SCHNEIDER stated that his wife was then a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-102
July 3, 1961
January 16, 1962

ROBERT SCHNEIDER

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] Staten Island and ROBERT SCHNEIDER was among those present at the meeting. b6 b7C

NY T-102
March 2, 1964

SID SCHWARTZ

SID SCHWARTZ is a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

PETE SEEGER

On December 13, 1954, JOHN LAUTNER, a CP, USA member for over twenty years, who at the time of his expulsion from the CP, USA in January, 1950, was chairman of the New York State CP Review Commission, advised that he knew PETE SEEGER as a CP, USA member from 1947 to 1949.

JAMES SHABAZZ

JAMES SHABAZZ, former first assistant to MALCOLM X, is currently running the Muslim Mosque, Inc.

NY T-71
April 20, 1965

JOHN SILVERBERG

"The New York Guild Lawyer", a monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), in its May, 1962, issue on page

11, contained the names of the officers and members of the Board of-Directors of the New York City Chapter of the NLG for 1962-1963, who were elected at the chapter meeting held on May 2, 1962. Among the names appearing on the Board of Directors was the name, JOHN SILVERBERG.

On April 26, 1964, JOHN SILVERBERG attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP affairs, which was open to some non-Party members at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-82
April 28, 1964

MURIEL SILVERBERG

Source identified a photograph as being identical with that of a person who attended a meeting of the CP Caucus Group, NAACP, held in New York City on November 28, 1961, to which only CP members were invited.

NY T-13
February 28, 1962

On April 26, 1964, MURIEL SILVERBERG attended a meeting of the CP Subcommittee on NAACP Affairs, which was opened to some non-Party members, held at the Chelsea Hotel, New York City.

NY T-82
April 28, 1964

AL SIMON

On January 13, 1965, AL SIMON attended the Eastern Seaboard Conference of "The Worker" held at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City.

NY T-36
February 4, 1965

SELMA SPARKS

The April 13, 1965, issue of "Challenge", weekly publication of the Progressive Labor Movement lists SELMA SPARKS as the Feature Editor of this publication.

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

JACK STACHEL

JACK STACHEL was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89
December 13, 1959

"The Worker", April 6, 1965, lists JACK STACHEL in its masthead as a member of its editorial staff.

OTHER per court order

MIKE STEIN

MIKE STEIN, as of March, 1965, was the Organizational Secretary, New York District, CP.

NY T-27
March 17, 1965

BESSIE STEINBERG

BESSIE STEINBERG, on October 18, 1961, was identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Astoria Club of Queens County CP. She attended a meeting of the Astoria CP

-32-

Club on January 25, 1962.

NY T-83
October 19, 1961
January 26, 1962

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-13
November 15, 1964

TYRONE STOREY

Source identified a photograph of TYRONE STOREY as the person who was elected Vice-President of Advance Youth Organization and who attended a meeting of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs on July 9, 1964.

NY T-35
December 9, 1964

TYRONE STOREY is a member of the Upper West Side Du Bois Club.

NY T-44
March 24, 1965

OLIVER SUTTON

OLIVER SUTTON attended meetings of the CP Branch in San Antonio, Texas, on March 26, 1946, and April 30, 1946.

NY T-87
Various dates

On April 15, 1953, OLIVER CARTER SUTTON was interviewed by SA LAWRENCE F. MC WILLIAMS and he stated that he was not a member of the CP at that time and was not sympathetic to the Communist ideology. He stated he is in full accord with the democratic form of government as it exists in the United States and in the event of war, he would unhesitatingly serve on the side of the Allied Forces against the Soviet Union.

SUTTON refused to state that he was a member of the

CP in the past or sympathetic to Communist ideology in the past.

SIDNEY TAYLOR

SIDNEY TAYLOR is a member of the State Board, CP of Connecticut.

NY T-97
January 2, 1964

WILLIAM TAYLOR

WILLIAM TAYLOR is Vice-Chairman of the Southern California District of the CP.

NY T-90
NY T-91
January 4, 1965

EDWARD TEIXIERA

EDWARD TEIXIERA is a member of the CP and attended a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, in March, 1965.

NY T-11
April 1, 1965

ROBERT G. THOMPSON

ROBERT THOMPSON is the District Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-13
November 15, 1964

IDA TIMPONE

It was ascertained that IDA TIMPONE was in attendance at a meeting which was held on November 22, 1957, at the Parkway Plaza, Brooklyn, New York, for CP, USA members of Brooklyn, who were interested in youth matters.

NY T-99
November 25, 1957

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY

BETTY GANNETT TORMEY is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-13
August 20, 1964

JAMES TORMEY

JAMES TORMEY is the Labor Organizer of the New York CP District.

NY T-13
November 15, 1964

IDA TOWNSEND

IDA TOWNSEND was a member of the CP, USA.

NY T-48
March 15, 1965

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG attended an enlarged meeting of the CP, USA National Executive Committee held at CP, USA Headquarters, New York City, on May 10, 1962.

NY T-30
May 10, 1962

HAROLD TRENT

HAROLD TRENT attended a meeting of the Hollis CP Club, Queens County, on May 31, 1960.

NY T-16
May, 1960

ALICE TURNER
RALPH TURNER

Since the Spring of 1964, until August 1, 1964, ALICE TURNER has attended meetings of either the CP Negro Commission, Illinois CP, or the Sub-Committee on NALC work of the Negro Commission, Illinois, CP, or both. To the knowledge of informants, TURNER is not assigned to a CP, USA Club within the Illinois CP District, but due to the fact that she has

been attending these meetings and that she is the wife of RALPH TURNER, Chairman of the Railroad Club, Illinois CP, they consider her to be a current member of the Illinois CP.

NY T-52
NY T-80
August, 1964

GERASIMO VAGELATOS

GERASIMO VAGELATOS attended sessions of the CP Youth Training School held in July, 1962, in New York City.

NY T-31
July, 1962

GILBERT WASSERMAN

On March 1, 1964, a CP, USA meeting was held at ROBERT SCHNEIDER's residence, [redacted] Staten Island, and GILBERT WASSERMAN was among those present. b6 b7C

NY T-102
March 2, 1964

HARRY WACHTEL
LEONORA WACHTEL

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

NY T-105
December, 1949

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is in the Appendix.

The name HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-57
March 5, 1944

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

NY T-57
March 5, 1944

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

ELI WALLACH

On March 18, 1957, ELI WALLACH, while at an informal hearing held at the United States Passport Office, Washington, D. C., stated he had not been a member of the CP since the fall of 1952, but refused to answer questions concerning the CP and/or related activities prior to 1952.

Source furnished information showing that there was a CP membership on WALLACH's part for a brief period prior to World War II, but none during WALLACH's military service during the war. Source stated he learned that in about 1947, there was a resumption in WALLACH's membership in the CP. His membership was spasmodic and there was no activity other than perhaps attending a few meetings. According to the source, WALLACH had a difficult time leaving the CP and it was difficult to say definitely when he did so.

NY T-67
April 14, 1957

MATT WEINSTEIN

MATT WEINSTEIN is a member of the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America.

NY T-35
March 10, 1965

WILLIAM WEINSTONE

WILLIAM WEINSTONE was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at a meeting of that Committee on January 22, 1961.

NY T-30
January 22, 1961

GENE WILLIAMS

On January 31, 1965, the CP had a "Worker" newspaper conference at the Hotel Woodstock, New York City. GENE WILLIAMS of New York was among those present.

NY T-94
February 16, 1965

NY 100-153735
NCS:iah

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Board.

NY T-13
January 5, 1965

HENRY WINSTON

In April, 1964, HENRY WINSTON was elected a member of the Secretariat and National Board, CP, USA at a meeting of the National Executive Committee, CP, USA, held in New York City.

NY T-30
April 9, 1964

CARL WINTER

CARL WINTER was elected a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89
December 13, 1959

The National Board of the CP, USA, on July 18, 1964, approved WINTER as National Labor Secretary and Trade Union Director of the CP, USA.

NY T-30
July 19, 1964

HELEN WINTER

HELEN WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 17th National Convention held December 10-13, 1959.

NY T-89
December 13, 1959

AARON WOOL

AARON WOOL is a member of the New York District CP Trade Union Commission.

NY T-13
March 14, 1965

NY 100-153735
JCS:iah

JAMES YATES

ETHEL KLEIN NEWTON, a CP member from 1946 to 1949, and from September, 1955 to September, 1962, advised SA [redacted] on September 17, 1962, that JAMES YATES was a member of the CP previous to September, 1962, and as of September 17, 1962, she believed he was still a member of Village CP Club Number One or Village CP Club Number Two, both in New York City.

b6
b7C

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF ORGANIZATIONS

NARA 00-M58715

1.

APPENDIX

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION

According to records of the New York County Clerk, Amtorg Trading Corporation is a New York corporation formed in 1924. It has acted since then as a buying and selling agency in the United States for the Soviet Government. Since 1949, it has been registered with the Department of Justice under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning International Publishers:

"International Publishers

"1. 'Also pertinent to the matters under inquiry are the Communist Party's publications and publishing houses. International Publishers, headed by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, is established in the record to be a publishing house in this country for the Marxist-Leninist Classics, among other literature. TRACHTENBERG reports to the "Politburo" and the National Committee of the Party concerning its operation.'
(Subversive Activities Control Board, Docket No. 107-53, Report and Order with respect to the Jefferson School of Social Science, June 30, 1955, Appendix A, p. iii.)

"2. 'The (Communist) Party's publishing house,' headed by ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG.
(Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686.)

"3. An 'official publishing house of the Communist Party in the United States,' and a medium through which 'extensive Soviet propaganda is subsidized in the United States.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Reports, House Report 1476, January 3, 1940, p. 8, and House Report 2277, June 25, 1942, p. 18; also cited in House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 76.)

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS (CONT'D)

"4. 'Official American Communist Party publishing house.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1920 on the Communist Party of the United States as an Advocate of Overthrow of Government by Force and Violence, May 11, 1948, p. 80.)"

NY 100-153735

1.

APPENDIX

NEW CURRENTS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS (NCPD)
Also known as New Currents Publishers,
New Currents Publications

A source advised on September 17, 1964, that at a meeting of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), in their Headquarters at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on that date, WILLIAM WEINSTONE said they were forming an individual publishing and distributing center known as "New Currents Publishers and Distributors," (NCPD), to be located in the basement of 100 East 16th Street, New York, New York. WEINSTONE said the NCPD would be a central distributing agency for progressive books and pamphlets, but would at first concentrate on pamphlets and would publish books only in rare cases.

A second source advised on June 27, 1962, that WILLIAM WEINSTONE was a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, as of that time. The source stated that this was based on WEINSTONE's attendance of the meetings of the CP, USA, and in the National Executive Committee meetings as well as other activities.

On September 25, 1964, the first source advised that WILLIAM WEINSTONE was in attendance at a meeting of the CP, USA, in which he stated that he would work full time at the NCPD.

On January 8, 1965, the records of the New York County Clerk's Office, Foley Square, New York, New York, contained a business certificate form, 201B, which reflected that JOAN PAUL, 93 Neptune Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was conducting and transacting business under the name New Currents Publishers at 23 West 26th Street, County of New York, State of New York.

A third source advised on January 12, 1965, that JEAN SCHERMER, also known as JOAN PAUL and JEAN SMITH, was a member of the CP, USA, as of January, 1965.

On December 9, 1964, a fourth source advised that on November 11, 1964, a monthly bank statement reflected an account was started for New Currents Publishers, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, on October 8, 1964. The principal was JOAN PAUL, the only authorized signatory on the account.

NY 66-153785

2. APPENDIX

NEW CURRENTS PUBLISHERS AND DISTRIBUTORS (NCPD)
Also known as New Currents Publishers,
New Currents Publications

The information from the fourth source is not to be made public without the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. The person to be subpoenaed is J. HAROLD RODMAN, Assistant Treasurer, Bankers Trust Company, 1107 Broadway, New York, New York.

On November 12, 1965, a fifth source advised that in October, 1964, checks were made payable to New Currents Publications.

1.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY -
NEW YORK LOCAL

A source stated on August 25, 1960, that the New York Local (NYL) of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded during 1938 in New York City.

A second confidential source stated on April 8, 1964, that the NYL was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
April 30, 1965

Bufile 100-442529
NY File 100-153735

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John C. Seaton dated and captioned as above at New York.

NY T-26 who was in a position to furnish reliable information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMUNISTS
IN
CIVIL RIGHTS

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF

THE
ALABAMA LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION
TO PRESERVE THE PEACE

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

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EDWIN STRICKLAND, *Staff Director*
MRS. MAVIS S. HICKS, *Secretary*

FOREWORD

Alabama as one of the five Southern states who carried their revolt against Civil Rights extremism to the polls on Oct. 3, is in the target area for new Negro demonstrations led by such Negro action groups as Congress for Racial Equality, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

During the early days of the Presidential race just finished, these Negro groups showed callous contempt for the intelligence of the American voting public by announcing that street demonstrations and racial violence would be terminated for the duration of the campaign because it was adversely affecting the chances of the national Democratic Party. By this action, the Negro leadership proved what they have previously denied — that they COULD and DID call the shots on street rioting and lawless demonstrations.

The sound of the last ballot hitting the box had hardly died away when Martin Luther King, of the SCLS, James Farmer, of CORE, and officials of SNCC, gave the word in New York for renewed street demonstrations.

King predicted new demonstrations in Alabama and Mississippi *"in the very near future."*

The press reported a post election meeting of The Northern Student Movement, financing agent for SNCC, at Columbia University, in New York. William Strickland, leader of the Northern Student Movement, announced plans for massive Summer campaigns such as the Mississippi Project. He said they *"will attempt to organize people around poverty."* This is to take the form of rent strikes and political organizations among poverty groups in Northern urban areas. King is planning to add his weight to this drive.

Before the election, King sent out appeals for money for new demonstrations. He pointed out in these appeal letters that the deep South would become a rallying point for "right-wing extremists," after the election.

On Ocotber 9, 1964, the NAACP filed papers in Alabama to qualify as a foreign corporation. Peter Hall, Birmingham Negro attorney, was designated as their official agent in Alabama. Fred Grey, Montgomery, was the attorney who handled the filing.

So the stage is set for more lawless demonstrations. It is for this reason we offer the following evidence.

COMMUNISTS IN CIVIL RIGHTS
October 20, 1964

Communists have been assuming leadership roles in the civil rights movement, promoting violence, racial hatred and widespread law violations.

This charge was made and documented by the Alabama Legislative Commission to Preserve the Peace as early as February, 1964. Now the accuracy of these charges are being documented from one side of the nation to the other by such outstanding authorities as J. Edgar Hoover, of the F. B. I.; U. S. Senator James Eastland, of the Senate Internal Securities Sub-Committee and Representative James B. Utt, Republican Congressman from California and a man most alert to the threat of Communism in America.

These men have been backed up by such national news columnists as Joseph Alsop and others, including Drew Pearson. After the Harlem riots of July 1964, the deputy mayor of New York charged that known Communist Party members were active in causing strife in New York.

On September 18, 1964 Mr. Hoover released a report on the major riots in the East, and concluded that they had not been organized on a national basis by any individual or groups.

Civil rights leaders such as Roy Wilkins, of

the N.A.A.C.P., James Farmer, of C.O.R.E., Martin Luther King, of the S.C.L.C., quickly seized on the report to say the F.B.I. Chief had found there were no communists in the Civil Rights movement.

Mr. Hoover neither said nor implied this. As a matter of fact, he pointed out in his report that such openly violent and subversive groups as the Progressive Labor Movement; Black Muslims; and members of the Communist Party U.S.A., were identified as taking part in the riots.

The Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) was described by Hoover as a Marxist-Leninist group following the more violent Communist Line. One of its organizers is a former Secretary of the New York Communist Party, Hoover pointed out.

On July 16, 1964, according to the F.B.I. report, this Communist and his P.L.M. group, distributed thousands of copies of a handbill containing the photographs of a New York Police lieutenant under the headline; "WANTED FOR MURDER." This policeman had fired in self-defense and killed a negro youth who was advancing on him with a knife and refused to heed a warning shot to stop. The policeman was subsequently cleared of all blame by a New York Grand Jury.

Hoover's report also said:

"Another officer of the P.L.M., also a former member of the Communist Party, U.S.A., resigned from the party because it was not sufficiently revolutionary, and organized a number of groups in the Harlem area in New York City early in the Summer. These groups were to be prepared to exploit incidents and were alerted to that end. Two days after the shooting above referred to this individual arranged a street meeting in New York City announcing there was going to be a demonstration, 'not necessarily peaceful,' and that he and his followers, 'were going to kill cops and judges,' that 'no revolution can be won by peaceful means' and that this state must be smashed 'totally and completely.'

"A negro who formerly was organizer of the Harlem Region of the Communist Party U.S.A. achieved wide-spread publicity early this year through leadership of rent strikes. Three days after the shooting on July 16, this individual issued a public call for 'a hundred skilled black revolutionaries who are ready to die' to correct what he called 'police brutality.'

"The Communist Party U.S.A. does not appear to have officially instigated these riots though its members were observed taking part in some and its former members are leaders of P.L.M., the Labor Vanguard and other such groups.

"For example, two individuals with histories of Communist affiliations were instigators and leaders of the riots in at least two of the cities in New Jersey. Neither of these men appears to be more than a local and comparatively unimportant independent agitator with an organization which can claim only a few members at most. Neither of them started the riots but they capitalized on them and tried to continue them.

"In another city, one agitator with a racial background was found eleven separate times haranguing crowds in a riot area, shouting falsehoods about abuse of the people in the neighborhood and inciting further and more violent riot action."

In the face of this mounting evidence, Negro leaders have hotly protested that no Communists were active in their movement. Rev. Martin Luther King, who has been closely aligned with known Communist Party members for many years, retorted in Greenwood, Miss., that *"there are no more Communists in the Mississippi Summer Project than there are Eskimoes in Florida."* King, himself, has amassed the staggering total of more than 60 Communist front affiliations since 1955.

King also said again that there are no Communists in his Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

King was wrong on both counts, and he knew

he was wrong and untruthful when he made the statement.

With King at the time he made the statement was Bayard Rustin, who served as King's executive secretary for three years and still acts as advisor and right-hand-man on many of King's projects.

Rustin was a young Communist leader and, by his own admission in an interview published in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST in July, was a Communist Party organizer for twelve years.

Rustin has a long criminal record, including a case in which he pleaded guilty to an act of perversion in California, and another where he served a federal sentence as a draft dodger. At the time King declared there were no Communists in his movement or in the Mississippi projects, Rustin was with him and shared the platform with him.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, who took the fifth amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and who was identified by witnesses as a Communist Party member, worked for more than a year with King's S.C.L.C. Movement. King repeatedly denied that O'Dell was connected with his organization until the facts were proven otherwise, then he admitted that O'Dell had been employed by the S.C.L.C.

King, himself, has been virtually surrounded by Communists or Communist fronters since 1955. While running a "Religious Hootenanny", no man in America has received more praise or more space coverage in such Communist newspapers as THE WORKER and PEOPLE'S WORLD, as has Martin Luther King.

When King promoted the summer riots in Birmingham in 1963, police identified and photographed a number of known Communists and suspected Communists in King's supporting groups.

The invasion of Mississippi by hundreds of beatniks, do-gooders and misfits, gathered mostly from college campuses, was organized and supported by Negro civil rights groups and The National Council of Churches. Among the Negro groups were Congress of Racial Equality, (CORE); The Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC); The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

The invasion has drawn support from Walter P. Reuther, of the United Auto Workers, and from a host of red-front groups, such as National Lawyers Guild and American Civil Liberties Union.

Now Congressman Utt has revealed that the Communists were also behind the planning and implementation of the invasion. The names he called in Washington on July 29 put the Communists to bed with the National Council of Churches, CORE, ANCC, Reuther and the rest:

"Invasion of Mississippi by expeditionary forces from other states was carefully planned by the Communist conspiracy for civil disturbance beyond the ability of a single state to provide protection . . .

"If this is accomplished in Mississippi, it will spread into other states with destructive effect upon freedom in liberty.

"The cunning Communists have been able to entice fine Americans to do their work, but the guiding hand is still the Communist conspiracy," said Utt.

Utt, whose remarks were put into the Congressional Record, named Frank S. Pastana as a lawyer working with the 'invaders' in Drew, Mississippi. Pastana and his wife were among the Americans to defy the State Department's ban on travel to Cuba in 1962. He was also identified by Utt as having been an instructor in the People's Education Center, identified by the California Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist School.

Others named by Utt included Maynard Omerberg, working with Pastana, and identified by the Congressman as having a long record in reports of the House Un-American Activities Committee; George Crokett, a Detroit attorney sent to Mississippi by the National Lawyers Guild (idenified in sworn testimony before Senate and House committees as a legal arm of the Communist Party). Crokett, Utt revealed, had represented the chairman of the Michigan Communist Party in the Smith Act Trials in New York.

Martin Popper, a long-time Communist Party attorney, was revealed by Utt to be in Mississippi as attorney for the family of Michael Schwarner, one of the three slain civil rights workers.

Popper, incidentally, is so well recognized as an important legal aide to the Communist Party, that his mere presence in the Mississippi project would be sufficient to mark it as a Communist sponsored activity.

Also identified by Utt was Benjamin Smith, who registered as an agent for Fidel Castro under the foreign agents registration act, and serves as an officer of the identified Communist front, Southern Conference Education Fund.

Both Utt and Sen. Eastland identified other known Communist or Communist Party line followers in Mississippi. The evidence clearly supports the charge that the civil rights movement in Mississippi is Communist dominated.

Earlier in Alabama Joanne Grant, a Communist reporter, was active in Talladega in civil rights demonstrations, along with such other officially identified Communist Party members as Carl and Ann Braden and James A. Dombroski. Joanne Grant was represented in an injunction suit in Talladega by Victor Rabinowitz, a Communist Party attorney, fifth amendment Communist and identified Communist Party member.

Other identified Communist Party leaders known to have been active in civil rights activities in Alabama and the South include James E. Jackson, Joseph North and Mary Southard.

The Communist Party declared its involvement in the civil rights struggle on June 28, 1963, in a letter sent from THE WORKER, and signed by Louis Weinstock and James E. Jackson, to party members.

The Communist, in that letter, pleaded for financial support.

The following is an excerpt quoted from that letter:

"With the enfranchisement of the Negro masses in the South the Democratic Party will acquire an influx of millions of militant working-men and women, steeled in the great struggle of the civil rights revolution. These sworn foes of the Dixiecrats and fighting partisans of social progress all down the line, by their political action in 1964, may well contribute to giving our nation a genuine new birth of democracy.

"Nothing in the affairs of our nation is more important than this great struggle that is rolling over our country like a mighty wave.

"Our paper has spared nothing to bring you the story of, and the inspiration from, this great revolutionary democratic struggle which is making radical changes in our nation in our days. By so doing we have rendered a distinct and unique service to the unfolding struggle which is highly regarded and deeply appreciated by outstanding fighters on the front lines of the numerous battles."

The F.B.I., in a report issued last spring, took note of the Communist infiltration and leadership of civil rights action outside the South. The report covered Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, New York, San Francisco and Yellow Springs, Ohio, called names and listed incidents.

The following activity was outlined in that report:

CHICAGO

The Communists made efforts in 1963 to infiltrate the local CORE group. It pointed out

that several local Communists were identified in picket line demonstrations at the Board of Education and at construction sites for temporary classrooms. Among those active was Charles McCord, one-time head of the 42nd Ward Communist Club, and associate of Claude Lightfoot, Communist Party vice chairman. Lightfoot, officially second in command of the Communist Party nationally, also took part in the demonstrations during January, 1964.

Another identified Communist active in the demonstrations was Eugene Feldman, one time editor of THE DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND

The mayor of Cleveland in April, 1964, sent to the U. S. Department of Justice a list of 31 persons active in civil rights demonstrations, who also were active in subversive organizations. In a story in the CLEVELAND PRESS of April 25, one man on the list was identified as Eric J. Reinthaler. Reinthaler was serving as co-chairman of CORE in Cleveland. He had been released from federal prison at Milan, Michigan on July 19, 1962, after serving a 15 month sentence for violation of the non-communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley Act. Reinthaler had previously served as Ohio Valley secretary of the Communist Party.

ST. LOUIS

CORE was active in leading the demonstrations in St. Louis. William S. Massingale, who also took active part in the CORE directed sit-ins was a Communist Party candidate for alderman in 1943, and was once vice-chairman of the Communist Party in Missouri.

NEW YORK

Jesse Gray, of Harlem, has been active in civil disorders in New York and led a rent strike in Harlem this year. He took the fifth amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee on February 3, 1960, to questions of whether he had been a Communist Party member up until the morning of his testimony; whether he had been or was then an executive officer or representative of the Communist Party in Harlem. Gray was arrested in Chicago June 30, 1964, during a demonstration directed by ACT, a new and violent civil rights group.

(Gray, incidentally, has been featured on a recent national TV show on the Harlem riots, and advocated continued direct action by Negroes in violation of laws, court orders or police directives.

The same network has provided a forum for numerous incendiaries, including Malcolm X, of the Black Muslims, and Mrs. Victor Rabinowitz, who appeared on the show along with the parents of two of the slain civil rights workers in a documentary called "Search in Mississippi."

The major TV networks have shown bias and total irresponsibility in presentations of civil rights affairs, by allowing known communists and seditionists to speak unidentified before the American people, attacking our American institutions, our police and other constituted authorities, and further stirring up hatred, strife and lawlessness.)

SAN FRANCISCO

The report outlined civil rights activities in this West Coast City, in which more than 400 persons were arrested during sit-ins and demonstrations at hotels and automobile showrooms during March and April, 1964. It pointed out the demonstrators were neither peaceful nor law-abiding.

This predominately young group in San Francisco included such Communist or Communist associates as Tracy Sims, 18 year old militant Negro girl, who shares an apartment with Rosanne Forest, daughter of Jim Forest, one-time Communist Party leader in St. Louis, and with Linda Carlson, daughter of Frank Carlson, a long-time active Communist party functionary in Los Angeles. Rosanne Forest was among these arrested along with Tracy Sims. A number of others identified either as Communists or relatives of known Communist Party mem-

bers, were active in San Francisco. These included Mark Comfort, son-in-law of Robert Black, identified in 1953 as a Communist Party member; Carl Granich, son of "WORKER" columnist Mike Gold; Nora Lapin, daughter of the late Adam Lapin, one-time correspondent for "THE DAILY WORKER"; Bettina Aptheker, daughter of Herbert Aptheker, identified communist and editor of the communist publication POLITICAL AFFAIRS. Also arrested were Terrence Conn and Mathew Hallinan, sons of Vincent Hallinan, San Francisco attorney and 1952 presidential candidate of THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY ticket. (The Progressive Party has been identified as the Communist Party's bid for political power under another name.)

OPEN INVOLVEMENT

The Communist Party in San Francisco did nothing to hide its activity in the civil rights field. It formed a new Communist youth group there, after transferring its organizational meeting from Chicago. Keynote speaker at the organization of the Communist group was Rev. Milton Galaminson, Brooklyn militant leader of school desegregation and advocate of "Mixing" by transporting Negro and white children by bus to all parts of the city to bring about this mixing. Galaminson has advocated unlawful acts of all kinds and was one of those given nation-wide exposure on July 29, on a national TV documentary along with Gray, James Farmer, of CORE, and others.

Among those who issued the call to form the Communist youth group were Tracy Sims and Michael Myerson, of the "Ad Hoc Committee to End Discrimination". The latter group organized the San Francisco demonstrations.

The close amalgamation of this Communist youth group with CORE, one of the most militant of the left-wing groups, was shown by the fact that the following members of CORE were identified in the Communist youth group in official press releases:

Robert Baum, CORE in Minneapolis

Edward Campbell, vice chairman of CORE in Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward Reftwich, CORE in Bridgeport, Conn.

Michael Sheidrick, CORE in Paterson, N. J.

The group took the name of "Du Bois Clubs of America". The name was in honor of W. E. B. DuBois, one of the NAACP founders and later an open and admitted member of the Communist Party of America.

YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO

This is the home of Antioch College, almamater of many reds and noted Communist fronters. On March 14, 1964, following violent demonstrations by several hundred students, police had to use clubs and tear gas to break up the mob.

One of the prime ring-leaders arrested and placed under bond was Joni Rabinowitz, daughter of Victor Rabinowitz, identified earlier. Her father came from New York to offer his services in defense of the students, just as he had done when Joni was tried for perjury in Albany, Georgia, in November, 1963. Joni, at that time, had avowed she would defy the State Department ban on travel to Cuba.

We could go back further to identify such known red-fronters as Dr. Walter Bergman, of Illinois, and James Peck, an employee of CORE who led the Freedom Riders in a violence-punctuated bus trip into Alabama and the South in 1961.

We could point to the host of home-grown Communist or Communist-line followers, who have been active in the civil rights movement. Among those we would list Aubrey Williams, of Montgomery and now of Washington, who has been identified as a Communist and who has served on half a hundred red fronts, including the notorious Southern Conference Education Fund, and was recently honored by Communists in New York for his work in trying to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

We could point to Clifford Durr, Montgomery attorney, and his wife, Virgina, both of whom have been active in many red front organizations. Clifford Durr and Williams were two of the signees of a petition to the 87th Congress in 1961, calling for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. They were joined in this petition by a host of identified Communist and veteran fellow travelers, including Harry Bridges, Louis Untenmeyer, John M. Coe, Donald S. Frey, Dr. Linus Pauling ([redacted]), and Dr. Martin Luther King.

The facts beyond dispute prove that you can hardly speak of the so-called civil rights movement without mentioning the ever present, ever active Communist fronts which support it. One would have to disregard either the facts or truth to disassociate one from the other.

In other studies we have documented in depth the fact that the 1964 civil rights bill was copied from the Communist Party platform of 1928, and that two of its authors and sponsors, Rep. Emanuel Celler, of New York, and Sen. Paul H. Douglas, of Illinois, have records of long service to and association with the Communist conspiracy in America.

On January 29, 1964, F.B.I. Director Hoover appeared before the House Subcommittee on appropriations, in justification of the F.B.I.'s appropriation request for 1964. He dealt in much detail on the Communist program in America and the tactics employed to use the racial struggle to its own advantage.

On page 37 of that report, Hoover said:

"Currently, the Communist Party, U.S.A. is stressing such domestic issues as the racial struggle; the abolition of all internal security programs and of congressional committees investigating communism . . ."

On page 38:

"The party is always alert for domestic developments which it can exploit to add to its operating capital. A typical example occurred in May 1963, when a party official told the members of the party's national board that the racial unrest in this country presented an excellent opportunity to start a fund drive to raise up to $10,000 in order to finance Communist Party activities among Negroes . . ."

On page 40:

"Turning to the subject of Communist interest in Negro activities, the approximately 20 million Negroes in the United States today constitute the largest and most important racial target of the Communist Party, U.S.A. The infiltration, exploitation, and control of the Negro population has long been a party goal and is one of its principal goals today.

"In this drive, Negroes have, over the years, been subjected to intensive and extensive Communist agitation and propaganda. The Communist Party has always depicted itself to Negroes as the champion of social protest and the leader in the struggle for racial equality . . . Controversial or potentially controversial racial issues are deliberately and avidly seized upon by Communists for the fullest possible exploitation. Racial incidents are magnified and dramatized by Communists in an effort to generate racial tensions. As a result, such campaigns are actually utilized as a stepping-stone to extend Communist influence among the Negroes . . . The Communist Party is attempting to use the Negro movement, as it does everything else, to promote its own interest rather than the welfare of those to whom it directs its agitation and propaganda.

"The party is continually searching for new avenues in order to expand its influence among the negroes. **In particular, it has sought ways and means to exploit the militant forces of the Negro civil rights movement.** (emphasis supplied.)

"The number of Communist Party recruits which may be attracted from the large Negro racial group in this Nation is not the important

thing. The old Communist principle still holds: 'Communism must be built with non-Communist hands'.

"We do know that Communist influence does exist in the Negro movement and it is this influence which is vitally important. It can be the means through which large masses are caused to lose perspective on the issues involved and, without realizing it, succumb to the party's propaganda lures." (emphasis supplied.)

These statements were made by Mr. Hoover several months before the riots brought his predictions to fullfillment.

In September, 1964, Gus Hall, head of the Communist Party, U.S.A., published a pamphlet called "THE ELEVENTH HOUR—DEFEAT THE NEW FASCIST THREAT." In this 22-page booklet, Hall makes much of the Communist Party's concern in civil rights, its part in pushing the Negro "FREEDOM NOW" movement. Hall expresses fear that conservative forces, "reactionaries" he called them, may prevail unless the militant left is more active. He blasts Goldwater, Gov. George Wallace, the F.B.I., the C.I.A., the Birch Society, and all others to the right of center.

"The racism of white supremacy is now mixed with the anti-democratic currents of fascism," Hall complains.

Further proof of the interest and involvement of the Communist in the Misissippi Project is furnished by the following excerpts from THE WORKER, official organ of the Communist Party, U.S.A.:

On September 22, 1964, page 3, of THE WORKER, was a story by Daniel Rubin, Communist youth leader, who was then in attendance at a Communist World Youth Forum, in Moscow. Rubin listed another American in attendance as Reginal Robinson, whom he identified as "among the leaders of SNCC in Mississippi". Carl Beloice, Publications Director of the DuBois Clubs of America, was also at the conference.

The August 4, 1964, edition of the Communist news organ carried a story on page 3, pointing out that newspapers, including the JACKSON CLARION AND LEDGER, had carried stories charging that Communists were active in Mississippi. The story pointed out that the newspaper article had charged that James Dann and Dale Gronemeier, both from Los Angeles, were pro-Communist and had Communist front records.

On the same page of THE WORKER, were separate stories and pictures on Mrs. Victoria Gray, leader of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, and of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, the party's candidate for election to Congress from the Second District. The article said Mrs. Hamer's candidacy was sponsored by SNCC.

On page one of the same paper on August 4, was a story date-lined Greenville, Mississippi, and written by one of the freedom workers. This shows the close contact between SNCC, the National Council of Churches, and the Freedom Democratic Party, all deeply involved in the registration drive:

". . . There is a minister and his wife (both about 60 years of age) from The National Council of Churches, and a librarian who came down to put our books in shape . . . I slept in the home of Mrs. Victoria Gray, candidate for the Senate of the Freedom Democratic Party which we are organizing and for which we are trying to get registered voters."

On August 30, 1964, page 10, THE WORKER carried a story about the death and funeral of Mrs. Gil Green (Lillian). Green and his wife were both noted Communists and Gil Green has held many of the highest offices in the Communist Party of America during the past 30 years. The story noted that it was requested no flowers be sent but that contributions be made to the Mississippi freedom fighters."

The SUNDAY WORKER, September 6, 1964, page 6, carried in its letters to the editor

column, a letter from a student in Muncie, Indiana. The student sent a small contribution to THE WORKER, and apologized that he could not do more financially. Then he noted:

". . . I did manage to raise from a rally on July 8, enough contributions to send $25.00 and a donated typewriter (brand new) to COFO in Jackson, Mississippi . . ." (COFO is Council of Federated Organizations, an association of civil rights groups working in the Mississippi Project.)

Throughout the Summer and Fall, THE WORKER reported the work of the Mississippi Project volunteers in glowing accounts, clearly indicating the Communist Party's approval and support of this project. This, and the presence of so many identified Communist Party members and pro-Communist groups, proves beyond a doubt that the project has high priority on the Communist action agenda.

THE WORKER recently made an appeal for funds in which it said: "Many of you, too, support our right to publish because of our unwavering position on civil rights. For you know the role this newspaper has played since the time of freeing of the Scottsboro boys which marked the beginning of a new stage in the long crusade for full equality. This paper was the first to be fully integrated, has had Negro editors and staff members throughout the years, and today has as its editor-in-chief, James E. Jackson, a leader of the Negro people."

During the red-inspired "Mississippi Summer Project" Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., an attorney for Walter P. Reuther's United Auto Workers, was sent into that state by Reuther to furnish legal assistance to those arrested for violation of Mississippi's laws. Rauh, one of the founders, along with Hubert H. Humphrey, of the far-left Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), was further noted for his defense of convicted Communist perjurer, William Remington. Rauh will also be remembered as the man who worked so hard to throw Alabama and Mississippi delegates out of the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City last August, and to seat the Negro Freedom Democratic Party.

It is interesting to note the frequent use of two expressions in almost all recent Communist publications and writing. These phrases are "FREEDOM NOW" and "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE". This latter slogan originated in Africa where both Chinese and Russian Communists were stirring up illiterate mobs to take over existing, non-Communist governments.

It is significant that this phrase, and the phrase "FREEDOM NOW" have become the rallying cry for the most militant civil rights groups in the United States. It is frightening that the U. S. Supreme Court adopted the "ONE MAN, ONE VOTE" policy in overthrowing long existing state legislative bodies, patterned after the two-house legislative body of the United States itself. The court has made it clear in recent opinions that it is using the Communist-created slogan as a legal yardstick in its decisions.

The pattern of the Comunist racial program clearly emerges in the present Civil Rights struggle and its violent by-products.

As a host of federal police push forward to enforce all the freedom-killing provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, and while militant Negroes and Communists push violent demonstrations and riots for ever more and more advantage over the white majority, we must at least know our enemy.

The facts establish beyond any peradventure of a doubt that the major role of the Communist in America in 1964, is being played out within the framework of civil rights.

THE PATH TO NEGRO FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES

BY

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

The Negro people in the United States in the last ten years have waged a relentless and unceasing struggle to batter down the walls of Jim Crow and segregation. Their efforts have been variously described as the "Civil Rights Revolution," and the "Negro Revolt," etc. It is no over-statement to say that this struggle in its entirety constitutes a growing and vibrant revolution.

Today, many important forces in the United States regard the solution of the Negro question as the central domestic issue of our time. This does not mean that problems such as peace, economic matters, civil liberties, etc, are regarded as secondary issues. On the contrary, these issues affect all Americans without regard to race, color or creed. What is seen in the Negro question is that none of the other questions can basically be solved, or for that matter, partially solved without a solution of the Negro question. The centrality of the Negro question is also international in scope. There has, perhaps, never been a minority group struggling for its rights that has engaged the attention of the world to the extent that the Negro question in the U.S. has. This is so for two very good reasons.

I. It has mirrored the intentions of American imperialism — its foreign policy, as no other question. It has enabled peoples struggling to end colonialism and imperialism to penetrate beyond its noble pretentions, and to see American imperialism as it really is.

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2. On the basis of how American handles this problem, one can ascertain the relationship of forces within the United States and get a clearer idea of what the perspective is for America's participation in the world of today and tomorrow. It is therefore imperative that forces who are interested in progress within and without the United States keep constantly abreast of currents and trends in the struggle to end Jim Crow. The purpose of this article is to help throw some light in this connection. Its central purpose is to help define the present stage of the movement against racial segregation, to outline some of the difficulties, to point out some of the limitations at this stage of the struggle and indicate what will have to be done eventually to solve the problem.

The struggle to end Jim Crow in America has entered into a new stage of development. On the basis of the development of the past few years, objective conditions have matured to such a point that it is now possible to visualize a basic change in the situation in the next several years. This does not mean that this will be an automatic process. There will still be zigs and zags — advances and retreats. Nor can we overlook the fact that new elements can enter the picture and create a trend in reverse. Nonetheless, the objective framework in which the movement to end Jim Crow is being waged is favorable for achieving basic and fundamental gains. In order to discern what is new in the present situation, it will be useful to review some of the major developments of the last ten years.

In 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruled that segregation of Negro students is illegal and unconstitutional. The basis upon which the decision rested had an ominous meaning for the whole system of Jim Crow and segregation, for if segregation was illegal in the schools, then the legal and

moral basis for segregation in any form is defensible. The Court's decision was widely heralded as historic, and there were many who felt that all that was needed was this decision. Those who held such views underestimated or did not comprehend what was going to be required to realize in life the full potential of the Court's decision. And while many sat back and were prepared to wait for the spontaneous execution of the Court's decision, this was not true of a substantial section of the Negro movement, especially in the South. It was in the context of the struggle to implement the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court that the Negro peoples' movement began to wage some of the most militant struggles that has been witnessed in our country for some time. This began with the murder in 1955 of Emmett Till in Mississippi, and evoked a world-wide response.

The struggle around the murder of Emmett Till was followed by the Montgomery bus boycott which will also go into the history as a great turning point in the age long struggle to abolish Jim Crow. From these two great events down through the past eight or nine years, the Negro people took the path of struggle under conditions that were very unfavorable. And yet, the struggle towards Negro freedom during these years went forward at an unprecedented pace.

The Negro movement abandoned concepts which previously had played an important part in its guidance. Among these concepts was the idea of gradualism. This was the point of view mainly of white liberals or others who were prepared to go so far and no further. This was the point of view which would compromise every situation in which the Negro question became involved. The Negro masses rejected this point of view, and as a consequence, often had to wage struggles not only against racist elements, but also against many white liberals and labor leaders.

Historically, the Negro movement had never been too militant in periods when it stood in isolation. The Negro people, constituting as they do a minority, has ever been conscious of the necessity of allies; but in this present situation, they were prepared and did wage struggles often with the knowledge that they would not get help from forces which heretofore were regarded as their staunchest friends. However, it would be a mistake to conclude that the Negro waged these struggles without allies. For something basic and fundamental had changed in world affairs which made it possible to do things that could not have been dreamed of twenty years ago.

What was new in this regard was the existence of the world's Socialist camp — foremost of which was the great Soviet people, and the over one billion and a half people who wrested freedom from the colonial and imperialist powers. Both combined their efforts against racialism in the United States. And so, while it was not possible initially to bring along allies on a local level, it was not possible to get allies in the world arena. And these forces who responded to the Negro's dramatic struggle, reacted on the internal situation in the United States and compelled many of them to support the struggles of the Negro peoples.

Typical of reactions from world forces was the statement made on September 19, 1957 in the United Nations by Mr. Ako Adjei, Minister of Justice of Ghana when he said:

> "...Ghana has the special responsibility and obligation towards all African peoples or peoples of African descent throughout the world who are struggling to free themselves from foreign rule, or even who, by the mere reason of their color, are denied the enjoyment of the every elementary civil and political rights which the Constitution of their own states guarantees to all their citizens. I should like to request all members of

> the United Nations to take note that the new State of Ghana is concerned with freedom of all African peoples and also with the treatment that is meted out to all peoples of African descent, wherever they may be in any part of the world. We appeal to the conscience of the nations, great and small, to join in the crusade for the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms which are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations."

The world's pro-democratic movement was helped to understand its responsibilities by the heroic efforts of the Negro peoples themselves. Foremost among the conscious forces who pioneered this path of development and who won the underlying hatred of the American racists and many of their liberal apologists was Paul Robeson and William L. Patterson. The latter has spent a lifetime in mobilizing support for the embattled Negro in the United States. His efforts beganwith the fight to free the Scottsborough Boys and Angelo Herndon in the early 1930's. Comrade Patterson's last outstanding effort was a petition he drafted and presented to the United Nations in the form of a genocide petition. In it, he called for the intervention of the United Nations under the Chartef of Human Rights.

Paul Robeson also dramatized the Negro question in a speech which he made in Paris over twelve or thirteen years ago. In fact, the impact of Robeson's expose of the real situation of the American Negro to the peoples of Western Europe, the Socialist Camp, and the ex-colonial world was so great that the State Department sent many of its "Uncle Toms" to all parts of the world to exaggerate the progress being made by the U.S. Negroes.

Robeson's contribution to the ideological basis upon which the Negro movement presently operates prophetic and outstanding. He was among the first to call for a break with gradualism and to emphasize the power of Negro action. He accomplished this in his book, <u>HERE I STAND</u>. This book

was written in 1958—long before the slogan "Freedom Now" was coined. In the chapter "The Time is Now", Paul wrote; "...Others, who proclaim to be our friends insist that the immediate enforcement of our lawful rights is not possible. We must wait, we are told, until the hearts of those who persecute us have softened—until Jim Crow dies of old age. This idea is called 'gradualism.' It is said to be a practical and constructive way to achieve the blessings of democracy for colored Americans. But the idea itself is but another form of race discrimination: in no other area of our society are lawbreakers granted an indefinite time to comply with the Amendments, the legal guarantee of our full citizenship rights, which says that the Constitution is to be enforced 'gradually' where Negroes are concerned.

"Gradualism" is a mighty long road. It stretches back 100 long and weary years, and looking forward, it has no end. Long before emancipation was won, our people had learned that the promises of freedom in the future could not be trusted, and the folk-knowledge was put down in the bitter humor of this song from slavery days:

> "My old master promised me
> When he died he'd set me free
> He lived so long that his head got bald
> And he gave up the notion of dying at all."

Further, in regards to the power of Negro action, Paul wrote:

> "How long? The answer is: <u>As long as we permit it.</u> I say that the Negro action can be decisive. I say that we, ourselves, have the power to end the terror and to win for ourselves peace and security throughout the land. The recognition of this fact will bring new vigor, boldness and determination in planning our program of action and new militancy in winning its goals."

The Negro masses armed with concepts such as these stormed the very gates of Jim Crow and segregation in America. And while many important victories were won, in an overall sense, the movement was unable to secure a major

breakthrough. A few years ago, it became obvious that some new elements had to enter into the picture in order to effect more far reaching changes At that time, in summing up the situation, and on behalf of American Communists, I wrote a pamphlet entitled TURNING POINT IN FREEDOM ROAD.

"The quota system, commonly called 'tokenism' is the stage our country is in today. There is a general broad acceptance of the necessity to give a face-lift to racial and minority problems; but there is little disposition to make fundamental changes. Outside the Negro movement and some Left-wing forces, gradualism or 'tokenism' is still the order of the day."

On the basis of progress being made, we further wrote: "At the present rate of progress it would require another hundred years to end Jim Crowism in American life. This is the reality of the present situation as we prepare to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. This is the situation nine years after the historic Supreme Court ruling."

We also declared: "The power of Negro action has been a chief factor in wresting whatever civil rights concession the Negro people have won in this period. But it is now demonstratively clear that no basic and fundamental change in the Negro's condition can be effected without unity of the Negro and labor movements and all other democratic forces, or in an atmosphere of rabid, hysterical, irrational, unchecked anti-Communism."

From the foregoing, it should be clear that the question of allies or the insufficient response from allies was the brake jamming the flow of progress. However, in addition to this factor, or because of the absence of the former, the three branches of government did not work in harmony in promoting an end to Jim Crow practices.

At the outset of this article, we made the observation that the movement to end Jim Crow and segregation is in a new and higher stage of development. If this is true, then it would follow that a new situation has arisen in respect to the problem of allies and in the response of the various branches of government.

Let us see what is new in this regard. First and foremost, there has been a greater shift and a broadened base of support to the movement for civil rights in the United States. Secondly, there has been a marked improvement in the role of the Legislative and Executive branches of government. The material base under which both of these questions are influenced has changed considerably. Several years ago, our government as well as many liberal and labor forces opinions on the Negro questionwere shaped out of the international situation. And many of them operated from the premise of making minor changes in order to impress the rest of the world that America was more democratic than she actually was. Even the Supreme Court in providing the rationale for its historic decision in 1954 did so on the basis of the international situation. These people did not take a position against Jim Crow and segregation because itwas wrong or because they understood the inter-relationship of this question to other problems which were paramount in the minds of most Americans. Consequently, efforts flowing from this line of reasoning could only produce half-hearted gestures but new domestic problems have arisen in America, which have served to show the necessity to effect change in the status of the American Negro in the national interest.

First, let us take the moral question. American society is undergoing a moral crisis infinitely worse than anything we have witnessed since the axis powers were defeated.

We are living in a period which our whole national life has been touched by corruption. We are living in a period in which American youth finds it difficult to reconcile the world they live in with the preachments and practices of many of our elders. Small wonder that the first crack or breakthrough in terms of a mass response of white Americans came from youth who in their endeavor to live a useful life, a creative life, and a purposeful life found this expression by supporting the objectives of the civil rights movement. Students on the campuses throughout America responded to the call of Negro students in the South who staged the historic sit-in movements of 1960. The response of white youth to that struggle marked the beginning of a new situation in which the Negro got more substantial support from white Americans.

The breakdown in moral authority, and the revolt of youth, was largely conditioned by the hypocritical pretenses of our foreign policy and the condition of the Negro in the United States. A situation that long ago was recognized by the world community now spilled over and affected many forces inside the United States. The growing revolt of youth has had a profound effect on our educators and church leaders. So that what started out in 1960 as a student movement in support of civil rights objectives have now been enlarged to include prominent educators, and most of the clergy. The latter has come into the struggle because the very foundation of the church is being undermined. At a conference called "A conference on Race and Conscious" a couple of years ago, the church gave recognition to this important fact. In addition to the youth and church forces, significant changes are taking place in the labor movement. Several years ago, George Meany, President of AFL-CIO, rose on the floors of the American Federation of Labor and insulted one of the most revered leaders of labor and the Negro people,

A Phillip Randolph. Today, George Meany can no longer take such a position, and is compelled by circumstances to at least give lip service to the objectives over which Randolph was insulted. Some of the more advanced unions of AFL-CIO, who yesterday quietly sat back and did not challenge racist elements within the unions, now find it expedient to do so. Changes within the labor movement also arised out of a recognition of the fact that some of the concessions made by big business during the cold war years are nearing an end; and America is now beginning to face a host of economic problems which will challenge every ounce of strength that the labor movement can muster. Automation proceeding rapidly from one industry to another has not only increased unemployment, but is also resulting in job insecurity. Labor has begun to understand that the period ahead of us will require unity of the American working class—a large segment of which are black workers as never before.

Changes that are taking place in these various strata of the American white population reflect a growing understanding of their own self-interest in combatting the disease of Jim Crow and segregation. And this, too, is a prerequisite to bring about basic and lasting change in the status of American Negroes.

Another threat which has fed the understanding of self-interest of white Americans has been the growth of an ultra-right force which threatens to wipe out all that is decent and progressive. This challenge from the ultra-right in addition to other factors already discussed, brought to the polls in the 1964 elections the greatest array of power ever exerted upon the political power structure of our country. And in this broad peoples coalition, the Negro movement was one of the most potent forces.

It is this coalition which is new, it is this coalition which inspires confidence that in the period ahead some basic changes in the Negroes position in our society can be made.

The power of the new peoples democratic coalition has been exerted with telling effect since the elections. Take for example post election activity at Selma, Alabama. Selma, Alabama will undoubtedly go down in history as a historic turning point in the Three Hundred year struggle for Negro freedom. The Negro peoples movement headed by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the Southern Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee did not wait upon President Johnson to deliver on the mandate which he had received in the 1964 elections. They proceeded to organize action and activities to compel a change in the situation. At Selma, they organized a number of demonstrations, which were met by local officials of government with an unprecedented reign of terror. The terror became so great that this nation was aroused into motion to such an extent that the President of the United States, as well as Congress, was forced to respond as our government has not done since the almost forgotten days of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Thousands of clergymen, students and labor leaders joined with the Negro movement and conducted a historic march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama. Thousands of nuns were participants in parades and demonstrations throughout the nation. Over 5,000 ministers went to Washington to prevail upon the president to speak out against the outrages at Selma.

All the foregoing indicates that the coalition that had gone to the polls and given a clear-cut mandate in the struggle for civil rights was alive and was not ready to wait upon Johnson or any other politician, but was prepared to take matters into their own hands. It is this growing

independence of this advanced and progressive force that also inspires confidence in the future. The net effect of this movement was to force a vacillating Johnson to take a more clear-cut position on the right-to-vote movement in the South. The Civil Rights Bill which was enacted in 1964 evaded the matter of federal registrars who could go into the South and register voters when local authorities had refused to do so. But now under the impact of the growing movement, President Johnson was forced to place before the Congress a new bill designed to protect voter rights in the South. This time the registrar feature was included in the proposal. As of this date, the bill has not been passed although there is every good reason to believe that it will. And when it does, it will create the possibility to take a long step forward in creating the conditions for some very basic changes in regards to the civil rights of Negro citizens. It will help lay the foundation of completing the bourgeois democratic revolution in America. And as such, it will usher in a new stage in the Negro Liberation Movement.

What will be the content of this new stage? The key to it is the enfranchisement of the Negro voter in the South. This coupled with a more effective usage of the Negro vote in the North will create the conditions for widely expanding Negro representation into every area of American political life.

In the South, this will result in the election of Negroes as mayors, sheriffs, councilmen, state legislators, congressmen and in some instances, state wide officials, etc. This process will also likewise take place in the North where in many of the large industrial cities of the North, the Negro vote is already the balance of power. And no doubt in the next decade or so, the Negro vote will be decisive in such major centers as New York City,

Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and on to the West Coast and to places like Los Angeles and San Francisco. To secure the Negro vote in the South and to use the vote more effectively in the North will not only result in a broadened base of Negro representation, but will also lead to an acceleration of the process of a fundamental political realignment in the country. In the first place, it would result in the elimination of the Dixiecrats of the South from the main arteries of American political life. This force has for manyyears represented one of the mainstays of American reaction. To eliminate them from the political structure would deliver a telling blow against reaction generally and strengthen immeasurably progressive forces. Another result of this new situation would be the emergence of new political forces from the South... forces that would be more in tune with progressive policies generally. And just as this effect would be secured in the South, conversely, the same could be said for the North. A widely expanded Negro power lined up with labor and other progressive forces would result in changes in the composition of the present politicians who hold public office throughout the North.

Thus, the main content at this stage of the struggle would result in building a more representative form of government. This is a development which could lead to the formation of an anti-monopoly government and eventually to a socialist America.

While we are now presently engaged in the struggle to realize a more democratic and representative government, to eliminate the main vestiges of Jim Crow and segregation, this stage of development is by no means guaranteed. There are many roadblocks on the road to progress, two very important things stand out that can and will retard the full realization of the potential we have been discussing.

In this connection, the question of war and peace is decisive. There is a growing understanding in the country of the interrelationship of the issues of peace and civil rights. Heretofore, the peace forces concerned themselves almost exclusively with matters of foreign policy, and rarely took a stand on the struggle for civil rights. Conversely, the civil rights movement did not understand the relationship of these two great issues and rarely took a stand on matters of foreign policy. In fact, there are many Negro leaders who have sought to exploit the cold war for purposes of self-advancement. In the name of integration, many Negroes have been given positions of prominence inorder to help the American imperialists carry out their predatory aims to enslave other peoples. However, since the elections, and since the events at Selma, there has been a general coagulation of peace and civil rights forces.

Peace forces spoke out emphatically around the events at Selma; and there has been a growing challenge to the conduct of American foreign policy by civil rights leaders. This was expressed by the statement of the big six in respect to our governments policy in the Congo. This has been expressed by outstanding civil rights leaders, like A. Phillip Randolph, Martin Luther King, John Lewis and countless others around our present policy in the South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic. Martin Luther King's comment "What would it benefit Negroes to win the right to be served a glass of milk at a desegregated lunch counter only to learn that it has strontium 90 in it," or the comment of his wife addressing an audience of some 18,000 people in New York City, where she declared, "What good will it do us to have equal rights for all if there is no world left to enjoy them in," are typical of what is happening.

Statements such as these reveal the growing maturity of the civil rights movement in respect to the necessity for peace. There can be no doubt that the escalation of the war in South Vietnam, the occupation of the Dominican

Republic has already slowed down the pace of the civil rights struggle. Prior to the escalation of the war in South Vietnam, several months ago, President Johnson called for the speedy enactment of a right-to-vote law. Meanwhile government preoccupation with these unpopular and unjust wars and the necessity for utilizing southern Dixiecrat support forthem has slowed down even this law, which was generally conceded to already be in the bag. Thus, one of the main obstacles to the speedy realization of the first stage on the road to Negro freedom is to overcome the aggressive imperialist policy pursued by our government.

The second obstacle standing in the way of pregress is the existence of an ultra-right wing force which if allowed to come to power, or to influence other forces to a large extent, will not only prevent further gains, but can set back the movement for generations to come — Let no one make any mistake about that. Further, let no one make a mistake of under estimating the possibility of this force coming into power.

These forces were given a decisive defeat at the polls in the Presidential elections; but it would be wrong to conclude that the danger is over. In the past election period, the beast badly wounded is striking back with greater ferociousness than ever.

Some of the ultra-right policies in foreign affairs have been embraced in part by the Johnson administration. It is evident that they have people in high places of industry, government and the military. The film "Seven Days In May" which depicted the military establishment plotting to kill the president, and to establish a military dictatorship in the United States was no idle dream. No doubt, there are forces in the United States who have this objective in mind; and as their position become more andmore desperate, this

danger will increase. Our government operating through the C.I.A. has helped to overthrow many popularly based governments by military forces and means. It could happen here.

The virus of anti-Communism also constitutes a major weapon in the hands of the reactionaries against civil rights. Notwithstanding substantial progress by Democratic forces in recognizing how anti-Communism is used to destroy and weaken all progressive movements and advances. This is still a very potent counterrevolutionary force. At the present moment, there is a renewed onslaught against the civil rights organizations. It takes the form of red baiting and claims of Communist infiltration. This weapon is being used not only by the worst reactionaries, but also by so-called liberal elements. The latter in many instances pushed by more militant Negro forces into greater activity seek to stop the pressure by yelling Communist infiltration.

A good example of this is observable in the reaction of many northern liberal church forces who recently entered the civil rights struggles, but whose forces are also fearful of the struggle going faster and with less compromises than they should like to see. So they together with right-wing forces join hand in hand to brand this or that organization as being Communist led or Communist infiltrated.

Unfortunately some of the civil rights leaders, especially the more conservative and weak-kneed ones succomb to this propaganda. Some even collaborate with the F.B.I. in helping to determine who among their cadre is a Communist and who is not. As long as this state of affairs exist, the civil rights movement will not be able to make substantial headway. For witch hunts inside civil rights organizations can have only one effect, namely, to weaken them. It leads to removal of some of the most dedicated

and talented civil rights fighters from participation. It creates greater passivity in others who see what happens to those who are more outspoken and less compromising. It fosters disunity of civil rights organizations individually and collectively. Such a situation can only aid those who want Jim Crow to continue.

Another obstacle of great importance is the terror in the South, conducted by the Ku Klux Klan. A good right-to-vote law can be passed by Congress and still the full potential of the Negro vote could not be brought to the polls because in many instances in order to do so, the voter would almost have to take his own life in his or her hands. So until a condition has been created where the federal government will give maximum protection to the Negro who cherishes his rights, we cannot expect the fullest utilization of the right-to-vote. Thus, the struggle for peace, merged with the struggle against terror in the South are prime prerequisites in order to realize a more representative form of government. To combat terror in the South represents one of the weakest points in the Federal government's position. There has been little or no disposition by it to afford such protection. Troops have been called out in extreme emergency situations; but meanwhile vacuums have been left where terrors against individual citizens have proceeded without federal intervention in any form whatsoever. Known muderers of civil rights workers in the South have been released by Ku Klux Klan packed juries, while the Federal government stood by and did nothing to guarantee that these muderers pay the full penalty of the law for their crimes.

There are those who argue that the Federal government is limited and lacked power to bring these culprits to the bar of justice. For those who betray such ignorance or who for other reasons seek to evade responsibility, let us quote from a law, which was enacted by the federal government in 1871,

and which has never been repealed, reads thus:

> "Whenever insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations or conspiracies in any state so obstructs or hinders the execution of the laws thereof, the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such state of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities or protection named in the Constitution and secured by the laws for the protection of such rights, privileges and immunities and the Constitutional authorities of such state are unable to protect, or for any cause fail in or refuse protection of people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such state of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination or conspiracy, opposes or obstructs the laws of the United States or the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by any other means as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence or combination."

From the foregoing, it should be clear to all people of good will that the legal basis exists for federal intervention against terror in the South. But, if there is no intervention or a limitation on whatever intervention does take place, this is due to a lack of will to do what is required to end Jim Crow and segregation in America; and in this regard, only an aroused American people on a sustained basis can compel the Johnson administration or any other administration to do what the situation requires to be done.

To sum up the main hurdles to overcome tokenism and to advance the struggle for civil rights to a higher level are:

End the imperialist policies of our government and to promote world peace.

Defeat the policies and forces of the ultra-right, and prevent America from taking the path to fascism

Overcome the virus of anti-Communism and promote the unity of all civil rights forces

Force the Federal government to protect the lives of freedom fighters in the South and to protect the Constitutional rights of all citizens.

While the stage of the struggle to secure bourgeois rights has not been guaranteed, it is imperative that advanced forces should begin to make assessments of the present status of things and to define what will require a Socialist reorganization of society. It is insufficient for Communists and other left forces to merely state what is achievable under Capitalism. However, we should warn against so much preoccupation with only what is possible under Socialism, especially if it leads to neglecting to do what is necessary under capitalism. So, we should combine at all times the struggles for what is realizable today and to outline a clear perspective for what will be required tomorrow. This is an urgent necessity. For the Negro movement has proceeded too long along pragmatic lines. Outside of the Communist and other left-wing forces or extreme nationalist elements no one has advanced a fundamental comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems. The civil rights organizations have been contented to throw out general slogans such as "Freedom Now" or "Free by 66" without any presentation or even discussion of what will be required to implement these general slogans. Most of these organizations operate on the premise that Negro equality can be achieved within the framework of the Capitalist system, and that is one of the reasons why none of them have come up with a comprehensive, scientific plan. This discourse is therefore intended to help open up a discussion along these lines.

This now brings us to the question of what is most likely to be achieved at this stage of the struggle.

Is it possible to win freedom and equality in the general framework of the capitalist system? We Communists answer categorically, "No."

However, we do not underestimate the nature of the gains that are possible without a socialist reorganization of American society. The gains can be substantiated and can set the stage for eventually solving the whole problem of racial inequality.

During the period in which we eliminate the Dixiecrats as a potent political force in which a general political alignment of forces take place, and which will consolidate the power of the more advanced, liberal and progressive forces, it is conceivable that the entire legal structure of Jim Crow and segregation can be smashed. It is conceivable that equal opportunities can be established on a very broad basis and affect every area of American life.

It will be possible to broaden the base of Negro representation. And in this respect, the Negro people can share considerable power with labor and other forces in the political arena. As a consequence of this development, they will help legislate laws to eliminate Jim Crow and will participate in the enforcement sector of the government to such an extent that compliance with the law can and will be widely enhanced. It will be possible to end tokenism in almost all fields of human endeavor. Substantial gains can be registered politically, socially and economically. Bourgeois democratic rights which has existed for almost all other components which make up the American nation can be won for Negroes and other minorities.

But even with these far-reaching changes, still the Negro will not be equal or necessarily free. To achieve this goal as socialist reorganization of society will be required.

There are many compelling reasons why a socialist canbest advance the pursuit of Negro freedom. However, in this discussion we will confine ourselves to a few basic propositions.

First of all lot us define the concept of equality and freedom. There are those who reduce this struggle merely to the concept of establishing equal rights or equal opportunity. To achieve these goals will require some far-reaching changes in our society; and of course, to achieve them will be of no small importance. However, to establish equal rights or equal opportunity after 3 hundred years of exploitation and super-exploitation will not equate freedom or equality. From this it follows that a whole number of special approaches are required to achieve full freedom and equality. First of all let us discuss the concept of freedom. Engels once defined it as "Freedom is the Recognition of Necessity." But for our purposes, we will add: Freedom means the power to effect decisions. Freedom means the power to defend decisions freely arrived at. Freedom is not something that can be given. You either have it or you don't. And if there is some force or power giving concessions, such a force can always cancel out what has been given. The old folks among my people use to say "The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh; and so it is in present day America. To paraphrase this, one can say that the power that established Negro inequality, unless eliminated from the power structure can always be in position to cancel out whatever gains have been obtained. A good example of this point was the reconstruction period in the south. During this period, northern industrial capitalist interest, in order to consolidate their power over the defeated slave holders entered into an alliance with the ex-slaves. As a result of this alliance, Negroes achieved a large measure of participation in the political arena. In fact, the struggle being waged presently is to restore a condition which existed almost one hundred years ago. Some call the coming period a second reconstruction. But as we prepare for a second reconstruction, we must bear in mind that at a certain point of that

period, the Negro was betrayed. The power passed by Negroes in the Reconstruction era was due to the sufferance of northern capitalism. And, when it suited the purposes of the financial oligarchs to restore so-called peace in the south, to take over the dominant positions of the economy in the South, the Negro was consigned to the tender mercies of the Ku Klux Klans.

The main lessons of the Reconstruction period show that a shift in class power will be required for lasting and permanent gains for the Negro Revolution. It shows that securing political powers are not enough, and that without economic power, political power is always in danger of being rendered meaningless.

The African nations are finding that it is not enough to have sovereign independent governments. They are also learning that unless they have control of their economies, and the power of decision thereof, that they are not really free and independent. In many cases, such governments reduced to mere puppets doing the bidding of outside forces in other countries. An example of this is xthe situation in the Congo. There the Belgian imperialist gave the Congo its independence. But simutaneously retained control of most of the economic enterprises. And from these bases, they were able to continue to rule through its puppet, Tshombe in the Kantanga Province. Later, they together with other imperialist powers, including the United States, were able to bring the whole of the Congo back into a subservient position.

Another lesson from the Reconstruction period was the failure in that period to establish an economic base from which to promote Negro freedom and equality. The central economic demand of "Forty acres and a mule" for every ex-slave was not carried out. Instead, the Negro Freedman was left without means to advance his status.

Today as we approach a second reconstruction period, we must ponder over these lessons well and not repeat what was done before. It is within the grasp of the Negro movement in this period to break the power of the forces that have held us in bondage. We have already shown that to secure a more representative government will require the elimination of the Dixiecrats from the power structure; but it will not be enough to eliminate the Dixiecrats, for behind them stand a much greater power, namely, the big monopolists. They own and direct most of the economy of the country and today's South. When we break the power of monopoly capitalism, and eventually the entire capitalist class, the conditions will have been created for a permanent solution to the problems of the Negro.

Socialism, therefore, is a basic requirement to make permanent those gains which have already been made under capitilism. Socialism will make it possible for the Negro to share in the entire power structure, including ownership of the means of production. Complete equality can be achieved only when the Negro share in the nations resources commensurate with his numbers and contributions. For it is in this area that three hundred years of inequality has taken its heaviest toll.

This is understandable when we realize that the very object of Negro slavery and oppression has been to create super profits for the ruling capitalist class. During these 3 centuries, the Negro, first in a system of slavery and later in conditions of semi-slavery, created untold billions of dollars which went to build up the superstructure of American capitalism.

The American working class, too, was robbed of a large share of its labor. But in the case of the Negro, a whole people was superexploited.

As a consequence of slavery and racial discrimination, the Negro is the only large and significant minority that does not have one single voice in the economic councils of the nation. He does not own or control a single industry in the country. Whatever small capitalist class exist is mainly in some areas of distribution, and some insignificant production. These capitalists can and do exist only by the suffrance of the white ruling class.

Almost all the various groups that built America have a share of ownership in one or another major industry in our economy. True, the workers of these groups are exploited. But their exploitation is nothing compared to the super exploitation of the Negro.

It has been this lily white economic wall in America that has lead many Negroes to conclude that the only way to achieve equality is for the Negro to separate and build his own country and government. Obviously, this is no answer. The problem is difficult, but can be solved, in this country and with other forces. It can be overcome in the framework of a socialist society. It is too late in the day for Negro capitalist to become an integral part of the capitalist economy. For we are living in the twilight of capitalism and facing the rising sun of socialism over the horizon. The age of free competition under capitalism has long since passed. Capitalism today is monopoly capital, where control and ownership of the economy has been centralized into the hands of the few. This group of economic royalist are not about to take any measures to pay back the countless billions of dollars which they have robbed from Negroes for over three centuries.

Sometimes under the pressure of the masses, some of these financial tycoons may make some concessions in their hiring practices, in promotions, etc.

They may even appoint one or two Negroes to the board of directors to this or that firm, but they will never give equal voice and authority or a significant share of ownership, or a leading role in the management of the economic machinery. This is the built-in verdict of capitalism.

This situation can be changed only when this class of private owners have been removed from the controls. It is only when a new class, the working class, take over the march of history, can this situation be changed. For the working class /when come to power, it will nationalize all the major industries and make them the property of the American people.

It is in this context that the American Negro can gain a measure of ownership in the economy of the country. It is in this context that he will become a powerful force within the entire power structure, and will no longer have to rely on concessions or the good will of any force. It is in the context of a socialist America that the Negro will finally be free. It is in this context that the slogan "Freedom Now" can become a reality.

Senate Bill No. 364—To amend Sections 8-3803, 8-3811 and 8-3823, Tennessee Code Annotated.

On motion, Senate Bill No. 364 was made to conform with House Bill No. 444.

On motion, House Bill No. 444, on same subject, was substituted for Senate Bill No. 364.

Thereupon, House Bill No. 444 passed its third and final reading by the following vote:

Ayes	28
Noes	0

Senators voting aye were: Messrs. Blackwell, Bockman, Boyers, Cash, Cobb, Coulter, Dement, Dennis, Doggett, Eblen, Fulton, Glover, Haynes, Hunt, Knippers, Larkin, McGrath, McLemore, Mitchell (of Shelby), Moore, Murray, O'Brien, Padgett, Peters, Robinson, Sipes, Wilder and Mr. Speaker Baird—28.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

On motion, House Bill No. 448 was recalled from Committee on Steering.

Senate Bill No. 365—To amend Chapters 34, 35 and 36, Title 8, Tennessee Code Annotated.

On motion, Senate Bill No. 365 was made to conform with House Bill No. 448.

On motion, House Bill No. 448, on same subject, was substituted for Senate Bill No. 365.

Thereupon, House Bill No. 448 passed its third and final reading by the following vote:

Ayes	29
Noes	0

Senators voting aye were: Messrs. Blackwell, Bockman, Boyers, Cash, Cobb, Coulter, Dement, Dennis, Doggett, Eblen, Fulton, Glover, Haynes, Hughes, Hunt, Knippers, Larkin, McGrath, McLemore, Mitchell (of Overton), Mitchell (of Shelby), Moore, Murray, O'Brien, Padgett, Peters, Robinson, Sipes and Mr. Speaker Baird—29.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

SIGNED

The Speaker announced that he had signed the following: Senate Bills Nos. 232, 250, 343, 377, 378, 387, 391, 392, 394, 421, 436 and 450, and House Bills Nos. 68, 118, 193, 194, 195, 196, 218, 316, 351, 373, 374, 375, 376, 392, 437, 451, 458, 463, 464, 490, 491, 511, 515, 521, 524 and 561, and Senate Joint Resolution No. 42, and House Joint Resolution No. 47.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Report of Highlander Folk School Investigating Committee

Mr. Dement moved that the Highlander Folk School Investigating Committee report be approved and spread on the Journal, which motion prevailed, and is as follows:

Your Joint Committee appointed pursuant to House Joint Resolution Number 30 composed of Senator Barton Dement, Senator Lawrence T. Hughes, Representative Harry Lee Senter, Representative J. Allen Hanover and Representative Cartter Patten beg leave to make the following report in accordance with instructions contained in said heretofore mentioned House Joint Resolution.

Your committee would respectfully show that, immediately after its appointment, meetings were held at which time Senator Barton Dement was elected Chairman, Representative Harry Lee Senter was elected Vice-Chairman, and Representative Cartter Patten was elected Secretary. Your committee secured the services of J. H. McCartt, District Attorney General of the 19th Judicial Circuit, as Special Counsel pursuant to the authority contained in said House Joint Resolution. Your committee would further respectfully show to the members of the 81st General Assembly that rules were adopted and an outline for the investigation was promulgated. Pursuant to said rules and outline, your committee, sided by the excellent services of the Tennessee Bureau of Identification and the Tennessee Highway Patrol, met at Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on February 21, 1959, and in closed session heard the testimony of Malcolm Fults, County Judge of Grundy County; the Reverend C. H. Kilby; Professor E. J. Cunningham, Superintendent of County Schools for Grundy County; Harrington M. Scruggs; and Herbert Baggenstoss, Editor of the local newspaper. Your committee would also show to the members of the General Assembly that they, along with the General Counsel and investigators visited the Highlander Folk School grounds and buildings and examined the library.

Thereafter, your committee adjourned for a further hearing in Tracy City, Tennessee, on February 26, 1959, at which time your committee heard the testimony in open hearing of Emmett Thomas, Carl T. Geary, L. C. Goodman, Robert A. Duncan, Mrs. Violet Burnett Crutchfield, Albert Nunley, Clarence E. Kilgore, Roy Layne, Elston Clay, Sheriff of Grundy County; Rudolph Brown, Henry Dyer, Ford Cox, W. P. Barnes, Miss May Justus, Professor David E. Underdown, Wilford Earl

Cross and received a written statement from one Robert A. Degen. Thereafter your committee adjourned until the 4th day of March, 1959, at which time your committee, in a public hearing held in the War Memorial Auditorium in Nashville, Tennessee, took the testimony of Myles Horton, the Executive Director of the Highlander Folk School; Ed Prince; Bruce Bennett, Attorney General for the State of Arkansas; Major Thomas R. Thompson; W. H. Hamm; and Clarence Kilgore. In addition, your committee viewed a motion picture made at the "School." Thereafter, your committee adjourned until March 5, at which time the public hearing was continued by taking additional testimony from the said Myles Horton and receiving a number of affidavits, all of which testimony, pictures, exhibits, affidavites, etc., are made a part of the record and are either filed or will be filed in the State Library and Archives for public inspection of same under the normal rules and regulations governing the filing of material in said Library. All told, your committee spent a total of approximately twenty-two hours in the taking of testimony and, in addition, would respectfully show that they have examined a great deal of other written and documentary evidence obtained from interested parties by their Chairman.

In summary, the testimony taken by your committee in the limited time allowed is as follows:

The Highlander Folk School was attempted to be organized by Myles Horton, Elizabeth Hawes, Rupert Hampton, James Dombrowski and Malcolm Chisolm when they applied for a Charter of Incorporation under the General Welfare Corporation Laws of the State of Tennessee in the year 1934. Of the five mentioned, the testimony indicates that James Dombrowski, who was connected with the "School" as late as 1945, and Mal-

colm Chisolm were, or had been members, of various organizations which have been cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States, or by various committees of the United States Congress investigating un-American activities. There were also admissions on the part of Myles Horton that he, himself, had been a member of some organizations listed as subversive. The particular purposes for which this Charter was obtained are "the support of the Highlander Folk School, adult workers education, the training of rural and industrial leaders and general academic education."

The Charter obtained by the Secretary of State was recorded in Fentress County, Tennessee, prior to its recordation in the office of the Secretary of State. As far as your Committee was able to determine, no actual "School" business was ever conducted in Fentress County. There was testimony to the effect that a school building was started, but never completed, and the work was abandoned soon after the foundation was poured in Fentress County. Shortly thereafter, headquarters were set up in Grundy County, Tennessee, near a community known as Summerfield. The "School" consists of a large home occupied by Myles Horton, a small and rather inadequate library, another large residence having been originally owned by Dr. Lillian Johnson, and several other small out-buildings. Your committee learned that the majority of the land including that upon which the Director's home is built was donated by Dr. Lillian Johnson by Warranty Deeds recorded in the Registrar's office of Grundy County. It should further be pointed out that this land was donated to the Highlander Folk School, Inc.

Your committee learned that this "School" was not and is not a "School" in the normal sense of the word. No regular classes are held. They maintain no regular

full-time faculty, no regular standard curriculum and do not carry on the usual activities as one would normally associate with school activities. No diplomas, certificates or degrees of any kind are awarded.

Your Committee would respectfully show that, from the beginning of its inception until the early 1940's, Myles Horton and a few regularly associated "patrons" of the "School" concentrated their efforts upon local union activities. It appears from the testimony that most residents of Grundy County had been told that the "School" was founded for the purpose of preserving their local culture and customs. As far as your committee was able to determine, little or nothing along this line of endeavor was ever attempted or accomplished. It became apparent to your committee that very few people of Grundy County have ever so much as set foot on the grounds of the Highlander Folk School, but, on the contrary, avoided any connection therewith due to the general feeling against the "School's" activities in the community, and its reputation. As was stated, the early years of the "School" were concerned with union activities, and Myles Horton and several other of the so-called "faculty" members spent a great deal of their time in organizing "sit-down strikes" and activities of a similar nature in Tracy City and surrounding communities. Most of the union activities were primarily concerned with organizing persons working for the W. P. A. and related Federal Relief Agencies during the depression. It was further learned that other members of the "School" had attempted to interfere with the local office of the Welfare Department in the State of Tennessee, and that, though these efforts on the part of Myles Horton and his whole faculty met with little or no success in Grundy County, they were continued for a number of years.

The attention of the "School" was shifted from this field of social unrest to another sometime in the 1940's, that being the problems concerned with segregation and integration and has continued along this line until the present day. The "School" seems to be more interested in the questions that bring about community unrest and chaos rather than in the advancement of the science and arts of education. It is a significant fact that there are no negroes in Grundy County and consequently no problem of segregation or integration. The "School," through its directors, appears to seize upon events of national importance that they have no connection with and invite persons involved to the school for informal talks; thereafter, pamphlets and other advertising media are prepared and mailed to the "School's" long list of contributors, the vast majority of whom, the Committee feels, are well meaning citizens. The natural result of such activities appears to be large contributions which, as of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1959, exceeded $114,000, according to the records of the "School" as submitted by its director, Myles Horton.

With reference to the financial condition of the "School" and its property, it should be noted that, though the director, Myles Horton, prior to the investigation, appeared to be willing and ready to give the Committee all information, it was very difficult to obtain a complete financial statement of the "School", and your Committee found that there are a number of funds and bank accounts of undetermined amount and purpose, such as a pension fund of $9,000 (or in excess of $9,000) which has no known beneficiary. Furthermore, many expense items are of questionable nature. The Director was unable to name or produce the name of all the banks used by the "School." While the Director stated that he used two depositories in California because of a higher interest rate, was unable to tell the Committee the amount of said interest rate. He stated that he had forgotten the names of the banks outside of one in Sewanee, Tennessee and one in Van Nuys, California. The Committee feels that this is a rather strange attitude for the Director of a tax-exempt institution to maintain, and the Committee further felt that the Legislature would sanction the investigation of the Financial condition of the "School" from a viewpoint of taxation, since the Highlander Folk School is enjoying the privileges of a tax-exempt educational institution organized under the General Welfare Corporation Law. Certain information has now been furnished the Committee with reference to the assets of the "School", but no detailed statement of expenditures has ever been furnished.

Your Committee would also show that a deed signed by Myles Horton and May Justus as Directors was executed in August, 1957, transferring a large portion of the property of Highlander Folk School to Myles Horton, individually, upon which is situated a large home occupied by Myles Horton and his family which land was given to the "School" in 1935 by Dr. Lillian Johnson. The corporate resolution as is outlined in the deed states that this property was transferred and sold to Myles Horton for a valuable consideration, though the sum is left blank. Miss May Justus, one of the signers of the deed, stated in substance that she could not remember how much money, if any, passed, but she understood that it was being made because Dr. Lillian Johnson desired Horton to have the property personally, but she was unable to explain why Dr. Johnson made the conveyance in 1935 to the "School" if she wanted Myles Horton to have it. Myles Horton, on the other hand, stated to the Committee that he received the property for "back salary," but when asked to produce minute entries showing

his salary over the years and account records showing what he was paid so that the Committee could determine the amount of back salary, he finally admitted that he had received all of the salary and maintenance to which he had been entitled and that this gift was really in the form of a personal bonus. He stated, however, that the "School" was protected because he had leased the property back to the "School." Mr. Horton's personal income tax return for the year 1957 bears this out in that it indicates that this property was "accepted in lieu of salary" for the year 1957.

When asked to produce the "lease," he showed the Committee a two or three line document which, in legal effect, was a one year lease with the right of either party thereafter to withdraw. It was concluded by the Committee that since the one year has elapsed, Mr. Horton may withdraw at any time and sell his property. It should also be pointed out that all upkeep, taxes and insurance on his home are paid by the "School." It should also be noted that all bank accounts and funds of the "School" are under the direct control of Myles Horton and May Justus, the same two signers mentioned above. Your Committee was informed by Myles Horton and May Justus that there was another Board of Directors or Trustees who authorized this transfer and, though their names are in the record, neither Myles Horton nor Miss Justus were able to produce formal minutes showing the presence of these people at any meeting nor their vote on this particular subject. In connection with Miss Justus' activities, it should be stated that she appeared before the Committee voluntarily for the purpose of taking issue upon the question of the "School's" benefit to Grundy County. Your Committee permitted her to make a full statement, and she very proudly stated that in the twenty-six years of the "School's" existence, they had organized a canning

society, a quilting club, and had taught several children music in Grundy County. Your Committee could find no evidence that these activities are in existence today or since 1934.

With reference to "School" activities, there have been none whatsoever at Highlander Folk School from January 1, 1959, to the date of this report and during the year 1958, not more than 50 days were consumed for various types of meetings and get-togethers which were attended chiefly by persons living beyond the confines of the State of Tennessee. The Committee was told that the "School" was engaged at the present time in some sort of voting registration activity on an island in the State of South Carolina.

In the limited time in which your committee had to conduct this investigation as much attention as could be given was devoted to the alleged subversive activities of the "School". A great deal of circumstantial evidence, which is competent, was unfolded before the Committee in this direction to the effect that the "School" is a meeting place for known communists or fellow-travelers. Within the last several years there have been people directly connected with the "School," either as members of its Board of Directors or Trustees, or as visitors, or as guest "lecturers or entertainers," who have in their past history, a long association with so-called Communist front organizations which have been branded as subversive by either the United States Attorney General or by various Committees and subcommittees of the United States Congress investigating un-American activities. Some of these people are James Dombrowski, Abner W. Berry, Martin Luther King, Donald L. West, John B. Thompson, Aubrey Williams, Pete Seiger, and others. It is significant that no witness other than Myles Horton

had ever seen the American flag fly over this "School" in the twenty-six years of its existence, and he, only on a few occasions. It should also be noted here that there has been testimony in previous investigations before various Committees of the United States Congress and independent organizations wherein Myles Horton and the "School" have been accused of subversive or Communistic activities, but Mr. Horton vehemently denies such accusations stating, in substance, that either the witnesses against him were not telling the truth, were mistaken, or that he had no knowledge that the people or organizations with whom he was associated were subversive. Your Committee feels that it is not within its province under House Joint Resolution Number 30 to make a finding of fact. It is felt that our duty was to make an investigation in aid of the proper authorities and law enforcement agencies of the State who may deem, on the basis of the evidence heretofore presented, that a further investigation or other action is necessary.

Before submitting our recommendation, the Committee wishes to express its appreciation and thanks to J. H. McCartt, our Chief Counsel, whose untiring efforts on the short notice given him and the meager amount of time with which to prepare his case, did a most magnificent job. The Committee also wishes to thank Dr. William T. Alderson whose aid to the Committee is most appreciated. The Committee also wishes to thank Mr. W. E. Hopton of the Tennessee Bureau of Identification, and the Tennessee Highway Patrol who were most accommodating and helpful in their assistance to this Committee in the conducting of this investigation.

Your Committee respectfully shows to members of the General Assembly in accordance with House Joint Resolution Number 30 the above detailed statement of facts

and evidence obtained by your Committee and reiterates that the entire record of these proceedings with exhibits have been or will be filed with the Library and Archives Division of the State.

In accordance with Section IV of House Joint Resolution Number 30, your committee respectfully shows that to-date in our investigation, we have found in existence a very questionable activity on the part of the Administration of the Highlander Folk School and its members. Your Committee specifically points out that the Highlander Folk School has attempted to be organized as an eleemosynary, non-profit, general welfare corporation under the laws of the State of Tennessee and is presently enjoying a tax-exempt status as a result. Your Committee finds that one of the chief purposes of this existence as heretofore stated is the raising of funds, the use of which and the whereabouts of a large portion thereof being unexplained to the Committee. Furthermore, your committee has uncovered uncontradicted evidence of highly questionable practices, such as the transfer of the valuable property belonging to the "School", to its Executive Director, dealing with himself, and with no evidence of a valuable consideration. Under these circumstances, your committees feels that it is imperative that we recommend to the members of the 81st General Assembly that action be taken under the Statutes of the State of Tennessee, specifically Section 23-2801 through 23-2831 of the Tennessee Code Annotated, dealing with usurpation of office franchise and of a vacation of corporate charters. In this connection, we wish to quote Section 23-2809 which is as follows: "Officers entitled to bring suit—Suit is brought by the Attorney General for the District or County when directed so to do by the General Assembly, or by the Governor and Attorney General of the State concurring."

By reason of such statutes, your committee specifically recommends to the General Assembly that they pass a resolution directing the Honorable Albert F. Sloan, District Attorney General for the 18th Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, that he institute suit for the revocation of the charter of the Highlander Folk School by reason of its violation of the statutes of the State of Tennessee hereinafter mentioned and such others as he thinks may have been violated.

1. Section 48-1104 of the Tennessee Code Annotated provides that "all non-profit corporations shall acknowledge and record their charters or amendments thereto in manner and form prescribed for private corporations for profit." Section 48-109 of the Tennessee Code Annotated provides that corporations for profit shall file their certificates of incorporation by recording in the office of Registrar of that county wherein the principal office of the corporation is to be located, the fact of recording to be by the Registrar endorsed on, or attached to, such certificate. Your committee can find no evidence that this provision of the law has ever been carried out or attempted to be carried out.

2. Section 48-1106 of the Tennessee Code Annotated provides that General Welfare Corporations can sell their property and apply the proceeds only "toward the promotion of the objects for which it is created, or hold such property and apply the incoming profits toward such objects." Your committee, as before stated, has found that transfers of property have been made to individuals with no adequate provision for the protection of the "school" or its interests. Furthermore, your committee would specifically mention that the alleged charter and amendment thereto of the alleged corporation itself forbids transfers except to licensed corporations with the

same purpose. Your committee would show that such action as is recommended is necessary to protect the many persons, foundations and firms which have given large sums of money and property comprising almost the entire income of the "school" and whom the committee reasonably assumes will continue to give money without adequate safeguard for its use as they intended it.

In conclusion, your committee would state that the only other item required in this report by House Joint Resolution Number 30 is a detailed expense account, but due to the short space of time within which the committee had to conduct the investigation and report, we have as yet been unable to secure a complete recapitulation of all expenses; however, your committee wishes to state that the only expenses incurred have been for court reporters' and stenographers' fees, living expenses and traveling expenses of the special counsel, and other minor expenses of the committee members while they were conducting the investigation. The committee wishes to state that the expenses are well within the limit of the appropriation specified in House Joint Resolution Number 30 which will be contained in the miscellaneous appropriation bill to be submitted at a later date. We respectfully request that when such expenses are detailed and placed before the members of the General Assembly for inclusion in the said miscellaneous appropriation bill that they be approved.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ BARTON DEMENT
SENATOR BARTON DEMENT,
Chairman

/s/ HARRY LEE SENTER
REPRESENTATIVE HARRY LEE SENTER,
Vice-Chairman

/s/ CARTTER PATTEN
REPRESENTATIVE CARTTER PATTEN,
Secretary

/s/ LAWRENCE T. HUGHES
SENATOR LAWRENCE T. HUGHES,
Member of Committee

/s/ J. ALAN HANOVER
REPRESENTATIVE J. ALAN HANOVER,
Member of Committee

GENERAL J. H. MCCARTT,
Special Counsel
March 6, 1959

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Senate Bill No. 451—To amend Sections 8-3218 and 8-3227, Tennessee Code Annotated.

On motion, Senate Bill No. 451 was made to conform with House Bill No. 554.

On motion, House Bill No. 554, on same subject, was substituted for Senate Bill No. 451.

Thereupon, House Bill No. 554 passed its third and final reading by the following vote:

Ayes	26
Noes	5

Senators voting aye were: Messrs. Blackwell, Bockman, Cash, Cobb, Coulter, Dement, Doggett, Eblen, Glover, Guffey, Haynes, Hughes, Hunt, Knippers, Larkin, McLemore, Mitchell (of Overton), Mitchell (of Shelby), Moore, Murray, Padgett, Peters, Robinson, Sipes, Wilder and Mr. Speaker Baird—26.

Senators voting no were: Messrs. Boyers, Dennis, Fulton, McGrath and O'Brien—5.

A motion to reconsider was tabled.

Mr. Cash moved that the Senate stand in recess until 2:00 P. M., which motion prevailed.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. Speaker Baird.

On motion, the roll call was dispensed with.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

MR. SPEAKER: The Senate Steering Committee begs leave to report that we have met and set the following bills on the calendar for Tuesday, March 10, 1959, House Bill No. 391, Senate Joint Resolution No. 40, Senate Bills Nos. 527 and 372, House Bill No. 467, Senate Bills Nos. 498 and 420, House Bill No. 36, Senate Bills Nos. 518, 552 and 597.

HAYNES, *Chairman.*

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Senate Bill No. 490—To authorize Shelby County Criminal Court to dispose of abandoned property.

The bill passed its third and final reading by the following vote:

Ayes	24
Noes	0

Senators voting aye were: Messrs. Blackwell, Boyers, Cash, Coulter, Dement, Dennis, Doggett, Eblen, Glover, Guffey, Haynes, Hughes, Kelley, Knippers, McGrath, McLemore, Mitchell (of Shelby), Moore, O'Brien, Pad-

100-442529-1664

FILED
NOV 1 '58
B. J. BOYD
CLERK
SUPREME COURT

STATE OF TENNESSEE ex rel
A.F.SLOAN DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL)
)
)
) GRUNDY LAW
v.) Hon. Chester C.Chattin,
) Judge
)
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL)

ATTORNEYS FOR APPELLANTS

General A.F.Sloan
A.A.Kelly
South Pittsburg,Tennessee

ATTORNEYS FOR APPELLEE

Cecil D. Branstetter
George E.Barrett
Nashville,Tennessee

ON PETITION TO REHEAR

The State through the District Attorney General as relator below has filed a petition to rehear, complaining that this Court failed to order the properties of the defendant below escheated to the State.

This Court ordered this cause be remanded to the Circuit Court of Grundy County for the appointment of a receiver for the liquidation of the defendant, corporation, consistent with the opinion.

Highlander Folk School, etc., has also filed its petition to rehear, but upon examination of this petition it appears that the case is just being reargued as to the facts and the law

heretofore set out in our opinion under date of April 5,1961. We discussed the material facts in our opinion and the petition presents no new facts, or arguments to change our view in our said opinion.

It results that both petitions to rehear are denied.

Prewitt

Prewitt, C.J.

...E
...E J. BOYD
SUPREME COURT

STATE OF TENNESSEE ex rel)
A.F.SLOAN DISTRICT ATTORNEY GENERAL)
)
v.) GRUNDY LAW
) Hon. Chester C.Chattin, Judge
HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL)

ATTORNEYS FOR APPELLANTS	ATTORNEY FOR APPELLEE
General A.F.Sloan A.A.Kelly South Pittsburg,Tennessee	Cecil D. Branstetter George E. Barrett Nashville,Tennessee

O P I N I O N

This suit was commenced by the State through General Sloan, District Attorney General, seeking to have the charter of defendant revoked and the corporation dissolved. At a hearing as to the proposition that the school was operated for the personal and private gain of the operator, Horton, the issue was submitted to a jury and that body answered the issue in the affirmative.

There were two hearings on this matter, one in September, 1959, relative to the nuisance aspect of the petition and another one on November 3, 1959, and it was there that the Constitutional question of operating an integrated school was considered and passed upon by the trial judge.

It might be said here that the trial judge was of the opinion that the cases of Brown v. Board of Education, 347 U.S. 483 (1954) and Roy v. Brittain, 201 Tenn. 140, (1956) had no application here because the school in question in this record is a private and not a public school.

At this hearing the Court agreed with the findings of the jury that this school was operated for the personal and private gain of Myles Horton, and that large quantities of beer were possessed and sold promiscuously to the students as well as the teachers, many of the students being minors, and these many sales of beer were all made without a license.

It is also in evidence that large stacks of beer cans, whiskey jugs and bottles were found about the school. Many exhibits appearing in the record show revolting and inexcusable conduct carried on at this school.

At many of their entertainments beer was sold without a license, and in many cases to minors. It must be borne in mind that the selling of beer without a license in Tennessee is against our criminal law and it is especially exacting as to the sale of beer to minors.

The above were the holdings of the trial judge on this quo warranto proceedings as to the nuisance feature of the case.

On the 20th day of October, 1934, Highlander Folk School was granted a general welfare charter of incorporation by the State of Tennessee, under the provisions of T.C.A. 48-1101 et seq. The particular purposes for which it was incorporated were declared in its charter, Technical Record Vol. I, page 13, to be:

> "The particular purposes for which this charter is sought are the support of the Highlander Folk School, adult workers education, the training of rural industrial leaders, and general academic education."
>
> And
>
> "The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which this charter is granted, and hence the members are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term, and no dividends, or profits shall be divided among the members. The members may at any time voluntarily dissolve the corporation by a conveyance of its assets and profits to any other corporation holding a charter from the State for the purposes not of individual profit. T.C.A. 48-1110"
>
> And
>
> "The means, assets, income or other property of the corporation shall not be employed, directly or indirectly, for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate object of its creation, and by no implication shall it possess the power to issue notes, or currency, deal in currency, notes, or coin, or sell products, or engage in any kind of trading operation, or hold any more real estate than is necessary for legitimate purposes." T.C.A. 48-1109.

The Charter also provides:

"A violation of any of the provisions shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the instance of the State."

T.C.A. 48-1109 also provides the following limitations and restrictions:

"The means, assets, income or other property of the corporation shall not be employed, directly, or indirectly, for any other purpose whatever than to accomplish the legitimate objects of its creation, and by no implication shall it engage in any kind of trading operation, or hold any more real estate than is necessary for its legitimate purposes."

In State ex rel v. Junior College, 166 Tenn. 535, only an injunction was there sought, yet the Court went at length to construe the quo warranto statute with reference to its proper application and said:

"We think a suit like the one before us may be brought either to enjoin a corporation from the doing of a particular thing, or to procure the forfeiture of the corporation's charter, as the circumstances of the case requires."

See State v. Kansas City College of Medicine (Mo.S.Ct.) 46 A.L.R. 1472.

Summarizing the evidence in the Missouri case the Court finally stated its conclusions as follows:

"The evidence summarized above justifies the conclusion that Dr. Alexander conducted the school solely for his own private gain."

The proof here shows, as found by the trial jury and the trial court, that the school was operated for the private gain of Myles Horton.

The trial court as to the first questions involved that is, did Myles Horton operate the school for his own personal gain, had this to say:

> "As to the first question this court is satisfied with the verdict of the jury. The preponderance of the proof is to the effect that Myles Horton was conveyed some 70 acres of land with valuable improvements upon it by the defendant, Highlander Folk School. That he handled all the money in the school, that although Miss May Justus was the secretary and treasurer of the school, she did not write checks, or handle the money, or any of the finances of the school. The President, Myles Horton handled the finances of the defendant. He wrote all the checks; or designated some one when he was away to write the checks. He reared a family on defendant's property and all the expenses of taking care of himself and family and household servants, throughout some 25 years were paid out of defendant's funds."

Horton testified that during the first years of the school he put everything into the building of the school with the idea of getting it out of the school at some later date.

Horton testified that for the past few years he had been drawing a salary of some $9,000.00 annually. However, he was unable to produce any record of the directors or executive committee having fixed his salary. The inf erence is that he fixes his own salary.

There isn't any proof that the governing officers of defendant, school, have ever protested any of the acts of Horton in this illegal operation of the school.

The charter of defendant provides:

> "The general welfare of society, not individual profit, is the object for which the charter is granted, and the members are not stockholders, in the legal sense of the term and no dividends, or profits, shall be divided among them....."

This statute does not authorize a corporation to convey its property to one of its officers on the pretense it is conveying it to him for a back salary. Defendant had no right to let Horton live upon this property for 25 years without paying taxes, then give it to him.

The charter of the defendant further provides:

> "A violation of any of the provisions of this charter shall subject the corporation to dissolution at the insistence of the State."

See State ex rel v. Family Loan Co., 167 Tenn. 654; 13 Am.Jur.Sec. 1318, p. 1176.

The operation of this school for the personal gain of Horton was a misuse and abuse of its powers, and perversive of the objects for which it was created and injurious to the public. It is needless to say that under the scheme of operation as used by Horton, he evaded the payment of taxes.

It should be borne in mind that this issue was submitted to the jury, that is, whether Horton operated this school for his personal gain, and this finding was in all respects approved by the trial court.

In these two findings by the jury and the court, we fully concur.

This brings us to a consideration of the second proposition and that is the sale of beer by the defendant on its premises without a permit and license, was a wilful and intentional act and in direct violation of the express provisions of its charter in that it could not engage in any trading operations, and it was a violation of the criminal laws of the State as well as the nuisance statute.

We refer to the testimony of Mrs. Hazel May Thomas, R. Vol. 2, page 523 as follows:

"Q. Now, I will ask you, Mrs. Thomas while on these occasions and on the premises whether or not, you have seen intoxicating beverages?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you see them?

A. In a place where they sold beer and candy and stuff - cold drinks, P.X. like.

Q. Did they have what they call a P.X.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What building was that in?

A. It was in the old school building.

Q. You say they sold beer there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much they sold it for?

A. No, sir.

"Q. Did you or anybody buy any?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know how much it cost?

A. No sir, I don't.

Q. Did you see any whiskey?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you see it?

A. At the Highlander Folk School and Myles Horton's house.

Q. How much did you see at the school building?

A. It would be in gallon jugs and quart bottle-,

Q. Gallon jugs and quart bottles?

A. Yes, Sir."

On this point we now call attention to the testimony of Mrs. Dosie Church, R. Vol. II, page 546, who testified that she was employed at this School for a number of years.

"Q. Did you see any alcoholic beverages stored there in the building property?

A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Have you seen much?

A. Well, what do you call much?

Q. Well, you describe what you saw, Mrs. Church?

A. Well, I have saw it in bottles on the shelf. I don't know whether you call it storing it or not, but just on a shelf, and I have saw the bottles when they would be empty in the garbage cans. I have carried them out a number of times.

"Q. Have you seen any jugs there?

A. I went in one morning and the table was full of gallon jugs of whiskey.

Q. Now, Mrs. Church, if you know, what else have you seen them sell there besides beer and whiskey?

A. Well, I have saw them sell chewing gum and candy razor blades they would have there in the P.X."

The record is replete with testimony of the unlawful sale of beer and whiskey at this school.

It might be well to state here the fact that many well meaning people had made contributions to this school accounts at least in part for its continued operation, but the record fails to show that the school had any plan, or standard for teaching and studies and it seems that it was operated more as a vocation work shop than as an ordinary school. The work was carried out according to the day by day, or week by week ideas of Mr. Horton.

We have considered all the assignments of error, find them without merit and they are accordingly overruled. The cause will be remanded to the Circuit Court of Grundy County for the appointment of a Receiver.

It might be observed here that we base our decision on the two propositions before the Court, that is the operation of this School for the personal benefit of Myles Horton, and

that in such operation he repeatedly violated the criminal laws of this State in the sale of whiskey and beer in and about this School, and that this being so, it is unnecessary for us to pass upon the constitutional question as to the mixing of white and colored, male and female, in the same school.

Prewitt, C.J.

Justices Tomlinson, Burnett, Swepston and Felts concur.

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU FROM CHICAGO

1 Xerox copy of document "Pages From the Life of a Black Communist"

RE: CIRM

Bufile 100-442529
CGfile 100-41324

Transmitted via CGlet to Bureau 1/2/70

Pages From The Life

OF A

BLACK COMMUNIST

ID-442329-2005

Claude M. LightFoot

I am deeply indebted to my Grandmother Ufres Francis Henderson.

Even though born a slave and unable to read or write she stimulated in me ambition and will to overcome adversity. Her teachings helped to make this book possible.

Author's foreword

Ever since I joined the Communist party in 1931, I have been the object of much curiosity. How did it come about? What makes a Communist tick? These are questions that are asked about all Communists. But in my particular case people were astounded when they learned that I had joined the Party. At that time I was considered one of the most promising young Negro politicians emerging in the ~~South~~ Politics of the south side of Chicago. As a founder of the first young Liberals Democratic Club in Chicago and a member of the speakers bureau of

of Chicago

had

the Democrat party. I attracted the

eye of almost all Democratic leaders

in the State of Illinois, ~~[illegible]~~ "I had it made"

Yet suddenly I shifted parties.

This book will tell you why.

~~After [illegible]~~

that what I did didn't make sense. So

There are those who claimed that I

~~like~~ like all other Communists ~~are~~ mental

are people with mental problems,

~~Protestors~~. It is a sad commentary on

Our society that when people become

fed up with graft corruption

of Prostitution racial persecution and

decide to devote a life time to

changing those conditions that one

is considered as an abnormal
or insane person.

Of course the Ubrits to
System of Capitalism & sick and
Insane system does rub off on some
who seek to change it. ~~Hence system~~
breeds great frustrations among the people
But it has been my experience that the
most sane people in present day society
are the people who dedicate their lives
on behalf of the oppressed. In any
case I am presenting hereon my own
story of what made me tick. I
tried to portray it as objectively and
honestly as possible. I am hopeful
that it will be of some service to you
who seek ~~to~~ a way out of our present Crisis,

This book is presented in three parts. Part one deals with a series of interviews which explain My views on a number of problems. The second Part represents My views as expressed on the public platform, in articles and books and booklets. The facts and excerpts contained therein do not represent all I have Written or said, They were culled from My Writings and speeches of the last ten years as they ~~related~~ relate to the subject of black liberation. I have spoken and Written on many subjects but for the last ten years My main preoccupation has been With the problems black people face in their everyday lives.

The third is appended material which helped to shape my development as a Communist,

Taken in their totality you will see that a Communist is never a total Men or Women. Like all other phenomena people are born, grow and die, Communist ~~are~~ ~~they~~ emerge out of social process. And in the course of their development become better Communist or Communist being one, One cannot stand still and be a Communist. Or at least can not be one. This is the main lesson I wish to convey to those who seek a Marxist solution to problems.

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~~OUTLINE FOR INTERVIEW~~

Several interviews between members of the W.E. DuBois Clubs, ~~a Socialist oriented youth organization~~ and Claude Lightfoot, a veteran leader of the Communist Party and ~~the head~~ Co Chairman of its Commission on Black Liberation, was held at the Party headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City, on September 8-9, 1969. The text of the interviews follows:

The discussion was opened by Jarvis Tyner, a leader of the DuBois Clubs of New York, ~~He~~ Intro outlined the purpose of the visit. ~~His remarks follow:~~

"Comrade Lightfoot, we in the DuBois Clubs have come to the conclusion that the problems ailing our society in general and black people in particular, require a fundamental re-organization of all the institutions we live under. In other words, we see that Capitalism is obsolete and Socialism is on the order of the day. But we recognize that having come to these conclusions is insufficient. We know that this society cannot be changed by just operating under slogans or becoming intoxicated by revolutionary rhetoric. The limited experience we have had makes us know that we must seek an education in the science of Marxism and Leninism.

"~~And so~~ In the pursuit of this goal among other things, we would like for you to trace some of your life experiences so that we and others who are seeking a way out of this system may learn from them. We understand that you have been a Marxist for a long time and in reading some of your writings, we realize that behind them must be a mountain of labor, of successes and failures, of joy and tears and above all the capacity of making the long run and not being deterred by momentary reverses. In other words, the man has not been able through persecution, bribery or other devious means to make you cop out. You have demonstrated

in practice 'staying power'."

We are interested in knowing what you derived that power from.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT:

"At the outset of this discussion, let me state ~~without exaggeration~~ that this is one of the happiest moments of my life. In 1971, two years from now I will celebrate 40 years as a member of the Communist Party. I am proud of that record ~~for as you say~~, it is not given to all to withstand all the storms and stresses that ~~go with~~ Party membership, ~~surely not for 40 years.~~

"And now as I approach the twilight of life I have no greater ambition than to continue participating ~~in whatever way possible~~ - in the struggles of my people and my class. However, above all else I'm interested in putting at the service of you who are much younger whatever experiences, mistakes and achievements I have had. ~~Your coming~~ here makes this possible. That is why I am so happy. In putting questions to me bear in mind that because of greater experience, I do not hold the mistaken view that I have all the answers. And so I shall refer you to sources which influenced and shaped my life, the works of people who are far greater Marxists than I.

"Incidentally, whatever time I have spent working at becoming a better Marxist ~~we must realize that~~ Marxism is a class and school, which ~~lasts for a lifetime so~~ one can never achieve perfection and let it rest there. The very heart of the science of Marxism and Leninism requires the ability to meet change no matter what form it takes. ~~And so with this axiom in mind,~~

~~no one can be a good Marxist and become dizzy with success for when you do,~~ you who are young people and are on the front line of struggle bring fresh ~~you stop growing and cease being a good Marxist. Finally, these interviews~~ experiences that we who are older can learn from. Also there are ~~will help fill out a book which is now in preparation.~~ additional reasons why I welcome you coming here,

JARVIS TYNER:

"Comrade Lightfoot, we are interested in the general rationale for socialism and how to acquire an education in Marxism and Leninism, but we who are black are particularly anxious to know what the position of the Soviet Union was and is on the National question. There are some who quote Mao on various questions but seldom do we hear a quote from Lenin.

Did he do any work that is pertinent to black liberation? Or for that matter did Marx and Engels ever say anything that is quotable?

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT:

"I'm glad you raised this question. Lately, I have been going through the writings of Comrade Lenin on the National question, and although I was familiar with much of his writing on these questions I was amazed at the voluminous amount of material he wrote. It is not possible to include in this ~~study all he wrote~~ discussion all of it, so I'll give to you to read some ~~extract~~ quotes which I have extracted ~~can be used as reference material~~. I also gave a lecture on the contributions of Karl Marx to black liberation and I will include both ~~in these discussions.~~ before we conclude the interviews.

Q Comrade Tightfoot, is there anything in your chldhood background that would Could be useful as guidelines for problems of today?

A Yes, several things stand out: Among them I should like to single out for these interviews this discussion two major experiences, the first is my early childhood experiences in the school system of Chicago and the other is the impressions I got from the race riot of 1919 in Chicago. Both of these have profound lessons for some of the major problems we are confronting in the struggle for black liberation today. Let us discuss first the school experience. My parents migrated to Chicago in 1917 as part of the general wave of migrations of blacks from the South to the North during the period of World War I. My father worked in the steel mills and so we got a residence as close to the mills as possible. We therefore did not live in the neart of the black ghetto but rather on the outskirts of it. The school which I went to was about 99% white and the period I spent there left a negative effect upon my personality, an effect which was not overcome until I became a member of the Communist Party. In the school, I was subjected to all kinds of racist abuses. In some instances, I was brutally assaulted by some of the white students.

There were some white students who tried to be friendly, but they were so few that their efforts could not change any of the patterns. In addition to being the victim of racist ideology I was unable to cope with white students in class room work. Obviously - they had a better pre-school background than I had. The whole experience left me with a deep-seated fear and an inferiority complex. Because

of this background I can understand or at least I think I can understand what motivates many of the black students on college campuses throughout America today, who have set themselves aside from the general school programs and operate as small groups.

Many of these students see the solution in separate dormitories and setting themselves aside from the general student body and while I do not agree that this is the solution to the problem, nonetheless because of my own personal experience, I think I can understand why they do so. Their actions are defensive in nature, a defense against the ideology of racism, white superiority and an unequal status in every respect.

In my time the solution to the problem came or at least a more comfortable environment was found when my parents moved into the heart of the ghetto and I went to a predominantly black school. In these circumstances, I felt much more secure than I had previously and yet the feeling of inferiority continued. The lack of identification with black students previously left me so to speak, in a "No Man's Land". I did not feel fully a part of this environment, too.

Q What do you feel is the solution to this problem? Do you think that the solution is the advocacy of self-segregation?

On the surface it would appear that what you are showing is that you did not find a solution until you went back to ghetto life. We ask you, sir, is that an answer to the second class citizenship status of black America?

A No, I do not believe that segregation regardless of whether it is enforced

or on a voluntary basis, is the solution to the unequal status of black America. I believe that black communities should be maintained as power bases. I believe that blacks standing together against the effects of racism is a vital necessity. But that is only one part of the answer. The other aspect is to destroy all institutions within American life that do not provide for complete equality for a black minority in a majority white society. The facts which I have been describing from my own personal experiences as well as the psychological reaction of small groups of black students within a university system is a byproduction of tokenism. As long as we have a situation in which there will be only a handful of black students on the campus, they will have to stand together--yes, in some instances live together in order to maintain their dignity and identity. I view the solution to this problem in terms of massive participation in all institutions in American life and not on a token basis. The situation at present on most college campuses is that we have about 40 or 50 black students out of a total campus population running sometimes into the thousands. I believe that an entirely different situation would prevail if there was several hundreds of black students to every thousand. Several months ago the black students at City College of New York negotiated with some of the faculty members a program which, in my judgement, went to the heart of the whole problem. They demanded that tokenism be ended and that a large quota of black and Puerto Rican students would be admitted in the next semester. In order to achieve this, they demanded that the standards for admission into the school

be lowered to correspond to the level of ~~many~~ of the black students who had been given inferior training in High School. They did not win these demands but in my judgment that still must be the approach to a solution not only at City College but throughout the country.

Q Comrade Tightfoot, there are those who say that to lower standards along these lines would be to reduce not only the black students but whites as well to a system of education which breeds mediocrity. How do you explain this?

A It is my opinion that this could be the end result if the problem was left on that level. The situation ~~therefore~~ requires several special measures: you see, it was the result of a special situation in the first place which put black students in this disadvantageous position and special measures will be required to overcome it. The first ~~special measure~~ is to bring them into the schools en masse and the second one is to find all the necessary means to eliminate what was previously a handicap. This of course would require additional appropriations by Government and Schools for ~~to afford~~ scholarships as well as personalized attention; that is to set up a system whereby the students can get assistance from teachers outside of the classroom to make up for lost time.

Q How do you view the attacks being made upon the students by some of our most noted educators who claim that the ~~students~~' preoccupation with social, political and black studies should not be their major concern but the

obtainment of technical training for the various professions.

A In the first place I have nothing but contempt for these so-called educated lackeys of the white master class who have been miseducated. They may have acquired degrees in this or that field, but the barometer covering the success of black people in overcoming the effects of a racist society has not been a The success story of this or that individual in the professions or otherwise. Paul Robeson many years ago, gave a good example of this. In substance he said: when he was in school he became a Phi Beta Kappa key man. He excelled on the gridiron and became an All American. He became the world's most outstanding baritone and the first black actor who went beyond portraying stereotyped roles. Paul said that he did all of these things with the image in mind of bettering the conditions of his people. But it seemed to him years afterward that while he was successful, his people were less successful and so he no longer equated personal success with the success of his people. The illusions he held in this regard was what all black students were taught and what most ~~were led to~~ believed would be the solution. However, there were some who broke through these barriers and emerged as champions of the rights of black people, the most outstanding of whom was the late Dr. W. B. DuBois, Unlike most of their predecessors the young generation of students today have placed as the highest item on their agenda the securing of an education that will enhance their dignity, their identity and to be of servce to their people.

To obtain those goals

Yes, they have putting personal careers on the line, ~~they have stood up to the~~ ~~if I'm not backing away from the struggle~~ ~~to free their people~~, For this they should be applauded not condemned.

possibility of being expelled from the universities for their militant stands and if they maintain their dedication to freedom for their people, and then acquire all the technical skills, then they will become fully equipped to be effective freedom fighters. But just to accent technical training will lead exactly nowhere.

And if they maintain their dedication to those ends and in this context acquire technical skills become In the struggle

The other events which influenced my attitudes and development and have some relevancy to some of the problems of today was the race riot in Chicago in 1919. First of all let me describe what the situation was like. At the end of World War I a number of race riots developed all over the country. There were riots in Washington, the Nation's capital, Elaine, Ark., E. St. Louis, Illinois, Chicago and several other places. These riots represented some of the worst pages in American history. Upon returning from a war allegedly fought "to save the world for Democracy", black soldiers in many instances were shot down in their uniforms. A historian has yet to set these riots in their proper perspective, to show the class forces at work engendering them. Let us take the riot in Chicago which I lived through. The spark which set it off was the refusal of a white lifeguard at one of the Chicago beaches to save a drowning black youth . But the riot was really caused by a development of tensions between the black and white communities around the Chicago stock yards, a place of employment of both communities. During World War I there was a labor shortage in the packing plants . The packinghouse barons therefore aided and facilitated a migration of black workers to come into these plants to ease the labor shortage but also to use them as a weapon to prevent white workers from organizing into unions.

The outstanding leader of the CPUSA, William Z. Foster, made serious inroads into building a Union within the industry and that ~~we did not succeed at that~~ The union was eventually broken time ~~was~~ due to the ~~efforts~~ ability of the bosses to plant their seeds of division among the workers, ~~both~~ black and white. Among the ~~processes~~ methods through which this was achieved was this kind of a dialogue:

A foreman or someone from management would approach a black worker and in substance say: "Look Joe, you are a damn good worker and we need more workers like you in this plant. Haven't you got some brothers of yours still in the south who would like to better their condition? Well, if you have, ask them to come to Chicago. We will give them jobs...you see those lazy foreigners over there? Poles, Lithuanians, Irish, etc? We will let some of them off to make room for your brothers." Or, conversely: a foreign-born worker would be approached and told: "Look Joe, those niggers are very lazy and we are going to get rid of some of them. Don't you have a brother, uncle or someone from the old country who is in need of a job? Well if you do, send him around to see me."

As a consequence of this approach a black worker would be pitted against the foreign-born worker and a foreign-born worker - against a black worker. Thus, trade union organization was thwarted and hatred between the workers was developed, ~~and~~ this was the backdrop of the race riot of 1919 in Chicago.

At the time I was too young to comprehend the factors underlying the riot. Like all others, I was swept into an all anti-white hysteria. Now there are several lessons to be learned from this riot. First, it is the fact that division among the

people along color lines or national backgrounds is one of the most potent weapons that the white ruling class has to perpetuate its exploitative system and rule. Another lesson of profound importance is the fact that a black ghetto standing isolated by itself cannot overcome the power of capitalism. There are times when the black community, as a community, must act regardless of whether or not they have allies in other communities but because this may be true ~~in some instances~~ it does not follow that this must be the strategic method through which we hope to overcome for ~~in the final analysis~~, whatever gains we make, largely through our own efforts, will be token in nature--small concessions granted for the purpose of taking off some of the steam. To affect basic and fundamental changes--the power of all the dispossessed, both black and white, will be required.

Experience in The last Fifteen years have already shown that

There are those who advocate a program of guerilla warfare between the ghettos and the white power structure. They contend that guerillas operating out of the ghetto could take over the cities or burn down ~~the cities~~ and destroy ~~the basic fabric of~~ this society. This is pure, unadulterated nonsense and when such thoughts are expressed, this suicidal course must be rejected. It has not been too difficult for me to understand this truth, largely through my experience in the race riot of 1919. The riot did not last more than a week but if that riot had lasted three or four more weeks, the black community could have been starved out of existence. My father was a steel worker and he had to go through an

Them

all-white community to get to work but during the period of the riot he could not go to work. If the riot had lasted a few more weeks I wonder where we would have gotten money for food. Or for that matter how we could have gotten food in to the community at all. Unfortunately the ghettos are organized in such a way that they are completely dependent for all vital services to sustain life from the outside. The controls over water, gas, light, food production, food distribution, production of clothes, distribution of clothes are all determined outside of the black ghettos. And because of this physical condition and if we had no outside support, it would be relatively easy to shut off these vital services and create a situation that would resemble the Jewish ghettos in Europe during World War II, where six million Jews were slaughtered. Hence, a strategy of survival and advancement dictates the need for black people to find common cause with people of other communities who have common problems. Throughout all the history of man with the exception of the Haitian Revolution no group was ever able to throw off an oppressor without allies. Conversely no oppressing group has ever been able to rule only through its own resources. "Divide and Conquer" has been and is the technique of all ruling classes. Black people in the ghettoes are no exception to this rule which can be considered a law of social development, a law of history which is as patent and accurate as are the laws of nature. These are some ~~of the~~ conclusions I have drawn from the race riots of 1919; riots in which my father was a participant and I was a young observer.

Q In what way did those youthful experiences, that is the school and the race riots influence your development as a teenager?

A Well, first of all they led me on to the path of black nationalism. They

created within me a cynical attitude toward all whites and above all, left me with a feeling of impotence in terms of solving the problems within this country. They put me in a mood that made it easy for me to embrace the doctrines of the Garvey movement of the 20's and 30's, which centered around a back to Africa movement. I, too, was caught up in the spirit of what Ted Ward was saying in his play "Big White Fog" when he portrayed America as a land covered by a great big white fog which was so thick that it was impossible for a black man to penetrate through it.

Thus the rationale was created for a mass exodus back to Africa as the only solution to this problem. These views gripped my imagination until about 1929 and then I began to develop another approach to the solution of the problems concerning black Americans.

Q Whad did you now visualize as a solution?

A I must confess that at this point the solution to the racial problem was not the dominant thought in my mind. I put it forward as if it were, I still thought of it as if it were, but deep down I must recognize the fact that my primary motivation, like most others, was how I as an individual was going to get ahead in this society. Like Charles Wilson and General Motors I operated on the theory that what was good for Claude Lightfoot was good for black people.

Q What did you see then as a solution?

A Well I came to the idea that black-owned businesses was the answer to our problems. At that time there was somewhat of a growth of black-owned businesses in Chicago; there were three banks, a number of cosmetic firms,

and some in the food processing business but little or none in production of the vital services needed to sustain life. I came to the conclusion that black people would have to get into production and learn how to manufacture goods and build up their own economy. I foresaw in this development the possibility of hiring black people in all white collar capacities as bookkeepers, accountants, production managers, personnel managers and all the administrative apparatus of business from which black people in ~~all the occupations~~ those in white-owned enterprises were excluded.

We must bear in mind that today there have been some ~~token~~ small gains in these categories of employment in white-owned businesses and in the governmental apparatus, but in the period I am discussing very few blacks were employed in these capacities even in white-owned businesses which operated within the ghetto. With these thoughts in mind, I conceived of going to Tuskegee Institute ~~and learning~~ to learn how to make shoes. I visualized myself becoming a big shoe manufacturer. Of course I would grow rich and powerful but at the same time I would do something to help my little black brothers and sisters secure jobs in my business since they could not obtain them in white businesses.

Q Well what happened to that theory?

A It was short-lived because as I made a study of the shoe industry, I found out that in order to be competitive I not only would have to own a shoe factory but would have to own tne cows on the ranch from which the leather came, and then the tanning leather processing factories before I could get the material needed for my factory.

In other words I came up against the fact of monopoly capital. ~~And so~~ without ~~even~~ studying Marxist literature the existence of the monopoly stage of capitalism as against the period of free competition confronted me with the hard, cold realities of ~~our time~~. These facts carry a built-in verdict as to what forms of business Big Business will allow blacks to enter. Another factor which helped to disillusion me was the outbreak of the crisis in 1930-31. In the initial period of this crisis a large number of monopoly-owned businesses and banks went out of business but the effect in the black community of driving small black-owned businesses out was almost complete. As a consequence I became painfully aware that in addition to living in a period of monopoly capital, we also lived in an unstable economy in which the seeds of economic crisis and depression is inherent and as a result of these crises, the bigger corporations get bigger and the small ones are eaten up. ~~Manufacturers had a monopoly not only on shoes but also the material needed for shoe production.~~

Later on, after becoming a member of the Communist Party, I ~~understood~~ this matter from a more scientific point of view. And I want to recommend that the material appended to this discussion be seriously studied.

The first is Lenin's work on Imperialism--the Highest Stage of Capitalism" and the second, of more recent vintage, is Gus Hall's report to the recently-held World Conference of Communist parties. These materials among others, provide a useful guideline in showing how powerful the corporate interests have become on a global basis.

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There was another aspect of thing in outlook which I saw as a means of effectuating accentuating a solution to the problems and that was the proper usage of the black vote. The problem we saw then is very much relevent to those ~~the problem~~ we confront today. As a legacy of the Civil War and the reconstruction period, coming on down through the 1920's and early 30's, the Republican Party had a complete monopoly of the black vote. To find a black Democrat in those days was like finding the proverbial needle in a haystack!

Within this context, one of the most powerful political machines ever built existed in the black community of Chicago. About the time I came on the scene there was very little opportunity for young blacks to make their way in the political arena via the Republican Party. Old timers like the late Oscar De Priest, etc., dominated the scene. And so, together with a co-worker of mine who later on emerged as one of the top leaders of the Democratic Party of Illinois, we conceived the idea of working to split the Negro vote between the two major parties and thereby make both parties compete for this vote. In a certain sense this was a call for a greater independence of the black electorate within the two major parties. Actually tnis was a gimmick we used in order to justify our participation in the Democratic Party rather than the Republican Party because what followed was the substitution of a huge black Republican-controlled machine into a black Democratic Party controlled machine. But in any case I saw both of these developments, black capitalism and the political arena as the principle instruments through which my own self-advancement would take place; and related to that the advancement of my people.

Q What were the circumstances which led you in to the Democratic Party?

A Well that is sort of a long story. But I shall try and tell it as briefly as possible.

I left school in the summer of 1930, at tne time when the great depression was upon us. Thousands of unemployed black workers would gather daily in Washington Park. There all schools of thought were debated. Coming fresh from school and possessing somewhat of a gift of gab, I soon emerged as one of main speakers one of the chief spokesmen around the Park. There was another fellow, an unemployed Methodist preacher with whom I teamed up and we were quite a factor in establishing control over the minds of the people. In the midst of our racial problems and their solution our discussions and debates, an extension of the street car lines from 51st and South Park (now Dr. King drive) to Cottage Grove Avenue, an area comprising almost a mile, took place. This was in the heart of the black community but there was not one single worker employed on this project in any capacity, not even a water boy. Day after day observing this rank form of discrimination evoked from us the deepest resentment.

So And one day we decided that if blacks couldn't work then we would stop the job. We did. And it is my opinion that this was the first such action in the country. As a result of ~~the action~~ it all Chicago was stirred up and the traction company immediately hired over 300 black workers. After that The crowds in the park increased to tens of thousands.

About this time the Democratic Party decided to make a bid for the black vote. The Party sent some of its chief henchmen to the Park to try and corral this explosive force in to the Democratic Party. My buddy, the Methodist preacher,

and I were the most influential speakers in the Park and naturally they sought our help in this objective. This was, ~~therefore,~~ the process through which I came to the Democratic Party.

Q Will you tell us what were the major factors in your joining the Communist Party?

A If you had asked me this question 10 or 15 years ago I do not know whether or not I could have given you an honest answer. No doubt the tendency would have been to downgrade the personal aspects and to upgrade the idealism within the motivation. But I want to tell it to you like it was. I did not join the Communist Party because of an all-dominating consideration for what would happen with the masses. This factor was in the picture but it was not the dominant one. I had to first shed my illusions about what was possible to do within the system - both from a personal standpoint as well as a mass ~~stand-point.~~ These illusions were broken as I have shown in respect to first - the Garvey movement and the solutions it posed. Secondly, black capitalism and thirdly, my disillusionment with bourgois politics. This was the broad basis upon which it was possible to take another look, another view of the situation. My disillusionment with bourgois politics had to do with promises which had been made of a personal nature by the Democratic Party which were not realized.

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I also became fed up with the kind of unprincipled manouvering that one had to go through in order to be successful in bourgois politics.

Q In this connection what was your experience?

A Well after we campaigned in the winter of 1930 for Democratic Party candidates, the promises that had been made - it seemed to my buddy and I were forgotten. We had been promised a number of white collar jobs and some more menial ones in the sanitary districts to distribute among the people we had influenced. Our people became restless and began to question our intentions. And then one day the "head Negro" of the Democrat party called me in for a discussion. In the discussion he urged me to be patient.

"Don't do anything that will hurt you" he said. I didn't know what he was talking about. He then informed me that my buddy had told him that I had joined the "reds" and was getting ready to hold a demonstration in front of the house of the white boss of the Democratic Party where we would make the accusation that the Party had defaulted in its promises to the unemployed people who supported the Party.

I was flabbergasted. My buddy had used this gimmick to force action and used me as the fall guy. This example of double bookkeeping fed me up with a system that required such treachery between friends.

~~This, too, was a major contributing factor~~. As a result of personal frustrations, increasingly I came to identify myself with the underdog or the lowly masses. And so in 1931 at the height of the Great Depression I found that the Communist Party had a program that brought into sharp focus and offered solutions to the problems of the people, the unemployed ~~and~~ the workers and black people. In Chicago the struggle took the form of fighting evictions and for relief. In respect to both, one must understand that during this period there was very little assistance given the unemployed, there was no organized relief setup, there was no unemployment insurance and when people lost jobs, couldn't pay rent, they were immediately thrown out in the streets. On the south side of Chicago thousands of people, whole families, were forced to sleep in parks, they had no place to stay.

The Communist Party came on the scene and organized these black workers as well as whites to resist eviction by putting furniture back in the houses, turning gas ~~back on~~ and ~~the~~ lights back on. ~~as well~~. I can say without fear of contradiction that were it not for the Communist Party and the struggle it waged on a day to day basis, a large segment of the black community would have suffered almost complete ~~annihilation~~ starvation. The Party organized Unemployed Councils and ~~it~~ they ~~had~~ had roving bands of thousands and thousands of people ~~who were~~

going through the streets putting furniture back into homes, marching around the City Hall, demanding cash relief, organizing Hunger Marches to the State and to the Nation's capital. These actions over the U.S. involved millions of people and in the Chicago area, hundreds of thousands. They were some of the most massive actions this country has ever seen. In Chicago on August 3,1931 in response to police terror where 3 unemployed workers were killed, the Communist Party organized what is estimated by the metropolitan press, a funeral procession involving 110,000 people. It was estimated that over 30 to 40,000 whites came from all parts of the city to demonstrate solidarity with the black community. I got caught up in ~~this mass~~ these struggles and became an active participant. ~~I now found the means through which black and white unity could be expressed on a broader basis than tokenism. In these circumstances I was no longer fearful of a black minority being~~ defeated by a white majority.

I ~~also~~ found by my identification with this movement the ending of the contradiction between self-advancement and the welfare of my people. But another important factor which caused me to identify with the Communist Party was that it provided me with the means for the first time to really feel that I was a man. As I indicated at the outset of this dicussion I had grown up with a deep-seated inferiority complex and fear that almost dominated my every move. I lost that fear when one day the circumstances of my participation in the unemployed movement propelled me forward to the speakers' stand where I was surrounded by masses of unemployed workers but also by a huge police detail. I can recall it as if it were yesterday--I stood upon that platform and cried out:

"I fear no Gods in the skies, no devils on earth; therefore, I do not fear these flatfooted cops of Mayor Cermak." (Cermak was then Mayor of Chicago.) A year before when I was only 20 years old, I campaigned for him and spoke on several platforms with him).

The police did not attempt to stop me because the masses were so stirred up they would have devoured them, and when I got down from that platform and walked away for the first time in my life I felt that I was a man, I had in large part lost myfear and so in joining the Communist Party I found themeans to manhood.

Also, During the period of the outbreak of the crises and unemployed struggles my formal education had been disrupted but I soon found that through the Communist Party despite the lack of a more extensive formal training, it was possible to get the kind of education that would be meaningful in living a purposeful and creative life.

Q Were you not influenced at all by the charges of being a Russian or foreign agent by joining the Party?

A Not in the least for several reasons. First, I felt no allegiance to this society in anything that it stood for. Second, I had become fed up with Negroes having to prove how patriotic they had been. I had read through history where black people had given their all in the defense of this country and had received nothing in return except humiliation, degradation and a second class status.

I was not impressed with a Christus Attackus who was the first to

shed blood in 1776 dying in order that whites would be free while black people remained slaves. I was not impressed with the story of how Peter Salem distinguished himself at Bunker Hill. I was not impressed ~~all the way down through the centuries~~ by those things which place down to modern times to a Doris Miller dying at Pearl Harbor, so I felt no sense of loyalty to a country that had made a slave out of me. And so while not being impressed by superficial acts of patriotism, I was impressed by what Spartacus had said to the slaves, the gladiators in the Roman Empire almost two thousand years ~~ago~~ before, "Oh Comrades! Warriers, if we must fight, let us fight for ourselves, if we must slaughter, let us slaughter our oppressors."

Later on I was impressed by the fact that all revolutions of modern times carried within them the germs of the future, not only for their particular country but for the whole world. I noted that in 1776 democratically inspired people left the comfort of their homes all over Europe and came here to join the side of the revolutionaries, ~~and they came because of Thomas Jefferson pointing out, "The American revolutionaries acted on behalf of all mankind."~~

~~And so~~ I was also impressed during this period with the success of the Russian revolution which provided a guiding light as to how the oppressed people of the world would eventually come to freedom. Later on ~~whatever~~ my feelings ~~I had~~ on this matter were enhanced as I read a letter Lenin wrote to the American workers and I am appending it herewith as a source material for further study. See appendix No. 3.

Q Comrade Lightfoot, we noticed in your background material that relatively you had very little formal education. We understand that you were a highschool dropout. Yet at the same time your writings are of a very high quality and especially your grasp of living history. How do you account for this contradiction?

A There are really no contradictions. But there are several reasons why one is able to surmount the inadequacies that flow from the lack of formal training. In the first place the Communist Party does not equate formal education with intelligence. You can give a good formal training to a fool and the end result would be that you would have an educated fool. Nor does the Party believe that the Capitalists and their hangerson have a monopoly on the education. They may monopolize the earth and its resources but they have never and never will be able to monopolize intelligence. The Party as a result of its scientific approach to the evolvement of society and historical changes bases itself upon the working class as the main force that willdestroy the capitalist system and establish Socialism. This means that the class must be prepared for this task. However, this does not mean that the Party idealizes the working class, giving to it tasks that it cannot perform. A good example of this was the analysis of Engels and of Lenin that the working class left to itself could not find its way to ~~class consciousness.~~ socialist consciousness. Hence, the need for an outside force at least initially to bring the science of Marxism into the ranks of the workers. Inasmuch as Marxism is a science which represents a critique of all the inner processes of social systems throughout history including Capitalism, this therefore involves

the necessity to master practically all the areas of human knowledge and to acquire the method of scientific analysis.

Obviously, for one to achieve these goals requires leisure time that the average worker does not possess. Therefore, it was people who came out of the bourgeois intelligensia who created the science of Marxism-Leninism, but once having set up the methodology for the study of social problems and the movement of history, it is possible that working men and women can master this science. It is true that with formal training it can be done better but it can be done with or without such training. The Party has complete confidence in the creative powers of the working class. This is a very important point. Not all intellectuals or trained professinals can surmount the snobbish contempt for the people which is generated by capitalist ideology, the ability to see through the superficiality of the elitest ideology of capitalism was one of the greatest qualities of the great Lenin. And when we turn to the subjective side of the prerequisites for the success of the Russian revolution, this quality of Lenin's was a major factor.

Shortly before the Bolshevik Party came to power in the October Revoltion there were those in the ranks of the Socialist movement especially those with a bourgois education who raised serious doubts about whether or not the Bolsheviks could retain power even if they took it. People who thought along these lines concluded that the complexities in the administration of government and industry were so great that the Bolshevik Party which did not have on its side most of the technicians, administrators and professionals could not therefore administer the Government success-

fully. Lenin provided the framework to show how workers could administer the Government and create an intelligensia of its own. If you are interested, I would suggest that you study further the appended material dealing with these kind of questions. (See append. 4,5,6).

Marxism-Leninism is also a science which makes it easier to grasp any phenomena especially social, economic and political. It is to scientific study what a compass would be to a ship being tossed to and fro upon a rougher turbulent sea. Another factor which enables working class cadre to acquire a Marxist education is the fusion that exists within the Party between trained intellectuals, semi-illiterate and illiterate people. The constant association between people in all these categories brings beneficial results to all concerned. The Party trains its intellectual workers to place at the disposal of its working class cadre all the techniques and methods of learning which were acquired from the old school. Working class cadre also contributes to those of the intellegensia who because of having lived in the environment of bourgeois ideology and trained to think along bourgois lines, often finds it difficult to get their feet solidly on the ground. And so as a result of this association both categories can and do grow into better Marxists and both become working class ideologists.

The Party also has a body of Marxist literature covering almost all fields of human experience and the average member, worker or intellectual through constant discussion at all Party meetings,

and at all levels, to try to master this material.

As a result of this confidence in the creative powers of working people, there has emerged from the ranks of the workers some of the great men and women of history. The Soviet Union is full of examples of people with peasant backgrounds, workers who lacked formal education but who mastered the most complex problems in almost all fields including military science.

In our own American Party most of the outstanding leaders over the last fifty years came out of the ranks and became economic theoreticians social and political scientists as well as historians. Just to name a few, William Z. Foster, Jack Johnstone, Jack Stachel, James W. Ford, Eugene Dennis, PettesPerry and presently the outstanding leaders of the party, Henry Winston and Gus Hall. There were others who were great Party leaders who had more formal education but none surpassed the names I have mentioned. Perhaps the two best examples of what can be done is seen in the careers of William Z. Foster and Pettes Perry.

Comrade Foster came from a working class background and didn't finish Elementary School but during his time he wrote 11 books and when his pamphlets articles etc. are published he will have authored at least 30 or more volumes. His books deal with a variety of problems; they are:

1. Pages from the Life of a Worker
2. The Twilight of Capitalism
3. An outline history of the Americas
4. History of the Negro people
5. History of the World Trade Union Movement
6. History of the CPUSA
7. From Bryan to Stalin
8. Trade Unions
9. The New Europe
10. Toward Soviet America and 11. The Great Steel Strike

Pettes Perry, a Negro migratory worker came to the Communist Party as an illiterate person and this was long after adulthood. He became one of our outstanding leaders and when his writings are compiled they will comprise several volumes.

These two comrades and their achievements are ample proof of what the Party can do to train working class ~~theoreticians out of the ranks of the workers.~~ people who become theoreticians.

Lastly, the Party has its own school system to aid this process. When I joined the Party my approach to most problems was emotional. And if I had not gone to a Party training school there is no doubt in my mind I would have dropped out in a matter of a few years.

Q What do you mean by emotional?

A Well I guess it can be said that I had many of the same hangups that characterize many of the young revolutionaries of today. I too was driven by a petty bourgois impatience. Now that I had discovered the revolutionary path I was impatient in getting on with the job. Of course there was a difference in the period of the early 30's and now. And while some of us had some of the same blind spots so characteristic of today's movement, we at least had a situation in which it was possible to come to the conclusion that a revolutionary situation existed in the country. Unlike today's movement which is mainly based on spontaneity, we had organizations in action which involved the millions.

~~Looking back in retrospect~~ With the seemingly total collapse of the economy

reaching at one point over 18 million people the vast army of unemployed and ~~actual~~ widespread starvation, one could very easily come to the conclusion that a revolutionary situation existed. Especially was this true during the year 1931. ~~And so~~ some ~~of us~~ including myself concluded that capitalism was through, that it could no longer regroup its forces and that the masses were ready to ~~storm all the fortresses of this~~ destroy the system. But then after 1931 and '32 the revolution did not come and the New Deal reforms of Franklyn Delano Roosevelt came into existence, some of us then realized that capitalism still had some life left in it. I guess it was at this point I would have dropped out if I had not attended a Party training school where I got a better grasp of what is involved in the revolutionary process.

Q What was the nature of the school you attended and in what way did the curriculum equip you to do practical work?

A First let me outline the curriculum and then I will deal with some of the lessons I learned from the school which helped me to weather ~~all~~ the storms of adversity that go with ~~accompany~~ Party membership. The curriculum consisted of subjects in: philosophy, history, political economics, the science of politics, the history of the labor movement, the history of the Negro people, revolutionary strategy and tactics, the national and colonial question.

Above all the school was geared to make all of us recognize that

the class struggle had to be waged not only on the economic and political front but also on the ideological. We became groomed in an elementary way with:

a) The class nature of history

b) The role of the modern working class

c) How colonial liberation movements merge with the class struggle.

d) The basic principles of Marxist philosophical outlook

e) The main contradictions within the Capitalist system

f) The need for a vanguard Party and especially the struggle it must wage on ideological fronts within and outside the working class movement. We were imbued with the necessity to wage an irreconcilable struggle against all forms of opportunism, against the left and the right,

In regard to the struggle against opportunism which is defined as: those views and actions which seek immediate gains at the expense of the ultimate goal, Or those programs and actions which are based on ultimate goals without regard to how the masses are prepared to understand the ultimate aims, On the surface ~~of this formulation~~ it would appear that the expression of opportunism is of a right wing nature. That is, it is a tendency which accepts minor concessions from the ruling class concessions which nullify the advancement of the movement to a higher revolutionary level. But this is not the case. Opportunism can be of both a right and left variety. Sometimes a rightist approach is concealed and camouflaged by all kinds of high-sounding revolutionary phrases which in the words of Shakespeare represent: "Sound and fury signifying nothing." May I add, except surrender to the class enemy, in the Name of revolution.

When I came into the CPUSA I was very familiar with the right danger inasmuch as the Russian Revolution and the ~~emergence of~~ the World Communist movement came into existence in a struggle against right opportunism ~~as it had existed~~ in the old Socialist parties, but I was not too familiar with the Left danger and I suppose one of the reasons was that I was a sort of Leftist. In anycase when I went to school I became grounded in the necessity for the ideological struggle ~~both within and without the movement, to be waged on 2 fronts~~ against both the right and the left. I learned that there are times when one or the other may become the main danger but in fighting whatever is the main danger at a given moment, it is also necessary to fight against that tendency which can become the main danger. This position has no relationship to ~~censorship~~ or an eclectic approach which borrows evenhandedly from both the right and the left. It is mainly a struggle to be able to do what is required at a given moment. But even this must be approached dialectically, namely from the standpoint that what is today may not be tomorrow. Thus this problem cannot be reduced to a formula. To be a good Marxist requires the ability to correlate everything that is required from both an immediate and long range standpoint in a given set of circumstances. This is one of the most difficult tasks always confronting Communists no matter how experienced. We live in a capitalist environment. The bourgoisie is actively engaged in the battle for the minds of men. It spends billions of dollars in this area. It not only bribes and corrupts but it plants the seeds of ideas which permeate our society. The purpose of many ~~of these ideas~~ is to divert the revolutionary movement from its proper course. And so it is not easy to be able at all times to decide what is right and what is wrong. I found out that one of

the surest guarantees to master the ideological struggle is to be able at all times to appraise events and people and yourself from the standpoint of criticism and self-criticism. To the extent that one can master these one can minimize the possibility of becoming engulfed in ideological currents that are designed to perpetuate the rule of capital.

For a further discussion of deviations within the work of Communists from the right and the left, I recommend reading App.8-9-10 and 11 espcially would I recommend for young revolutionaries with tendencies to the left to read "The Question of Compromises" app. 9.

Q There are those who claim that the present day Communist movement is infested with right opportunism, ~~that it has lost its revolutionary values and that it negates the possibility of the movement evolving on a higher stage of revolutionary activity~~ concentrating on reforms not revolution

A Well there are problems of conservatism and right opportunism in our ranks which ~~we have to be on guard~~ struggle against but to make this ~~an overall question~~ general characterization is not only erroneous but also harmful. ~~It could be that these voices are expressing the views of the man without the bearers of them knowing the source from which they came.~~ It plays the game of the enemy. These views are peddled often by people on the far left. Most of whom indulge in no struggle

Q ~~But then there are those who~~ say that if a situation requires violence, the Party shrinks from the use of violence and

Q There are those who

some of them point to passages in your book "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" where you come out against the strategy based on violence. How do you explain this?

A The CPUSA and myself have never renounced violence per se. Or for that matter guerilla warfare per se. Here again it all depends upon time, place and circumstances. The question is Does the revolutionary situation exist in which the only recourse that can be taken is of a violent nature or not? This is the main criteria of judgment and to say that this is revisionism only reflects a profound ignorance of the revolutionary process.

Take for example the Russian revolution of 1917 between February 1919 and April the Bolshevik Party followed a policy which conceived of the possibility of a peaceful changeover of the Government. But after the April days, after the Government resorted to all kinds of repressive measures, measures which required Lenin to go into hiding, the Bolshevik Party came to the conclusions that the approach must now be for the seizure of power. But even after this evaluation took place, Lenin made the most painstaking examination of the nature of the growing crisis in order to discern what would be the proper moment to strike. "Insurrection" he said, was an art that had to be mastered and not actions that would be taken off the top of one's head, with no regard for objective reality.

If there be those who doubt my word on these matters, then let us take it from the pen of the man who conducted the greatest revolution of all time, the one which marked the beginning of the end of capitalism, colonialism and imperialism. Lenin wrote:

"People who judge superficially the numerous enemies of our revolution and those who still vacillate between the revolution and its opponents are most of all struck by that feature of our revolution which expressed itself in the determined relentlessly firm way it has dealt with the exploiters and enemies of the working people. There is no doubt that without that feature, without revolutionary violence the proletariat could not have triumphed. But there cannot be any doubt either that revolutionary violence was a necessary and legitimate method of the revolution only at definite stages of its development; only when definite and special conditions prevailed...and a permanent feature of this revolution and the conditions of its victory was and remains --the organization of the working people. And it is in this organization of millions of working people that are contained the best conditions for the revolution, its deepest source of victory." emphasis mine C,L,

Further I would recommend reading the appended material dealing with "Maxxism and the art of Insurrection." ~~And also the program of the African National Congress which is waging guerilla warfare all over the Southern part of Africa, actions which we American Communists endorse.~~ Now these rumors are related to Violence as an offensive Weapon. In regards to defence we stand for the right of the people to defend themselves by all means necessary.

Q Comrade Lightfoot, what happened after you left school?

A Well after 1932 the coming of the New Deal of FDR, the nature of

the struggle began to shift from the unemployed to the shops. On the surface of things it appeared as if the movement was in decline because for a period of time we were unable to rally the broad masses of the unemployed as we had formerly done. Between 1932 and 1937 there seemed to be a lull as contrasted with the previous period. And here again we see a good example of what can be misleading by just observing events only on the surface. Outwardly, it would appear that the movement was in decline but actually the stage was being set for the renewal of the movement on a higher level. Those of us who had concluded a revolutionary situation had existed in 1931 did not realize that in order to destroy the power of Big Business, it would be necessary for the workers to be organized in the mass production industries...for it is within these industries the workers possess the power to paralyze the entire society. In making an assessment of revolutionary possibilities at a given moment, if that assessment does not take into account the organizational and political readiness of the working class in these industries to make a revolution ~~that~~ then all such talk is nothing more than idle phrase mongering and childish dreams.

In 1931 the working class was not organized in the mass production industries. This development came about later in 1937 ~~when~~ until the emergence of the CIO ~~developed in 1937.~~ On the one hand, while it can be said that the reforms of the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt tended to prop up the system, on the other hand, many of these reforms set the stage for some gigantic achievements during that period and put the working class in a strategic position where at some later date when a revolutionary situation does

exist- it will be in a position to bring the power from this class and from these industries to bear on the situation. There is an old saying by the old folks that "The Lord works in mysterious ways". I guess you can say that when you appraise something like this you can paraphrase this and say "History works often in a mysterious way".

Q What were some of the achievements of this New Deal period?

A Well as I stated before, first and foremost, was the organization of the working class in the mass production industries.

2. Tbe building of a Negro, labor and farmer alliance.

3. The emergence of a braodly based intellegensia devoted to progressive causes.

4 ~~Also~~ the building of a tremendous young movement both on and off College campuses. 5 ~~Among~~ the many demands that were won which had been slogans in the earlier period ~~was~~ Unemployment Insurance, Old Age pensions and many other measures designed to protect the working people against sudden shifts within the economy. 6 Above all, a Democratic coalition was created which barred the path to power of the potential American Fascist elements and in so doing laid the basis for America's participation in the great alliance which prevented the world from having to goosestep alongside the murderous and brutal Hitler. In the course of these developments the Communist Party of the U.S. emerged as a very powerful factor within the Democratic mass movements of the workers and the people.

Q We understand that you are one of the two living Americans who was a delegate to the 7th World Congress of the Communist Internationale and heard the Dimetroff report.

A Yes that is true.

Q Are there any lessons from that period that can be used as guidelines for today?

A Yes, there are many.

First, when I came into the movement in 1931 we expected that the Communist Party of Germany would be able to assume power within a few years time. At that time it was the largest Communist Party outside of the Soviet Union. The German Party had several hundred thousand members, it had over one hundred deputies in the Reichtag (the Government body similar to Congress). It had built around itself powerful left wing organizations and the circulation of its paper "The Rote Faime" was a few hundred thousand copies per day. But the fact that this Party was unable to take power brings to the surface the fact that the internal strength of the Party organization in itself is insufficient to take power. There are times when parties that are much smaller but who possess stronger ties with the masses - can take power whereas the larger ones may not be able to. The defeats and setbacks that we suffered in Germany brought about a self-critical appraisal for the entire world Communist movement. That was why the seventh congress was called. The main reports of that Congress were divided between Comrade WMlhelm Preck who made a critical evaluation of the work of the Communist Parties between the 6th and 7th World Congresses. The Sixth Congress had been held in 1928 (seven years previously). As I sat there and listened to that report I gained much more inspiration. I saw Communist criticism and self criticism in practice on a world scale. The chief problem before the 7the Congress was how to create the kind of a movement that could prevent

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the kind of catastrophes that happened with the ascendency of Hitler to power in Germany. In assessing the work of the various Communist Parties as well as the work within the National Executive Committee, Comrade Preck pinpointed all of the narrow sectarian practices which had been some of the factors which had prevented the unfolding of the kind of movement which would have been capable of barring the path to Fascism. His assessment of the reasons why Hitler came to power in Germany was the position of the leaders of the Socialist Party ~~but~~ which often united with reactionaries and relied on liberals and but refused to unite with Communists. However, despite this fact the Communist Party of Germany which made condition for unity most difficult for them to accept, examined its own weakness which contributed to this result. After ~~exa~~ the Pieck Report the Congress heard a Report by Comrade Georgi Dimitroff. Basing himself upon the analysis made in the Pieck report, Dimitroff outlined a course of action to prevent a Fascist takeover in other countries. This report was also largely influenced by the successes scored by the Communists of France who had been able to achieve a united front with the Socialist Party and other class forces, and had prevented a Fascist takeover in France. The main theme of this Congress was the building of a popular Democratic front. It called for unity of left-wing forces but not as a thing in itself for unity of the Left does not necessarily mean that you will have the necessary power to prevent a Fascist takeover. Therefore unity of the Left was presented as an enabling force to generate a broader united front, which could and would unite all pro-Democratic elements regardless of their political moorings. And so the Dimitroff report and the decisions of the 7th World Congress can still be used by us in the U.S. today as a guide on how to prevent the most pro-Fascist, pro-war

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racist elements from taking control of our country. During the 7th World Congress when a survey of mistakes made by various parties were listed, the Communist Party in the U.S. notwithstanding some breakthroughs, achieved in work among the unemployed masses and among farmers, came in for ctiticism. for its narrow and sectarian approaches.

Q We would like more in detail the nature of mistakes during the period of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and afterwards?

A They were mistakes bof of a left and right character. In the period between 1930 and 1937 the main mistakes were of a left character of a sectarian nature. We called for a united front ~~of~~ the masses under the leadership ~~of~~ with the Socialist Party but did so in the context of labelling ~~that~~ its leadership as Social Fascist. ~~Hence,~~ We were critical of the epic movement in California which erupted as a tremendous mass movement and characterized Upton Sinclair who headed the movement as a Social Fascist. Now there can be no doubt that the Social Democratic movement in Europe in general and Germany in particular, had been mainly responsible for paving the way for a Fascist takeover. So our appraisal of this matter from a strategic standpoint was a correct one. But from a tactical standpoint it was terrible. It is like beating a person on top of the head and then expecting that person to rush in and love you. After the New Deal period when we began to apply a broader policy namely the united front tactic as developed at the 7th World Congress, the CPUSA increasingly became a major political factor in the country. Its influence was felt in almost all categories of American life but whatever was achieved, the results could have been much greater had we not then begun to deviate toward the right. One of the principle weaknesses was that we gave too many concessions to our temporary allies, i.e;

everybody admits that it was the self-sacrificing, dedicated and know-how of Communist organizers which helped to build up trade union organization in the major industries such as steel, auto, packing, etc. In this respect, a biographer of the late John L. Lewis asked him if he had not been afraid to utilize the services of so many Communists as organizers. John L's reply in substance was: "When a hunter goes hunting, he takes a bird dog with him." The dog catches the bird but the hunter eats the bird. The situation portrayed by John L. Lewis characterized in large part what followed. a powerful rank-and-file base We failed to build ~~the Party in sufficient strength~~ and often made concessions to allies ~~of times~~ when we did not have to. And so my young friends and comrades, from these experiences you can see that it is not easy to steer clear of deviations whether they come from the right or the left, and in summary, let me once again say that the main way to nullify the effects of such deviations and catch them before they get out of hand is a constant evaluation and re-evaluation of all ~~the~~ things the objective conditions of people and movements with whom we participate.

Q We also understand that you were a participant of the 6th World Congress of the Young Communist Internationale and was elected as an alternate of the executive body of that organization.

A Yes it was quite an honor to have been elected to the executive body of an organization which existed in over 80 countries of the world but this I did not take as a personal tribute. It was symbolic of the approach and concern for black people in the U.S. by the World Communist Movement.

Q What impressed you most about that Congress?

A Well first of all the fact that the Congress developed a program in accord with the main thesis of the 7th World Congress which was to build up a broad Democratic anti-Fascist movement. Secondly, I was impressed by the fact that the Young Communist League of the U.S. had made a monumental contribution to the work of the Congress by what it had already done in building a broadly based youth organization in the U.S.

In fact the building of the American Youth Congress, an organization which united most of the bourgois led youth organizations in the country together with left wing forces, was used as an example for the work of the youth leagues all over the world. Thirdly, at this congress I learned about a speech which Lenin had made to the youth of the Soviet Union in 1921. That speech had provided meaning not only for Soviet youth, not only for the youth of the 30's and 40's but has even greater meaning for the youth of today. I was chosen to deliver a speech before the Congress commemorating the memory of Comrade Lenin and his famous speech. Lenin's message to the Youth League shaped my thinking as to how to acquire a Communist education. He above all else polymized against youth embracing slogans and doctrines without understanding the substance underneath them. In my judgment if there is anything that characterizes much of the confusion and unclarity among black youth of today is that they have been taken in by too much revolutionary rhetoric and slogans and do not show enough concern about the substance of things.

Q Comrade Lightfoot, speaking of slogans and rhetoric, how do you

view the concept of "history comes from the barrel of a gun?"

A Well this slogan taken as a thing in itself can be misleading, harmful and in some instances lead to disaster. The historic process involves the relationship and inter-relationship of many things of which guns are only a apart. I would substitute for this one-sided evaluation of the role of guns, the proposition advanced by Karl Marx himself that "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebian, land and serf, guiddmaster and journeyman; in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted now hidden, now open fight that each time ended either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large or in the common rule of the contending classes." Pg.9, 1st pp. Inter-National Publishers, N.Y. '49.

Now even in situations where guns become the principle means of changing a society or advancing history it is not done with guns and guns alone. Military theoreticians tell us that in the process of determining which forces will triumph over others, that the measuring rod for this determination is found.in what is called the five M's. They are: 1. Money 2. Material 3. Mobilization 4. Manpower 5. Morale.

History shows that in order to wage war successfully all of these elements must be present although not on an even basis. If guns were the only factor or the main factor, Hitler would have won World War II. It was the morale factor of the Soviet people who buried their bodies in the ground and let tanks roll over them and after they passed, destroyed them with little bottles of gasoline, Molotov cocktails that enabled them to triumph.

In our time the defeat inflicted upon U.S. forces against uneven military odds in Vietnam arises mainly out of three factors, the support of the people, the ability to mobilize that support and a high degree of morale.

The Vietnamese people have guns but nothing compared to what U.S. forces possess and yet we are losing the war.

So in summary it can be said that history comes primarily from the unwillingness of people to live with exploitation, tyranny and injustice. When this state of mind exists in the broad masses with or without guns the principle means of victory is present.

Given the total mobilization of the people, the possibility of widespread violence is minimized. Take for the example the Russian revolution. Because of the support from the people including the armed forces, the takeover from the Korensky government was accomplished with only a few dozen casualties. And so, my young friends, rather than all this emphasis on guns ~~as~~ per se my advice and the advice of the CPUSA at this stage of the game is to concentrate on finding the keys with which to unlock the doors between a handful of revolutionaries and the people. In so doing we will unlock the hearts of the people and guarantee that the doors to victory over our tormentors and oppressors will be opened.

Q What is your attitude toward individuals acts of terror as a solution to problems?

A History is replete with many examples where so-called revolutionaries

have ~~xxxxxxxx~~ resorted to terroristic forms to overthrow tyrannical regimes. However, one of the best examples of why this form of activity should be combatted among serious minded revolutionaries, was the ~~xxxx~~ Narodnik Movement in Czarist Russia at the end of the last century. The Narodniks were ~~peopel~~ people who came primarily from the intellegensia students etc. They considered themselves as the vanguard force to overthrow the Czars regime. With this aim in mind they went in to the countryside to organize the peasants. But their tactics and lack of understanding of what would move the peasants as well as the processes they would have to go through only alienated the peasants who in turn called in the Czar's police.

Based on this experience the Narodnik lost faith in the people and began to seek another answer, this time through assassinations of Czarist officials. The Czars government reacted with extreme forms of repression and the people did not support the Narodniks against these attacks. As a consequence some of the Narodniks were hanged. Lenin's older brother was among them. Young Lenin observed these developments and concluded that there must be a better way. He pointed out that the tragic mistake his brother and his coworkers had made was that they went out to teach the peasants but not to learn from them. These profound observations shaped the thinking of the man who later emerged as one of three or four greatest revolutionaries of all time. His greatest asset was that while teaching the people he also learned from them ~~down~~ to the most ordinary worker.

Thus programs which are not based on the masses and correspond to their understanding of things are doomed to failure.

They also reflect a Petty Bourgois mentality of contempt for the intelligence of the people, of the theory that great individuals and not the masses are the makers of history. I would therefore urge all serious revolutionaries who because out of frustrations etc. lose faith in the people to beware of trick bags which seem revolutionary like individual acts of terror and to carry on an eternal struggle to connect with the masses. For as Karl Marx once wisely observed that those who want to change the world must first take the world as it is, and when this is done the process of how this can be done becomes clearer.

Q Speaking of Karl Marx, there are those who say he had no program for black people; what is your answer to this charge?

A I'm glad you raised this question. It is not a new one. Stokely Carmichael speaking in Havana at the Conference of Latin American revolutionaries made the charge of the irrelevance of the class struggle to black liberation and xx in so doing did a disservice to the theory of how total freedom for all black people is to be achieved. I attempted to answer those charges in a doctrine I made last summer in Leipsig Germany at Karl Marx University. Presented herein with are some excerpts from that lecture:

"

Q Comrade Lightfoot you said you had some material about comrade Lenin and Karl Marx on the National Question,

A: yes, I'll first submit some quotes from the Writings of Lenin.;

Q. Comrade Lightfoot, you have given us a splendid example of how Marx and Lenin approached the problems of oppressed peoples, but has the Communist Party made any theoretical contributions to the solution of black people's problems in the United States?

A. Yes, our Party has made outstanding contributions, which I'm certain some day historians will record as the best on the American scene.

Q. Does this evalution include estimates made by black people themselves?

A. Yes, it includes the participation mainly of black people, of black Communists, but not alone by blacks, but with people from all walks of life, including whites

Q. But how can whites who have not suffered the same indignities as blacks contribute to the theoretical solutions to these problems?

A. It is one thing to say that whites cannot and should not lead the black people's struggles. It is another to say that they cannot make meaningful contributions to formulating policies to promote black liberation.

Perhaps, this hang-up (?) by some black people of the inability of white people to contribute to the formulation of Policies for Black liberation arises out of the fact that in this bourgeois and racist-led society, whites who have approached the problem have been mainly those who work for minor concessions and not the full solution. They represent in large part the liberal community who have no deep convictions about anything, not to speak of black liberation. ~~And the racist influence of white chauvinism also penetrates the radical left.~~ influence their thinking. Obviously

But in an interracial organization such as the Communist Party which wages a constant struggle against the ideology of white superiority, and which embraces ~~many other sectors of the people,~~ Within its own ranks people who have no stake in the perpetuation of racism and who see the self interest of oppressed whites connected with black liberation. It is possible under such conditions for whites to

make outstanding contributions. Excellent examples of this fact can be found by studying the works of William Z. Foster, Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, and such Marxist writers and historians as Dr. Herbert Aptheker, James Allen and others.

And so, these men joined with black Communist leaders like James W. Ford, Ben Davis, William L. Patterson, Henry Winston, James Jackson, Pettis Perry and others to define the character of black oppression in the United States. Finally, when you deal with science, only on a subjective basis, science requires a combination of subjective and objective factors. Thus a combination of black and white, which proceed from the premise of goodwill can often come to a more rounded out exposition of a problem.

For the problems of black liberation do not depend alone on what blacks think and do but also on what the state of affairs are in the country and in the world. If it is possible for blacks to best understand blacks, then conversely, it can be said that whites can best understand whites.

And since both can best understand their own environment then it would stand to reason that when they join together the whole picture can best be seen. Black slavery could have not have been ended in the United States without the outstanding participation of the Abolitionist movement of men like Wendell Phillips and Frederick Douglas, one black and the other white.

It is my view that American Communists today represent the best traditions of the abolitionists and the Marxists of the Civil War period.

Q. In what way do you feel the definition given the problem of black oppression by the Communist Party is the best possible approach?

A. In several ways. But when the Party defined black oppression containing the elements of a class, national and racial character, this is the most rounded out exposition yet made.

There are those on the Left, starting from the old right-wing Socialist Party which defined the problem as purely class.

In so doing, this approach tended to keep black people in an unequal status, for if the problem is only class, then how explain a system of double exploitation for almost four centuries. Black people have been put in a special situation ~~that contains more than just that of the working class.~~ The solution, ~~too~~, requires a special approach.

On the other hand, we have extreme nationalist groups who see only the national and racial aspect. Such an approach, too, will not solve the problems. For if the racial and national aspects would be removed tomorrow and the class problem remained, then the majority of blacks who are workers would still remain a submerged group. A program that encompasses all the problems of black people, of all the people, therefore require viewing it from a class, national and racial standpoint. Exclusive preoccupation with only one or another aspect will not result in black liberation. History has already proven this to be the case.

Q. We notice that the Party has expressed itself on the slogan of self-determination and the problem of nationhood of blacks.

A. Yes, even though our Party has defined with great precision the nature of this problem - that is class, national and racial. Nonetheless, we have made a number of mistakes of assessment at a given moment which was the dominant feature.

But it is my judgment that our present position which does not seek to place this problem in a rigid mold but one which allows for events to be the determining factor is the best approach.

This does not mean that we take a passive approach. We know that in the final analysis that the removal of class oppression is basic to black liberation. But on the road to this goal, one cannot overlook national and racial features, the forms through which these features will be expressed are not at the present time foreseeable.

The resolution we adopted at the 19th National Convention stated:

"1. ON THE SLOGAN OF SELF-DETERMINATION

"The struggles waged by black people in the United States in recent years have increasingly taken on the character of a struggle for power.

Concepts such as black power, people's power, representative government, self-government and community control and determining their own destiny, although varying in terms of popular support, nonetheless add up to a new stage of the struggle where power has become the common objective.

In dealing with Afro-Americans we are dealing with a people who have evolved along patterns that are unique, and distinctly different from any other people in history. Thus, the starting point for developing a position on the character of the struggle must be rooted in black American experience. Not even black experience on a global scale, although manifesting many common features, suffices to explain the situation of the Afro-American people. Their uniqueness lies in the following:

1. They wage their struggle within the heartland of U.S. imperialism.

2. Unlike some oppressed peoples, they live side by side with their oppressors.

3. The fact that the majority of black people living in the U.S. are faced with questions which are in the main those of an industrialized society, though the problem of land still remains an important aspect of struggle, means they have a major stake in working-class struggles and the fight for socialism.

4. No people in history, including blacks elsewhere, was cut off as much from their historic roots as were the Afro-Americans, or for that matter have had their history so much distorted.

5. Living in segregated communities or on plantations, black people have evolved an American experience such as no other component of the U.S. has evolved.

6. Most oppressed people are exploited and super-exploited as a result of class and national features. Black people's oppression has three features: class, national and racial.

7. The Afro-Americans represent a people who for over four centuries have never had an opportunity to decide their destiny. Moreover, they have never had a voice in the affairs of the nation. Capitalism has always presented roadblocks to prevent blacks from deciding their own fate.

"Because of these and other factors, black people in the U.S., without all the national characteristics of many other oppressed peoples, nonetheless manifest many of the aspirations common to oppressed nations throughout the world.

"Especially is this true in regard to the right of having the decisive voice in the decisions affecting their own lives, as well as an equal voice in the affairs of the nation.

"The CPUSA fully associates itself with these aspirations. Even though black people do not now constitute a nation, as we adhere to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we do not place any limitations upon the further development of national struggle of black people to satisfy their aspirations up to and including their right to develop self-government and to exercise the right of self-determination. Moreover, we work to create conditions whereby those rights can be expressed free from all manner of social, economic, political, cultural and legal restrictions.

"We believe that it is only under a socialist system that these things can be fully accomplished. However, the struggle for them must be waged within the present system, for their purposes are just and because such struggle in the immediate makes possible the achievement of the ultimate.

"At present it is not possible to foresee all the various forms and institutions as well as territorial changes that will be needed to secure for black people equality and liberation within the North American continent. Whatever is done must accord with freely arrived-at decisions by the black people themselves."

For further discussion, we recommend reading the appended material.

Jarvis Tyner: Comrade Lightfoot, we want to thank you for taking out time to discuss with us some of the vital elements of your development as a Marxist, as a Communist.

We are going to read the material you've suggested. But what would you suggest we give priority to?

A. Well, I consider as a basic primer THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO and Lenin's MESSAGE TO THE YOUTH, appendix no. ____. These provide the broad framework upon which to build a Marxist-Leninist education.

(64)

Let me once again thank you for coming. I've done all the talking. Nonetheless the kind of questions you placed have made me review things and I myself have gotten a fresher perspective. I hope I have been of service to you.

Excerpts from speech at the Black Youth of Today

(Quotes from Washington Park Forum, July 16, 1967 by Claude Lightfoot - "Black Youth Today")

BLACK YOUTH TODAY

excerpts and quotes from speech, Washington Park forum July 16 1967

"Black youth regard themselves as Americans, but before them is a long history of Negroes dying to advance the welfare of segments of the white led world while they, and theirs remained enslaved. They are not impressed by a Chrispus Attucks unbossoming himself to the bullets of British minute men dying in order that America be free while black men remained slaves. They are not impressed with those Negro slaves who died carrying the Confederate flage in the conflict of 1861-1865. Nor are they too impressed with the exploits of Dorie Miller in World War II, a war in which Negroes had much more at stake.

Today's Youth are prepared to die for freedom in the Ghettos and not in the rice paddies in Viet Nam

The black ghetto of today has given birth to a new breed of young people. The young generation of my time, albeit a rebellious one, did not reflect much of what is present in today's generation. This younger generation is better educated than the ones of the past. They have a better comprehension of the world in which they live. They also observe that militant struggles for the last 40 or 50 years which characterized the emergence of the Negro ghettoes in the North have not brought the desired results. To them America remains "a great big white fog through which a black man finds it almost impossible to penetrate."' They are much more sophisticated and cynical. They cannot be appeased by minor concessions as was the case of much of my generation. They reflect a world wide revolution which is bringing fundamental changes and not merely measures which are only palliatives. They want to '"eat high on the hog."' They want pork chops and tenderloin alongside pig feet and chitterlings. They demand recognition as Men and Women and not as boys and girls"

Black youth reflects much of the violence that Chief Justice Warren called the nation's attention to at the time of the Kennedy assasination. They are the victims of the violence of this society. Police brutality and a thousand and one different oppressive measures are used to hold them in line. But unlike previous generations, they will not live as peacefully with the visitation of violence in their communites as was the case in the past. They are not about to '"turn the other cheek."' ~~Many of them are prepared to die in defense of their rights on the streets of Harlem, Watts, West Side Chicago, Roxbury and a host of other ghettoes which have erupted in the recent period."~~

.....

"We are living in a period in which our whole national life has been touched by corruption. It is a period in which American youth find it difficult to reconcile the world they live in with the preaching and practices of many of their elders. Small wonder that the first breakthrough in terms of a mass response of white Americans came from youth who, in their endeavor to live a useful, creative and purposeful life, found its expression in supporting the objectives of the civil rights movement. Students throughout America responded to the call of Negro students in the South who staged the historic sit-in movements of 1960. The response of white youth to that struggle marked the beginning of a new situation in the support which the Negro got from white Americans."

.....

World Marxist review Oct. 1965

[illegible]

Many black youth are finding their way toward socialism. But ~~in most cases they~~ some are picking and choosing among various socialist forces on the basis of color.

Socialism, notwithstancing many variations due to specific national development, has certain features in common and are universal. Among these are:

First, to build socialism political power must be in the hands of the working people, the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and this democratic power must be guided by the working class, since this is the class which is directly connected with industry, the material base on which socialism rests.

Seondly, to achieve socialism, the working class has to rally around itself all the progressive forces in society.

Third, to ensure that political power is in the hands of the people guided by the working class, it is not enough to enjoy universal franchise and other democratic freedoms, it is necessary to wield state power, to direct the whole apparatus of state, including the armed forces and the police, which is left in the hands of pro-imperialist or capitalist forces, can be turned against the workers and peasants and their organizations.

Fourth, the political power of the working people must be used to transform all the means of production and exchange -- factories, mines, land, banks, transport, etc. -- into collective property, the property of the whole people, so that no man can exploit the labor of another for his own profit. This collective property can take differing forms: Ownership by local councils, or ownership by

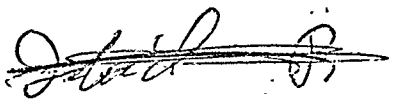
groups of people or co-operatives.

There is no place in such a society for the private landlord or private employer. Individual farmers or traders, shopkeepers, craftsmen may continue, if they wish -- but only if they work on their own account, not if they exploit the labor of others. This would apply also to those who are not themselves private employers but who hold shares in private firms. With the taking over of such enterprises by the people, the capitalist shareholders would have to surrender their ownership.

Fifth, with the means of production in the hands of the people, and with the decisive sections of the economy in the hands of the state, production can be planned instead of being left to the anarchy of private profit interests; and further, the aim of production will become that of satisfying the material and spiritual needs of the people and no longer that of filling the pockets of private capitalists and landowners, whether foreign or indigenous.

~~by Claude M. Lighttoot~~

Our youth have a rendezvous with history and their dateline reads, Now! They are in tune with the most revolutionary period in history. Their unwillingness to live peacefully with the status quo impels them into the struggle for radical change. But the movement is hampered by insufficient knowledge of where it is going, what is required to arrive there, and the pitfalls to be avoided along the way.



Emotional responses alone are inadequate. If he is to be effective, the young freedom fighter of today must be not only an activist but also a soqal and political scientist.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation

* * * *

Those civil rights forces who are becoming frustrated and do not see the possibilities for achieving Negro and white unity lack a clear conception of what is required to put an end to Jim Crow. It is, therefore, incumbent upon more

conscious forces to present a clear, comprehensive strategic and tactical outline of things that will be required. For the movement today proceeds in a pragmatic fashion from one issue or struggle to another around specific issues and general slogans."

* * * * * *

"Let us take, for example, the slogan 'Freedom now!' Negro youth have embraced this slogan with a zeal and determination to see it through no matter what the cost. In this respect, they have advanced the whole movement forward from a gradualist to a revolutionary position. But to embrace such a slogan is not enough. Above all, one must know at least in broad outline what one must do, and what the objective situation is regarding the possibility of achieving the goal. Unless this understanding is also present, those who fight so hard today may become frustrated and lose confidence tomorrow." Negro Liberation Sept 1964

"Usually when people find out that the system must be changed, they become impatient and proceed to deny others the same methods of attaining this understanding. They thus set up unnecessary barriers between themselves and less conscious forces. Such barriers not only operate against the ability to win partial demands but also postpone achieving the prerequisites for changing the system itself." (Ibid. Ch. 8, p. 89)

Ghetto rebellion

Revolutionary strategy ~~like~~ in a certain sense must be based on sound military ~~principles~~. A good general never draws his troops in the face of the enemy without at the same time having some idea of what to do how to retreat in case something goes wrong.

Our young revolutionaries constantly violate this principle and when they suffer defeats, they are routed, ~~disorganized~~ ~~in good order~~ and have no clear lines of retreat. Unless they begin to grasp this fact their disaster will ~~have~~ all of them

the face (over)

excerpts from lecture to a communist

cadre training class

april 1969

Speech delivered at Federal City College
Washington D C,
June 25, 1969 ~~Federal City College Cont.~~ ~~June 25, 1969~~

(1) "There are among us some 'loud mouth revolutionaries' who think the road to revolution is through the usage of four letter words and by directing their main fire against potential allies and even against people within our own ranks, they concentrate on 'ten easy ways to make enemies,' But the 'good Lord' knows we have enough enemies, what we need is a program to win more friends on our own terms. (2) "These people, ~~Those loud-mouth-revolutionaries~~ who specialize in divisive methods may sound radical, or even ultra revolutionary, but the theme is not new. We've heard it before. It is: 'divide and be conquered -- divide and be ruled. Hate and fight among ourselves," and hate And so we fall an easy prey to the man and his establishment. In fact, it is obvious that some of them have been bought and paid for by the man for this purpose."

Black Power and related matters.

(Political Affairs, April 1966)

"During the last two decades, the emergence of legislative and judicial actions and executive decrees has been historic. In the decade of the forties the Supreme Court rendered a number of decisions outlawing restrictive covenants. During the fifties it rendered decisions on school desegregation and a host of related test cases. In 1964 and 1965, Congress enacted two major bills. The executive branch of government has issued numerous orders on matters pertaining to civil rights. On the state and municipal levels, there are laws affecting the civil rights of Negroes in many areas, including employment.

One would suppose that with all these ~~court~~ rulings, laws and executive orders ~~we should be able to show~~ would show that jim crow in the United States has been substantially reduced. ~~Nevertheless~~ On the contrary, we are still in the stage of "token" results. ~~These facts~~ This should suffice to show that there will be no significant enforcement of government decrees without a realignment of political forces within the country. And that The civil rights forces, or for that matter other progressive forces, cannot lay their hands on the political machinery as it now exists and expect significant results."

100-442529-3005

"In view of the many militant struggles of the past decades, one would think the status of civil rights would be much further advanced than it is, What are some of the obstructions which have jammed the machinery and flow of progress?

Of no small significance is the fact that the monopolies, the ruling circles of our country, find themselves in a dilemma. On the one hand, they see our prestige abroid being undermined by the second-class citizenship status of Negroes. On the other hand, they fear that any change in that status may mean they stand to lose billions of dollars, dollars which represent the extra surplus extracted from the super-exploitation of Negroes. The ruling monopoly circles and their main political representatives are therefore oriented on a policy which calls for minor concessions whenever the pressure is strong, and at the same time the most stubborn resistance to any major changes."

D..... Booker Turning Point in the Freedom to end Jim Crow 1962

has hypocritically called on the Legislative branch of government for additional powers to meet the crisis. Yet, every school child who has studied the Constitution know there are already sufficient grounds to halt the law-brakers of the South."

Ibid

Substantial rail

"The structure of our form of government is a tremendous obstacle to any ~~rapid~~ advance. Our ~~government~~ is divided into three power structures. They are 1) The legislative branch which enacts the law; 2) The Judicial branch which interprets the law, but is also in a certain sense an enforcement agent; and 3) The Executive branch which is charged with the function of enforcing the law. All three branches have certain powers which enable a cancelling out process.

This so-called equal distribution of power is nothing more than a built-in safeguard for reactionary policies. There have been many instances in American history where reactionaries have used one branch of government to bludgeon another branch into line, that is, to cancel out gains made by the people through a different channel of government. But there has been nothing that compares with what we have witnessed in the last nine years."

CYNICISM OF GOVERNMENT

"The failure of the Executive and Legislative branches of government to adopt policies for implementing the Court decisions has not only hurt our country, abroad, but has undermined the moral fibre of our whole society.

Youth especially are growing cynical about the sacredness of law and order as they witness local state government cancel out ruling from a higher body of government. The lawlessness which has reigned in the South in the last nine years has a direct bearing on juvenile delinquency which in itself is a major problem for the whole country.

One cannot tell youth to be solid law-abiding citizens, and expect their respect when they witness a whole section of our country defy the law of our land.

During this period of lawlessness, the Executive branch of government

"To drive the Dixiecrats from seats of power in the South and the Federal government, and from the policy councils of the Democratic Party, is the number one political task which must be accomplished before this nation can once again ride on the broad highway to social progress."

* * * * *

"The Kennedy Administration, which many regard as the most advanced administration on civil rights, never really committed the full power of the executive branch of the government to the protection of these fighters. A few years ago, several civil rights organizations combined their forces to carry out a massive registration drive in the South. But their efforts fell short of the mark. This was due mainly to the failure of the Federal government to use all weapons at its disposal to protect those in the South who were organizing the drive and those who wished to register. Conditions must therefore be created to make it possible to carry out this task after the 1964 campaign.

But in regard to this issue and all others, we cannot base ourselves on any of the presidential hopefuls. Only an aroused and united people's movement is capable of forcing through advances such as we have been discussing. ~~The civil rights organizations and movements face a gigantic task in this regard."~~

Pamphlet "Negro Liberation" Sept 1964

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"In some circles there is a growing disenchantment with demonstrations as a form of action, but there are demonstrations and demonstrations. The main object of a demonstration is the involvement of masses, and forms of demonstration which do not produce this result should be discarded. But demonstrations based on the effort to enlist the broadest mass participation are precisely what is needed to break through the political barriers in the 1964 elections. Actions of the masses in the streets combined with wise political action at the polls can register real results in the forseeable future."

* * * * * * Liberation Sept 1964

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"The Negro movement, largely influenced by the world-wide revolution, especially the gaining of freedom by former colonies in Asia and Africa, as well as joining the struggle to make real and meaningful the Supreme Court decisions, leaped from a stage of gradualism to revolutionary heights. It placed on its banner the objective of total freedom. The Negro people's movement was no longer satisfied with this or that minor concession. It placed revolutionary demands and goals and now measured everything including former allies, from this premise. Even within the movement itself new leaders emerged and old ones had to recast their molds to fit the image of the present period. Thus has the Negro movement

"Yes, despite this great advance, negative voices are being heard calling for a boycott of the polls in November. The failure to defeat Dawson and

the arrogant role of the local white Democratic leaders have inspired this mood. These young people feel hemmed in. On the one hand they see the Republicans following racist patterns, and in the local situation the Democratic city, county and state officials stand as the main obstacles in securing their just demands. Admittedly, this is a complex problem. But that is all the more reason why it cannot be answered by 'simple' solutions such as boycottism."

" Boycottism is a subjective ~~reactuib~~ reaction, But politics is a science. Those who would be free must study and act like scientists. The choices in politics are seldom absolute, and there are times, because of major overall considerations, when secondary although important considerations must be deferred until a later date." Ibid Negro Liberation Sept 1964

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"It is in the light of preventing ~~any such~~ demoralization that the leadership is ~~being~~ called upon not only to present slogans but to show a general ~~delay~~ direction ~~minaction~~. For by now it should be crystal clear that the Negro's desire for freedom and Negro militancy, while ~~they are~~ important aspects of the fight for freedom, are alone insufficient to obtain it. A successful struggle for freedom requires a combination of subjective and objective factors. At each stage of struggle both must be examined to determine what it is possible for the movement to achieve at a given moment."

~~Negro Liberation Dept~~ 1964

9/1/64

Black Power pamphlet and letters

Quotes from lecture at 3/[illegible]

(Lecture delivered by Claude Lightfoot, Washington Park Forum, Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1967)

1. The black power slogan articulated by Stokely Carmichael has unleashed a new era in the struggle for black liberation. The center of gravity shifted from a mere civil rights struggle to a social revolution. This emphasizing the necessity for economic and political power as the hard core of future struggles.

2. Carmichael achieved a place in history when he began chanting Black Power on the Meridith March in Mississippi. The response of the whole nation to the slogan emphasized anew that "there is nothing more powerful than an idea whose time has come."

3. It is one of the great tragedies of our time that Carmichael and the forces he represented did not follow through with a clear and realistic appraisal of what would be required to achieve black power

4. Several black power conferences have been held but they did not come to grips with defining the line of march required to obtain black power. The main preoccupation was with the subjective factor , namely, what we desire. If black people could or would be free only on the basis of desire, the slaves would never have come here. The institution of slavery and semi-slavery could never have been established.

5. An important ingredient for the furtherance of black power is staying power for those who claim to lead.

6. It is a sad commentary that so many black militant leaders who have taken some of the loudest revolutionary positions, should cop-out so easily and quickly. The present almost non-existence of CORE and SNCC is largely a result

of a desertion of the struggle by some of their most beloved leaders. If desires for freedom are to be realized then they ~~Desires for freedom, if they are to be realized~~, must be accompanied with an appraisal of life outside themselves -- as a people. We must know everything about the Man and his establishment. Otherwise we will only be whistling in the dar.

Black power means more than mere representation. It means equal power of a black minority in a majority white society. It means that black people must have a decisive voice in determining their destiny. It means that black people must have adequate power to defend gains made along freedom road.

Black capitalism has nothing in common with black power. It is too late in the day for black capitalists to become competitive with white capitalists. ~~In the final analysis for the impoverished black masses it is a dead-end street.~~ Moreover, since black capitalism will be controlled by white capitalists, white domination of ghetto economy will become stronger. Thus black capitalism is a facade behind which white capitalists can hide their superexploitation of black people.

Black power can become meaninful only to the extent that rank and file black people establish controls over their elected representatives. ~~Black power advocates ways to seek alliances with the impoverished white masses who have cause to fight the Man and his establishment.~~

People's Power, the power of the common people, both blacks and whites, is the road that can lead to ~~black liberation~~. real Black Power

.....Pamphlet Black Power and Liberation 1967

The spontaneous outbursts of violence and the relatively more peaceful demonstrations and sit-ins of the past have one thing in common. Both serve to

dramatize the situation black people confront. Both plow up the ground for social change. But by themselves they will not bring about changes of a basic character. Just as the farmer who plows the ground must also plant seeds and then cultivate the plants to get results, so, too, conscious freedom fighters must look to complementary forms of struggle to accompany the violent struggle.

The situation could be compared to a military operation. Military science teaches that warfare waged only from the air by bombing planes, or by the use of heavy artillery on the ground, does not in itself win victories. The constant air attacks on North Vietnam are ample proof of this fact. After all the thunder of what has been called "the Gods of war" has subsided, the decisive instrument for gaining control and securing the victory is the relatively less bombastic force -- the infantry, the foot soldiers.

Therefore, all these things must be viewed in their totality. for black liberation The ultimate decisions will have to be made in the political arena. A political act is not just an exercise in ballot battles. A political decision under some circumstances can be realized only by armed insurrection. But we reiterate that there is nothing in the present state of affairs which justifies the call to arms as an offensive weapon.

.....

In pursuance of the goal of reducing the area of superexploitation and of enhancing political power, a multiplicity of forms and techniques of struggle will be needed.

Some of these struggles will be non-violent; others may occasion the defensive use of violence. But in any case, the main weapons that black folks

can use include, first, their labor power, their ability to halt production and reduce the profits of the big corporations. Second, they include their consumer power, their ability to disturb the profits of those firms which practice discrimination. And finally, they include their political power which, if wisely used, can compel some meaningful changes even in the framework of the capitalist system. Socialism is the final solution, but the struggle for limited goals today will pave the way to a full solution tomorrow. "

" To build a coalition of black and white requires full utilization of all forms of power that the people possess. It also requires avoiding escapist illusions, of which the enemy can and will make good use. Our nation can surmount its crises only if all the people find appropriate forms of struggle and act in concert. "

"... the use of racism against needed radical change is escalated when black people place demands which dip deeper and deeper into the roots of our society. It is accelerated by many 'liberals' joining the ultra-Right attack on the movement. Racism is also fed by the failure to evolve a comprehensive program to meet the new problems arising from deteriorating economic conditions on the job and housing fronts. The result is greater friction between black and white." (Ibid. Ch. 3, p. 42)

Ghetto rebellion

"Racism provokes moods of black nationalism in the "souls of black folk' today." (Ibid. Ch. 3, p. 42)

"The crux of the matter is that the deprived masses in America cannot successfully resolve these problems in the context of the two-party system as it presently exists. They can do so neither through the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party. Both are vehicles of the very forces that have brought our country to this critical state." (Ibid. Ch. 8, p. 108-109)

The Two rebellion

"Black power means many things to different people. It has many positive values ranging from the psychological to the political. As a slogan, it encompasses practically every phase of the black man's struggle in the United States. But the central reason why the slogan has been embraced by most people is the recognition of the necessity for black people to have a greater share of economic and political power." (Ibid. p.17)

Ghetto rebellion

"... In this respect their path was illuminated by Frederick Douglass who once pointed out, 'He who would be free must himself strike the first blow.'

Today, as when Douglass wrote, the role Negroes themselves must play is highlighted by the black power concept. This proposition does not deny the necessity for allies. Nor is it necessarily divisive. There are those, white and black, who seek to make it so, but 'it ain't necessarily so.'" (Ibid. p.19)

The slogan of black power, hated by some, deplored by others, and distorted by many, can have a positive effect in accelerating the rise of political independence by all segments of our people, both within and outside of the two-party system.

Ibid.

The trend toward increased Negro representation will proceed differently amidst varied circumstances. The process cannot be compressed into a rigid mold. ~~The slogans under which~~

Ibid.

"In this age of monopoly capital, the Negro will never be able to amass enough capital to have a major voice in economic affairs. The banks, insurance companies and industries are run by private individuals whose stock holdings determine policy. Trade unions exercise some influence, but not basically. The only way black people can achieve voice and vote on economic policies is for the working class to take power and nationalize all the major industries. Under such conditions, the political weight of black people can be exerted in all the factories, mills, mines and workshops of the nation."

The rationale for changing the status of black Americans ~~under slaveek-ism~~ is observable under capitalism in the public and private sectors of the economy. Their position and status in industries operated by government far exceeds that in those operated by private enterprises. His vote at the ballot

box can influence the public sector but has little effect in the private. Under socialism, where the government controls the whole economy, Black Power at the polls will influence the Negro's position in all aspects of our national life." (Political Affairs, Special Issue, February, 1968, "Path to Black Liberation Under Capitalism.")

"Black nationalism, like all forms of nationalism, have a class basis. Its class content lies in the aspirations of some blacks to substitute black exploiters for whites. But the main source of black nationalism is racism. And while those forms of black nationalism which shield the main source of black oppression and divide the people must be combatted, such the struggles must be waged mainly against racism." (Ibid)

Global Voice forum Detroit

April 24th 1969

(Judge Crockett is a patent symbol of blacks and people's power. Although elected into the white led power structure, he represents the dignity and effectiveness of the common people both black and white).

"Judge Crockett's action in releasing victims of police brutality is a symbol of what is going to happen in the South wne the election of blacks judges becomes a wide spread phenomenon." (Ibid)

"There are those among freedom fighters who discount the value of the electoral arena and the election of blacks into what is termed the white man's political establishment. But the recent actions here in Detroit of

Judge Crockett is the clearest refutation of these erroneous views." (Ibid)

""The white ruling class has spent countless millions of dollars in an effort to define black people and their problems from the vantage point of the definitions which undermine their revolutionary content." ~~(Ibid)~~

Global Books forum Detroit April 1969

"Black people, while not rejecting all previous analyses of themselves as a people, are now defining the character of their struggle, the nature of themselves as a people from the starting point of black experience in the United States; not even their African background suffice as a standard, and clearly not European people." (Ibid)

"Black Labor and People's Power"

"Concepts such as black power, people's power, community control and self determination permeates the black community. ~~And~~ They add up to a new stage in the struggle for black liberation where the fight for power has become the central aspect." (~~Speech delivered at the Global Books Forum, Detroit, April 24, 1969~~) Ibid

"Currently there is a mass trend toward support of nationalist forms of development, though it is an uneven one. There are those who call for control over their communities while remaining within the general commonwealth. At present they do seek physical separation beyond making their communities power bases from which to operate in the general community. There is also a growing trend toward a program of separation and the building of a black nation in the South. ~~In fact, many of the counties which formerly represented the area we called the Black Belt have been singled out by some as the future homeland of black America.~~" (Political Affairs, November 1968, "The Right of Black America to Create a Nation.")

Communist must work to facilitate ... to the development

"The slave system as it operated in the United States subjected black people here to forms of persecution that have no parallel with the persecution of any other people in the world, including other black people." (Ibid)

American

"In these circumstances capitalism, ~~which~~ by virtue of history and its own economic needs has set black America apart from the rest of the nation, has created the preconditions for the emergence of a separate nation, but at

And in so doing

the same time has acted as a barrier to its further growth and development. The economic needs of capitalism which dispersed black people all over the United States represent a case in point." (Ibid)

"We stand for full economic, political and social equality for black America. Toward that end we call for changes in all American institutions and the creation of guarantees that will make the black minority equals in a majority white society.

This should be the central thrust of our Party. In addition, we should call for a plebiscite of all black Americans on whether they want to remain in the general commonwealth or to establish another nation within the continental United States. If this plebiscite should reveal to us a significant number, even though a minority, who desire such a path, we Communists must say that we will have no hesitation in helping to establish such a nation, and that we will work to place at its disposal such resources and assistance as would make of it a prosperous community." (Ibid)

"In putting this position forward, we should make it clear that we Communists are internationalists and that our conception of the world of tomorrow envisions, not the breaking up of mankind into small units, but a world in which national distinctions will pass into the abyss of time. We see a new world in which all people, be they black, white, red, brown or yellow, can walk this earth as brothers and sisters and as equals.

However, since we have lived for several centuries under an exploita-

tive system in which people of some nations and races have been subjugated by others, it is necessary to create a condition in which confidence among the peoples can be established. This is the rationale behind our use of the slogan of self-determination." (Ibid)

"Whether or not self-determination is appropriate will be determined by black America itself. Regardless of the form in which the black people express this right, we Communists must be prepared to assist them in every possible way." (Ibid)

"Of equal importance to black America manifesting the desire for nationhood is clarity on what it will take to reach the goal. Unfortunately, mass forces and organization standard bearers of the nationalist cause do very little to illuminate the path ahead. Moreover, some pursue lines of direction and tactical approaches which undermine the very goals they claim to seek.

"We live in an advanced age of science, both natural and social. And this problem of black nationhood, like all other social phenomena, must be approached scientifically. An approach which is based only on subjective desires, on mere condemnation and protest, will lead exactly nowhere."

What, then, are some fundamental prerequisites for the possibility of black America to establish a black nation with continental United States?

First and foremost is the social system which prevails in the country. As we have already pointed out, modern nations came into existence

as a consequence of the rise of capitalist society. But it does not follow that in our day capitalism can and will generate conditions for new, free and independent nations to emerge. On the contrary, capitalism is the main force in today's world holding back independence for peoples and nations. ~~The nations which were born several centuries ago and are now the leading capitalist powers, in the course of their development subjected other peoples.~~" (Ibid)

"...Today, almost two hundred years later, the American nation, based on capitalism, is the chief policeman roaming all over the world to prevent colonial peoples from exercising the right of self-determination. //

If American capitalism in the pursuit of its narrow class interests cannot permit the peoples of Guatemala, of Cuba, of the Congo, of Indonesia, of the Dominican Republic, Ghana, and especially of Vietnam, to exercise their right of self determination, then how can anyone seriously talk about establishing a black nation in the United States, in the context of a capitq list society? //

In our time, socialism, and the strength it exerts in the world, is the fundamental condition for oppressed nations as well as evolving nations to gain the conditions for the exercise of the right of self-determination. Its record in this regard stands up under any objective evaluation. Indeed, the billion-and-a-half peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America owe their political independence in large part to the role of the socialist sector of the world. //

~~There are those who seek to refute this proposition on the basis of the Warsaw Pact nations' occupation of Czechoslovakia. But this~~ the occupation of Czechoslovakia was not only in the interest of preserving socialism but also in defense of the

oppressed nations and peoples ~~of this earth~~. The Warsaw Pact nations moved in time to prevent another Guatemala, another Congo, another Ghana. A socialist Czechoslovakia gave guns to liberate Algeria from French imperialism. It gives guns to the people of Vietnam. If the West German imperialists had succeeded in undermining socialism in Czechoslovakia, instead of Czechoslovakian guns going to Algeria and Vietnam, they would be used to keep those people or put them back under the heels of world imperialism." (Ibid)

"... the advocates of a black nation must identify themselves with all that is required to set up a socialist America. This means understanding the class nature of capitalist society. Above all else, it means recognizing that black people alone could never destroy capitalism and usher in a new system which would permit a reorganization of our entire society, a condition basic to carving out a black nation in continental United States. ~~This fact surfaces the necessity for allies. The advocates of a separate black nation for tomorrow must act in concert with other forces today.~~ Most nationalist organizations do not comprehend this basic truth, and yet, unless it is grasped, ~~the long range~~ their goal will remain empty -- ~~a sound and fury signifying nothing.~~" (Ibid)

.....

"In addition to our failure to understand and anticipate the present wave of nationalism, we have historically underestimated the role of color, of race, of oppression as driving forces for Negro nationalism. We have tried to explain this trend from the definition Stalin gave of a nation as an historically evolved community having in common language, geography, economic life and psychological make-up. This definition is generally sound, but in dealing with the American Negro, we are dealing with a people that has a history different from any other people on earth. And fully to understand this make-up, we must take into consideration that here color, race and oppression operate independently of Stalin's definition."

.....

Black Power and Liberation
1967

Watts rebellion P.

"Let us define the concept of equality and freedom. There are those who

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reduce this merely to establishing equal rights for equal opportunity. To achieve even these goals will require some far-reaching changes in our society; and of course, to achieve them will be of no small importance. However, to establish equal rights or equal opportunities after three hundred years of exploitation and super-exploitation will not mean freedom or equality. From this it follows that a whole number of special approaches are required which will take in to account 300 years a backlog of 300 years. ~~For our purposes we can say:~~

" Freedom means the power to defend decisions freely arrived at, Freedom is not something that can be given. You either have it or you don't. If there is some power giving concessions, such a power can always cancel out what has been given. As the olf folks ~~among my people~~ say: '"The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh."' To paraphrase this, one can say that the power that established Negro inequality, unless eliminated from the power structure, can always be in a position to cancel out whatever gains have been obtained. A good example of this was the Reconstruction period in the South. During this period, norther industrial capitalist interests, in order to consolidate their power over the defeated slaveholders, entered into an alliance with the ex-slaves. This alliance resulted in Negroes achieving a large measure of participation in the political arena... we should bear in mind that at a certain point of that period, the Negro was betrayed. The power gained by Negroes in theReconstruction era was due to the sufferance of norther capitalism. And when it suited the purposes of the financial oligarchs to restore 'peace' in the South, to take over the dominant positions of the economy in the South, the Negro was consigned to the tender mercies of the Ku Klux Klan."

.....

~~Socialism and Economic Equality~~ - The main lessons of the Reconstruction

period

show that a shift in class power will be required for lasting and permanent gains ~~for the Negro Revolution~~. It shows that ~~securing~~ political power ~~is~~ not enough, and that without economic power, ~~political power~~ is always in danger of being rendered meaningless."

Joanne Grazian

Alliances between blacks and other people

(Quotes from report by Claude Lightfoot to a National Conference of the Communist Party on black liberation, October 14, 1967)

"It has been historical, as well as current, experience that a coalescence of struggle of black and white at the grass roots level is the main prerequisite for social advance in our country. Yet, at a time when the nation faces unprecedented problems such as war and peace, the growth of a fascist danger and new economic difficulties, to many people black and white unity has become a dirty word. Germs of disunity, germs of a cancerous nature, are circulating in the body of the American people, and unless radical surgery is performed, many of the vital organs will be lost, if not the entire body. Patent medicines no longer suffice to meet this growing crisis."

.....

.....

"The present moment can be characterized as one charged with great economic, political and social turbulence. Unlike the decade of the fifties, the mid-point of the 1960s is marked by ever-increasing waves of struggle by almost all strata of the American people. Yesterday it was mainly the Negro movement that protested injustice. Today the youth, the church, labor and the intelligentsia, in varying degrees, have taken the path of struggle. These forces are converging on the war policies of the Johnson Administration and are creating a deep-going crisis in foreign affairs. The peace movement in our country is perhaps the greatest in history. Seldom has a people challenged its government's pursuance of war with the vigor and determination now manifested by the American people."

.....

"In every aspect of American life there is an unprecedented degree of dissatisfaction. The people are striking back. Sometimes they strike according to plan. Sometimes they erupt spontaneously. And sometimes they hit out blindly. But whatever the form they take, these are all struggles by the people against a system that hurts so many of them."

.....

Black Power and Liberation
Oct. 1967

.....

"The Negro masses are restless. In order to keep alive lines of coalition with their white brothers, they have had to concede most often; they have had to remain silent about discrimination in the interest of trade union unity. Today this situation has changed." For forty years or more the ruling class has not been able to play black and white against each other in strike struggles. But this reservoir of good will for the trade unions is drying up and unless some radical changes take place, the bosses may succeed in doing what they did during and after World War I, when they brought Negroes in from the plantations to break strikes. The large number of Negroes who are unemployed and underemployed, as well as the thousands of displaced agricultural workers in the South provide fertile ground for such developments today."

Wm'd Banks Dorsey and [illegible]
Subscription Oct 14 1967

Ibid "The development of black nationalism in one direction or another is not a thing in itself; it is a reaction to the general political situation in the country at large. Hence, in order not to err in our judgments about the Negro question, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the general trends in the country. //

We are at one of those great crossroads in history where mankind will either advance toward a high plateau of social progress, eliminating all that is vile, reprehensivle, dehumanizing and exploitative, or toward the destruction of man's existence on this plant. Which way is yet to be determined. //

// We Communists are not passive observers on the social scene. We are, or we aspire to be, social and political scientists. And in this connection we always seek ways and means of channelizing events in a progressive direction.

Pamphlet "Black Power and Liberation"
Oct, 1967

Pamphlet Ibid Black Power and Liberation 1967 16

"The various components of the pre-democratic forces in the country are in large part already in the arena of struggle. In some instances they act in a parallel manner; in others, they tend to merge (as witness the merging of efforts by the peace and civil rights forces. And yet, at this moment, there are growing clashes and cleavages between forces who have so much in common. The growing strife between the forces who should and must unite if "we are to overcome" is the most challenging problem facing the people's movements. ~~It is the most important problem before this conference.~~"

Ibid

.....

"Objective circumstances increasingly are compelling all pro-democratic masses into the arena of struggle. But consciousness of the interrelation of these struggles, of how they impinge on each other, and of what must be done to effect greater correlation, lags dangerously behind.

Thus, the main weaknesses lie in the realm of ideas, concepts and ideology. And it is in this area that a widespread counteroffensive by reactionary elements has come into prominence.

The forms that this offensive takes are many, but the decisive weapon is still racist ideology

But just to repeat "racism" would be meaningless. We must examine the new circumstances in which this poison is being spread. We must uncover the new objective and subjective bases that are the springb oard for its renewed growth." Ibid.

"We examine things as they are at a given moment. We seek out the obstacles which interrupt the smooth flow of progress. We work to uncover the contradictions whose resolution will permit a flow of developments in a given direction.

The existence of many contradictions in the nature of things at present accelerates a growth of frustrations, a groping for new directional signals and, in some instances, hopelessness and despair." Ibid

"There are those among us who reject the necessity for blacks to seek allies, especially from whites. How ridiculous this view is seen when the two most powerful nations in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union, see the necessity for allies and alliances with peoples of all colors around the world." (Ibid)

Panel on black liberation 18th National convention G. PUSH

Quotes from

(Speech delivered at the Philadelphia Social Science Forum, February 21, 1969 by Claude Lightfoot)

1. "The emergence of the black power theme sparked a cultural or psychological revolution in black America which is overwhelmingly positive, but ~~which~~ also ~~contains~~ some negative ~~factors~~ features.

2. The main effect of the new black mood which sees beauty in being black is the emergence of black people with a sense of confidence withim themselves. Heretofore black people were ~~not~~ conscious of being a minority. And flowing from that, faced a sense of impotence unless surrounded by friendly whites. They had a

3. Black people, in their great majority, no longer feel inferior to whites ~~and are ready to stand~~ up man to man and toe to toe. Malcolm X has become the sumbol of this new found confidence. They are now ~~to~~ Tandaise

4. Black people's preoccupation on inner unity and strength is one of the most positive developments in recent times, but if the matter is left ~~to itself~~ there great harm can be done.

5. Black people must develop confidence in themselves and inner unity and strength not for the purpose of isolation from the general population, but rather for influencing the people in general to support our purposes and aims.

6. Black people must learn from history. There has never been a class nation or peple, white, black, brown or yellow, who could carry out their purposes without seeking allies against a common foe. Sometimes these alliances were of a temporary nature and others more lasting. But whatever ~~was~~ is the case, a coalition policy is a fundamental prerequisite for success.

7. It is ironic that the two greatest national powers on earth today -- the U.S. and the Soviet Union -- the possessors of the means of destroying all man-

kind, still face the necessity to seek allies to strengthen their purposes and yet there are those blacks among us who reject alliances with anyone. ~~My reaction is,~~ ~~I'm prepared on some occasions~~ Black People must be prepared to 'unite with the devil to do the good Lord's work.'

8. There are those who argue that when blacks unite with whites, the purposes, aims and views and the level of understanding of whites are what will prevail.

In the past this has been largely true. But if black people rid themselves of an inferiority complex which is what is happening in the psychological revolution, then blacks should enter coalitions or alliances fully prepared to win whites for the purpose of supporting measures for black equality and not to reduce our objectives and goals to what whites understand.

9. Black people today talk from black experience and some reject other experience. Such an approach is tantamount to remaining exactly where we are, isolated and alone and still oppressed and ruled over by the man.

10. The evolvement of civilization represents a cross fertilization of knowledge in which no one people has a monopoly. All people have contributed to civilization, both positively and negatively.

11. Nations have risen and fallen due to their willingness or unwillingness to learn from others. Such was the fate of ancient China, which closed herself off from the rest of the world. And as a consequence she went backward, while other parts of the world went forward by utilizing her experience.

Black people must be prepared to learn from the devil if even we have to say 'the good Lord sent him.'"

Ibid *** Federal City College Wash. D.C. June 20 1969

"Without struggle there can be no progress in any form, especially is this true of opposites. A struggle between enemies must also be accompanied by a struggle between friends and allies, although in dealing with allies the struggle must be waged on a different level and in a different way."

Federal City College Wash. D.C. June 25 1969

"Coalitions and alliances are the locomotives which have pulled the trains of history forward. Without them no people, no nation, no race, no class have made substantial progress. Yet, there are those among us who say: "Let us do our black thing alone.'"

* * * * *

.....

"Conscious of its own role in world affairs, inspired by the world-wide sweep of freedom in Asia, Africa and other colonial areas of the world, the Negro movement placed on its banner the concept of 'Freedom Now.' Compromises and concessions which in former years would have been greeted with enthusiasm and

Turning Point in freedom
road — 1962

with almost no criticism, are now appraised in the light of the vast changes that are taking place all over the world, and are found unsatisfactory."

.....

"Another feature of historic importance to emerge in this period was the power of Negro action. The capacity of Negroes, independently of their actual and potential allies, to wage successful struggles, was demonstrated for the first time in the history of the Negro people in the United States. ~~For~~, while the Negro movement broke with gradualism and increased the tempo of the struggle all along the line, its closest friends and allies, labor and liberals, have not yet grasped the revolutionary nature of the Negro people's struggles, and ~~many~~ most still cling to approaches of gradualism. This often results in friction between these powerful forces. Notwithstanding ~~the lack of adequate support~~, ~~progress has been made~~. Yet

There are many factors which have contributed to this progress. Of prime importance is the present world situation, a situation in which the treatment of the Negro in America has been used as a measuring-rod by forces all over the world to determine what the true intentions of American foreign policy are. These struggles were mounted at a time when the power structure of the world had been greatly changed, and when forces struggling for freedom can win support all over the world. In this respect, the growing power of the Socialist sector of the world is of enormous advantage not only to colonial peoples struggling against imperialism, but to American Negroes as well."

.....

"... Alliances for progress, not to be confudes with the 'OAS,' have been the cornerstone upon which people have achieved freedom throughout human

history. This has been done by all races, all classes and all nations. A coalition policy is the essence of world politics. The African nations, or the blacks within these nations, have built powerful nationalist movements. In most cases these movements have not been divisive. They have united their forces internally and sought aid from other forces, regardless of color. This was their method to win freedom. This is their method today in world politics. They do not 'walk alone' and so they wield tremendous influence on world events.

.....

Ibid.

Thus, many Negroes conclude fro- the experience of the last two decades that integration remains abstract because it does not automatically solve the problem of being black. Even in integrated houses, schools and other institutions the Negro can, and does, remain a second class citizen, with little or no voice over decisions which have great meaning for his life.

In these circumstances, many Negroes have come to conclude that the exercise of freedom requires dealing with the other side from positions of strength, rather than depending on "good will" or "moral persuasion." This is one of the driving forces behind the black power slogan and concept.

Ibid.

Black people are distrustful and have little confidence in the good-will of whites. Therefore, one of the main problems before the country is the building of popular white forces who will unite with their black brothers as equals. In this way confidence among the

people, black and white, will be restored. If we fail quickly to bring into existence such a force, darkness and disaster face the nation.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation

[illegible] M. Lightfoot

Quotes from

(World Marxist Review, Oct. 1965, "The Path to Negro Freedom")

"The Negro people in the United States in the last ten years have waged a relentless and unceasing struggle to batter down the walls of Jim Crow and segregation. Their efforts have been variously described as the "Civil Rights Revolution," the "Negro Revolt," etc. It is no overstatement to say that this struggle in its entirety constitutes a growing and vibrant revolution."

" Today, many important forces in the United States regard the solution of the Negro question as the central domestic issue of our time. This does not mean that problems such as peace, economic welfare or civil liberties are regarded as secondary issues. On the contrary, these issues affect all Americans without regard to race, color or creed. What is seen in the Negro question is that none of the other questions can basically or even partially be solved without its solution. The centrality of the Negro question is also international in scope. There has, perhaps, never been a minority group struggling for its rights that has engaged the attention of the world to the extent that the Negro question in the U.S. has done."

" .....

"Historically, the Negro movement had never been too militant in periods when it stood in isolation. The Negro people, constituting as they do a minority, has ever been conscious of the necessity of allies; but in this tituation they were prepared to and did wage struggles, often with the knowledge that they would not get help from forces they had heretofore regarded as their staunchest friends. However, it would be a mistake to conclude that the Negro waged these struggles without allies. For something had changed basically in world affairs which made it possible to do things that could not have been

been dreamed of twenty years ago.

What was new was the rise of the socialist world, foremost within it the great Soviet people, and the more than one and a half billion people who had wrested freedom from the colonial and imperialist powers. Both combined their weight against racialism in the United States. And so, while it was not possible initially to bring along allies on a local level, it was possible to do so in the world arena. And the response of these forces to the Negro's struggle reacted on the internal situation in the United States, compelling numerous internal forces to support the Negro struggle."

.....

"The world democratic movement was helped to awareness of its responsibilities by the efforts of the Negro people themselves. Foremost among those who pioneered this development, and who aroused the insensate hatred of the American racists and many of their liberal apoligists, were Paul Robeson and William L. Patterson. The latter has spent a lifetime in mobilizing support for the embattled Negro in the United States. His efforts began with the fight to free the Scottsboro Boys and Angelo Herndon, intended victims of southern racism, in the early 1930's. His most outstanding effort in later years was the petition he drafted and presented to the United Nations in 1951, entitled 'We Charge Genocide.' In it, he called for the intervention of the United Nations under the Charter of Human Rights.

Paul Robeson also dramatized the Negro question in a speech delivered in Paris twelve or thirteen years ago. The impact of Robeson's expose of the real situation of the American Negro to the peoples of Western Europe, to the social-

ist camp and to the ex-colonial world was so great that the State Department sent many of its 'Uncle Toms' to all parts of the world to paint exaggerated pictures of the progress being made by the U.S. Negroes.

Robeson's contribution to the ideological basis upon which the Negro movement presently operates was both prophetic and outstanding. He was among the first to call for a break with gradualism and to emphasize the power of Negro action."

"Throughout this discourse we have discussed the nature of things to come, but the future is also conditioned by the present moment. The Negro mo-

Quotes from Pamphlet Negro Liberation
pamphlet Sept 1964 (1)

Quotes from Negro Liberation by Claude Lightfoot
September 1964

"Negro-white unity, especially Negro-labor unity, reached high points of development in the thirties and forties. As a consequence, nationalist movements of a separatist nature, which had been quite powerful, faded into insignificance. The most harmonious relationship existed between the leadership of the CIO and the Negro community. The labor movement and certain outstanding liberal personalities often took initiatives for Negro rights and did not wait for the Negro community to lead. In 1954, when the United States Supreme Court issued its historic decision on school desegregation, a process of change in relationships was under way. Qualitative changes took place within the Negro and labor movements. The Negro movement became more militant while the labor movement was becoming more conservative."

vement, by its militancy and determination, has been one of the main sparks igniting changes in labor and other social strata. This movement must continue to press its demands and press its natural allies, such as labor which has much in common with the Negro people, into ever greater activity. Thus, in the fight to build Negro and white unity, the Negro masses must not hold back until the white allies are ready. They must press on, on, and on, but always with the understanding that while partial gains can be won by the power of Negro action alone, a fundamental solution is not possible without the broadest development of Negro-white unity in general, and unity with labor in particular. ~~A Negro-white alliance for progress is the keystone in the arch of the struggle to end Jim Crow."~~

Negro Liberation
Sept 1964

"Today forces in the United States other than the Negro movement are being forced into the general arena of struggle. And as these struggles reach a broader level, they will create favorable objective conditions for ending Jim Crow and will lay the basis for changing the situations which has prevailed in the labor movement for the last ten years. With these changes the possibility of building a Negro-labor alliance which will represent the hard core of a general people's coalition will grow. Such an alliance is a precondition to putting America back on the highway of social progress. It is a precondition to ending the Jim Crow system."

* * * * *

Ibid [illegible] Sept 1964

"A general program to tacke our economic problems will require an aroused public and labor movement. It will require a political change in government. And it is in a setting such as this that the objective conditions will become favorable for a serious breakthrough against Jim Crow. These are some of the elements which have been missing in the past and which are now maturing. Of course, such developments will not come in one fell swoop but only as a process, and will probably engage our attention through this and the next decade."

* * * * *

New trends and developments do not spring up overnight but grow over a period of time. The present level of the Negro liberation movement did not spring up suddenly. This movement, which was initiated by the Montgomery bus boycott, has been ten years in the making. It has grown successively from one stage to another, from the boycott at Montgomery to the sit-ins, walk-ins and freedom rides, and to the mass demonstrations in 1963. It started in the South,

and only last year, seven years later, did the northern Negro communities respond in a mass way." Ibid Negro Liberation Sept 1964

* * * * *

~~The overall meaningful~~ "black power" is possible only in the context of forming alliances with other white forces who, because of contradictions such as existed in the Civil War period, can be won for the fitht. The fight for black power is thus a fight for people's power.

The Civil War & Black Liberation Today
Claude M. Lightfoot

Those white forces who should, out of necessity, unite with blacks must come to understand that such unity must be between equal partners. Where inter-racial contact exists it will not be meaningful if black minorities continue to have an unequal status.

Ibid.

The Civil War period shows that notwithstanding vacillations, there comes a time when a class will be compelled to do what it was not prepared to do yesterday.

Ibid.

~~But this raises the question:~~ Do we face today a crisis comparable to the Civil War?

It is my contentio- that we face problems far greater than that period. The very existence of civilization is at stake. Once again social systems are clashing. Yesterday a growing capitalism could not exist side by side with a system based on slavery; today, a capitalism which is obsolete, outworn and useless, cannot be replaced by a system based on the needs of all oppressed humanity without destroying the system of national oppression which binds black America to an inhuman existence.

Ibid.

I see another Lincoln who under the impact of social forces and developments, not the least of which are the actions of black people themselves will be compelled to pick up his pen and write finis to the oppressive system of black oppression, and this time for keeps. I see all these things, not because someone will learn to love black people, but because of my firm belief that people love themselves.

Ibid.

prostitute themselves to white-led imperialist powers.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation
by Claude M. Lightfoot

The central aspect of American experience is the fact that the big business-military oligarchy uses racism to divide and rule a society based on the institutions both of race oppression and class exploitation. The racist-class system in the United States is neither stable nor static. It cannot forever withstand the power of an idea whose time has come: The majority of 180 million whites cannot escape for long the system of class exploitation and war while more than 20 million black people live under the twin institutions of class and racial oppression.

Ibid.

If the slaveholders failed to sustain monolithic unity to perpetuate their system in the last century, it is inconceivable that present day ruling classes can do so in the face of internal and worldwide resistance, embracing the majority of all the races and peoples of the earth.

Ibid.

Vastly different conditions prevail in the United States, where black Americans--a minority within a majority nation--are locked i into the urban ghettos and shanty towns, North and South. In African countries, where the majority is black, if the liberation movements get some white allies, so much the better. Butkxy they have n o pressing necessity for white allies within these countries. Their white allies are ona world scale, especially among the socialist countries. Moreower, in most cases, their struggles have to be waged against the white minority. In the United States, to make fundamental changes, the black minority requires white allies within, along with the mounting solidarity it is receiving from peoples of all colors around the world.

The first stage in the African revolution--securing political independence--was achieved within a world still largely controlled by imperialism. To be sure, as Fanon pointed out, its success was conditioned largely by the decline of the world capitalism and the emergence of a socialist world sector. But African experience also demonstrates, as we have shown, that economic independence can be carried forward only within the framework of an expanding socialist world and the growth of socialism in Africa. Otherwise, the system of neo-colonialism would keep the African nations as economic appendages of the old colonialism.

Ibid.

"... black people should not passively rely on assistance from any source. However, it would be most unwise and self-defeating to allow estimates of past coalition experiences to rigidly fix our coalition outlook for today. Today's realities demand that we recognize not only the striving of black people for an independent power base but also the mounting trends among white masses for an independent alternative." (Ibid. Ch. 12, p. 130)

"The politics of liberation necessitate determined building of black power, along with the foresight to use that power now to influence and mobilize every possible ally against the white oligarchy." (Ibid. Ch. 12, p. 130)

Gloria Richardson

"The goal of black liberation will require basic and drastic changes in every aspect of our national life. It will require deep-going institutional changes politically, economically and socially. It will require casting all of the American people into a new mold."

18th National convention C.P.U.S.A

.....

Yesso Attention

18th National Convention C.P. Sept 1965 U.S.A

Worker Sept 5th 1965

"Narrow preoccupation with the civil rights issue, the failure to relate this issue to the broader problems of the day, has hurt, not advanced, the cause of Negro freedom."

"For the freedom movement does not operate in a vacuum. It is part and parcel of world-wide and national trends. It is intertwined with the maintenance of peace, protection of the liberties of all Americans, including communists, and the economic problems of the nation as a whole in a thousand and one different ways, and it can be stated almost as a political axiom that no segment of the population which faces problems with the power structure of our society, no broadly based issue, no protest form of organization can basically solve its problems except in concert with all advanced thinking forces."

Worker Sept 5th 1965

"The social problems we have been discussing -- the cold war and the deferred economic and social needs of the nation; the dangers inherent in the military-industrial complex, the sick society, the crisis in civil rights -- show clearly that we are dealing with problems that are malignant in character and eventually will require surgery. Needed is a re-examination of old concepts by all strata of the American people, retaining those that are

Key To rebellion
to black liberation

still valid, but unhesitatingly discarding those that are obsolete, bankrupt, and incapable of moving our society forward." (Ibid. Ch. 8, p. 108)

"Since racist ideology is deep-seated in the United States, the question arises: is it possible 'to overcome' this deadly poison? Black America is on the march and is ready for radical solutions. But how about the rest of the nation? Does it face problems which eventually can lead white America to radical conclusions? In other words, can the black revolt be complemented by a general social revolution? I believe that objective conditions are maturing that can in time produce a radical shift in white America." (Ibid. Ch. 5, p. 60)

Key To rebellion

"All people of good will must note with alarm the growth of racist ideology within the nation. All face the threat of a fascist America, with concentration camps for all who dare to dissent. We know that the first victims will be black people who might be slaughtered by the millions, as was the case with the Jews in Germany. And it is just so much nonesense for inexperienced people to go around shouting, 'If America wants to play Nazi, Negroes will not play Jews.' This 'sound and fury' signifies nothing." (Ibid. Ch. 8, p. 92)

"... At the close of World War II, the main thrust of the Negro movement in northern areas was to break out of the ghetto. Almost all major cities were the scene of great struggles. The main trend in the Negro community was for full integration into every institution of American life. But the Negro didn't break out of the ghetto; whites fled when Negroes temporarily succeeded, thus enlarging ghetto life rather than eliminating it. This experience has left the Negro bitter and ever more distrustful of whites." (Ibid, Ch. 4, p. 42-43)

"The central thrust of this movement has not been against the white community indiscriminately. Its major emphasis has been against the power of the state -- police apparatus, ruling circles -- and against white business elements within the ghetto. There are few instances where Negroes have ganged up and beaten whites promiscuously in their communities, as was the case in race riots in the early 1920's. And the Negro generally is not seeking a confrontation along that line. The principal trend of black nationalism does not deny the necessity of unity of black and white." (Ibid. Ch. 4, p. 45)

100-442529-3005

Some blacks

"~~There are those who~~ deplore some of the tactics used by young black militants, but the main thrust of their criticism must not become the militants. Indeed what is required is a sympathetic understanding of the circumstances often which give rise to desperate acts, namely a stubborn indifferent racist society."

(Panel on Black Liberation, 18th National Convention, CP., USA.)

.....

"The power of Negro action has been a chief factor in wresting whatever civil rights concessions the Negro people have won in this period. But it is now demonstratively clear that no basic and fundamental change in the Negro's condition can be effected without unity of the Negro and labor moment and all other democratic forces, or in an atmosphere of rabid, hysterical, irrational, unchecked anti-communism."

turning point to end Jim Crow 1962

Black studies Program

Beloit University June 27th 1969

Marxism is a science designed to free all the oppressed people of the earth It is applicable in a strategic sense to all people regardless of race or Nationality, It is therefore International in Character. Those who profess to embrace this science and then try to divide people on the basis of color or nationality play the game of the Imperialist overlords"

" V. I. Lenin

The Physcological revolution which has taken place in black America looks inside in one's color background and provides a sense of human dignity. But this can be positive or negative. It is positive if it does not seek blacks off completely from others sections of the oppressed. It is negative and self defeating if this is the end result."

Quote from lecture to a command "Cadre training school" April 1969

"There are among black Americans two extremes which end up in the same trick bag. On the one hand there are those who seek to escape the Penalty of being black by having only or mainly Interracial contact and avoid life in the black ghetto like a deadly plague. On the other

hand

There are those cohorting in the ghetto to do their "black thing" in isolation from other sections of the people, Both these approaches can only lead to disaster."

Lecture at the Afro American book store forum June 1969

Black People and the Labor Movement

Quotes From Lecture by ~~Claude Lightfoot~~

Global Books Forum
Detroit, Michigan, April 25, 1969

"The labor movement is slow to grasp the fact that unless action by the unions around the special conditions of black workmen and black people is ~~is~~ are forthcoming, all of labor's gains made after decades of struggles and sacrifice are in danger of being wiped out."

* * * * * *

Global Books Forum Detroit April 24 1969

"The whole labor movement is going to have to be restructured to provide black workers with equal rights in the house of labor." (Ibid)

"The one man one vote theory will leave the ~~black~~ the black minority forever at the mercy of a white majority." ~~(Ibid)~~ whether in government or in the house of labor.

"Consciousness of the white brothers of breaking monolithic white unity and to see their class interest as identical with blacks' is an important aspect of the struggle. But in the final analysis whites' understanding of the necessity for blacks to wield independent power is the ultimate of what is required. For he who is without power is always at the mercy of people who can change their minds tomorrow." (Ibid)

"I hold nothing but contempt for those 'me too, boss' belly crawling

Uncle Tom black misleaders who pour their venom upon young black militants often worse than what they have to say about the white led establishment." (Ibid)

"There are some whites, liberals and radicals, who despair at the [redacted] -- racial and national -- demands placed by young black militants and seek relief in the house of labor. But they will be doomed to disappointment, for black workers, no less than young students, are struggling no less for manhood status as witness the rising tide of black workers here in Detoit for demands of a class national and racial character." (Ibid)

"Labor and people's power used on behalf of black people are necessary conditions to effect basic changes in the black man's status [redacted]." (Ibid)

Global Briefs Forum
April 24th 1969

.....

"The decade of the 1950's witnessed the destruction or decimation of most left led unions. The demise of these unions helped to set the stage for the conservatives in the trade unions in the last fifteen years to emasculate the struggle for Negro rights. Let the leaders of the NAACP remeber this when they castigate the inadequacies of the labor movement today. Let them recall how they participated with the conservatives and so called liberals in the labor movement to cast out Communists, who had proven by deeds, that they were the most dedicated fighters for Negro rights within the labor movement. Let them remember their screening policies in Washington in 1949."

.....

While this process was taking place in the Negro movement, the labor movement was undergoing certain changes which made it a more conservative force."

* * * * *

Pamphlet Negro Liberation Sept 1964

Compositional changes in labor robbed it of much of its militant character. An examination of what took place in the ranks of labor regarding the Communist issue and its subsequent effects on the civil rights struggle should be made by all those who are sincerely dedicated to that struggle. It is a well known fact that those labor forces which were purged from the CIO, namely, the Left-led unions, had the best records in advancing labor's participation in civil rights struggles and were the best mobilizers of the white masses. At one time these unions embraced over two million members of the CIO and many of their civil rights actions tended to spark the whole of the CIO which, in turn, acted as a prodding agent upon the AFL and therefore on the whole labor movement. The purge of Communists and the raiding and destruction of some Left-led unions left the most conservative forces within labor with a free hand to withdraw more and more from the struggle. This the anti-Communist virus reduced white participation in the struggle for civil rights."

* *

Labor's ability to shutddown production is the most potent weapon working people possess. Whether this power is always exerted on behalf of the best interests of the worker is beside the point. The important thing is that the power is there, and if it is not being used adequately, a struggle must be waged to make it available to protect the interests of the workers and of all the people.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation
By Claude M. Lightfoot

Black power, ~~therefore~~, should also be seen as black workers acting as a positive force for better unions. Organized forms, such as the NALC, black caucuses and others, should be established in every union local where Negro workers hold membership. These organizations and caucuses should be built in depth to express fully the wishes and hopes of the rank and file. They should be open to Negro union leaders both of an elective and appointive character, but controlled by the rank and file. Only in this way can the white-dominated power structure in the unions be prevented from rendering the organizations and caucuses ineffective.

Ibid. Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation

To effectively increase the income and reduce the super-exploitation of the ghetto requires constant struggle and organization on many fronts. Wherever there are disparities in the prices of commodities, there must be organization to eliminate them; wherever there are exorbitant interest rates, there must be laws to reduce them. These types of action, as well as the struggles of a trade union movement in which Negroes play a greater role, involvement of the underemployed Negro, and utilization of consumer power, are part of the march forward.

Ibid.

Ibid.

Millions of black workers are employed in service industries where the wage level is often lower than the income of people on welfare. These workers must be organized, and anyone who does not address himself to this problem and still talks about black power misses the essence of what is required to achieve that power.

Now with the economic and political aspects of the struggle, as well as the fight for peace, becoming the dominant themes, new organizations and new leaders will come to the fore who will reflect the realities of this period. The present is like a twilight zone. The new has not yet arrived fully and the old has not yet made the needed adjustments; however, there are hopeful signs in both directions.

Ibid.

The main problem now is not enabling legislation, but law enforcement. Everyone with an ounce of common sense or honesty realizes that despite all the court rulings, executive orders and laws, the Negro in many areas of our national life is almost as much a second-class citizen as he was a hundred years ago.

Ibid.

Since the close of the Reconstruction period, he has been forced to live in the blighted areas of the cities and on the plantations of the ru rural South. Based upon this enforced segregation, the Negro is preyed upon by every exploitative element in our society. He is exploited as a worker, but in addition his color has made it easier to set him aside from the rest of the people for super-exploitation. As a consequence, he constitutes not only a class but also a people withott money. And since money in our society is a major source of power, Negroes are a people without power.

Ibid.

If the labor movement is not measuring up to its responsibilties, then it is incumbent upontheconscious freedom forces to bring the necessary pressures to bear--and to find forms of organization-- to get on with the job of making labor serve the needs of the Negro people and, thereby, all the people.

Ibid.

Black workers in many plants and shops have the power to [illegible] down production. The community should seek ways and means to organize that power. Ghetto explosions in the past resulted in the loss of hundreds of millions of dollars, but in the final analysis it was the ghetto which suffered mainly from "burn, baby, burn." The big industrial complexes, where the real power lies, were virtually untouched. Most big plants are in suburbia or on the outskirts of town and not in the ghetto. The best method to affect the captains of industry is for all workers to put down their tools--stopping profits. If white workers are not prepared to do this initially, then black workers can set the pace, as they h have done on so many other occasions.

Ibid

--- U of New Mexico April 1969

"Automation in industry and mechanization in agriculture, as presently operating, is transforming large segments of black communities into a surplus labor force. Black people were brought here as slaves, for ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ the exploitation of their labor power. Today, their labor is increasingly becoming unnecessary and expendable. Hence, the growth of genocidal practices."

11

In this white Racist led capitalist society, blacks who are the most accomodating to whites, the least offensive, who say what whites like to hear are the ones that are advanced and promoted to be the leaders of black people. Others who are more militant, outspoken and tell whites "like it is" more than often are ostracized and all kinds of efforts are made to destroy their leadership.

This Ideology which has existed historically is also, in varying degrees, reflected in some of the practices of white leaders in the Liberal, Labor and radical Movements.

In these circumstances black militancy is often mind as Racism in reverse, as black arrogance which

demands mainly from the Non-
working class elements common black
people, especially students and Intellectual,
while the working class because of their
class position is more immune from the
"militant views" are more accommodating
to white and peaceless offensive,
But a gov "News for them" black
workers no less than other strata of blacks
are no longer willing to accept a
second class status in the name of
class unity which leaves the status quo.
Vis a Vis black and white. The
developing black masses Movement is
basically in the Auto Industry
in Detroit is indicative of this
new trend. Black workers also ~~of~~
show ~~[illegible]~~ which reflect the class, National

and Racial factors of black oppression

And those leaders of Liberal Labor and Radical Organizations who fail to comprehend this truth will set the stage for strife among forces who have so in common. It can lead to the destruction of the whole labor movement, the right of dissent and to an American Hitler

~~Liberal leaders forum to prevent~~ 1969

~~Organization~~ The American forum

November 1969

The Communist Party, a working class party, armed with the theoretical experience of all previous revolutionary changes, is best equipped to understand the nature of the forces that are required to travel down freedom's road. The Party, in its forty-three year history, has made mistakes in its estimates from time to time. But such mistakes have been of a tactical nature. An objective evaluation will show that this Party has a unique role to play in bringing to a successful climax a struggle that has been raging for over three centures. A strong Communist party will help to prevent Negro Americans from having to wait another century before freedom can be realized. This is true mainly because Communists understand best the interrelation of interest of the workers and the freedom movement.

Communists understand that the Negro question is the best mirror of a better or worse America ~~brighter or darker tomorrow~~. And because its members have no stake in perpetuating the jim crow system and much to gain by its elimination, they will consequently always be found among the most advanced forces seeking to change it."

Black People Socialism and the Communist Party

Turning Point in the fight to end Jim Crow

1962

"...It is not enough for Communits and other Left forces merely to state what can be achieved under capitalism. However, we should warn against too much preoccupation with only what is possible under socialism, especially if it leads to neglecting to do what is necessary under capitalism. We should combine at all times the struggles for what is realizable today with the outlining

~~World Marxist Review~~
Oct. 1965 "The Call to Negro Freedom

of a clear perspective for what will be required tomorrow. This is an urgent necessity. For the Negro movement has proceeded too long along pragmitic lines. Outside of the Communist and other Left forces or extreme nationalist elements no one has advanced a fundamenta. comprehensive approach to the solution of the problems. The civil rights organizations have been content to throw out general slogans such as "Freedom Now" or "Free by '66' without any presentation or even discussion of what will be required to implement these general slogans."

~~World Marxist Review~~
~~Oct. 1965~~ World Marxist Review Oct 19 65

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"Freedom means the power to defend decisions freely arrived at. Freedom is not something that can be given. You either have it or you don't. If there is some power giving concessions, such a power can always cancel out what has been given. As the old folks among my people used to say: 'The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh.' To paraphrase this, one can say that the power that established Negro inequalitym unless eliminated from the power structure, can always be in a position to cancel out whatever gains have been obtained."

.....

"It is too late in the day for Negro capitalists to become an integral part of the capitalist economy. For we are living in the twilight of capitalism and facing the rising sun of socialism. The age of free competition under capitalism has long since passed. Capitalism today is monopoly capital, with control and ownership concentrated in the hands of the few. This group of economic royalists is not about to take any measures to pay back the countless billions which they and their predecessors have plundered from Negroes for over three centuries.

Ida

"... the government will have to establish direct controls over the whole system of so-called free (corporate) enterprise to promote the interest of the working people. Such a government will be called upon to nationalize many industries. There are a number of reasons why this will be necessary, but foremost among them is the problem of automation. Unless the government supervises profits, wages and hours with a vew to reducing the working hours and at the same time guaranteeing no reduction in real wages, automation will result in a substantial section of the labor force becoming permanently unemployed."

(~~Ibid.~~ Ch. 8, p.98)

Quotes rebellion to black liberation

"It would be foolish to expect that monopoly capital will willingly give up its controls over the government and the economy. Yet, unless these things are done, all talk of meeting the pressing problems of the disposses, black and white, will be idle chatter." ~~Hence~~, progress today dictates the need of building a powerful coalition against monopoly capital as a whole/ The foregoing does not preclude the possibility of forcing concessions even before monopoly has been ousted from positions of power. But they will not suffice to meet the problems in a substantial way." (Ibid. Ch. 8, p. 98)

Sometimes under mass pressure, some of these tycoons may make some concessions in their hiring practices, in promotions, etc. They may even appoint one or two Negroes to the board of directors to this or that firm, but they will never give equal voice and authority or a significant share of ownership, or a leading role in the management of the economic machinery. This is the built-in verdict of capitalism.

World Magazine Version
World Version Oct 1965
Oct 1965
the Path to Negro Freedom

The coming period will witness an ever-stronger drive to achieve greater Negro representation. We must be concerned with the quaity as well as the quantity of representation. On the quantitative level, many Negroes elected may be more responsive to the white political power structure than to the Negro masses. On the qualitative level, we can expect more and more elected Negroes to be responsive to the desires and needs of the masses, and they will therefore come into conflict with the power structure. Freedom forces should endeavor to aid and facilitate both developments, because in the final analysis, even those selected by the white power structure will increasingly find it politically advantageous to identify with their people and not with the machine politicians. The outcome of such developments will bring the Negro into positions of strength and power in the political life of the country.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation
by Claude M. Lightfoot

The Negro can move into every arena of government In addition to increased political power, other radical changes are also possible as a result of struggle. Inroads can be made in the syste- of super-exploitation, ghettos can be transformed and the Negro can get some land in the South.

Ibid.

However, even these changes would still leave the Negro with unequal status in this society. The 300-year differential between black and white will not yet be wiped out. The Negro will still have no means of basically influencing the economy; and where there is no economic equality, there is no real political equality.

Ibid.

To meet these problems a socialist reorganization of American life is required. A socialist system based on public ownership is the only means to destroy completely exploitation of black and white in any form. 11

Ibid.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation

The revolution in Africa, like most contemporary revolutions, generally pass through two states of development--the democratic and the socialist. In the first stage, the fight for independence, diverse forces are joined together in a struggle to free themselves from outside domination. But after having secured independence, a sharp struggle then takes place among the victorious forces over the character of the next stage. In Africa, as elsewhere, the main points of contention arise with respect to the need to defeat neo-colonialist policies and over the choice between a capitalist or a non-capitalist path of development.

Ibid.

In a capitalist society, too, gains made are never secure and can be easily cancelled out. This is one of the main lessons of the Reconstruction period, when the Northern capitalists having defeated the Southern slaveholders, used the Negro as a mass base from which to consolidate their power over the former slaveholders. As a consequence, Negroes secured a large measure of political power--with their own struggles as well. But when it suited the purposes of the Northern capitalists to come to terms with the former slavocracy, the Negro was deserted and left to the tender mercies of the Ku Klux Klan.

Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation
by Claude M. Lightfoot

Because of the background of whites using Negroes to "pull their chestnuts out of the fire," many Negroes view white people with scepticism. They ask what guarantee is there that the white workers will not betray the Negroes in a socialist society just as the bourgeoisie betrayed them in a capitalist society. Skepticism and doubt regarding white workers are also rooted in many disappointments in the Negroes' relationships with them.

Ibid.

A prime factor in the fear of Negroes that they might be betraye under socialism is the deep-seated nature of racism in the United States. Many Negroes have concluded that the virus of racism has penetrated so deeply that it will be impossible for white to ever rid themselves of it. This is one of the main motivations behind the nationalist theories of separation.

Ibid.

Racism is not inherent in man. As an ideology it made its appearance only after the birth of capitalism. In all preceding systems, including the slave states of Egypt, Greece and Rome, there was no evidence of it. The ancient slaves included people of all races. In Rome and Greece, more often the slaves were white, blue-eyed and Anglo Saxon. All slaves were considered barbarians and no distinction was made among them on color lines.

Ibid.

Thus racism was specifically a product of capitalist society, serving as a cloak behind which to mask the drive for profits. Profits and superprofits--this is the rationale behind the oppression of the black people. Therefore, the removal of the economic incentives which give birth to this ideology is the main way to destroy it. Socialism, which is based on the elimination of exploitation in all forms will necessarily come into conflict with the old order in all its aspects, including racis. Indeed, a socialist reorganizatinn of American life

will not be possible without a much greater degree of cohesion between black and white workers. Creating the kind of unity necessary will entail the destruction of a great deal of racist ideology on the road to socialism. 6

~~Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation~~
~~By Claude M. Lightfoot~~

6

Another factor of great importance guarding against betrayal is the role Negroes will play in the new society. It is in this respect that black power, the power of the Negro people, will help prevent a betrayal.

A Socialist reorganization of our society will have to rely, in the first place, on the working class. Ninety-five per cent of all Negroes are workers or are among the poorer strata of thefarmers. Today this is a disadvantage: tomorrow it may be an advantage, because the working class will have to take the command posts in every aspect of life in our country. Because of this, the Negro's role in positions of power and influence will be far greater than his numerical weight. Every Socialist revolution which remained successful has had to place in positions of power and influence will be far greater than his numerical weight. Every Socialist revolution which remained successful has had to place in positions of power people who were not necessarily the technically trained --but the most devoted, those who had-the most to lose with the return of the old order. The Negro in the United States is in that category. 11

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Ibid.

1

The Cuban revolution surfaced a number of fundamental facts which black people in the United Statest must grasp if they too are to be free.

The first is the fact that racism can be overcome. Some will sy that white people in Cuba are different due to the circumstances of history, and it could never happen in the United States. To overcome racism in Cuba was relatively easier than it will be in the United States. That more will be required than a few speeches is evident. Great structural changes will be necessary. However, the Cuban experience shows that racism is not inherent in color, and given the proper economic, political and social setting, man's habits change. One social system can bring out the worst in man. Another can bring out the best. The essential difference is between capitalism and socialism. A socialist Cuba also proves that black people will have safeguards to protect their freedom--that they will not have to depend on the goodwill of other ethnic groups. 11

"During the '30s, with the birth of the CIO, white Communists played an outstanding role in mobilizing the working class to understand the special problems that the jim crow system has produced. Unions in the CIO, in which Communist leaders were prominent, had the best records in the fight for Negro rights. They integrated Negroes in the top levels of union leadership and even today the remnants of what was formerly called Left-led unions, have more Negroes at the top policy levels than all of the AFL and CIP put together."

The anti-Communist views which resulted in Communists being purged from the trade unions did not aid Negro freedom, but on the contrary weakened that fight. If Communists had been as prominent in the 50's in the American labor movement as they were in the '30x and '40s, the picture in the fight for civil rights would have been much different. Historians will one day make a full assessment of this fact." During the period, when Communists were being purged from the trade unions, many Negro leaders joined the chorus under the slonga, 'We cannot add to the burdens of being black, the burden of being red." This slogan was coined to buy immunity from reaction. But anti-communism did not buy immunity. It made little or no difference to the Bourbon South that the NAACP Red-baited, purged

Morning Post 1962

Communists from its ranks, and aided the isolation of the Left-led unions. As long as the NAACP even mildly fought for Negro rights, it was suspect and was considered a peddler of a dangerous foreign ideology, namely Negro freedom."

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"Through the 1930's and 1940's the Communists were pioneers in building the foundations of struggle against race and class oppression in ever-widening areas. They carried the fight against Jim Crow into every aspect of

American life. They blazed the trail that revealed the real nature of Negro oppression and its real perpetrators. They introduced a new militancy into the freedom fight, reminiscent of the Abolitionists and Frederick Douglass. They brought the nature of Negro oppression to the attention of the entire world and thereby made the fight against it worldwide." (Ibid. Ch. 16, p. 184)

"Anti-Communism (and with it the purging of Communists) is harmful to the nation as such. It is a product of a sick society, mirroring the insanity which has gripped a large segment of our ruling class. It has harmed the interests of the American people more than it has hurt Communists themselves. We have spent hundreds of billions of dollars and have fought several wars, yet socialism continues to spread to all points of the earth. No more than King Canute can we command the tide of history to recede. It is the American people who bear the growing costs of the vain efforts to do so." (Ibid. Ch. 16, p. 187-188)

"The broader white forces are prepared to work for a partial solution, for adjustments in the system that bore and nourished Jim Crow and segregation. They are not yet ready to work to uproot that system, to change the economic and political power structure of the country as a whole, as are the Communists and other Left forces. Yet, without changing the system, we cannot conceive of the black man's securing his full equality and his freedom." (Ibid. Ch. 16, p. 190)

Ghetto rebellion

"Another factor necessitating the participation of Communists is that most social movements are largely spontaneous. They are not set in motion by definite long-range goals, but are ignited by immediate acts of injustice or by grievances. Even in the most militant actions the masses are not always clear as to who the real enemy is. Very often the fire is directed against that which is closest at hand. A capitalist society has a philosophy, theories, and professional apologists for the sole purpose of hiding the enemy from the people. Also, the enemy infiltrates people's organizations with the specific purpose of misleading the movements into blind alleys." (Ibid. Ch. 16, p. 191)

"When struggles reach a point of indecision, when they stray onto paths of secondary importance, the result is a feeling of frustration, hopelessness and a sense of going around in circles. For these reasons an organized force is needed, advanced in throught, revolutionary in practice and outlook, a force that is on top of the total picture. It is necessary to have an organized force that at each moment of indecision can break the pattern of going around in circles, that can answer the question: 'Where do we go from here?' ...

"The Communist Party is such a force. This explains why it is a veteran in this battle. It has a proven record in the struggle for equality. It can make an even greater contribution." The path to black liberation involves not only a program for the immediate period but also a long range program for socialism. Both are unattainable without the participation of Communists." (Ibid. Ch. 16, p. 192)

"Throudh the turbulent and repressive decade of the 1950's these leaders dragged their feet as Civil Liberties came under incessant attack. The Communists bore the brunt of the attack as hundreds went to jail and others were harassed in a thousand and one different ways. They said nothing when Ben Davis, City Councilman from New York, who had a militant and brilliant record in that body, went to jail. They were silent when Paul Robeson was almost lynched at Peekskill, New York, by racist right wingers. They shamefully deserted Dr. W.E.DuBois when he came under attack because he dared to challenge the power structure and above all the war policies of U.S. imperialism. The efforts of conservative civil rights to appease the McCartites did not buy immunity. The attacks against Communists spilled over and the NAACP itself eventually was branded as Communist and was outlawed in a number of southern States. This policy of purge and indefference to infringements on the rights of Communists had a devastating effect on the freedom struggle, and if our gains have been 'token' and no more, this has been a major factor. Such a policy deprived, among other things, the freedom movement of the active and open participation of some of the most dedicated and self-sacrificing people the movement has ever had."

92 23

18 Historical Corr. June 1966

(Quotes from speech delivered to the 18th National Convention Communist Party, USA by ~~Claude Lightfoot, Secretary Black~~ Liberation Commission, USA)

"... The white ruling circles tremble when they learn that a Communist is playing an important role in this or that organization, in this or that struggle.

On the occasion of this great and historic convention, we say to them, in the words of Spartacus to the Roman Gods over two thousand years ago. "Gentlemen, tremble because you have cause to fear." We intend to increase our participation -- not diminish it. Whenever and wherever Negro Americans confront their white tormentors, Communists will endeavor to be there to help put struggle on the basis of class struggle. We stand for the abolition of the system which breeds, nurses and stimulates the exploitation of man by man, of race by race, of nation by nation, and therefore believe with all our minds and hearts that Negro equality in the United States is ~~impossible without a strong and influential Communist Party~~ the number one problem in the nation."

The Worker

March 20th 1966

CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLES

By Claude Lightfoot

"Among the great tragedies of our time is the spectacle of white forces, in many instances racist elements, dictating to Negro organizations and telling them which Negroes can participate in freedom's fight and which ones cannot. Among the colossal evils is the aquiescence by some so-called respectable, responsible or safe Negroes to such a policy. This policy has led to side-lining great freedom fighters such as: the late Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, the late Benjamin J. Davis, the late James W. Ford, William L. Patterson, Henry Winston, the late Edward E. Strong, the late Louis Burnham, James E. Jackson, the late Claudia Jones, the late Pettis Perry, and countless others living and dead. . . .

"Today's freedom fight rests on the solid foundation that these men did so much to help build in the thirties, forties and early fifties."

"Regardless of how one views the social system in the Soviet Union, no matter how one understands Soviet motives, the hard fact is that the Soviet Union initially and later the socialist bloc of nations has provided an alternative for the newly emerging nations to resist and defeat imperialism. The most dramatic example of this role was underscored when Britain invaded the Suez Canal severl years ago. But it did so in a new world- a world in which world imperialism no longer had full sway. Walter Lippman amplifies this point in his article in Newsweek dated June 20th, 1966, he wrote:

> "We are faced with another radically new phenomenon which as yet we do not understand. Once upon a time the European great powers, Britain foremost among them could use their military supremacy to make their will prevail in the backward regions of the world. This is no longer the case."

(over)

18th National Convention

June 1966

"The growth of a world economy, capitalism, brought people together in the only way that a system of exploitation can -- on the basis of exploitation of nation by nation and the destruction of national sovereignty. This bred among the peoples of the oppressed countries the desire and the struggle for national liberation. It was Lenin's thesis that in order to lay the basis for peoples eventually to be united as equals in voluntary association, the working class had to fight for the full right of oppressed peoples to self-determination, including the right to secede from the 'moder' country. Moreover, he called upon the working class to render all possible aid to overcome the effects of the many years of exploitation by world imperialism. It is in the context of these internationalist concepts that the Soviet Union has aided the underdeveloped countries at a time when it really needed all its resources for home use." (~~Ibid. Ch. Ie, p. 131~~) Glutto rebellion to Mother

"The function of the Soviet of the Union is to express the common interests of all citizens, irrespective of nationality, and it is therefore elected on thesame basis of representation in all of the Union Republics: one member per 300,000 inhabitants.

The function of the Soviet of Nationalities is to express the specific interests of the different nationalities on a bssis of equality. In this body, all

Union Republics have equal representation, regardless of the size of the territory or population. For example, the Russian Soviet Federalist Socialist Republic which has a population of over 113,000,000 elects to the Soviet of Nationalities the same number of deputies as the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, which has a population of about 1,500,000. Each Union republic sends 25 members to the Soviet of Nationalities; each Autonomous Republic, 11; each Autonomous Region, 5; and each National Area, one." (Ibid. Ch. 13, p. 145)

"In Bashkira and Uzbekistan, as in all the republics comprising the Soviet Union, there are firm industrial bases that make the republics equal. When we consider the fact that the industrial growth of Western capitalist powers required the acquisition of colonies as sources of raw material and as markets for manufactured goods, these Soviet achievements are an eloquest testament to socialism" (Ibid. Ch. 13, p. 149)

"Soviet society is not perfect. Old habits are not easily changed; and, even after many years of Soviet power, many ideological problems remain. But only an utopian dreamer or a peddler of dishonest ideas would attempt to blow up minor defects out of all proportion to their place in the totality."

"Whatever ideological problems in regard to racial or national chauvinism the Communist Party and the Soviet government have yet to overcome, the central fact is that the Soviet people have shown the world that racism is not inherent in man. They have shown that once the exploiting classes are removed from power, once exploitation is abolished, the various races of mankind can

live in peace." (Ibid. Ch. 13, p. 151)

"There are people in the United States -- some unwittingly, others consciously -- who seek to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and the so-called third world. They try to pick their brand of socialism from one or another of the various forces. Some do it on a color basis. But after all is said and done, the country that has contributed the most and sacrificed the most to change the complexion of the modern world has been Soviet Union. Their people are human and make mistakes. But one must understand that the destiny of mankind depends on the success of the Soviet people in achieving the power with which they can nullify the strength of world imperialism." (Ibid. Ch. 15, p. 180)

"The Cuban Revolution must be defended by all Americans who cherish justice and fair play, and who cherish their own freedom. It is especially incumbent upon black Americans not to allow this magnificent example of interracial living to be wiped off the earth."

"The Soviet Union and Cuba have provided in practice the rationale and institutions to guarantee that black people or any other people of color will not be betrayed in a socialist world. Black people can therefore proceed to build a socialist path without inhibitions and doubts." (Ibid. Ch. 15, p.182)

Ghetto rebellion

"...This is the most revolutionary period in history. What people were forced to accept for centuries is no longer acceptable in any corner of this globe. The black ghetto is no exception. Its protest movements have been influenced greatly by world-wide trends, especially the African revolution. Like

(Miscellaneous Quotes and speeches)

others, the Negro senses objective possibilities of challenging the present situation and winning victories that would have been unthinkable a few decades ago. An assessment of today's ghetto must take into account this new mood, ~~which is not satisfied with minor concessions but demands fundamental changes.~~"

~~(Ibid. Ch. 2, p. 20)~~ Ghetto rebellion to black liberation

Article by Claude Lightfoot
African Communist second quarter 1966
"Negro oppression and U.S. Foreign Policy"

"In recent years there have been many significant phases of civil rights struggles. Each time they have brought to the surface new problems and new challenges and successfully coping with them has advanced the movement to higher levels of development. Taken in their totality, they have represented a historic leap in revolutionizing everything on the American scene."

"What is prevalent in the conditions in Watts reflects every Negro ghetto in America. There is a time bomb ticking away in every one of them and unless measures are forthcoming to relieve the problems, violence is going to erupt all over America. It is to be hoped that a situation like Watts, which has happened twice, will not be required again to warn those in control of the power structure that the prevalence of such conditions is not in the national interest."

"Herefofore many of the civil rights demands could be met without disturbing many elements of foreign policy. In fact, concessions granted in this direction could be and were used as a cover for expansionist policies abroad. But when problems are put which will require the outlay of tens of billions of dollars, such appropriations can come only at the expense of the huge cost of the war establishment. "

"Historians may yet record that the civil rights forces were a major factor which saved America from extermination through a series of bloody wars and its demise as a nation of greatness."

"Many black students are preparing for careers that will lead to the emancipation of their people. They are increasingly becoming conscious of the role workers must play; but while the students can teach the workers, they can do so only to the extent that they also have the capacity to learn from the workers."

Taken from Ben Davis Tribute
June 1969

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The year 1963 has passed ~~by~~ our into the abyss of time. We are nearing the end of the decade of the Sixties and freedom is nowhere in sight. This observation should not obscure the fact that we live in a dynamic and fast changing world, and sometimes in a single moment, institutions, concepts, societies and forces which have withstood the storms of centuries are dashed into atoms.

Such things are possible now as never before, for we live in the most revolutionary age in all the history of mankind.

Notwithstanding the possibility of sudden changes that may occur, science teaches us that before change in any form is possible, certain elements must

combine to produce a new state of affairs. The necessary conditions did not exist when the slogan of 'Free by '63' was raised. The slogan was ~~these~~ based on illusions as to what it would take to end Jim Crow and establish full equality.

It is as the South African, Nelson Mandella, pointed out there is, 'No easy walk to freedom anywhere and many of us will have to pass through the Valley of the shadow of death again and again before we reach the mountain top of our desires.'

The NAACP leaders foresaw the possibility of winning civil rights without too much disturbance of the status quo in other areas of our national life -- the cold and hot wars, new political alignments, the system itself, relations of allies, etc. In fact they saw the acceleration of hot and cold wars as an opportunity to trade for the support of Negroes to the war effort for token recognition to some (so-called respectable) Negro leaders. They have done this even though such a policy has resulted in Negroes being used to re-enslave many of our African brothers. As a consequence of this policy, Negro boys have been used as cannon fodder against colored people wherever they have taken the path of struggle. The vast number of Negroes now being used in South Vietnam is illustrative of this brutal fact."

14 the National Committee

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From: THE WORKER - March 13, 1966.

"[redacted], Dr. King comes to Chicago with credits and accomplishments that are reminiscent of only the period of Civil War and Reconstruction when great Negro figures who produced great ~~were lifted into the political arenas of American life~~, such as the immortal Frederick Douglass. He heralds an upsurge which can do for the 1960's what the 1930's upsurge of the CIO did for organized labor. But Dr. King, notwithstanding these credits, is no superman. He, himself, cannot solve the problems of Chicago's Negroes, nor Negroes elsewhere for that matter. At best, he has become a catalytic agent who sparks, ignites, and sets into motion the organized action of masses which carries within it the means of really solving the problems."

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"The greatness of Dr. King is his ability to learn from the masses, to translate their hopes and their aspirations into meaningful terms. Those who look upon Dr. King as a Messiah who alone holds the key to victory and success, misread history and will be doomed to disappointment."

I hold nothing but contempt
for those "hand picked black labor
leaders, "Class Tows" who rush to the
defence of their white labor bosses
in the name of Class Unity, when
black workers rock the boat of
discrimination in the labor Movement,
I too, know that without Class
Unity the bosses can keep their hands
firmly on the reins of labor.
But I also know that ~~the~~
the continued practice of black
inequality in the labor Movement
also serves to keep labor
under the heels of Capital 11

Malcolm Brooks Jones
April 25 1969

BLACK LIBERATION IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY

By Claude Lightfoot, a National Secretary of the C.P., U.S.A. and author of the first full length Marxist review of the black movement today, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation."

Printed in ~~Political Affairs~~ Pravda official organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, 24 Dec. 1969

For more than a decade the world has watched with amazement the heroic struggles waged by black people in the United States for freedom.

There were nine years unprecedented massive demonstrations of a peaceful character conducted under the banner of "Freedom Now."

In recent years these demonstrations have been supplemented by violent upheavals in most black ghettos. True, these were spontaneous actions and in most cases a reaction to the violence of the police. Nonetheless, they lifted the whole movement to a new level of development. Those rebellions coincided with the emergence of the slogan "Black Power," and came to simbolize a new and higher stage of the struggle.

This year, while there were a large number of explosions after the brutal murder of Dr. King, ghetto violence was not the main characteristic of the struggle.

Revolutions do not always proceed along a straight line. There are zigzags and sometimes detours. There are advances and there are retreats. The diminuition of violent actions could cause some to think that the movement has gone into decline, but nothing would be further from truth. One the contrary, the movement scaled new heights and augurs well for the future.

In 1968 it was characterized by an acceleration of struggles in every aspect of black persecution. It was marked by:

1. The involvement of the total community in struggle.

2. A regrouping of forces.

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3. Class nature of oppression comes to the forefront.

4. Political representation approaching the reconstruction period.

5. Fascist counter-attack against the liberation forces.

The involvement of the total black community in struggle is not a new phenomena. What is new is that in different places; in different situations, almost all strata of black people have been the initiating forces. At one time the initiative and sparks which ignited the struggle came mainly from the youth. Today this is no longer the case. The young and the old, the workers and the intellectuals especially, have been in the forefront of initiating and leading the struggles.

In a certain sense, a regrouping is taking place among liberation forces. Ever since the southern students in the South staged the sit-in strikes, the main initiatives for changes in conduct of the struggle have been from the youth. Out of these struggles the Southern Student Non-Violent Coordinating was born and it posed a whole number of developments, including the Black Power concept.

This year, due in large part to almost a total preocupation with the defensive aspect of the struggle with guns as the only answer, this organization went into decline and other forces it once stimulated emerged at the center of the struggles. The most outstanding development in 1968 was the emergence of working class forces as one of the key forces of struggle. Coupled with this development was the recognition by almost all class strata of the black people, of the workers and their conditions as one of the main levers in the chain of progress. The outstanding symbol of these new trends was the strike of the sanitation workers in Memphis and the leadership exerted on their behalf by the late Dr. Martin Luther King. After this historical significant struggle and the tragic end of Dr. King, a whole number of developments in which young militants to the most conservative elements are finding an identification with the

workers.

Since Memphis, black workers have organized caucuses in a number of international unions. Some of them represent a majority of the workers in given industries. They are in struggle with the trade union bureaucracy to better their conditions and for equality in the decision making bodies of the unions.

The most recent event highlighting the new situation was the decision of the Black Power Convention, a coalescence of black militants from all over the country, to organize a black labor congress and make this one of the principal vehicles of struggle.

These actions have vindicated the C.P., U.S.A. for it alone, for the past several years has been making this point.

The 18th National Convention resolution on the Negro question in July 1966, among other things, put this matter of the role of black workers in proper focus when it wrote:

> "In recent years the struggle in the South has produced a new crop of leaders coming primarily from the Negro ministry. What is required today to enhance the strength of this new leadership is a more prominent role from Negro workers generally, but especially Negro trade unionists."

At that time this statement was not generally accepted. And Henry Winston, Chairman of the C.P., U.S.A. wrote:

> "It would also be fatal to conclude that new and militant developments in the struggle for Negro rights are possible only outside the labor movement." Negro and White United, published by New Outlook, February 1967.

This, the struggle for black power and against black oppression is finally focussing on the centrality of black labor and its power, to stop production as the principal method of struggle.

Perhaps these forms are less dramatic than other forms such as burning communities and engagements with guns in hand, but in the long run, they will prove to be more decisive in forcing the power structure to make substantial changes in the status of black people.

In addition to advances on the economic front, meaningful gains have been made in the political arena; that is, the struggle for black representation in the councils of government. In this respect a number of trends emerged, of which thefirst and foremost was the situation in the deep South.

The gains already registered are bringing about a close parallel with the Reconstruction period, when black people enjoyed a measure of political representation.

In the last few years over 378 blacks have been elected to political office. 107 of these were elected this year. There are over three million black registered voters in the deep South, representing about 16% of the total. This marks an increase of almost a million new voters in the last few years. A continuation of this trend can, in the forseeable future, transcend the Reconstruction era and lay the foundation for substantial changes in the whole pattern of the South.

Another vital development of vital importance was the relationship of black Americans within the two parties in general, and the Democratic Party in particular. Heretofore, with few exceptions, Negro elected officials have operated only in the framework of the big, powerful while led machines. As such, they were no more than pawns on the ruling class chessboard. This year, in preparation for and during the Democrat National Convention, black people and most of their elected representatives, while still operating within the confines of the Party struck out on an independent course.

This was highlighted by the nomination of black candidates for the first time in history, for President and Vice President. A large number of black delegates who came to the convention already committed by their machine broke discipline and supported the black nominees.

An organization was set up to continue this trend of independence, and if other forced emerge in a similar posture, especially labor, then the day is not too far distant when a substantial breakaway from the Democratic Party can be achieved and the formation of a new party.

Coincidental with developments within the Democratic Party is a growing trend of black awareness of the limitations of black liberation operating within the confines of the old parties. This year marked by an unprecedented number of black candidates outside of the two major parties. It resulted in three black candidates for President from the Left end of the political spectrum. The campaign and response to Charlene Mitchell, the candidate of the Communist Party, and the first black woman to ever run for this high office, was an important backdrop of things to come.

Finally, all over the United States black people are moving into motion to control their communities, economically and politically.

All of these developments are important way-stations to a socialist reorganization in the United States. And as science has had to create the means to land on the moon, so it is with black liberation in the United States.

In response to these changes in the on-going black revolt, the ruling circles are acting as what Lenin once described - acts of desperation, as symptoms of weakness not strength. Actions that are in accord with how all classes doomed by history have acted.

#6 - Black Liberation in the U.S. Today

Police terror is mounting with ever increasing intensity. Black Panthers are being made the main target. Its members are shot down in cold blood. Its leaders are jailed, such as Huey Newton and Cleaver. These are symptoms of a growth of the fascism in the United States.

In these hours when lights are going out in the United States, pro-democratic masses in the world in general and the world Communist movement, must come to the aid of black America.

(Quotes from a speech delivered by Claude Lightfoot to a forum of The African-American Heritage Association, October 1966)

"The African Revolution is in need of the skills that Afro-Americans possess. But many black Americans seek to utilize these skills for exploitative purposes. Our African brothers did not free themselves from world imperialism for the purpose of substituting a set of black exploiters for white ones."

~~"But the Afro-American occupies an important part of this world-wide process.~~ Inasmuch as the imperialist elements within our country are ~~emerging~~ as the central force in America, carrying out neo-colonialist policies, what we as people of African descent do in the United States can prove decisive."

The struggle of the African people to unify the various small, petty states into a federal union is deeply rooted in the experience of history. All of the present large industrial nations had to go through periods of national unification. It was on this basis that ~~they erected~~ were erected the industrial empires of the modern world. It was Garibaldi who united the Italian cities into the nation. It was Bismarck who united the petty kingdoms into the German nation; ~~and the African struggle brings to mind the problems and experiences in the evolvement of an American nation.~~"

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"The United States took many years to evolve as a nation. It included the necessity for ~~waging~~ the Revolutionary War of 1776, and the American Civil War of 1861-65. The path that was opened to the United States for national unification is not available to the young African nations. They must unify themselves and build up an industrial organization wuickly or they will never walk this earth as free men. The forces against which they must struggle are far more powerful and have much more at stake

in preventing them from achieving this goal. The obstacles in the path of the African Revolution are many and the forces that must be fought are powerful, but more powerful are the world forces that will join with it to deal a final crushing blow to both colonialism and neo-colonialism. ... These are the issues that are at stake -- they are global in scope..." But the Afro-American has a special responsibility.

Quotes From Speech by ~~Claude Lightfoot~~

Federal City College Washington D. C.
June 25, 1969

"It has been said that masses make history and that is true. But it is equally true that a relatively small, morally committed, militant, far-seeing minority provides the spark plugs which ignite the engines of history."

* * * * *

"While a minority may set the pace for developments, it cannot do so promiscuously. Progress can be made only to the extent that advanced forces can listen to the masses, learn from the masses and set the pace in accordance with what masses can understand."

From: THE WORKER, Sept. 5, 1965. By Claude Lightfoot

"The 56th national convention of the NAACP failed to meet squarely the issue of peace for precisely the same reasons that it did not speak up on civil liberties and other related matters.

"The conservative leaders of this organization have long felt that a mild confrontation of the power structure on Jimcrow and segregation is about all the traffic will bear. Hence they try to avoid like a deadly plague all other controversial issues and problems."

Lecture by Claude Lightfoot
at the University of New Mexico -
April , 1969

Black America has raised the slogan of survival

"Survival means more than physical repression, as terrible as that is. It means also the right to work at decent wages, better schools, housing and health facilities, all of which increasingly gets worse, not better."

Old ~~April~~ University of New Mexico April 1969

"The war in Vietnam has surfaced a cancerous growth ~~x~~ that spreads in all directions of American life. U.S. involvement in another such war ~~will~~ could the man and his Potter carry the system down the drain of history, and yet, the big fools in Wall Street and government the Pentagon say, 'push on'."

"~~We are~~ the have a rendezvous with suicide

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NEWS
For Release

November 6, 1967
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The discussion of a recent national conference of the Communist Party calling for a "mass black liberation drive" was summarized in a comprehensive statement by Henry Winston, national chairman of the Party, and released to the press today. The special conference, held in New York City, was attended by 80 leading Communists from all parts of the country at the call of the Party's Negro Affairs Commission of which Claude Lightfoot is chairman.

The statement serves to identify the Communist Party position on points which today are being debated in many areas, including the issue of "violence" in today's struggles and in the field of social change.

Winston's statement deals with additional questions arising from the Negro liberation struggle and the revolt of black Americans in over 100 cities. He calls for a massive program to "make life bearable for the black Americans," and urges "unity and militancy."

Winston calls for immediate steps to guarantee election of "Negro mayors, U.S. Senators, Congressmen" and other public officials in 1968 while also demanding an urgent massive, multi-billion dollar crash program to meet all the needs of Black America. He relates this issue to the need for an end of the war in Vietnam.

The statement follows in full, as well as biographical notes on Mr. Winston.

-- more

November 6, 1967

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Statement by Henry Winston, National Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A.

The Communist Party, USA has a proud record of more than 40 years of fighting for Negro freedom under all conditions. For years, almost alone, it led the struggle in the Deep South under conditions comparable to those faced in Hitler Germany, for full freedom, for the right of black people to vote, to organize, to have equal access to all public places, for the repeal of the poll tax and against lynching. Many of its members, Negro and white, gave their lives in those early bitter battles.

Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston, William L. Patterson, Claude Lightfoot, James W. Ford, Louis Burnham, Claudia Jones, Edward Strong, James E. Jackson, Hosea Hudson, Mildred McAdory, Pettis Perry, Ray Hansborough and Cyril Briggs--these are but some of the black Communists whose pioneering efforts in the '30s and '40s helped prepare the ground for the great freedom struggles of the '60s.

Scottsboro, Angelo Herndon, the Martinsville Seven, Willie Magee are but a few of the great rallying cries that were later transformed into the battle cries of Selma and Mississippi.

And in their great traditions Communists joined in these Scottsboros of the Sixties.

We do not claim any special rights for our pioneering efforts, only the right to continue the struggle we have never and will never cease. We frankly admit we have much to learn from the new courageous leaders who widened and deepened the freedom path from the ground broken in earlier days. But in all modesty we also offer the rich experiences we have accumulated to serve in illuminating the difficult road ahead we must all travel together.

It is in this spirit that we offer our thoughts on some of the crucial problems facing black Americans as they do all Americans.

We, 22 million black Americans, have arrived at a point of grave crisis in our history. Clear thinking as well as courage are the need of the moment. The question

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posed for us and indeed for white America as well is: How shall black people achieve full equality NOW -- in these days, not in the dim future of more unborn black generations? Time has run out for leisurely discussion and debate and for "studies" and "reports" by an endless parade of government commissions. The question is now on the action agenda!

It is a question that must be decided by our sober assessment and not by government provocation. And indeed we are being provoked! Rebellions against deep depression in the ghettos in more than 120 cities are now being "studied" while President Johnson's $74 billion-a-year military budget including $30 billion for the war in Vietnam this year was rushed through Congress. More riot training for more police and more National Guardsmen, more repressive laws, more racist hysteria whipped up by the press, more police brutality in the black communities, and more than equality for black soldiers in the casualty lists in Vietnam -- what are these but the most provocative incitements to violence?

They point to the real instigators of violence in our cities who sit in the White House and in the halls of Congress.

No one, least of all those who enslaved us for 350 years, those who cage us in ghettos, inflict depression and disease upon us, invade and destroy our homes with all the cruel instruments of modern warfare, taunt us by spending billions for bombs and pennies for poverty, and goad us with terror, official violence and legal lynchings--has the right to caution us to refrain from violence. Twenty-two million black Americans are faced with a struggle for survival. We need ask no one how to defend our inalienable right to live as human beings.

For countless years, countless black people have been lynched and outraged and their basic human rights trampled upon by forces of law and order as well as by white racist bands often working as close partners in crime. Today racist violence has spread to all parts of the United States -- to Detroit, Watts and Cicero as well as Selma, Milwaukee and Newark, and Montgomery and Mississipp. The right, indee the responsibility, to defend oneself, one's dear ones, one's home, one's people from violent attack by racists in or out of uniform by all means including armed defense if necessary, is inviolable. We support that right.

The continued and increased spread of police brutality against the black community, the growth of the influence of the John Birch Society, the Ku Klux Klan and

The stubborn refusal of the ruling class of our country and the Johnson Administration in particular to permit anything but token changes in the unbearable conditions faced by black Americans especially in the ghettos, despite the massive peaceful demonstrations of recent years, has led to a growing lack of confidence in the ability to achieve meaningful change through the democratic process.

The meaning of the mass rebellions of 1967 in the black ghettos should be clear: millions of black Americans will no longer live under the conditions of the depression '30s while the U.S. boasts of the "affluence" of the '60s.

The failure of most white Americans including large sections of working-class and liberal and progressive forces to understand the desperate nature of the crisis in the ghettos and to ally themselves with the black people in their struggle for the necessary radical changes to resolve the crisis, has resulted in an increasing lack of confidence in the ability of white masses to overcome racism and their readiness to join with black people in the fight for meaningful solutions.

Repeated failure by the Federal government and all branches of government to take decisive action against racists in and out of uniform who murder and maim black people has resulted in the recognition of the need for greater reliance on determined self-defense, including armed defense.

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racism in the police departments all over the nation has led to the demand for the right of Negro people to police their communities. We fully support that right.

The Communist Party of the United States, as Communists everywhere, has always affirmed the right of oppressed people to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime whenever the channels for democratic change are closed to them. That right is also affirmed in the Declaration of Independence.

Therefore, there can be no question of the right of the Negro people in the United States to use violence to free themselves from oppression and to win full freedom.

Whether that right to violence should be exercised should be determined by time, place and circumstances and a sober estimate of the concrete situation and the conditions which prevail at that moment. Surely everyone would prefer to win basic change without the use of force.

What is the situation?

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The Minutemen, the National Riflemen's Association, Birchites, Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi groups, White Citizens Council are openly inciting and organizing for racial violence with impunity. Alabama's former Governor Wallace is not only given free rein to spread the plague of racist violence, but is rallying the racist and fascist-like forces all over the U.S.

Black people, with good cause, smell the flesh-burning stench of the gas chamber in these menacing developments. They have rightly served notice that they have no intention to play the role of passive victims of genocide.

Moreover, an alternative program to violence, radical enough to solve the problems of the ghettos and possible of achievement has not been convincingly put forward.

To this must be added the lack of class consciousness and an understanding of revolutionary tactics which are geared to specific U.S. conditions among the leadership of the Negro Freedom movement. The world liberation struggle of recent years, particularly in Africa, Asia and Latin America, has inspired increased determination to fight for full freedom in the U.S.

All these factors have given rise to a new emphasis on the need for armed struggle on the part of some, particularly in the black ghettos.

Courage is the banner of the fight for black freedom.

Communists join all militant black freedom fighters in bearing this banner high.

The ghetto uprisings and countless heroic battles have made it amply clear that black people are prepared to fight to win full freedom NOW. The task, especially of Negro leaders is to jointly seek the ways to skillfully make the best use of our heroic people's militancy.

The task is to prevent the power structure, through its provocations, from misusing this militancy and turning it against us.

The task ahead is: how to make the most effective use of every position gained, how to exert the utmost skill in rallying allies to our struggle and in isolating our enemies. It is for this reason we stress <u>courage and clarity of purpose</u>. It is in this spirit that the question of armed struggle should be soberly considered.

Communists believe in the use of violence to achieve political objectives only when reaction has closed off the channels whereby a majority of the people can real-

[illegible] by peaceful means.

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As we see it today, the overwhelming majority of the American people, including black people, are not yet convinced that the system must be changed; much less that it is necessary to do so by armed force.

Armed uprisings for these objectives cannot successfully be undertaken by the black communities alone, no matter how courageously they struggle. They require powerful allies, above all in the ranks of the working class, white and black.

We therefore reject today the organizing of armed uprisings in the black communities. It is necessary to warn that there are extremely dangerous pressures to close the channels of democratic process and in many areas they have already virtually been closed. Should this continue it would leave the black people no alternative to violent struggle.

We believe that conspiratorial, terroristic actions which are not based upon a program aimed at improving the conditions of life for the masses and which do not receive the support of the masses of the people, are reckless and adventurous, provocative and politically irresponsible toward the people, inviting reprisals upon the black community. They should, therefore, be rejected. We also believe that terrorism within the Negro community directed against so-called Uncle Toms or others who refuse to go along with the tactics proposed by some is entirely out of place, harmful and divisive to the struggle for full freedom. It, too, should be rejected.

Although we do not advocate a policy of looting and arson, we [illegible] while ghetto uprisings were unable to end the unbearable conditions against which the spontaneous revolts were directed, they did achieve certain positive results. These militant actions forcefully expoed to the nation and the entire world the urgent nature of the crisis of the ghettos. They made it painfully clear to many white Americans that life in our great cities will be unbearable for all unless it is made bearable for the people of the black communities. Moreover, they sharpened and deepened mass resistance to the unjust war in Vietnam and inspired to greater militancy the struggle to end it. They greatly stimulated the struggle for Negro representation, inspired the Negro communities to achieve the highest levels of political unity, contributed to advancing the readiness of larger sections of the white communities to work for and accept black municipal leaders and compelled the Administration to concede to the pressure for new levels of black representation. Every advance of Negro representation in public office owes much to the message to America that exploded in the black ghettos in 1967.

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However, those who conclude that the task now is to give an organized character to the spontaneous uprisings in the black ghettos gravely misjudge both the mood of the black communities and the relationship of forces such an organized armed uprising would have to contend with. The strength of the 1967 uprisings lay in its spontaneity. It was this quality of the rebellion which rallied the sympathy and support of black communities and jolted large numbers of white Americans into a greater understanding of the crisis in the ghettos.

It would be quite a different matter under present conditions to rally such support in the black communities, let alone in the white neighborhoods, for an organized armed uprising. Nor can there be any comparison between the repressive measures employed in the suppression of the spontaneous uprisings, harsh as they were, and the unlimited force that would be used by the ruling class and its government against an organized uprising.

Black communities, of course, have the right to take all measures to defend themselves from invasion and assault by armed forces. But the real task at hand is to rally nationwide support, particularly the support of all truly democratic white Americans, especially white workers, to stop the annual "summer slaughter" and to aid the struggle for survival of the black Americans.

The Open Letter by the Communist Party, USA, addressed to the President before the "hot summer" of 1967 exploded, called for "united action of all forces on the Left regardless of differences" and for the "most sacrificing all-out efforts of every Communist to work tirelessly to unite all Americans of conscience, black and white, to act at once."

The need for such united struggle cannot wait for another "hot summer." It must be directed NOW toward fighting for the elimination of the unbearable conditions that will breed not only more hot summers but even colder winters.

There is an urgent need for organized militant and united struggle in every black community in the U.S. Its arsenal of tactical weapons should include any and all forms of struggle that will most effectively and most speedily advance the fight for full freedom: mass marches, demonstrations, massive militant civil disobedience, boycotts and strikes. It should include sit-ins, sit-downs and sit-outs and armed defense when necessary. It should include black community mass marches to the polls to elect Negro mayors, U.S. Senators, Congressmen and Negro public officials on every level.

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The door should be wide open to any new and effective forms of struggle forged in the fires of the freedom fight. The only test for tactical weapons of the freedom struggle should be: will it advance or set back the struggle? will it unite or divide the mass of the black people? will it aid us in winning allies or isolate us?

Militancy, the indispensable ingredient for all effective struggles, has its test to meet. The courage of brave individuals has played, and can play, a significant role in today's freedom struggle. But its strength lies in its ability to inspre mass militancy. It can never be a subsitute for it. Individual courage, therefore, must be synchronized with those forms of struggle to which the mass of black people are ready to respond at any given stage of the struggle.

There is an urgent need for consideration of forms of organization which will unite the people in the black communities and coordinate the communities themselves on a city, state and national level. The aim should be to bring effectively to bear on the power structure the collective will of the black people, to organize and direct mass actions on every front and at every level.

The objective should be to unite the black communities politically, and make full use of their strategic position in our great cities. From such positions of strength they can, in alliance with other oppressed minorities and progressive white sections of the population, struggle effectively for unprecedented levels of Negro representation and drastically alter political relationships throughout the country.

Through united action, an effective fight can be waged for black control of black communities and for federal, state and city reponsibility to provide billions for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the black communities to place them on a par with the rest of the nation. The jobs in such reconstruction should go to the people of the black communities, especially the youth, at all skills and at union wages.

To inspire the struggles of today, black communities should be united in commemorating our black heroes, among them Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois and former New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

Unity of the black communities can truly spell black power.

It is wrong to conclude, as some do, from the stubborn refusal of the power structure and the Johnson Administration to deal adquately with the crisis in the black ghettos, that the channels for democratic change are closed to the black people. It is true they are being blocked by racist and reactionary forces who are moving to close them. But they are not closed. On the contrary, in the past decade the Negro

people have achieved their strongest political position ever attained in our country.

This is the meaning of the tremendous increase in electoral registration in the South, particularly in Mississippi.

This is the meaning of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the symbol of New Politics in the country.

This is the significance of the new level of black-white unity achieved at the national convention of the National Conference of New Politics that has given birth to the "spirit of Chicago."

Thus, the fateful question: will the channels of democracy be closed to the black people?-- and it would mean inevitably closed to all Americans -- has not only not been answered in the affirmative, but the conditions exist for opening wider the doors of democracy. The task is to fight militantly to open them and to combat resolutely every fascist-like attempt to close them. This is the path not only to winning greater partial gains but to preparing the best grounds for the fight for revolutionary change--for socialism.

The costly experience of Hitler fascism should serve to remind revolutionaries and democrats alike of the terrible price paid for failure to defend each precious democratic right to the bitter end.

Many white people, frustrated by the dangerous drift to disaster of our cities, have responded with fear to the uprisings in the black ghettos. The racists have been quick to seize on these fears to inflame their deeply imbedded prejudices. Thus, a dangerous situation is developing which can turn our streets into bloody battle-grounds of racial strife. But there are also developing among increasing numbers of white people significant new levels of understanding of the meaning of full equality for black people. This is reflected in the readiness of larger numbers of whites to accept and work for greater black representation. Thus, the basis for achieving higher levels of black-white unity in struggle exist.

This is especially so because the crisis in the black ghettos has served to put the spotlight on the crisis of our cities. There is no way of resolving one crisis without resolving the other and particularly the latter without the former. Thus, life itself has joined the fate of the black communities and of our cities, including the white communities. And the answer to both lies in Washington, above all in radically changing federal responsibilities to the cities - to provide adequate funds for decent homes, schools, hospitals and transit.

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The answer lies in drastically changing our nation's priorities from waging war to providing for the long-neglected needs of peace-time living. Above all, the answer lies in ending speedily the unjust war in Vietnam. More and more Americans, white as well as Negro, have come to recognize the interrelation of three crises: the ghetto, our cities and the war in Vietnam. An irresistible force can be brought into being by uniting the mass of Americans to fight for the resolution of all three unbearable crises.

This struggle, by uniting white and black around their common interests, can weaken the dangerous inroads made by racists in the white communities in the recent period. Thus, it is toward the development of such joint efforts that black and white progressives and especially revolutionaries should bend their efforts.

To achieve this unity in struggle requires a consistent and courageous fight by white progressives and revolutionaries against racism especially in their own communities, shops, offices and schools.

The struggle for black freedom faces not only great trials but great opportunities. Both aspects of the situation have to be grasped. More, they have to be acted upon, and acted upon unitedly, in time to make the 1968 elections the arena for great and victorious struggles.

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A biographical note on Henry Winston

Henry Winston, National Chairman, Communist Party, USA, symbolizes the spirit and courage of the fighters for black freedom and for socialism in our country. A Negro American born in Mississippi, blinded in prison where he served 6 years as Smith Act victim of McCarthyism, as a result of cruel treatment by his captors, Winston resumed his life's courageous struggle with these memorable words: "I have lost my sight but not my vision."

As chairman of his party, as an eloquent voice, as an able organizer, as a profound writer and analyst of social problems, as a skilled teacher of Marxism, and as a mass fighter, Winston makes his contributions to the struggle for black freedom and for a socialist U.S.A. These contributions rest on the solid foundation of more than four decades of uninterrupted struggle and self-sacrifice. No crucial period in our country's history has passed by without Winston's contributions. During the Great Depression he was a leader in the bitter unemployed struggles for survival of those days. He played an outstanding role in making the slogan of "black and white, unite and fight" the potent weapon that won Unemployed and Social Insurance and most of today's welfare legislation. He was for years the National Organizational Secretary of the Young Communist League and worked with the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the SNICK of the '30s and 40's. He was National Organizational Secretary of the Communist Party, U.S.A. when it faced the full fury of McCarthyism and the leadership was imprisoned under a Smith Act frame-up. He was sentenced to 8 years.

He was released from prison by Presidential order as a result of a mass demand from people in all parts of the world, after he became blind due to the negligence of prison authorities who refused to give proper attention to the growth of a massive brain tumor.

After seeking every possible aid in an effort to regain his eyesight, he resumed his political activity in the Communist Party and was elected its National Chairman at the 18th Convention in June 1966.

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REPORT TO NATIONAL CONFERENCE C.P.U.S.A. - Oct 14-15, 1967

By Claude Lightfoot,
Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs

Subject: TO SAVE AMERICA, THESE THINGS ARE REQUIRED:

It has been historical, as well as current experience that a coalescence of struggle of black and white at the grass roots level is the main prerequisite for social advances in our country. Yet, at a time when the nation faces unprecedented problems such as war and peace, the growth of a fascist danger and new economic difficulties, to many people, black and white unity has become a dirty word. Germs of disunity, germs of a cancerous nature, are circulating in the body of the American people, and unless radical surgery is performed, many of the vital organs will be lost, if not the entire body. Patent medicines no longer suffice to meet this growing crisis.

To help unravel the reasons for this situation, we shall discuss the character of the present period, look into what is new in racism, define the nature of the present wave of black nationalism, discuss methods of struggle required for today, estimate the Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years. And finally, we shall determine what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today.

The Negro question cannot be abstracted from the general political situation within the country. The Proctor article estimates what the general situation in the black community will be for the next 10 or 15 years, but in my judgment it does so in isolation from the perspective for the country as a whole for the next 10 to 15 years. Proctor writes:

> In the next decade all indications are that black national consciousness, black nationalism will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioration, the failure of society, including the trade unions, to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of the Negroes and their growing relation with colored people on a world scale will help to feed black nationalist tendencies and growth.

Now, Proctor does not say whether this black nationalism that he speaks of will be a form of nationalism directed against imperialism, that is, of a positive nature, or whether it will be of a divisive separatist nature such as is embodied in the policies and program of Elijah Muhammud. While he does not indicate what direction it will take, he presents a catalog of the conditions which will promote this national consciousness over the next decade. I conclude, therefore, that he anticipates that over the next 10 or 15 years the problems of worsening conditions of Negroes, including the refusal of the trade unions to integrate, deterioration in the cities, migration to the big cities, etc., will continue to mount. In other words, things will get worse. And if they do, the trend of black nationalism will be toward a more reactionary character.

The development of black nationalism in one direction or another is not a thing in itself; it is a reaction to the general political situation in the country at large. Hence, in order not to err in our judgments about the Negro question, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the general trends in the country.

We are at one of those great crossroads in history where mankind will either advance toward a high plateau of social progress, eliminating all that is vile, reprehensible, dehumanizing and exploitative, or toward the destruction of man's existence on this planet. Which way is yet to be determined.

We Communists are not passive observers on the social scene. We are, or aspire to be, social and political scientists. And in this connection we always seek ways and means of channelizing events in a progressive direction. We examine things as they are at a given moment. We seek out the obstacles which interrupt the smooth flow of progress. We work to uncover the contradictions whose resolution will permit a flow of developments in a given direction.

The existence of many contradictions in the nature of things at present accelerates a growth of frustrations, a groping for new directional signals and, in some instances, hopelessness and despair. We shall proceed to examine some of these contradictions.

The present moment can be characterized as one charged with great economic, political and social turbulence. Unlike the decade of the fifties, the mid-point of the 1960s is marked by ever-increasing waves of struggle by almost all strata of the American people. Yesterday it was mainly the Negro movement that protested injustice. Today the youth, the church, labor and the intelligentsia, in varying degrees, have taken the path of struggle. These forces are converging on the war policies of the Johnson Administration and are creating a deep-going crisis in foreign affairs. The peace movement in our country is perhaps the greatest in history. Seldom has a people challenged its government's pursuance of war with the vigor and determination now manifested by the American people.

The growth of automation and cybernation places the economy in a precarious position and leads workers to the path of struggle to a degree not witnessed in recent years. Strikes are breaking out in all directions. They involve all categories of workers, the more affluent and the less affluent.

As we near the year's end, there have been at least 150 outbreaks of violence in more than 120 cities. Over $270 million in property has been destroyed. It is estimated that 118 people have been killed and nearly 4,000 injured. Roughly 4,000 have been arrested, and National Guardsmen have been called out 23 times.

This is the balance sheet, and the end is nowhere in sight. Indeed, there are those who now see "the long hot summers" extended into "the long cold winters." Especially is this shown by the crime rates. These, a barometer of the sick society and its social turbulence, have reached fantastic proportions.

The FBI announced on September 15 that crime in the United States had risen 17 per cent during the past year and predicted that by the year's end the increase in all types of crime would total 62 per cent over the last six years. Vandalism is on the increase. In 1966 the cost of vandalism in New York schools totaled $5 million. In Washington, D.C., window breakage and theft in schools last year cost more than $214,000.

In every aspect of American life there is an unprecedented degree of dissatisfaction. The people are striking back. Sometimes they strike according to plan. Sometimes they erupt spontaneously. And sometimes they hit out blindly. But whatever the form they take, these are all struggles by the people against a system that hurts so many of them.

Basically, this growing strife arises from a capitalist system in decay. But in particular it is an outgrowth of a war policy. Our government, committed for the last twenty years to a program designed to save the collapsing system of colonialism and imperialism in general, and to promote the domination of U.S. capitalism and imperialism in particular, has brought us to this situation on the home front. A lopsided war budget with its huge expenditures for military hardware, with its dollars for the CIA to bribe and corrupt, leaves little to combat growing problems of poverty, technological displacement of workers and deterioration within the ghettos and cities, to replace obsolete housing, and to create a higher quality of education. These problems, moreover, are greatly aggravated by the new technological and scientific advance in production.

As a consequence of this development, new relations between workers and business, new measures by the state for the welfare of the workers must be evolved. The slowness of such changes is producing great hardships and insecurity for all strata of the American working people.

With the growth of struggle by various sectors of the American people, with the continuing expansion of objective circumstances that induce an enlargement of struggles, one would expect that the pro-democratic masses would be assuming commanding heights; one would think that the future would appear hopeful and that few would become engulfed in despair.

Professor Seymour Melman performed a historic task when, in his work, Our Depleted Society (Holt, New York, 1965), he laid bare all the contradictions within a war economy and hopefully looked to the future. He wrote:

> I expect that diverse groups in American life will discover common ground as they each seek ways to improve their own lot. Americans who suffer directly from the depletion process, or whose prospects for a really better life are held up by the depleted society - all these will be acting in parallel, even in concert, to accelerate the reconstruction of American life.

The various components of the pro-democratic forces in the country are in large part already in the arena of struggle. In some instances they act in a parallel manner; in others, they tend to merge (as witness the merging of efforts by the peace and civil rights forces). And yet, at this moment, there are growing clashes and cleavages between forces who have so much in common. The growing strife between the forces who should and must unite if "we are to overcome" is the most challenging problem facing the people's movements. It is the most important problem before this conference.

What are the factors engendering disunity?

Objective circumstances increasingly are compelling all pro-democratic masses into the arena of struggle. But consciousness of the interrelation of these struggles, of how they impinge on each other, and of what must be done to effect greater correlation, lags dangerously behind.

Thus, the main weaknesses lie in the realm of ideas, concepts and ideology. And it is in this area that a widespread counteroffensive by reactionary elements has come into prominence.

The forms that this offensive takes are many, but the decisive weapon is still racist ideology. But just to repeat "racism" would be meaningless. We must examine the new circumstances in which this poison is being spread. We must uncover the new objective and subjective bases that are the springboard for its renewed growth.

Historically, racism has been the main ideological weapon which our ruling class has used to divide the ranks of the working people. About its harmful effects, Gus Hall wrote:

> Bigotry is like a poison gas deliberately designed to incapacitate all opposition. Like such a gas it distorts reality and brings on a state of confusion. A friend appears as an enemy, an enemy as a friend.

As Hall indicated, in those circumstances confusion reigns supreme, and, as Gil Green once wrote, the real enemy - big business - becomes "the enemy forgotten."

The seeds of current trends of disunity have been assiduously planted in the past several years. That the enemy is working overtime is very evident.

We witnessed two parallel developments in 1964 which helped to heighten tensions among the people. One was the forays of George C. Wallace from Alabama into the Northern communities. Now, it is clear that Wallace could not win any election, could not win the nomination, could not make any significant campaign. The main reason Wallace came into the North in the 1964 elections was to make an appeal to prejudice among white workers, and wherever he went, whether it was Gary, Baltimore or other cities, this was the main pitch. And in some respects it paid off. The large number of white workers who supported this avowed racist was cause for great concern.

The over-all strategy called for the organization of a so-called "white backlash." This idea made its appearance in the 1964 elections on the eve of the greatest coalescence of pro-democratic forces in the history of our country, aimed at the defeat of Goldwater, with labor, the liberal community, the middle strata, the farmers and the Negro people uniting politically as never before. This was one prong of the effort

to use the weapon of white supremacy, of prejudice, of fear and insecurity, to mobilize white workers to throw the ranks of black and white into further disarray.

The second development in 1964 was the refusal to seat the delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party at the Democratic National Convention. The insistence of President Johnson, and of outstanding labor and liberal spokesmen, on forcing the Freedom Democratic Party to accept a compromise with the Dixiecrat South, proved to be one of the most harmful actions in recent years. This laid the basis for the serious division in the labor-liberal-Negro coalition that followed 1964.

James Forman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was correct in calling it a "profile in treachery." For a new factor had now emerged, though it was not too easily discernible at that moment. That is, the ideological assault now came not only from ultra-Right forces such as Wallace and his supporters, but also, simultaneously, from leaders of the liberal and labor coalition who moved in for the purpose of checkmating the further acceleration of the Negro people's movement. The joining together of these two currents laid the seeds of accelerated tendencies of disunity among the people.

What is the background of these developments? Why did Walter Reuther, Humphrey and others who had distinguished themselves as great liberals, as friends of the Negro people, as staunch civil rights fighters, act as they did at Atlantic City? Comrade Henry Winston points out that their previous position was rooted in the 1954 Supreme Court decision. That decision, he says, was a class decision. U.S. imperialism was prepared at that moment to make some concessions to the Negro movement for two purposes: (1) to try to overcome the racist image the U.S. had won for itself as a result of oppression of the Negro people; and (2) to mobilize the Negro people's movement for the war effort.

Beginning at Atlantic City and afterward, however, the gears shifted and the demands of the Negro people's movement went into motion for more fundamental chang not mere palliatives and superficial reforms. Power was placed on the agenda. The economic aspect of the question was brought to the forefront, and demands were place that go to the heart of reversing the war policies of U.S. imperialism, and with this, of removing many of the domestic camouflages. This was the hard political reality underlying a situation which now began to work in reverse.

Consequently, if we make an assessment of racist ideology in the U.S. today, we have to take into account the fact that there is at the present time no section of the ruling class that is working for the limited goals and limited purposes of some years ago. Today, most of the so-called liberal community joins with the ultra-Right for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the Black People's Movement for radical and deep-going changes in their status.

A good example of this change is the way in which the police power of the State is employed. Several years ago the police power of the federal government was used to back civil rights efforts in the South. Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy wer compelled by an outraged nation to send troops to the South. Today, however, the police forces in many cities allegedly ruled by liberals not only are used against the Negro people but are in fact the <u>main</u> forces provoking violence and disorder. And in every instance, beginning with the situation in New York City under the liberal Mayor Wagner, the police force has been absolved. Furthermore, the police power of the federal government backs up the racist attacks against Negroes and blames the victim And President Johnson makes appeals which can only lead white people, on the citizen level, to take up arms against black people.

The main problem is not that the ruling circles are using racist ideology. Ther is nothing new in this. What is important is that there is an insufficient response amo whites, a failure to act at the grass roots level. Hence it is not enough for progressives and radicals to <u>explain</u> the source of racism. Most people of good will understand that. What is most important is to discover <u>how and why this poison can operat so easily among the masses</u>. And when this is understood, maybe we can "overcome." For no matter in how racist a fashion the ruling class behaves, if there is no acceptance of racism among the masses, this behavior will be of little consequence.

In addition to the betrayal by certain labor and liberal forces in the country, there is a material basis for the growth of chauvinist attitudes among workers. Racist ideology finds a fertile ground in two significant areas of daily life, first in the job

problems flowing not only from a war economy but also from scientific and technological changes, and second in the area of housing.

The growth of job displacement and unemployment by automation in industry has created new problems for the American workers. With no clear solution in view, the working class lives in constant fear of what tomorrow will bring. Thus, the problem of job insecurity tend by itself to become a driving force for tensions among workers, rather than to lead them to approach it as a class problem, as a problem of all workers -- the more affluent, the less affluent, black and white. There are strong tendencies among white workers to seek solutions at the expense of their black brothers. This adds to the problems of the black brother, who is already bearing the brunt of the problem. It takes the form of greater unemployment, underemployment and other dehumanizing conditions. These are ongoing problems which daily get worse, not better.

Indicative of this trend are the findings of a recent Labor Department survey covering over twenty black ghettos. It notes the following:

> 16.9 per cent of those employed were working only part time, though trying to find a full-time job. The comparable national figure is 2.3 per cent. 21 per cent of the full-time workers earn less than $60.00 a week, the equivalent of the $3,000 annual poverty line. The national figure is 15.4 per cent. 37 per cent of the slum families reported annual incomes under $3,000 compared with 25 per cent nationally. The average family income was about $3,800 compared with the national average of $6,300. ... 47 per cent of the families reported income from unemployment insurance, welfare and other non-employment sources.

This survey shows why Black America is increasingly becoming alienated from White America.

One of the problems automation poses is the necessity for workers to improve their skills. But in this connection certain unions stand out as the main obstacles to Negroes acquiring skill. Historically, the building trades unions have been one of the main barriers. Today, no less than yesterday, these unions emerge as the greatest scabs in the labor movement, the main source of friction between black and white workers. Big business and the government utilize this situation to throw workers into competition with each other, feed anti-union sentiments among black workers and make the business community and the government appear as the real friends of the black workers.

For example, look at this newspaper report of a dialogue between Senator Robert Kennedy and a building trades leader, headed: "Kennedy Declares Building Unions Fail to Admit Negroes." Haggerty, one of the building trades leaders, responded: "We can't take aboard a boy that can't read or a boy that's a school dropout." Peter T. Shulman, president of the Plumbers' Union, said: "We have certain minimum requirements." Kennedy replied: "I would think that there are more than 21 boys in all of Cincinnati who can read."

What is the image here? That the government is on the side of the Negroes and the trade unions are against them.

Other headlines read: "Trade Union Bias Found Unchecked." "Apprenticeship Plan Excludes Minority Workers." "California Panel Finds Union Bias." "U.S. Warns Union on Training Bias. Sets Compliance Deadline for 500-Apprentice Plan." "Union Accused at State Hearing." One of the most scandalous of all is the following: "Negroes Upheld in Sheetmetal Apprentice Test." This was a test in which, of a total of 147 applicans, 24 were Negroes. Of these, 17 passed with the highest grades. But the union contested the examination as not being reflective of the aptitudes of these Negroes, and the court had to hand down a decision that the test <u>was</u> all right and that these youngsters <u>do</u> have some intelligence. Again, the court against the union. And again, it is the electrical workers' union, the plumbers' union and other building trades unions that are cited as the chief culprits. And these are only a small fraction of the newspaper headlines and articles on this problem.

Thus, a comprehensive program of jobs for all workers with consideration to the special problems of the black worker is the road to reducing the effect of the pro-fascist, racist offensive. This will be dealt with in greater detail below.

There are also some new developments in the area of housing which require a fresh look. The problem of housing as a generator of conflict between black and white workers dates back to the end of World War II. Prior to the war's end, a great deal of interracial activity had been built up on the job level in industry.. But at that time the ghettos had not enlarged too much and there was not too much pressure to break out, and inasmuch as the black and white workers found so much in common on the job fighting the boss for better working conditions, friction was at a minimum.

In the postwar years, both the black and white workers accumulated some small savings with which to purchase a home. Large and continuous migrations of Negroes from the South resulted in the already overcrowded ghettos becoming altogether unlivable, and the Negro began a struggle to break out. Those with enough capital sought home ownership in white neighborhoods. The Supreme Court in 1949 ruled out restrictive covenants and gave legal sanction to the breaking up of the overcrowded ghetto.

But the Negro found a "not welcome" sign as he sought refuge from slum life in other neighborhoods. More often than not such signs took the form of mobs, or other forms of violence. The black worker now found his white working-class brother a part of the mobs, and this increased his distrust of all whites. Thought he, "Yesterday I believed that this man was my friend; today I find him in the camp of my enemies."

After a number of skirmishes in most cities, white Americans fled to suburbia. The ghettos were enlarged, and in most instances Negroes occupied the entire center of the city.

Today the problem has been compounded. The migrations from the South did not cease. They continued to the point where, in a number of cities, Negroes are in the process of becoming the majority of the population. And now the overcrowded conditions are forcing some Negroes to seek a solution in suburbia. The marches led by Dr. King in Chicago last year unleashed a fury on the part of whites not witnessed in recent years. Whites who fled from the city center several years ago now find themselves again hemmed in. Not even the suburbs give them peace from this ongoing black invasion.

This is the process taking place on the housing front which engenders racist onslaughts against black people anew. Behind it is an economic problem coupled with racist ideology of long standing.

Thus, racism is propelled forward today by black people making demands which dig deeper and deeper into the war policy of the government, demands which are not only anti-imperialist but are increasingly becoming anti-capitalist. It is acclerated by many liberals joining the ultra-Right attack on the movement. Racism is also fed by deteriorating economic conditions on the job and housing fronts and a failure to evolve a comprehensive program to meet these new problems. Resulting therefrom is greater friction between black and white.

Therefore, a radical change in the status of black people, a change toward greater security and a higher standard of living for all workers, requires a radical shift from racist ideology among white workers. This is a fundamental prerequisite for building a powerful coalition of black and white in the conditions of today. And it is only through such a coalition that America is going to be saved from the catastrophies threatening it.

Racism is also a major contributor to moods of black nationalism. The recent period has also witnessed a tremendous growth in this direction.

What is the source of this trend? What is the main content? In what way does it differ from black nationalist trends of other times? What should be the attitude of Communists to this development?

Black nationalism today arises in part from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Historically, there have always existed two Americas, one black and one white. At the close of World War II, as we have indicated, the main thrust of the Negro movement in Northern areas was to break out of the ghetto. The main trend in the Negro community was for full integration into every institution of American life. But the Negro didn't break out of the ghetto; when they temporarily succeeded, whites fled, thus enlarging the area of ghetto life rather than eliminating it. This experience has left the Negro bitter and ever more distrustful of whites. Forced to live in the ghetto under conditions which are almost indescribable, the economic conditions of the mass of the Negro people continually worsened as those of other sections of the population, including some Negroes, got better. The contrast between affluence for a few Negroes and poverty for the mass of black people has been a driving force engendering even greater resentment of whites.

Thus many Negroes when they sum up the experiences of the last two decades, conclude that integration in the abstract will not automatically solve the problem of being black, that even in integrated houses, schools and other institutions, the Negro can and does remain a second-class citizen, with little or no say on decisions which have great meaning for his life.

In these circumstances, most Negroes have come to conclude that the exercise of freedom requires dealing with the other side from positions of strength, rather than depending on "good will" or "moral persuasion."

Another factor of no small importance is the discovery by many Negroes that they had been brain-washed by a white-led society. They had been led to believe that their ancestral background came from levels of social organization not much higher than animal life. Today, as they witness Africans playing a major role in all the affairs of mankind, this evokes from them a feeling of great pride in their own race, in the color of Black, and brings out a deep desire for greater identity with their past. Previous tendencies to try to escape the "sin" of being black are now replaced with an emphasis on being black.

These moods are also in the background of the slogan of "black power" and the emphasis of control over ghetto life. Most whites do not comprehend these psychological factors and feel rejected when Negroes place their emphasis in this direction.

A third factor producing a black nationalist path of development is the rise of three major categories of people in the ghetto. One category consists of the more recent waves of migrants from the South who are forced to go on relief or who find employment of the most menial nature in the service industries, where the pay is often less than what people receive on relief. People who fall in this category are called the underemployed. In most cases they are people who came from the rural South with little or no industrial experience; and in the North they work mostly in unorganized shops where their contacts with unions or with whites are minimal. And even when they are in unions, these are mostly unions headed by racketeers who work with the bosses to keep them in their unenviable position. People in this category make up a large segment of most black communities.

An NALC found that hundreds of thousands in the Chicago area earn less than $3,000 a year. They are employed in industries wuch as apparel, merchandising, laundry and dry cleaning, hospitals, repair services, etc. The survey concludes: "In the greater Chicago area, at least 515,000 are working poor; of these, at least 400,000 live in the city of Chicago, the overwhelming part in the slums and ghettos."

The Negro population in Chicago is estimated at anywhere between 800,000 to 1,000,000. The underemployed represent at least one-third of this population. This group feels totally alienated from white society and isn't interested in building interracial life. It is therefore a major source of present-day nationalism.

Another category which engenders a drive toward nationalism is Negro youth, both the students and the unemployed.

In his book Slums and Suburbs, written in 1961 (before the ghetto uprisings), James B. Conant said of these strata:

> In a slum area of 125,000 people, mostly Negro, a sampling of the youth population showed that roughly 70 per cent of the boys and girls aged 16 to 21 were out of school and unemployed.

> The magnitude of the problem is appalling and the challenge to our society is clear. ... We are allowing social dynamite to accumulate in our large cities.

Since this survey was made, the figures have no doubt increased. This means that another large sector of the black community has grown up with little or no work experience.

The third grouping is Negro business. Classically, the rise of a native capitalist class within the nation has been the main springboard of nationalism. J. V. Stalin once observed: "The bourgeoisie learns its nationalism in the struggle for the market."

The Negro question in the U.S. cannot be treated in a mechanical fashion. There are, we we have noted, other transmission belts of nationalism. Nonetheless, the struggle of the black bourgeoisie to share in the market among its own people is one of the significant drives of present-day nationalism. The black ghetto bourgeoisie, mainly petty bourgeoisie, has grown in a number of communities in the last twenty years. Some black-owned enterprises are already in competition with white-owned companies.

Whereas formerly Negro capital was mainly invested in non-production enterprises, today there has been a marked increase in the field of production. The new capital formation has been mainly in the field of cosmetics and food-processing. Here and there one finds investments in other areas of production, but they are the exception.

The growth of the black bourgeoisie in recent times has taken two paths. There has been a considerable enlargement of one section employed as professional workers, in government agencies on the one hand, and of another section engaged in direct commercial enterprises on the other. The former tends toward individual integration as the solution; the latter sees an expanding ghetto and a growing market as a source of their greater development as capitalists. It therefore calls upon progressives to help them gain a greater share of the volume of business done in the ghetto. Whatever divisions exist in this category, most black businesses encourage the black power concept and help to feed nationalist sentiments.

These categories -- the unemployed, the underemployed, the youth and business -- represent a very large section of the total black population in most major cities. Their very existence and life experience mitigate against a working-class outlook. This situation, therefore, provides the main social base, the main springboard for black nationalism today.

In what way does present-day nationalism differ from that of the past? Regarding this trend, Harry Schwartz of the New York Times writes the following:

> Black nationalism is not an entirely new phenomenon. In the 1920s Marcus Garvey's project for moving American Negroes to Africa won the support of hundreds of thousands of black men and women. ... Since World War II the Black Muslims have shown that a mass Negro movement of some proportions could be built on a form of black separatism and hatred of whites.

But what then is the content of the present wave?

First: It certainly is not a repetition of the escapist utopian schemes conceived by a Garvey in the 1920s.

Second: It is certainly not our former conception of what would happen in the Black Belt of the South, notwithstanding some similarities that flowed from that situation and which are very much present in today's movement.

Third: At the present time it is not the Elijah Muhammud approach, although that factor is there, and could under some circumstances be greatly enlarged.

The central thrust of this movement has not been directed against the white community indiscriminately, even though most use the term "whitey." Its major

pitch has been against the power of the state -- the police apparatus, the ruling circles -- and against business elements within the ghetto. There are few instances where Negroes have ganged up and beaten whites promiscuously in their communities, as was the case in race riots in the early 1920s. The Negro is not seeking a confrontation along such lines today.

The following description of nationalism presented by Barbara Ward, an internationally known political analyst, portrays the main content of this movement:

> We know that the passionate desire of men to see themselves as equal with other human beings without distinction of class, or sex, or race, or nationhood is one of the driving forces of our day and I believe it is the taproot of modern nationalism. For this reason nationalism today comes to us in great measure in the form of equality, the equality of nations one with each other, the equality of esteem and prestige that comes from not being run by other nations. This is one of the great drives of our world and when we discuss nationalism, I think it is legitimate to unite it with the idea of equality.

Thus, at present the main content of black nationalism is of a progressive character. It does not exclude Negro-white unity, but it demands that such unity be meaningful and between equal partners. Roscoe Proctor was correct when he wrote:

> Total integration is a recognized valid concept and is the ultimate goal of most black power advocates. Their desire to build black power is a practical recognition of a necessary process through which a genuine integration can be achieved. ("Notes on 'Black Power' Concept," Political Affairs, March 1967.)

This is also what is underlined by SNCC. They do not reject the necessity of coalition. And so, I would say that the predominant content of today's nationalism is not anti-white. It is distrustful of whites and has little confidence in their goodwill. True, whatever goodwill toward whites still exists in the black communities is evaporating very quickly, and what was the case yesterday may not be so tomorrow. But this analysis is being made on the basis of what is presently the case.

What should be the attitude of the CPUSA to these new nationalist currents? First of all, we must draw a line between nationalism and nationalism. The old folks have a saying, "Everybody talking about heaven ain't going there." To paraphrase this, we may say, "Everybody talking black, everybody promoting nationalism, don't really reflect the needs of black people."

> Nationalism, historically appearing in many different climes, in many different forms, in many different forms, in many different tongues, through many different colors, assumes either a progressive path of development, or a reactionary one. There is no third way.
>
> In present-day circumstances, we must draw a line between what is progressive and what is reactionary. The brand of nationalism expressed by the Black Muslim movement is basically a reactionary path. We can understand and sympathize with the conditions which are at the root of this movement. We can hail the many positive strengths which it generates, such as race pride and the dignity it conveys to its members. We feel that its members can make important contributions to the general welfare such as the courageous opposition to the war in Vietnam by Muhammud Ali.
>
> But when the movement encourages non-participation in day-to-day struggles for partial demands, when it calls for complete separation of the races on all levels, when it demeans everybody with a white face, when it glorifies everybody with a black face--then, clearly, it is out of touch with reality and leads up a blind alley. Furthermore, wittingly or not, it helps to lay the basis for genocidal treatment of the American Negro. For the divisions among black and white at that level can only pave the way for an American brand of fascism.

We entertain hopes that these trends can be overcome and that the organization can take its place as a positive force for black freedom. At the same time, this analysis does not call for total rejection of everything the Muslims stand for. Even their ultimate goal, a black-led republic within continental United States, if manifested by a large segment of the black community in a socialist America, would be honored if American Communists had anything to do about it. Moreover, under such conditions, a separate state would receive the fullest economic, political and social cooperation, to make of it truly a free and prosperous community.

But the basic content of the main waves of nationalism, as we have shown, is progressive and goes in the direction of a struggle against capitalism and imperialism. As such, we support it and will do all within our power to help achieve the goals the black freedom fighters place.

We especially identify with our people in finding beauty in being black, pride in being black, and in seeking to reclaim much of a lost culture and heritage. This usage of the term "black" as applied to our people is a rejection of a former notion of black as being synonymous with evil, the devil, disaster or other undesirable things. We identify with this urge, notwithstanding that many of us will still use the words "black," "Afro-American" or "Negro" interchangeably.

But while we generally associate ourselves with the progressive content of nationalism, we do not uncritically embrace every tatic or method used by people who can be regarded as generally progressive. There are many situations in which, as a matter of principle, we are compelled to disagree. We reject those concepts in our ranks which fail to identify with the new nationalist urges among the people, but we likewise reject those opportunist trends which embrace uncritically everything that is advanced under a nationalist cover. This latter point is important because, while a trend may be progressive today, it may also contain seeds which would make it reactionary tomorrow. Failure to fight a minor disease today can open the door to a major disease tomorrow. Thus, it is necessary to fight colds as insurance against more serious developments.

In summary, we reject reactionary versions of black nationalism. We seek a progressive direction. We also fight reactionary tendencies within a generally progressive trend. Finally, we seek to infuse a greater class content into the movement generally, for only in this way can there be a sustained progressive development to a higher form of social organization, to a form of society that will eradicate all manifestations of racism, chauvinism, reactionary nationalism and provide for the full flowering of the Brotherhood of Man.

The struggle against nationalism of a reactionary character is a requirement for the building of a coalition of black and white, which is required to save America from impending catastrophe.

The new stage of the freedom struggle is marked by a growing crisis in techniques and methods. Those which sufficed yesterday are inadequate to meet the demands posed by the black people's movements today; consequently, much confusion exists as to what to do to compel substantial changes.

Floyd McKissick, executive directior of the Committee on Racial Equality, calls for discarding the demonstration form of struggle. He says: "The nation does not respond to non-violent demonstrations." McKissick says he knows because he has taken part in "at least fifty of them."

Martin Luther King, after the outbreak of violence on the West Side of Chicago last year, said that the power structure responds with concessions only to acts of violence. And he now calls for a massive civil disobedience campaign.

Julian Bond, youthful black legislator from Georgia, has been quoted as saying that nothing is left to the Negro but to resort to violence, although he also noted that nothing would be achieved by violence. Some of the younger radicals around the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, like Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, appeal for guerrilla warfare within the ghettos and cities in the United States. These young people take notice of the growing conspiracy on the part of the government, as well as ultra-Right organizations, to carry out a program of mass annihilation of black people. In this regard, their call to arms is still of a defensive nature.

The Carmichaels and Browns have been greatly inspired by the guerrilla methods in Vietnam. Here they see a poor, backward, undeveloped nation, using some of the most primitive methods of warfare, holding at bay the most powerful military force in human experience. They are likewise propelled in the direction of looking toward armed struggle by the Cuban Revolution, which started with a small band of guerrillas. From these facts they deduce that a black minority, led by militant, armed groups in the United States, can do no less than the former colonial peoples have done.

However, they overlook one important factor, namely, the support given the guerrillas by the overwhelming majority of the people. The guerrilla movement in Cuba was successful because it was supported in the countryside and in the cities by the majority of the Cuban people. What was true in Cuba is a thousand times more true in Vietnam.

Can it be successfully argued that an armed struggle in present conditions in the U.S. would enjoy the active or passive support by anything like a majority of the American people? Clearly not. Under such circumstances, the resort to arms of an offensive nature could only lead to suicide. Our people have fought too hard and too long to reach this point, to throw everything away in a suicidal action. The goal of the struggle must be victory, not defeat.

Black people are free today in Cuba through armed struggle, but it was struggle by an army composed of all kinds of Cubans and not just black Cubans. Indeed, there was only one Negro with Castro in the mountains initially. Hence, black people did not free themselves in Cuba by just their willingness to die. The political climate was right and there was support for the armed struggle in depth. Those from afar who counsel black people in the United States to take up arms as the road to freedom, regardless of the political circumstances, do the Negro people, as well as themselves, a great disservice.

Dr, King was not entirely correct when he said that the power structure responds with concessions only to violence. The stubborn facts are that the powers that be have not responded to <u>any</u> form of struggle with anything more than very minor concessions.

Struggles of great turbulence have raged in the nation's ghettos for the last three years; hundreds of millions of dollars in property have been destroyed. There has been an unprecedented loss of life, an unprecedented number of people injured, arrested and jailed. But the balance sheet in terms of results is no different than that of the period which was characterized by non-violent demonstrative forms of action. Thus, it is not a matter of choice between violent or non-violent struggles; the problem is much more difficult and complex than that.

The Communist Party of the United States has had considerable experience in dealing with the question of force and violence. Beginning in 1948, and throughout the decade of the 1950s, we were hounded, persecuted and prosecuted as being in league with a foreign power to overthrow this government by force and violence. Over a hundred and thirty Party leaders were convicted under the Smith Act. Many of them served several years in jail. Some of the young radicals may not remember this period, known to history as the era of McCarthyism. Perhaps some of them were too young to know what went on. But in any case, they should ponder over the experiences of those years, which can be useful as a guide to action today.

Throughtout the Smith Act trials we Communists never renounced force and violence <u>per se</u>. We said that at certain historical moments the necessity for armed struggle may be present. But we held that we were not guilty of a conspiracy to employ force and violence, nor were we guilty of teaching and advocating the necessity of the overthrow of the government by force and violence. Furthermore, we stated, we seek a socialist change through peaceful means. But if it should become impossible to solve the problems by peaceful means, if the ruling class should block the channels of democratic expression, we would unhesitatingly call for the overthrow of such a government by all possible means, including armed struggle. To this approach American Communists still hold.

The present wave of violent actions in the black ghettos by black people is of a defensive nature, and the right of the black people to defend themselves even by

force of arms should be supported by all in the country who stand against injustice. However, it is one thing to defend oneself from attack by all necessary means, and it is another to choose this way as the main method of battle. As Communists pointed out in various Smith Act trials, there may well come a time when other forms of struggle must be supplemented by armed struggle. But this should not be dealt with as if it were a universal necessity. It is a matter of time, place and circumstances.

Before anyone begins talking about the necessity for armed guerrilla warfare in the cities of the United States, an assessment should be made as to whether all other forms have become obsolete and incapable of meeting the problems. If this is found to be the case, then revolutionary forces should prepare for such struggles. But if not, proposals for armed action can have fatal consequences. History records many examples of successful uprisings; but it also records that premature and uncalled for actions along this line have led minority groups to slaughter and caused movements to be set back for many years. Such an important question, therefore, should not be dealt with off the top of one's head.

A superficial examination of the present moment could lead to conclusions that we have reached the point where all other methods have failed. For twelve long years the black community, especially in the South, has been engaged in massive non-violent methods of struggle. The demonstrations of this period have no parallel in American history. The demonstrators have also shown a patience that has few parallels. Unarmed men, women and children have flung themselves before the power structure almost as sacrificial offerings; they have been murdered, beaten, jailed and set upon with ferocious dogs and cow prods; they have been the victims of the most savage and inhuman terror. And now, twelve years later, the balance sheet shows only token gains. Jim Crow and segregation are still a basic part of American life.

Our youth have seen their cries for relief go unheeded by the white-led power structure. This has impelled some of them to call for more violent methods.

Another factor which weighs heavily in the negative attitude of some freedom fighters toward demonstrations and other milder forms of struggle is their discovery that to win their full goals the social system of capitalism will have to be changed. Some of them conclude that since capitalism is the source of the problem, then why engage in actions that at best bring only temporary relief.

If capitalism is the source of the inferior status of black people, it would indeed follow that only with the elimination of the system can Negroes gain equality. In a general sense, this is true. But from this truth, some wrong and harmful conclusions are drawn.

There are some on the Left who advance the idea that no substantial change in the Negro's status is possible in the capitalist framework, that only token gains can be made. For example, Paul A. Baran and Paul M. Sweezy, in their book, Monopoly Capital (Monthly Review Press, New York 1966), say the following: "Today Negroes are on the bottom, and there is neither room above nor anyone ready to take their place. Thus, only individuals can move up, not the group as such. Reforms help the few, not the many." (p. 279.)

If the Negro people's movement accepted this viewpoint, the struggle would be set back for generations to come. To tell the Negro masses that only a few individuals can move upward so long as capitalism exists, is to tell them to sit around and wait until socialism comes on the agenda, or until then just to propagandize for socialism in the abstract.

To bring about socialism requires a process of struggle varying according to the given conditions. Those who advocate a policy which sees no progress for the masses under capitalism are like a farmer who expects a bumper crop although he tilled no soil, planted no seeds and cultivated no plants.

The road to a socialist reorganization of society is no longer a matter of hypothesis or guess-work. One-third of the world has taken the socialist path and another sector among the newly-liberated countries is heading in that direction. Thus, we have before us a wealth of experience. And as the struggle for socialism goes forward in the rest of the world, new experiences will be added.

Within that framework, however, there are some universal truths that have stood the test of time.

Among these is the fact that the struggle for socialism develops in the framework of democratic struggles within the capitalist system. In all instances where the socialist struggle was successful, it was preceded by a stage of struggle for radical shifts or changes within the old society. The classical form this has taken is the struggle for bourgeois democracy.

Today in the United States, the Negroes' struggle for equality is essentially a democratic struggle. And in this struggle, it is possible to change his status substantially, short of socialism. Indeed, the balance sheet of struggle for the last fifteen years has in some areas already passed beyond tokenism.

The desegregation of public places, both in the North and the South, represents a substantial change. With regard to the role of Negroes in sports, too, the change has been substantial. Negro employment in government services has taken a qualitative leap forward and is more than token.

It is true that in an over-all sense the Negroes' gain in the last period has been minimal. But substantial changes have nevertheless been made. And given increased struggle by all segments of the American people, substantial progress in the economic and political fields can also be made that will go beyond tokenism.

Some argue that placing the question in this way can only feed illusions in the capitalist system. Now, it is true that the winning of reforms under capitalism can temporarily create such illusions. But it is also true that the ongoing struggle for reforms can increasingly expose the limitations of the system and lead to greater consciousness of the need to change it.

However much one may understand the background which drives our youth to guns, sober judgment calls for presentation of an approach which can win results. This means bringing the struggle down to its common denominator.

The main problems of the people in the ghettos revolve around income and power. The Negro is the victim of a hierarchy of superexploitation which involves wages, prices, rents, interest rates and other means of extracting profits. His problem on the economic front calls for the kind of actions which can consistently narrow down the area of superexploitation. It means building up many different forms of organization on the economic front.

In the political arena, the main problem is not how to get a response from the power structure as it presently exists. The problem is how basically to change this structure. This is more difficult. It is less dramatic than a gun battle in the street; it requires much more painstaking work. But it has been wisely said: "The race is not always won by those who run the fastest, but by those who can endure to the end."

It is one of the ironies of our time that those same forces who have done so much to shake up our society, who correctly placed the question of power on the agenda, now wander afield. They proceed on another journey at a time when what they urged yesterday is coming on the agenda. All over this country black people are expressing their independence of the old-line political parties and are preparing actions which can propel Negroes much deeper into the political section of the power structure.

Today, a Hatcher, a Stokes, a Willis make the race for mayor in three large cities. They are the harbingers of future black mayors in a large number of American cities. The Freedom Democratic Party, a creature of the young radicals, stands on the threshold of great electoral victories. We are about to reap the harvest from the voter registration drive which represented so many years of effort. And now some are losing faith in this path of development and call for the more dramatic action--the resort to arms.

Now, the election of Negroes to mayoralties and other high offices will not automatically lead to an improvement of the conditions of the masses. At present a struggle is being waged to determine who will control these officals. The ruling circles are reading the handwriting on the wall and are taking steps to guarantee

full control, regardless of who gets elected. This is the meaning of the support given Stokes in Cleveland by some of the business community, as well as the support from the top command of the Democratic Party. This is also in the background of the support being given Hatcher in Gary by top circles of the party, notwithstanding the fact that local Democrats are giving support to the Republican candidate. Dedicated freedom fighters must not refrain from these struggles because of these ruling class maneuvers, however. On the contrary, the situation dictates the need for maximum effort to get representatives who will be responsive to the people, not to the white power structure.

Therefore, the effort at the ballot box to alter the present relationship of forces in the government apparatus is the main direction the struggle must take. In pursuance of the goal of reducing the area of superexploitation and of enhancing political power, a multiplicity of forms and techniques of struggle will be needed.

Some of these struggles will be non-violent; others may occasion the defensive use of violence. But in any case, the main weapons that black folks can use include, first, their labor power, their ability to halt production and reduce the profits of the big corporations. Second, they include their consumer power, their ability to disturb the profits of those firms which practice discrimination. And finally, they include their political power which, if wisely used, can compel some meaningful changes even in the framework of the capitalist system. Socialism is the final solution, but the struggle for limited goals today will pave the way to a full solution tomorrow.

To build a coalition of black and white requires full utilization of all forms of power that the people possess. It also requires avoiding escapist illusions, of which the enemy can and will make good use. Our nation can surmount its crises only if all the people find appropriate forms of struggle and act in concert.

Illumination of our task requires a review of our work in the last ten years. Of course, such a review must of necessity be limited, especially when we have before us so many pressing current problems.

There are some among us who say that we have had a wrong line for the last ten years. I wish to challenge this appraisal as not being in accord with the facts. That there were certain inadequacies in our line is very evident; there are many things that we did not foresee. But any appraisal must be made against a backdrop of what is and is not readily observable. Otherwise, the Party line becomes a line that is all-seeing. Such an idea is non-Marxist. I would only say that when we are dealing with such questions we should say that in the present circumstances the following is the case; tomorrow, in a different set of circumstances, something else may be the case. But as of now we operate on the basis of what we can see.

Those who speak of a wrong line say in essence that we should have retained the slogan of self-determination for the Black Belt. My answer to that is categorically "no." We were 100 per cent correct in dropping the slogan of self-determination. Having done so, we proceeded to state further that the Negro question is still a national question. The resolution of the 17th National Convention says:

> To conclude that the Negro people in the United States are not a nation is not to say that the Negro question in our country is not a national question. It is indeed a national question. The question is, however, a national question of what type, with what distinguishing characteristics, calling for what strategic concept for its solution.

But though we retained the concept of the national character of the question, we failed to probe deeper and to outline in depth the nature of the national question as it is manifested today and as it may possibly be manifested tomorrow.

Some of us were involved in formulating the above paragraph and inserting it into the text of the resolution. But we didn't define the distinguishing characteristics, although we knew it wasn't the same as the national question in relation to any other minority group, also that it wasn't the same as it was when we talked about a nation in the Black Belt.

One source of weakness in our Party is that when we adopt a so-called general line, it answers everything. Lines must be constantly fed and implemented. Notwithstanding the formulation in the resolution characterizing the problem as national in character, we underestimated the possibilities of a continued growth in this direction. We underestimated the effects of the accumulated years of material developments toward nationhood in the South, as well as the significance of some of the concepts that we had put forward. We interpreted too mechanically the undermining of the nation in the Black Belt by migration into the cities and into the North. We expected changes more in the direction of the class character of the struggle and less in the direction of the national character.

But things did not go that way. When we say that the majority of the Negroes are now in the industrial proletariat, that the main center of the problem now lies not in the peasantry but in the proletariat, we must remember that ideological changes usually lag behind material changes. But we overlooked the fact that certain national attributes that the Negro was evolving in his Black Belt experience could spill over when he came North.

We were also slow in understanding that the motive factor promoting nationalism in the black community with these migrations was the same as that which operated after World War I, when the rise of Garveyism took place. Then, too, the Negro fled from the South to the North and instead of finding the "promised land," he found Jim Crow, segregation, and conditions in the North as miserable as in the South. His disillusionment laid the foundation for Garvey to preach "Go back to Africa." As he saw things, in the words of the poet Ted Ward, "America is one big white fog so thick and impenetrable that a black man can never get through it."

What took place after World War I has been repeated under new conditions in the forties, fifties and sixties. The wave of migration of Negroes from the South to the North has become a continuous process, especially with the growing displacement of Negroes in agriculture.

It is interesting to see what happens to the migrants. On the South Side of Chicago there have been no eruptions of a major character. It is on the West Side that these have taken place. There the population consists mainly of Negroes recently from the South who are mainly employed not in steel, auto, farm equipment or other mass production industries, but at the lowest rung of the economic ladder in the service industries. They are mainly unorganized and have had no union experience. They have had little or no association with whites except to see them on the job, and then go back to the ghetto. They constitute most of the people on the relief rolls, most of the ADC cases, etc. On the other hand, a large segment of the South Side inhabitants are older residents who have been in the city 30 or 40 years, who have seniority in some industries, and who have accumulated some savings and live relatively well.

There seems to be an attitude that the Negroes are polarized by the existence of extreme poverty at one end and the rise of a middle class at the other. But there is also a category of workers in between who are mainly in unions and have evolved a certain degree of trade union and class consciousness.

Thus, it is clear that changes in the occupational status, especially in the area of the underemployed, do not automatically lead to trade union or working-class consciousness. This, too, is part of the raw material out of which an explosive growth of nationalism has already evolved.

There was nothing in our line that would have prohibited us from understanding in greater depth the possibilities of a new and broader wave of black nationalism. The problem, I repeat, is that general line and policy must be constantly checked to see what is new, what is aborning, and on this basis to make the necessary adjustments to correspond to the new realities.

In addition to our failure to understand and anticipate the present wave of nationalism, we have historically underestimated the role of color, of race, of oppression as driving forces for Negro nationalism. We have tried to explain this trend from the definition Stalin gave of a nation as an historically evolved community having in common language, geography, economic life and psychological make-up. This definition is generally sound, but in dealing with the American Negro, we are dealing with

a people that has a history different from any other people on earth. And fully to understand his make-up, we must take into consideration that here color, race and oppression operate independently of Stalin's definition.

I have dwelt on our weaknesses in this connection in order to draw lessons for the present and the future. The Proctor article, which foresees another decade of the continued growth of black nationalism, could lead us to repeat today the same error as yesterday. It is conceivable that tomorrow, under new and different stimuli, the present trend toward nationalism could evaporate and give way to greater cohesion between black and white. Our Party at all times should be prepared for all eventualities.

While we did not foresee some of these developments, our line was sufficient to have given us a better grasp of events. We were groping along the way when the Muslim movement appeared on the scene as a serious force. And we evolved an approach which, if we had followed through, would have led us to a much different situation. At that time we wrote:

> The growth of nationalism in a distorted form is also a reaction to the distortions of the theory of integration. There is an old Chinese proverb which says: "Two men sleep in the same bed but dream different dreams." This can also be said about integration. To some, integration means assimilation. It means the abolition of the Negro communities as such. It means liquidation of the so-called Negro entirely into an Anglo-Saxon melting pot. To some it means tokenism - the advancement of a few Negroes into positions of influence, while the Negro masses remain essentially in the same position. There is no contradiction between integrating Negroes into every phase of American life and the removal of the whole structure of jim crow and segregation and the continued existence of large concentrations of Negro people.
>
> In the present American political power structure the maintenance of large Negro communities will be a necessity. This will be necessary not only for cultural purposes but also for protecting gains made in the struggle for integration. This should in no way be interpreted as a continuation of the ghetto with all its dehumanizing features. The ghetto must be destroyed and interracial communities must be built, but at the same time Negro communities will and should remain as outposts of political power from which the Negro can sit in councils of political affairs with equal voice.
>
> How long this condition will remain will be determined by what happens in the whole body politic or on the completeness with which people are judged on their merits and not their color. For example, the political structure in every major Northern city is composed of combinations of national groups. The Irish in Chicago is the only group which now wields power not based on its numerical or voting strength. When the Negro can do the same there will be no need for emphasis of this point.

This was written in 1961, several years before the "black power" slogan came on the scene. Based on this thinking, in 1964 the Negro Affairs Commission issued the first comprehensive program designed by any group to alleviate conditions in the black ghettos. Later on, the Organization Department selected several ghettos as places of concentration. Among them were Watts and the West Side of Chicago.

Here again, the problem was not our line. It can be said that we anticipate some of the explosions. But even so, we didn't realize the imminence and depth o those that followed a year or two later; for if we had, I'm certain we would have gi more serious attention to the concentration areas we had set down on paper.

There have been many other weaknesses in our work that time does not perm us to examine in detail. We shall touch on only a few of them. Among them is a growth of conservatism in our ranks which has slowed down our ability to assess what is really new in a given situation. We become subjective and believe that be cause we have behind us a great deal of experience, we can only teach and not lea from others.

The independent role of our Party during these last years also requires some analysis. We came through the Smith Act trials and the McCarran Act persecutions with some battle scars which require removal.

We lost the art of taking timely initiatives. We blurred over the possibility for our Party to continue to play a pioneering role, an independent role. Elements of tailism set in as we sat on the sidelines and waited for others to act. During this period we also failed to find ways and means of developing constructive critical approaches in both the house of labor and the civil rights movement.

In regard to the latter, it was late in the day before we saw the necessity for a really critical approach to the leadership of the NAACP. It was only after the Association's 1965 convention in Denver that we began to become sharply critical of this leadership. We opposed A. Philip Randolph only on the issue of red-baiting; but his actions to keep the NALC a small apparatus that he could control went on without a murmur from us. His tendencies to give in to George Meany without some solid commitments was also a weakness that we failed to take note of.

Even in the case of Dr. Martin Luther King, who embraces a philosophy which differs from Marxism, our policy failed to combine endorsement of his tactical line with criticism of his non-violent concepts. Thus, we left the field to Malcolm X who now, in martyrdom, has become a man of great stature.

Even now there are those in our ranks who seek to imitate the young radicals without any thought of their inadequacies, or of anything that we as Communists can add.

In the coming period our Party must find ways and means of identifying itself with all advanced progressive forces, but at the same time we must, as a matter of principle, express our differences whenever we have them. Our criticism must be friendly and precise, and we must avoid name-calling and pinning labels on people. Nor should our criticism be put forward as if it were the last word on the matter--as if we had just walked out of a conference with God and emerged with the final answer.

All this points up the necessity for us to understand clearly what the main needs of the people's movements are, and to determine in what way our Party can be useful, what it can add to the work that others are not geared or ideologically equipped to contribute. It is in this way that we shall perform our vanguard role in the conditions of today's struggles.

The central question on which we must focus is how to establish a lasting and durable coalition of black and white on various levels, but particularly in the working class.

In the 1930s we pioneered the path that led to a new birth of Negro and white unity at the grass-roots level. This unity was the main force which compelled a number of concessions to the broad masses. And it was undoubtedly the main force which at that time prevented America from goose-stepping alongside of Hitler and the Axis powers.

Sinclair Drake and Horace Cayton document this contribution in their celebrated work Black Metropolis. They write:

> During the early thirties marchers in left wing demonstrations... carried placards ...black and white unite.... Close interracial cooperation became associated in the popular mind with the Reds... Negroes and whites...have always cooperated...but usually in white employer-Negro employee relations or as Negro leader-white patron. These Communist slogans signified something that was new...a small band of white men proclaiming as a goal complete [illegible] and white workers in a joint struggle to build a new society. Not even the abolitionists had stood for that.

These actions became the property of vast masses with the birth of the CIO and other developments. The Communist Party made many contributions during this [illegible] but one of them was to galvanize unity between black and white workers [illegible] white bosses.

Today, almost forty years later, we must once again pioneer new fields. The struggle for Negro and white unity must go forward today in new forms. Yesterday's approach is too mild to meet the problems of this stormy period. The question is no longer one of just talking about black and white unity; the problem now is how to forge such unity on the basis of complete equality for black people. The problem now is to help guarantee equality of a black minority in a white-majority society. This is the general goal to be fought for.

But to reach that goal a fundamental prerequisite is the demonstration in action by white Americans of good faith toward their black brothers when they converge together in a common struggle. This means that in interracial organizations in general and in the trade union movement in particular, Communists must not and cannot remain at peace with forces who fail to grasp this fundamental truth. This means that our Party must gear itself to be an effective force in leveling all barriers to an equal say by black people on all matters pertaining to the general welfare. And on those problems facing the people of the ghetto, black people and they alone must decide what is to happen. Advice and counsel, yes. But the decisions must be theirs.

This objective is very easy to put on paper, but is extremely difficult to realize in everyday life. There are no easy answers. All our clubs, district boards, commissions and other Party bodies including the national committee must keep this problem before them as a permanent feature on every agenda. If we concentrate our attention on this we will come up with answers as to how to do the job. We will make mistakes along the way, but they will be the kind of mistakes which arise out of an aggressive drive to find solutions. In a general way we know what must be done; we know that the approach cannot rest on moral persuasion, but must be based mainly on self-interest. We also know that some people cannot understand self-interest until they are confronted with a crisis. If this is what has to be, then we should have no hesitation in creating a crisis.

Let us take the building trades unions and some other craft unions. They are the main barriers to the upgrading of Negro workers. Here it is not just a problem of bad union leadership. Many of the rank and file also believe that Negroes in apprenticeship training and as journeymen will constitute a threat to their jobs. In some circumstances, they must be shown that when they fail to fight for their black brothers, this is the most dangerous threat to their jobs and wage standards.

The Negro masses are restless. In order to keep alive lines of coalition with their white brothers, they have had to concede most often; they have had to remain silent about discrimination in the interest of trade union unity. For forty years or more the ruling class has not been able to play black and white against each other in strike struggles. But this reservoir of good will for the trade unions is drying up and unless some radical changes take place, the bosses may succeed in doing what they did during and after World War I, when they brought Negroes in from the plantations to break strikes. The large number of Negroes who are unemployed and underemployed, as well as the thousands of displaced agricultural workers in the South, provide fertile ground for such developments today. We are not arguing for this line of approach, but we must face realities even though they are sometimes distasteful.

Thus, one of the chief ideological weapons for bringing white skilled workers to understand where their real interests lie, is to make them aware of the danger that the bosses may use differences between black and white workers to destroy unions altogether. White Americans in general and white workers in particular must also come to understand that the growing attack against the Negro in the ghettos should be a warning signal to them, too. The bell also tolls for them. If the government and ultra-Right forces succeed in creating a race war in the country the aftermath could well be a police state in which no one would have any rights, and the AFL-CIO could be replaced by a fascist labor front.

We should discuss at this conference what we can do to reverse the present trends in the building trades unions. We should also discuss the question of how to develop a drive to organize the unorganized workers in the service industries, both in the South and in the North. It is my firm opinion that we can reverse some of the current trends toward disunity if such drives are organized among the poorest strata of the workers, both black and white.

When we built unity between black and white workers in the 1930's, we didn't start with the highly-paid skilled workers in the craft unions. In most cases we had to fight them with other unions, including some all-Negro unions. Our starting point was the unemployed, later the independent unions and still later the birth of the CIO. Perhaps some of the experience of that period could be useful in helping to chart a course today.

In regard to the freedom movement, the chief task and vanguard role of the Party, as expressed primarily by black Communists, must be to introduce a class content into the present wave of black nationalism. We must fight against all separatist tendencies as self-defeating. We must do so while respecting the fears black people have of being assimilated by whites. We must fight for full power in the ghettos while struggling against tendencies to go overboard in some situations.

Lately, some discussion has developed about what strata of the Negro people we base ourselves on. Inasmuch as ours is a working-class Party, our main orientation must be to work among black workers. However, concentration on the working class does not negate working closely with other strata of the Negro people. Our object should be to show these other strata why it is so vital for the whole movement to have black workers involved substantially in all struggles.

There are those in our ranks who pull in different directions with regard to the various trends within the movement. What should be our position? First, we still regard the Negro movement as an all-class movement. Hence we are interested at all times in finding common denominators which can throw the weight of the whole movement in a given direction. Occasionally an issue comes along that makes it possible to do just that. But more often the movement is beset with sharp cleavages and is split into "conservatives," "moderates" and "young militants," and must seek to reduce the influence of the conservative element.

We see positive strength in both the moderates and the young black militants. Some among us downgrade the young militants and gravitate more toward the middle or moderate forces. There should be no such gravitational pulls. Each group has its role to play. Of these young people, no matter how much we may disagree with this or that tactic, we can say no less than Robert Weaver, now a part of the establishment and certainly no radical, said at the Urban League convention last year:

> Negro youth can be and has been constructive and effective in its protest. ... The Negro protest might well have never gotten off the ground had it not been for them. ... Thus, I do not ignore the angry words of the new militants, for their tone, their demands, their challenge...their repudiation of middle class behavior are real and basic.

Both of these currents, expressing themselves around the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality, represent the hard core of the protest movement. Unity among these groups on most questions is possible and necessary. Any one of them, taken by itself, does not have the necessary striking power to isolate the conservatives and their influence.

Of course, there are times when the action of one group inspires or prods another into motion. And most of the time the initiative comes from the youth. This is only natural. However, in the long run, combined efforts of all these forces are needed to make a meaningful contribution. And if in the near future the black workers come into sharper focus, the contributions of all will be enlarged.

There are times when we as Communists will have to take issue with one or another action by this or that leader, this or that organization. But when we do, we must not underestimate the positive qualities of both the Left and center forces. Indeed, we need a criterion to distinguish who is Left and who is center. In all of these organizations there are people who see the necessity for a change in the system, and the trend is growing.

The growth of this anti-capitalist sentiment is laying the foundation for a radical shift to the Left by all of these forces. In such circumstances, I foresee the possibility of building our Party once again as an influential force.

This conference should also discuss the question of why so few young militant Negroes are joining our ranks. We should also discuss the kind of house-cleaning we need to do to attract and hold them.

In closing, let me say that notwithstanding the great difficulties, we have a rendezvous with destiny. I am confident that we and the American people will find the common path pointed out by Professor Melman. We will unite the pro-democratic forces of our country. Whites will overcome their prejudices, not because they love the Negro, but basically, I believe, because they love themselves.

Wherever there is a white bandit who attacks Negroes, white Communists will jump at his throat; wherever black people, out of frustration or other reasons, follow a no-win policy, black Communists will help them find their way.

Together, black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in our society. Eventually we will build a country of freedom for all--a socialist America.

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CONFERENCE ON STRATEGY & TACTICS IN THE NEW STAGE OF STRUGGLE FOR NEGRO LIBERATION
(October 14-15, 1967)

Report of Panel on Work in the White Community (Approved by the Conference)

Summary of Proposals:

Introduction:

We are living in a period of great opportunities, but one fraught with great dangers. On the one hand, large sections of every major white community today are puzzled and concerned about what is happening now in America and what the future will bring. This concern arises not from a sudden ideological elevation of class conscious understanding, but rather for the most part has developed out of a new awareness of self-interest. Indicative of this development is the significant support for Negro candidates in some white communities.

On the other hand, however, the current period is pregnant with serious dangers of racial conflict and further disintegration of relations between white and black workers. The forces of reaction and racism have acclerated their campaign to promote fear and hysteria in already tense and confused white communities.

Broad areas of common concern exist between Negroes and whites. Any serious progress in any of these areas depends upon mutual struggle and unified actions. For instance, the trade union movement must be made to see that in many cases its very existence and its entire future depends upon a forthright and unambiguous fight in behalf of the Negro people; urban dwellers must be made aware that the future of our cities, arresting and reversing the decay of our urban centers, depends upon a reordering of national priorities, and that the interests of whites are one with Negroes in this struggle.

For our Party the present period offers a most serious challenge, one which can and must be met. To fulfill our responsibilities, however, we will have to make significant changes, and in this respect the role of white Communists in their communities becomes central.

I. To fulfill our role in leading this struggle the Party must undertake an intense and thorough ideological campaign in our own ranks.

We must seek to equip our members to act as initiators of struggle in every aspect of their lives--on the job, in their unions, in their neighborhoods, and social organizations. We must struggle to overcome all weaknesses which exist in our ranks on the question of white chauvinism and subtler forms of paternalism. Our goal must be to re-establish the basis for courageous action on the part of every member, not just in word, but in deed. We must become the initiators of mass struggles wherever we are.

2. An indispensable part of our work must be full and effective use of all available literature. But in addition to existing and regular publication of pamphlets and other materials, the Party should produce a new popular mass pamphlet or brochure dealing with the major issues facing the white community. This educational piece should be written in popular language for free mass distribution by every Party club, and should deal substantively with commonly held misconceptions and backward attitudes found among many white people. It should put forward avenues for building truly honest Negro-white unity on the basis of the self-interest of white working people.

3. On the national level a form must be utilized for coordination of national programs and through which black and white people can function together on the basis of true equality and mutual respect. Organizations such as ADA, CORE, etc. which at one time reflected a lower stage of development, no longer fully and adequately fulfill this role. There are today thousands of white people who at one time actively contributed to progressive activity, and who today are without such a form for their participation. NCNP and other organizations should be considered as

potential avenues for such participation.

A national defense organization such as the Civil Rights Congress of an earlier period, appears to be lacking today. We ought to give serious attention to building such an organization based on contemporary relations.

4. A crucial element of our work must be to open a second front in the anti-war movement. We must show predominantly white peace groups that the only basis of healthy black-white unity must be grounded in their making the struggle for Black Liberation as much a part of peace work as the issues of peace are today for the Black Liberation movement. This requires that we show arenas of common concern, like the issue of police brutality, and rally the anti-war movement to activity in defense of Negro rights.

5. The MFDP challenge to the Democratic Convention should be made a central national issue of struggle. Support for the challenge should be built in every community, both within and outside the Democratic party structure. Resolutions of support should be developed at each state Democratic convention. In addition, this activity should be utilized as a part of our campaign to urge Negro candidates to run wherever possible for Congressional and other positions.

6. A central arena for building black-white unity must be in our trade union work. The Party must take steps now in every district to select a plant, shop, or industry in which we take the lead in organizing the unorganized. There is no area of the country in which unorganized shops do not exist where Negroes, whites and other minority group peoples work side by side under the worst conditions.

Such a campaign on our part will also serve to revitalize the trade union movement while placing the question of a massive organizing drive in the South before every union for immediate action.

7. We must single out the building trades as a special area for a battle to open union ranks to all minority groups, breaking the tokenist policies of most unions in the crafts. Compensatory job-training and apprenticeship programs should be included as essential to any meaningful steps to be taken by such unions. We refer these proposals to the Trade Union Commission for detailed development and suggest that one union, such as the Plumbers, be selected for initial concentration.

8. The Party should place itself in the forefront of the battle to defend Rap Brown, the Fort Hood Three, Ron Lockman, the RAM group, and others who have been subject to frame-up prosecutions. We call for an immediate campaign in our press and the setting of control tasks for every club with a plan of check-up. This campaign must not be limited to fund-raising within the Party itself, but rather should be taken by the Party into every mass organization and the general community for attention.

9. An integral part of our Party activity on these issues must be the proper use and role of our press. The Worker and progressive nationality papers must make these issues much more fully a fundamental part of their coverage; they should serve as organs of education and agitation, and must be used by our Party as indispensable tools in our mass work. From a partisan working-class standpoint we must not fear to be publicly critical of liberals, trade unions and others when necessary in combatting racism and subtler forms of chauvinism, including in the progressive movements.

10. Special attention should be given to our work among nationality groups, and notably in our work among youth in this field. Our effort in Jewish community work must be reshaped for a major campaign against racism at all levels. All too often our Party has narrowly seen this work as properly only for our older comrades. Such an emphasis is one-sided and narrow; our youth must be mobilized to enter this field as well.

11. In white community work a campaign should be initiated around the theme of "to save our cities." This campaign offers a common ground for self-interest organization which can serve as a broad base for developing Negro-white unity. The question of re-ordering national priorities to deal with urban development, taxes,

housing, community control, education, and transportation is central to this battle.

To make such a program meaningful, the Party must take this campaign into every neighborhood, mass organization, church and social group, etc. We must expose and combat the attempt of the ultra-Right to make demagogic use of these issues.

12. An integral part of the campaign for Negro-white unity and central to the struggle against racism in white communities is a fight to guarantee the defeat of Wallace in the '68 elections. We must take every step necessary to guarantee that Wallace and his supporters are isolated in every community and expose the racist, anti-union, anti-Communist nature of his appeal.

13. Students and the academic and intellectual community must play no small role in this struggle. A major battlefield against racism are the campuses and elementary and secondary schools of our country. A fight must be initiated in every school system and on every campus to guarantee open admissions policies, compensatory schooling, special scholarships, integrated teaching staffs, curriculum dealing with Negro and Labor history, and the elevation of minority group educators to positions of policy-making and authority at every level.

14. Our policy of industrial concentration has special significance for the struggle in the white community. If a breakthrough can be made in auto, steel, transportation, etc. among white workers on the special needs of Negro workers on the job and in their fullest voice in union policy-making, then these workers and unions can become a powerful lever to move the whole trade union movement and white working masses generally. Since these industries now have such a large proportion of black workers, such a breakthrough is both more necessary and possible.

In this respect we must make a special study with respect to the "industrial suburb," as a means by which Negroes are deprived of opportunities to enter the fields in which meaningful jobs are available.

Conclusion:

This report outlines only our initial tasks. It should serve as a basis in every district for immediate attention to the responsibility of our Party to make the fight against racism a fundamental and central part of our work in every field.

It is the feeling of this workshop that the Party should consider special conferences to further develop our work in this field.

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MATERIAL ON THE 50th ANNIVERSARY of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Prepared by the Education Department of the Communist Party of New York State, based on a talk by William Weinstone.)

NOTE TO REPORTER OR DISCUSSION LEADER: This material can be used in various ways - as a guide for a report to the club, the selection of certain questions for discussion, or it can be read directly to the club and then discussed.

* *

I. Introduction

A. The 50th anniversary of the October Revolution is being celebrated on a world scale by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, by the peoples of the nationally liberated countries and by the workers and farmers and oppressed peoples of the capitalist countries.

B. The capitalists too are compelled to take note of this titanic event. The N.Y. Times, Look and other newspapers, magazines and institutions are issuing many articles and other material aimed at falsifying and distorting the significance of this great occasion. They do not dare to attack the Soviet Union directly as in the past, as bare of accomplishment, as a failure, but instead misrepresent and distort its achievements claiming ridiculously that socialism is turning to capitalism.

C. Also, while acknowledging the material improvements, they falsely state that it is at the expense of the freedom of the people, and they try to give the impression that while "Moscow's status has risen mightily...her revolutionary spirit is DIM." (Salisbury, in the N.Y. Times), thus seeking to create the impression that it has deteriorated as a revolutionary power.

D. It is essential therefore, to expose the distortions and falsifications of the developments in the Soviet Union and bring the truth of this colossal event to the widest masses of the American people - especially workers, black and white - through The Worker, through leaflets, pamphlets, books, meetings. All clubs should discuss the 50th anniversary and take measures to popularize its significance.

II. What Is the Great Significance of the Russian Revolution and of 50 Years of Soviet Power?

A. The victory of the working class of Russia in 1917 was a world-shaking event. It shook, and in time undermined the very foundations of capitalism. It opened up a new epoch in the history of mankind - the epoch of the transition of capitalism to socialism - the freeing of the world from the system of exploitation and oppression - the realization of the dream of the oppressed for thousands of years for the end of man's enslavement by man.

B. The advance of the Soviet Union inspired and aided the rise of a World of Socialism which now embraces 14 states with a population of more than one billion people. By its example and political aid, especially by its defeat of fascism and imperialism in World War II, it powerfully stimulated the rise and development of the liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America - helping to destroy the cursed system of colonialism. The Soviet Union almost single-handedly saved civilization from the scourge of fascism and has been resolutely fighting to maintain peace. It has compelled the capitalists in Western Europe and the U.S.A. out of fear of the growth of socialism to make economic and social concessions to the working people.

C. There is no doubt that the Soviet Union and the socialist world plays the principal, decisive role in the life and death struggle against imperialist aggression and war and for national liberation. The socialist countries which form the Communist vanguard of the international working class is the most consistent, leading force in the revolutionary transformation of the world on a new socialist basis.

D. The American working class greeted the Bolshevik Revolution with enthusiasm. It brought joy to the working people who SAW the victory of the revolution as the harbinger of a new era in the history of human society. Eugene V. Debs expressed the feelings of millions of rank and file American workers when he said: "From the crown of my head to the soles of my feet I am a Bolshevik and I am proud of it. The day of the people has come." (Liberator, May 1919.) Leading people from all walks of life, including top labor leaders greeted the revolution, as did Negro leaders including A. Philip Randolph who was a socialist. When he was attacked for his stand, he was defended by W.E.B. DuBois.

When American troops invaded Soviet Russia in 1918, great masses throughout the U.S. protested militantly in meetings, demonstrations and strikes of which the most notable was that of the Seattle longshoremen.

III. What Had Soviet Socialism Accomplished For Its People?

A. In the 50 years, socialism has raised the USSR from a backward country to a nation with a most advanced science, industry and culture. It must be remembered that these achievements were made despite terrible losses in civil war and in the war against fascism. In the latter war 20 million people were killed and the material losses were colossal. The Nazis reduced more than 70,000 towns, workers' settlements and villages to ashes. The country lost 30% of its national wealth.

B. Industrial gains

1. Socialist industry is 66 times larger than the gross industrial output in 1913. The U.S. has grown only 7.5 times, France 5.3, Britain 2.4. In 1917 Russia produced only 3% of world output, in 1937 - 10% and in 1966 - 20%.

2. The output of the Soviet Union is today 2/3 of that of the U.S. and is fast catching up. Its annual industrial output increase in the post-war period has been 11.2%; in the U.S. it has been 3.9%. The economy of the socialist countries is developing faster than that of the capitalist countries.

C. Agricultural gains.

While for a time agriculture lagged behind industry, recent reforms have brought the production of agriculture to new and higher levels. Collectivization of agriculture and state farms have been transforming the countryside along socialist lines.

D. The question of profit - do the economic reforms mean a return to capitalism?

The economic reforms in the USSR which call for profits to be heightened in industry and agriculture have nothing to do with the capitalist profit system. Profits in industry means raising output, reducing waste, better use of machinery, better production methods which increase the new values added by production, the benefits of which do not go into the pockets of individual capitalists, but go to the State, factory and individual workers in the form of larger sums for social benefits and for increased incomes of the workers of the factories, state farms and collectives.

E. Social Gains.

1. The Soviet Union is foremost in education. It has 124,000 libraries or almost 9 times as many as before the revolution. It has 1/4 of all scientists of the world. It has the shortest work week. Its standard of living mounts steadily and consumer goods grows annually. It has the lowest retirement age - 55 for women and 60 for men (with a lower age for heavy or special industries). Its medicine and hospitalization are free.

2. It has no slums, no ghettos, no unemployment, no insecurity of a livelihood.

3. Housing is being solved. Eleven million people have acquired new apartments and in another ten years all people will have apartments.

4. All nationalities enjoy full equality. There is no national strife between the many nationalities, races, colors in the USSR. There is complete harmony and cooperation. This applies to Jews and all others. The propaganda that anti-Semitism victimizes the Jews is a lie. Individual incidents of anti-Semitism in backward regions or among backward elements may occur, but these are vigorously attacked and those guilty are punished in accordance with Soviet law which penalizes anti-Semitism as a crime.

IV. Advance of Socialist Democracy

A. The Soviet Union has greater freedom than any capitalist country could possibly have. While there was a bad period of repression during the latter Stalin years, there is a vigorous and expanding democracy. As William J. Pomeroy writes in his splendid "Half a Century of Socialism":

"....The Stalinist phenomenon, for all its harsh abuses, had been a temporary aberration, that it had been corrected by healthy processes inherent in the Party and in the socialist system."

B. Pomeroy cites specific examples of the great participation and leadership of the people - Party and non-Party - in the conduct of the state and public affairs. The great interest and participation in elections, the election of deputies (local and national) from the ranks of the people; the vital power of the trade unions and people's organizations over many aspects of people's affairs - over wage questions and working conditions, in the maintenance of law and order, in the combatting of social evils, etc.

C. There is freedom of speech, freedom of criticism, freedom of press, assembly, etc. But these are limited by the recognition that the world struggle between capitalism and socialism still continues and that imperialism has not given up its hope to destroy world socialism. For these reasons there are still certain restrictions on personal freedom, but as the Soviet Union becomes ever stronger, personal freedom constantly expands. This is a process and explains the differences on this question within the Soviet Union itself. Socialism does not allow any form of racism or national chauvinism, or that which may induce anti-social acts, just as it forbids anti-Semitic statements, or speeches in favor of war.

D. There is wide latitude in the Soviet Union as to form and creativeness of art and culture. But as is natural; there are also sharp differences over questions of art and culture. It is an aft and culture which is aimed at enabling man, raising man's dignity, strength and power and his humanity.

"Soviet culture rejects all forms of reactionary ideology that spiritually enslaves and disarms people. Soviet culture is holding aloft the banner of revolutionary humanism."
--from Thesis on the 50th Anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution - Novosti Press, Moscow - page 43.

E. Of course there are weaknesses and inadequacies and many difficulties. These are being fought against, especially against bureaucratic hang-overs from the past. This is done by criticism from below, by press criticism and in other ways. Democracy expands and becomes increasingly more vigorous at a time when the capitalist world turns increasingly to reaction.

V. On Peace and Peaceful Co-existence

The Soviet Union has been a resolute and tireless fighter for peace. The first act of the worker's republic after it won power was to appeal to the belligerent powers to end the war on the basis of no annexation and no indemnities. In the years preceding World War II the Soviet Union worked tirelessly to build a coalition of all peace forces to prevent the outbreak of the war, and especially to curb Hitler fascism. In the period following World War II it has been foremost in aiming to achieve peaceful co-existence between socialist and capitalist states in the interests of preventing a world nuclear catastrophe. It has recognized that this can be won only by powerful mass struggle. It has called for a reduction of armaments and for dumping nuclear weapons and for other measures against militarism and war. At the same time it has given full aid to the struggle against imperialist aggression, especially that of the U.S., and for a world united front for peace to curb the war makers. This rounded-out struggle for peace and peaceful co-existence has helped the advance of the forces of socialism, peace and progress throughout the world.

VI. The Soviet Union and the National Liberation Struggle, the New Liberated Colonial States and the Third World.

A. Advance of oppressed nationalities in the Soviet Union

As has been stated, in the Soviet Union the relations of equality, friendship and cooperation exist between the different nationalities. Socialism has enabled backward people to make tremendous gains. More than 40 nationalities have evolved a written language only after the October revolution.

(Formerly oppressed areas such as Georgia, Armenia, Kazakistan, Mongolia, etc. have developed into fully modern states with advanced industry and agriculture, high culture, medical centers, colleges, academies, etc.)

B. The Third World and the Soviet Union - How has the Soviet Union given aid to oppressed peoples?

1. The Soviet Union has aided the liberation and development of China, Egypt, Algeria and other African countries, as well as the movement for liberation in Asia and Latin America.

2. There is talk that the Third World is a force independent of the socialist countries. This is an idle and harmful concept.

3. Lenin wrote: "...The relations between peoples, the entire world system of states, are determined by the struggle of a small group of imperialist nations against the Soviet movement and the socialist states headed by Soviet Russia. If we lose sight of that we shall be unable to correctly formulate a single national or colonial question, even if it concerned the most remote corner of the world." --Collected Works, Vol. 31

4. The Soviet Union has aided the revolution and the development of the Third World. Their victories would have been impossible without the Soviet Union.

Fidel Castro said: "Without the existence of the Soviet Union the socialist revolution could not have been possible."
--(Speech in the Red Square, April 28, 1963.)

President Sékou Touré of Guinea said: "The progress of the African peoples is unthinkable without the fraternal and sincere assistance of the Soviet Union."
--(Speech quoted in Izvestia, Oct. 2, 1965.)

President Henri Boumedienne of Algeria wrote: "The Soviet people and the government helped us morally and materially in the years of our struggle for independence and they continue to help us in in every way with credits, industrial plants and specialists."
--(New Times, June 9, 1965.)

Mao Tse Tung, The Dictatorship of People's Democracy, July 1949 stated: "Had there been no Soviet Union, had there been no victory in the anti-fascist Second World War, had Japanese imperialism not been defeated, had there been no People's democracies in Europe, had there been no struggle of the masses in the U.S., Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and other capitalist countries against the ruling reactionary cliques... had none of these factors existed, then the pressure of the international reactionaries would of course have been much stronger than it is today. Would we have been able to achieve victory in these circumstances? Of course not."

(Many more facts can be cited about the number of factories built by the Soviet Union in the undeveloped countries, the aid given to Mali, Guinea, Burma and other lands to bypass capitalism and advance to socialism, the education of cadres from all oppressed lands in the Soviet Union, etc., all of which testify to the great internationalism of the Soviet Union in the advance of progress and socialism.)

VII. The Soviet Union, Cuba, Egypt and Vietnam

In this connection we must emphasize particularly special aid to a number of countries invaded by imperialism.

A. Cuba

The material, political and military aid to Cuba has been stated and is well known. It is still in danger but aside from its own great militancy and the resolute support of the Latin American people, there can be no doubt that Cuba has been able to avoid a serious intervention because of the firm and undeviating aid of the Soviet Union.

B. Egypt and the Near East

1. It has been the Soviet Union which twice saved Egypt (and recently Syria) from imperialist intervention.

2. In June of this year it was the firm stand of the Soviet Union (20 battleships in the Mediterranian and political aid through the United Nations, as well as the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Nations) which compelled a cease fire. The Soviet Union prevented the plan of overthrowing the progressive anti-imperialist forces of Egypt and Syria from succeeding. Israel was built up and was supported by U.S. and British imperialism to perform that task.

3. At the same time the Soviet Union took a principled position in favor of the existence of Israel as an independent state. What it opposed was its reactionary foreign polich which serves imperialism. For progressives or Communists not to see that is to be blinded by bourgeois nationalism.

C. The struggle for defense of Vietnam

The Soviet Union has given full and unrestricted support to North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front against U.S. imperialism - with food, industrial goods, guns, artillery, planes and missiles and political aid. It has fought for the withdrawal of American forces and for the full independence of Vietnam. It is absolutely essential for all peace forces to give greater aid to defeat imperialism in Vietnam, especially to stop the bombing and for the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

VIII. What are the lessons of the Russian Revolution for class conscious workers the world over?

A. The Socialist Revolution was victorious in the Soviet Union because of the leadership of a vanguard party.

1. Without such a party victory would be impossible. The party enabled the working class to play its full role as leader of the revolution. Only a Communist Party by raising the consciousness of the working class provides it with the outlook and resoluteness essential for the workers to act as a class. Otherwide they succumb to bourgeois influences in one form or another.

2. There are ideas afloat that it is possible to have a revolution without a vanguard party. But there is not a single example of of a successful revolution for socialism which has not been led by a Marxist-Leninist party. This applies not only to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and China, but to Cuba also. It may be possible in the future that various parties will join together to carry out the socialist fevolution, but these will have to be real Marxist-Leninist parties or they will fail. The lack of such parties can only lead to great setbacks as experience in Europe in the past and in Asia in the recent period emphatically testified.

B. It was a Marxist-Leninist party which applied theory creatively, not dogmatically. Accordingly in building socialism, it followed the laws of Marxism-Leninism.

C. The Party was built on the working class as its main base, but including the best elements of the intellectuals, peasantry, etc.

The Bolshevik Party based itself on the working class as the decisive force for socialist revolution. Only the working class is strong enough, disciplined enough to fight and defeat monopoly and reaction.

D. At the same time the Bolshevik Party followed the Leninist policy of an alliance of the working class and the poor peasantry under the leadership of the former. This gave it the forces for neutralizing the middle peasantry and isolating the Kulaks.

E. The Bolshevik revolution was not a conspiracy and did not carry out a coup. The Party had the support of the overwhelming majority of the working class and the peasantry and other progressive strata. Only by such great mass support could it be victorious in winning political power and in defeating the counter-revolution.

F. The Bolshevik Party was an internationalist party which fought against all national oppression, thereby winning the support of all oppressed in Russia, winning their enthusiasm and self-sacrifice. It also granted freedom to Poland and Finland and thereby prevented imperialism from using these countries against the revolution.

G. The Bolshevik Party itself was not like other socialist parties. It was a party of a new type, a vanguard party which stands in the forefront of the struggle. It developed its revolutionary theory and practice in a struggle against opportunism both right and left.

1. against Menshevism and right wing social democracy in the period up to the revolution which said that the revolution should not have been made and that it should have been a bourgeois, not a socialist revolution.

2. Lenin fought against reformism, against pure and simple trade unionism, and advocated struggle for reforms but as a part of the fight for socialism which cannot come about spontaneously but requires the vanguard role of the party.

3. against right opportunism within the Communist Party which also opposed Lenin's view in April 1917 that the bourgeois democratic revolution had been accomplished and that the task was to prepare the means for the socialist revolution. These opportunists like Kamenev thought the task was to make the bourgeois democratic revolution.

4. Lenin and the Party before the revolution and after fought against anarchism and the adventurous social revolutionaries with their policies of individual terror which demobilizes the masses and helps reaction.

5. It also fought against left sectarianism which failed to realize that revolution is possible only through the education, organization and mobilization of the masses, particularly by means of political struggle, including propaganda, but not by agitation alone.

6. Further, Lenin opposed the revolutionary phrasemongers who opposed the Brest-Litovsk peace because it was peace with an imperialist country. They doubted the possibility of building socialism. These phrasemongers like Bukharin and Trotsky called for "world revolution" by which they meant trying artificially to impose revolution on other countries.

7. Lenin also opposed the leftism which did not see the necessity for slow, gradual day to day work - to participate in parliamentary struggle in the trade unions and people's organizations at a time when such work was absolutely essential to organize, educate and strengthen the workers' organizations and class consciousness.

8. Lenin and the Party strongly opposed Trotskyism which in Lenin's time and later became a main obstacle to the building of socialism whose success it said was impossible.

9. Lenin also opposed all forms of bourgeois nationalism in the ranks of the Party as undermining its unity and its ability to mobilize all workers, all the oppressed in the common fight for democracy (against national oppression) and against imperialism and war.

At all times Lenin related the struggle for immediate demands to socialism and found mass resolutionary methods of struggle which varies with the times. For that reason he called for a party of democratic centralism able to involve the largest number of people in united struggle.

IX. What are the main lessons of the 50th Anniversary for the Communist Party, U.S.A.?

A. To build the Party, to spread its press, its literature, to recruit and educate new members. This is especially important at the present time when the mass movement grows and requires a leadership with a clear program and vigorous action.

B. The lesson also is that the Party can be built only by establishing the closest ties with the working class and its organizations in factory and neighborhood. Especially is it essential to work among the most oppressed workers tirelessly and consistently for their rights and needs.

1. by fighting as a vanguard for the most acute needs of the people in their very midst, especially for economic demands - jobs, prices, taxes, etc. - and for Negro freedom; seeking to develop grass roots independent political action and propagating energetically the ideas of socialism.

50th ANNIVERSARY

The 50th Anniversary also underscores the great need for unity of the communists of the world - for united internationalist solidarity, especially in the fight for Vietnam, against the growing danger of war, against imperialist aggression, particularly that of U.S. imperialism.

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READINGS:

1. William J. Pomeroy, Half a Century of Socialism
   International Publishers - $1.25
   special for clubs - 1.00

2. George Morris, The USSR Today - New Outlook - 25¢
   Special quantity price to clubs for mailing and distribution - 100 for $5.

3. Political Affairs - Special Issue, November 1967

4. New World Review - Special Issue, November 1967

5. John Reed, Ten Days That Shook the World
   International Publishers - $1.95

6. Philip Foner, The Bolshevik Revolution: Its Impact on American Radicals, Liberals and Labor
   International Publishers - $2.85

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As is to be expected, in a period where the U.S. has become the dominant imperialist power and when international conflicts with the socialist and third world were particularly acute, over the past 25 years there has been a substantial expansion of the labor aristocracy in this country. There are some signs that increasingly acute internal conflicts and a general growth in consciousness are reversing this trend at present.

There is an obvious reluctance in the Party to accept the concept of the labor aristocracy. This is particularly true in practical work, but it has extended into areas of policy and theory as well. There are a number of reasons for this reluctance. Implementation of a policy which took the labor aristocracy fully into account would entail a number of major changes in traditional comfortable methods of work. It would entail what Lenin described as "going deeper among the masses," and often that is rather painful. But more important, I think that the rejection of the labor aristocracy concept grows from a theoretical weakness in the Party -- from an outlook that amounts to economic determinism and to a grossly oversimplified picture of the role of consciousness in social development.

The usual pattern of argument of those who believe the concept to be no longer relevant is simple. They demand to know if any particular group of workers is a part of the labor aristocracy, and then they point to some militant struggles that this group is involved in or to the fact that this group is objectively forced to confront the power of monopoly capital.

Thus they progressively narrow the application of the concept until there is no content to it beyond the Meanys and Dubinskys and people who are virtually agents inside the trade union movement. So what is wrong with this argument?

First it should be noted that it is exactly the same argument that many new left people use to dismiss the working class completely. They just turn it upside down. They begin with the statement that most of the workers are not struggling -- that they are happy with their TVs and cars. Then they will look at each place where there is struggle and will point out that the demands are not revolutionary, that they usually relate to quantity of goods available. Thus they conclude that imperialism is able to buy off the entire working class (in their usual narrow sense of the scope of the class) with material concessions. Therefore, the entire class is put within the labor aristocracy.

It is possible to fit within the labor aristocracy and still be militant. The question is in what perspective the militancy is expressed. A registered ILWU man is likely to be much more militant about his wages and hours than about those of the permit man; an over-the-road teamster is not likely to be very militant about the situation of the Teamster cannery workers. Those in the favored strata have difficulty in being militant about general democratic or class demands and grievances -- they are more likely to be concerned with narrow and selfish goals, not to be fully aware of the importance of class unity, unable to see the "emancipation of all mankind in the emancipation of the worker." More generally they are likely to see the possibility of resolving all of their grievances through an extended gradual process of piling small concessions and small victories on top of each other; they may see class antagonisms, but they have trouble seeing that they are irreconcilable.

But all of this must be used very carefully for one simple reason. A member of the favored strata of the class may be a class-conscious worker, may be a Communist. And these people may be able to convince fellow workers in the course of struggle that they should act in the interests of the class as a whole. It is just nonsense to hold that this is the general case already, but it certainly is true in some instances. However, even the class-conscious worker will find, if he is in the labor aristocracy, that he is subject to the pressures and processes that affect his fellow workers and he will have to be continually on guard against letting the difficulties of being a consistent revolutionary push him into concessions of principle to reformism.

There seems to be a tendency to believe that if one accepts the concept of the labor aristocracy that he must be prepared to explain everything about the working class in terms of this single concept - why people who should be reformist are revolutionary; and vice versa. But the aristocracy of labor is not the only factor affecting the class. The particular history, the form of organization, the ideology of the ruling class, the changes in the relations of production and in technology -- all are independent but related factors.

To conclude: If the labor aristocracy is understood as a means to a fuller understanding of the working class and not as a means for its condemnation, it is an invaluable aid.

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When it comes to getting to the composition of this "bribed" section of the workers, there is considerable divergence. Some limit it to "labor leaders;" some to skilled craft workers, particularly those in the building trades; others include such better organized and better paid workers as those in Auto and Steel. Sometimes all trade unionists are included. An extreme interpretation puts all white workers in the "labor aristocracy" category on the theory that they benefit from the discrimination in jobs, wages, etc. perpetrated against Negro workers, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and other U.S. minorities, as well as from the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and South America. Workers in war industries are sometimes characterized as somehow free of exploitation, or at least unwilling to struggle.

What are some of the reasons given to prove the existence of a "labor aristocracy?"

Higher wages paid to some workers.

Deep-seated white chauvinism among white workers.

Nationalistic support of the war in Vietnam and other U.S. imperialist policies.

Corruption of trade union leaders and their adherence to class-collaborationist policies.

Low level of Socialist consciousness among American workers.

Abroad, even some politically advanced thinkers not only accept the idea that there is a sizable "aristocracy of labor" in the United States, but that the whole American working class, with few exceptions, is living high on the hog, and corruption is a general problem. Not a few accept U.S. capitalism's brags about our country having the "highest standard of living in the world," gloss over the many sharp struggles of the workers to improve their standards, and seem totally unaware that 35 million Americans live in dire poverty and another 35 million below acceptable standards.

* * *

I would like to address myself to some aspects of the "aristocracy of labor" question, in participating in the opening discussions of our Commission.

To begin with, let's take high wages. Certainly there is a section of higher-paid workers in America. But are these wages and working conditions a gift of the corporations? It might be all right to theorize along these lines but concrete examination will prove they were torn out of the hides of the monopolies in generations of sharp and frequently bloody struggles. More than that, there is a never-ending struggle on the part of the workers to hold what gains they are able to make against corporation assaults from every conceivable angle -- speed-up, price and tax increases, runaway shops, mechanization, rationalization, strike-breaking.

When workers do win even temporary gains, the ruling class is quick to try and offer this as proof of the fruits of capitalism. But this is done in every field of struggle, whether it be for civil rights, better schools, medicare, or whatever.

Certainly, acquired skills are a factor used by workers to force higher wages But I think the deciding factor is strong labor organization. Let's look at the history of the coal miners in this country - and take it from me, coal-mining is not only a dangerous job, but requires high skill.

Going back to the beginning of unionism in coal. When the miners had a strong union, they won better wages and working conditions, they were skilled. "These men are worth every penny they earn." But each time the union was broken or weakened, they quickly became "unskilled." When the UMW suffered a series of defeats after World War I, miners were forced to work for as little as $1.00 per day under horrible conditions. When the UMW consolidated its strength with the growth of the CIO and industrial unionism, wages and working conditions improved, and mine work was again considered "skilled." Then the charge was made far and

wide, including among "new left" elements of that period, that the UMW and the coal operators were collaborating on high wages and profits at the expense of "the public."

Actually, the coal operators were forced to bide their time because of the strength of the union. But when they conned John Lewis into signing the 1952 contract that gave them unrestricted license to install new equipment they again went to town. The substantial gains made by the UMW in that contract were quickly eroded. The hospitals proudly built by the UMW were lost, and wherever possible, the union was weakened or smashed. In a few years the number of miners were reduced from 650,000 to under 100,000. The union was smashed in a number of areas, and formerly higher-paid union miners were forced to dig coal for as little as $3.00 a day in the deadly "dog holes" of Appalachia.

And for the record. The mines have been historically owned and controlled by the Rockefellers, Mellons and others most notoriously linked with the exploitation of colonial peoples in all parts of the world.

On the question of wages, here is a quote from Fundamentals of Political Economy by P. Nikitin (Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. pp 80-81):

> "The level of wages is not the same in the different capitalist countries. There are many reasons for this. It would, of course, be wrong to suppose that in some countries, capitalists are more favorably inclined towards workers than in other countries. Everywhere they strive to lower wages. But in comparing the wages in different countries account must be taken of the historical conditions in which the working class was formed, the level of its traditional requirements, the expenses incurred in acquiring a skilled trade, the productivity of labour, the class struggle and other conditions characteristic of the country concerned. In the U.S.A., for instance, capitalism developed at a time when labour was in short supply, and this fact led to wages being higher."

* * *

Most surely the evil of race prejudice, of white supremacy, exists among far too many white workers, sometimes reaching dangerously high levels where it is not challenged. But if this were a yardstick to measure the "aristocracy," the lowest-paid white workers, those in the South, would be among the top Aristocrats. Certainly this in no way excuses the building trades unions, or any others, when they accommodate themselves to the discriminatory hiring and promotion policies of the corporations, or when they themselves practice discrimination or exclusion policies.

Certainly some white workers fall for the company propaganda that somehow they gain from discrimination against Negro workers. But does this make it true? Not a bit of it! It has been proven over and over again that low wages paid to Negroes (or Puerto Rican, Mexican Americans, women) are used to hold down the wages of all workers. In the South, where this tactic is most effective, the general pattern of low wages is used as a threat to the wages and work standards of workers in all parts of the country.

White workers do not profit from, and have absolutely no stake in discrimination against their Negro brothers and sisters. More and more they learn this, often through hard experiences. But there is a demonstrable growth of Negro-white working class unity both North and South. It has been the historic role of the Klan not only to terrorize Negroes, but to try and smash all manifestations of Negro-white unity. Now the ruling class is forced to use the ultra-Right in the working class communities all over the country in their efforts to counter growing unity by trying to spread anti-Negro hatred and create the myth of a "white backlash." Its basic effort is to try and split the American working class - Negro and white.

There is no question that the barrage of red-baiting has left its mark on U.S. workers and on the trade union movement. That is a big reason for the size of our Party membership among workers, although acceptance of red-baiting cuts across all sections of the population.

But workers engaged in struggle are themselves red-baited. In the process they learn (and sometimes have to re-learn) the falseness of this issue. In this period

of rising strikes, there has been a noticeable drop in anti-Communist attitudes on the part of many trade unionists, in spite of the Meany-Lovestone-Dubinsky leadership's rabid redbaiting. There is a noticeable shift taking place in the attitude of trade unionists to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

But every instrument possible is used by the monopolies to make anti-Communism a live issue. Take the question of religion. When I was a boy, Catholics were constantly filled with "facts" about "Bolsheviks" killing priests and raping nuns. This was effective stuff among the Irish, with whom the fight for religious freedom was part of the fight against British imperialism, as well as among Polish, Italian, Hungarian, and many other nationalities of Catholic background. (To tell the truth, if we knew the alleged victims were "orthodox," I wonder if we would have been so concerned.) The same instrument is being used today to inflame many Jewish people against the Soviet Union by the constant repetition of the flase charges of "Soviet anti-Semitism."

* * *

As for support of the war in Vietnam. I think the strike wave that is hitting all parts of the country is a most effective example of the refusal of American workers to support the war in the way it counts...with their money, blood and sweat. Just compare the situation now to World War II, which the working class supported.

* * *

When it comes to efforts to corrupt trade union leaders, from shop and department level to the very top, the ruling class has this down to a fine science. (Of course they try to reach the leaders of all other mass movements as well.) Sometimes, they even slip one of their own rats into union office and work like hell to keep him there. But if every single trade union leader in the country had somehow been corrupted - and I am one of those firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority are honest - what sort of yardstick could possibly be used to characterize them as "labor aristocrats?" I have seen more than one low-paid shop committeeman trade his militancy for some very slight concession from the company, and we have the Meany-Lovestone instruments of the CIA at labor's very pinnacle. But trade union leadership at all levels is subject to change, and I don't see how it is possible to characterize "labor leaders" as any sort of stable "aristocracy" with any meaning. Some sell-out artists - absolutely, but bribing or corrupting individual trade union leaders, no matter how many, can hardly be described as a base for an "aristocracy."

* * *

It is unfortunately true that corporations have been able to play off one section of the workers against another. This is even true within given plants and industries. When the CIO was in the process of organization, some skilled workers were used to try and stop the organization of the "scum." On the other hand, skilled workers in unorganized plants were very often in the leadership of organizing drives.

Actually in the '30s, it was the white collar workers who were frequently used against striking blue collar workers in many plants. These workers wereconvinced they were "part of management" because, in spite of low wages, they usually received a week's vacation with pay, where the blue collar workers did not. Today the situation is rapidly changing. The periphery of the working class is expanding. White collar workers, teachers, technicians and many others who traditionally rejected trade unionism, are now identifying themselves with the working class, and trade unions led by blue collar workers are setting up departments to take them in as union brothers and sisters.

* * *

Engels and Lenin are sometimes quoted by advocates of the "aristocracy of labor" theory in order to bolster support. Both these giants of Marxism, as well as Marx himself, were sometimes critical, and sharply critical, of trends among the working class and the trade unions in various countries, particularly because of their slowness in grasping the need of Socialism as the fundamental solution to the problems weighted on them by capitalism.

I am well aware of Lenin's attacks on the "labour aristocracy" in his classic Imperialism: the Highest Stage of Capitalism, particularly in his preface to the French and German editions. (By the way, I use quotes around "labour aristocracy" because I question the validity of the term. Lenin also used quotes, but I am not sure of his reasons.)

But let us go further into what Lenin wrote in this same classic. In dealing with the question, he quotes Engels, who wrote to Marx in 1858 that "the English proletariat is becoming more and more bourgeois, so that this most bourgeois of all nations is apparently aiming ultimately (G.A.M. emphasis) at the possession of a bourgeois aristocracy and a bourgeois proletariat as well as a bourgeoisie. For a nation which exploits the whole world, that is of course to a certain effect justifiable." Lenin quotes Engels further to the effect that English workers and the English bourgeois agreed on Britain's colonial policy in general.

Lenin then gives three reasons for these developments in England.

1. "Expolitation of the whole world by this country. (England.)

2. "Its monopolistic position in the world market."

3. "Its colonial monopoly."

But then Lenin goes on to differentiate between that period of world history, and the time in which he was writing "Imperialism." "The distinctive feature of the present (1916) situation is the prevalence of economic and political conditions which could not but increase the irreconcilability between opportunism and the general and vital interests of the working class movement. (My emphasis, G.A.M.)

"Embryonic imperialism has grown into a dominant system; capitalist monopolies occupy first place in economics and politics; the division of the world has been completed. On the one hand, instead of an undisputed monopoly by Great Britain, we see a few imperialist powers disputing among themselves for the right to share in this monopoly, and this struggle is characteristic of the whole period of the beginning of the Twentieth Century. Opportunism, therefore, cannot now triumph in the working-class movement of any country for decades as it did in England in the second half of the nineteenth century."

It seems to me that what Lenin is doing in this section is polemicizing against the idea that in 1916, any capitalist country had the ability to buy off its working-class with profits from super-exploitation of the colonial peoples, as Engels described the situation in Britain in the middle 1800's, because of the crisis of world capitalism that was already in the making. (1916).

Since 1916, the crisis so brilliantly described by Lenin has been greatly magnified. Now there is a Socialist sector in the world. Led by the Soviet Union, it grows in strength daily. The colonial liberation movement has made the easy profits of the 1800's a thing of the past, although many evils of imperialist super-exploitation are very evident today. In the capitalist countries, the working class continues to strengthen its economic and political organizations in spite of many hesitations and errors. There is a marked growth of the Communist parties in many capitalist countries. This is very definitely the age of the decline of capitalism and the growing domination of socialism.

Instead of U.S. imperialism having the ability to "buy off" any meaningful section of the American working class with profits from its imperialist adventures, it is actually trying to force the workers to pay for these adventures. And the working class is resisting mightily. That is the meaning of the strike wave that has hit the country, of the rebellions in the ghettos.

The U.S. monopolies are using profits from the labor of U.S. workers to modern/ize plants and facilities in other capitalist countries in their efforts to capture the markets in those countries. In the process, they are trying to pit the workers in various capitalist countries against each other, including - and particularly - American workers. In industry after industry, threats of "foreign competition" are used at time of negotiations to inhibit the unions in their demands, though frequently the foreign competition comes from international monopolies owned or controlled by U.S. capitalists. This is true in auto, steel, chemicals, electronics, electrical appliances, and many other industries. Instead of benefitting from imperialist exploitation of workers in other countries, more and more U.S. workers, through their trade unions, are being forced to seek meaningful alliances with workers in other countries, including the Socialist countries, to protect themselves against the international monopolies.

* * *

The misuse of the term "aristocracy of labor" has done considerable harm, both within and outside our Party, to efforts to win the American working class, in my opinion. It has put a brake on many opportunities to reach out to the workers, or important sections of the workers, not only on the question of Socialism, but on such questions as peace, civil rights and other vital questions. I think we have to put an end to this situation.

* * *

This is not to be considered as a rounded-out presentation but as an approach for discussion--a direction in which I think we should be headed.

George Meyers.

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By Gil Green

It is a mistake to believe that the working class is an undifferentiated mass without its own inner contradictions. It is also a mistake to view the labor movement as identical with the class, for a majority of wage earners are still unorganized.

Our approach to the labor movement must include three basic considerations: 1) Engels' strictures to American Marxists not to permit themselves to become separated from the main class organizations, but to find the ways of working with and within the labor movement at each stage of its development; 2) Lenin's teachings on the two-fold effect of imperialism upon the working class movement; and 3) an application of both of the above to the situation as it exists today.

Lenin showed how imperialism had used high monopoly profits from colonial exploitation and dominance in the world market to objectively bribe sections of the working class and particularly the top labor leadership. He also analyzed the imperialist practice of importing workers from underdeveloped countries and using migrants from the land as sources of cheap labor power, thereby creating within the imperialist country itself a growing section of the working class that is doubly exploited. In this way the working class becomes split within itself - one section enjoying relative prosperity, the other living in abject poverty.

There is ample evidence of the split within the working class of this country. This is to be seen in average wage rates, which in 1965 ranged from $152 a week in the tire industry, $148 in metal cans, $159 in auto, to $67 in apparel, $71 in leather, $56 in laundry, cleaning and dyeing, $49 in hotels and motels, and $41 in discount department stores.

It is to be remembered that these were averages, which means that many workers made above these amounts but that many, many more made below them. Obviously the Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Indians, youth and women, and particularly those in these categories who are unskilled and unorganized and live in the South, are amongst the lowest-paid of all.

Furthermore there are sections of employed workers, especially those in monopoly industries, who have relative job security by virtue of long years of seniority or built-in contractual agreements that protect their jobs regardless of technological change. In these cases it is the next generation of workers that suffers the consequences of job elimination. Also, the better organized and better paid workers have been able to win supplementary unemployment and social security benefits plus hospitalization and medical care. Such so-called "fringe benefits" place these workers in an entirely different economic position from those who have to depend exclusively upon government unemployment and social security payments. In fact, these workers frequently receive more money while unemployed or retired than the low-paid worker receives while working a full week plus overtime. Yet the worker with the lowest wages and least "fringe benefits" suffers the most layoffs and family illness.

These are facts. They cannot be disputed. The only question is how to interpret them. It is true that the situation is not the same as in Lenin's day. Much has changed. On the one hand the U.S. is now the dominant imperialist power in the world, drawing immense tribute from every region of the capitalist world, especially from the underdeveloped areas. U.S. imperialism has therefore had more reserves

than any other imperialist power to make concessions and, from its point of view at least, to bribe considerable masses. Obviously no concessions were granted where not demanded, and where the demand could not be effectively enforced. And just as obviously, it is the large monopoly corporations that have been in the best position to make concessions, often passing these on to the consumers through price-fixing practices. It is also self-evident that the workers whose labor power is especially essential for monopoly production, particularly those with higher technical skills, are in a better position to enforce their demands.

Since World War II, economic trends arising from government tampering with the economic cycle, massive armaments production, and the new technology, have further sharpened the split within the working class between the relatively privileged and underprivileged sections. Ghetto-ization is its main expression, for the people in poverty are made up in large part of Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican workers.

The other side of the picture consists of objective developments that lead to an undermining of U.S. imperialism's ability to split the working class and to the possibility of attaining increasing militant unity within the class. U.S. capitalism does not hold the position of world monopoly once occupied by Great Britain. It confronts a world in which it is by no means the master and in which socialism is a great and growing force. The capitalist world is shrinking and will continue to shrink. U.S. imperialism's attempt to hold on to its world positions and to achieve world hegemony are placing it at loggerheads with the peoples of the world and with an ever larger section of the American people. All sections of the working class are being made to pay for the Vietnam war and for swollen armaments, although not all to the same degree. Furthermore, this is the age of cybernation and automation, which only sharpens the basic contradiction of the system between social production and private accumulation.

But in noting and even stressing objective changes which will affect every section of the working class, it would be a major blunder to believe that these can produce a basic change in the labor movement in and by themselves. Opportunism based on class collaboration is deeply engrained in sections of the labor movement. In many unions a basic change will require the sharpest kind of struggle against an intrenched burocracy which consciously serves the ruling class. What Lenin said about Gompers, that he "and similar persons are not the representatives of the working class" is just as true, and even more true, of George Meany and most top leaders today.

When Lenin made his statement about Gompers he was not proposing it as a slogan to be painted on factory walls or to be pasted on automobile bumpers. He used this sharp language to make clear to class conscious workers that a struggle had to be waged against opportunism and opportunist leaders, for without such a struggle opportunism cannot be defeated.

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The Afro-American in the Arts Today

By Douglass Archer

The characteristic perception of the Afro-American in the arts today is his realization that he is on the eve of a great fertile and revolutionary period. This awareness permeates every section of the arts where Blacks are creating. It is the subject of numerous conversations, debates, meetings and conferences. At least, in the case of Black writers, the most articulate body in the arts, a conscious character and direction is being developed for a new and powerful Afro-American renaissance. It is the content of that imminent renaissance and how some of us in this room may help influence it that I will talk about today.

Just to refresh our memories, there have been two great periods in the development of the Black artist in the U.S. One was during the Negro literary Renaissance period of the 1920's when white patrons helped bring forth giants like Countee Cullen, Claude McKay, Jean Toomer, Alain Locke, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, to name a few.

This Renaissance was centered in Harlem and concentrated on the thrust of the "New Negro," on historical themes, on an interest in Africa, on some symbolism and racial pride. Black But Beautiful was a main theme. In their poetry and novels the writers of this period broke with the polite mannerisms of past pioneers like Charles Chestnutt and expressed themselves in earthy and realistic terms.

The second surge forward came, after a short fallow period, during the days of the depression when the government acted as an art patron through the WPA. It was from this period, leading into the forties, that writers like Richard Wright, and again Langston Hughes, Willard Motley, Chester Himes, Roi Ottley, the young Lofton Mitchell, Alice Childress and others came forth. Though it centered in New York and Chicago this development was on a national scale. And the content of many of the works then changed from an emphasis on Africa or "Black But Beautiful" to a <u>new</u> interest in the history of the Negro people and a portrayal of their social and economic problems.

During the witchhunts of the Communists in the fifties, every level of society was affected and the arts-for-arts sake fad which pushed forward during that time, with few exceptions, affected black writers and artists. Ralph Ellison and his thinly veiled anti-communist novel, "The Invisible Man" was the Negro literary lion of the hour and many formerly outspoken black writers and artists kept silent or busied themselves with teaching or compiling anthologies.

The Negro Liberation struggle in the South soon burst forth upon the consciousness of the nation. It swept up many of the writers and artists who first spoke out during the beginning of the fifties like John O. Killens, Lofton Mitchell, William Branch, John A. Williams, Ossie Davis, and others who came later like Lerone Bennet Jr., William Denby, Lorraine Hansberry and James Baldwin. A whole new school of young writers emerged during this time of struggle in the North and South - a time which ushered in simultaneously, the freedom demands of the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In literature artists like Douglass Turner Ward emerged. Willia, Melvin Kelly, Le Roi Jones, Ron Milner, Rosa Guy, Calvin Hernton, Lennox Raphael, Tom Dent and John O'Neal of the Free Southern Theater, only to name a few.

And the main characteristic of the thinking of all of these writers, like the mainstream of Afro-American art today, is that its main impulse is anti-war and coincides with the world revolutionary impulse. To paraphrase John O. Killens, there is the general recognition among them that the Afro-American revolt is part and parcel of the world-wide freedom struggle. Both Killens and this speaker have reached this same conclusion based upon the findings and conclusions from National Conferences of Afro-American writers and artists held in the past three years in New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, at California and at Fiske University. The majority of writers who attend these conferences or who can be reached at local gatherings are concerned with depicting life as non-whites know it, none other than a continuous battle against exploitation, misery, hunger and color prejudice. They are conscious of race, that "It's Beautiful to be Black," and are seeking a new esthetic by delving into their past. They embrace their African roots in an attempt to understand the present and build for the future. They are fired with creating a full-fledged black hero who can break thru the white myths and chauvinisms that hides the black man from himself. Like the

folktale tellers of the past, they aim to create a John Henry type hero who will tackle U.S. automation like John Henry did in the day of the steam drill. They are concemed with the forces that make the Afro-American different culturally and otherwise - but yet still an American. Their perspective of society is critical. They are turned off by the vast senseless social order which degrades blacks and dehumanizes whites. They see the present American society as producing the conditions which distort and destroy human relationships. They deplore anti-communism. They are concerned with changing the concepts of language and ask why are there 60 negative connotations to the word "black" in Rogets Thesaurus and about four for "white."

Here is an example of the thinking of a group of Afro-American artists from Chicago who formed themselves in the Chicago Organization for Black American Culture. Dozens of similarly oriented organizations have mushroomed throughout the nation.

"Our aim," they said "is to invest our works with the essence of our unique experience, calling upon our past history, from the shores of Africa to the West Indies, and in this hostile land. We are dedicated to arousing the energies of black people to an appreciation of themselves and their human possibilities. We will work toward the ultimate goal of bringing the black community indigenous art forms which reflect and clarify the black experience in America. To reflect the richness, depth and variety of Black History, its achievements and its possibilities for creativity we must find a new esthetic that which corresponds to our lives. It must have elements based on the man in the gutter and it must speak to him."

But there is a need, Langston Hughes once said, to do this in a balanced way, "to discover the human condition," said Saunders Redding, "without the preoccupation of repossessing a heritage that can distort reality. Nor make heroes out of heels." John Clarke of Freedomways says, "We must draw upon the universal values in the Negroes' experience just as Sean O'Casey and Sholem Aleichem drew upon the universal values in the experiences of the Irish and Jews. The next stage of Negro writing must not be a celebration of oppression but a celebration of survival in spite of it."

"Africa I have kept your memory Africa
You are inside me
Like the splinter in the wound
Like a guardian fetish in the center of the village

"Make me the stone in your sling
Make my mouth the lips of your wound
Make my knees the broken pillars of your abasement

And yet
I want to be of your race alone workers
peasants of all lands
uncountable nation in capitalist slavery
destiny ranges us shoulder to shoulder
repudiating the ancient maledictions of blood taboos

As the contradiction among features
Creates the harmony of the face
We proclaim the oneness of the suffering
and the revolt
of all peoples on all the face of the earth
And we mix the mortar of the age of brotherhood
Out of the dust of idols."

This was said by Jacques Roumain, a French-speaking black. And the words of Richard Wright are still true for today when he says: "This dramatic Marxist vision when consciously grasped endows the writer with a sense of dignity which no other vision can give. Ultimately, it restores to the writer his lost heritage, that is, his role as a creator of the world in which he lives, and as a creator of himself." I'm indicating that the new trend, among Afro-American artists, to lock black arms hurts neither a black or a white. Joseph Papp has been a pioneer in welcoming Afro-Americans in his New York Shakespeare Festival, casting them in all sorts of roles. But Broadway hasn't followed suit.

Seeking to get around these difficulties, Harry Belafonte is expanding his production company. He plans to produce plays on and off Broadway, based on Afro-American life. He is also setting up a foundation to give grants to Afro-American writers. Sidney Poitier is also planning to start a company. Bill Cosby of "I Spy" has started a motion picture production company. Tom Dent's Free Southern Theater has performed throughout the South. But the most interesting development for Afro-American actors and playwrights was the Ford Foundation grant, rumored at 1.8 million dollars that was awarded Dough Turner's and Bobby Hook's Negro Ensemble Theater. The theater will train and provide a home for Afro-American theatrical talents on all levels. Another development was Roger Furman's Harlem-based New Heritage Theater and Ron Milner, last week opened a play in Harlem's New Lafayette Theater. While the Greenwich Theater, which has always been hospitable to black playwrights will present two plays by the Nigerian dramatist Wole Soyinka. Needless to say, again, the problem facing many Afro-American playwrights is the problem of content, how best to reflect the spirit of these times, whether to concentrate on Negro themes, or venture like Lorraine Hansberry, in "The Sign in Sidney Brustein's Window," to help illuminate the human condition. Some of the more advanced thinking playwrights believe that both should be done.

A main point cropping up at discussions of black artists is whether or not to accept government funding of projected theater ensembles, writers' groups or jazz workshops. Alice Childress and others say, definitely, yes. William Melvin Kelly warns that a man will then not be able to tell it like it is. Nevertheless, there is a growing trend to accept such funds and determination to keep the relationship between government and artist similar to that between the British government and British writers. There is virtually no censorship of government-funded creative works by Britons. American artists will have to fight for a similar relationship.

In the dance world Afro-Americans are making a fantastic mark. True, just a few, like Arthur Mitchell are dancing in major classical ballet. But others like Alvin Ailey, Donald McQuale, Carmen De Lavallade and more have created a completely new dance, based on African, jazz and modern themes. Some good things are happening in opera. In the cinema, Afro-Americans are receiving better roles and receiving Oscars, although the screen is dominated by Sidney Poitier. And no black woman has yet to overcome Hollywood's siren roles.

Perhaps the Afro-American's most vital and oppressed art form today is jazz. In many international circles jazz is known as North America's only original contribution to world culture. Yet, New York City, the reputed cultural capital of the West, is glutted with unemployed black jazz musicians. Part of the reason is that in these searing sixties, the general mood has caused a revolution in the concept of jazz playing. Many of the younger jazzmen are political in their thinking and assert that their new sound is an expression which approximates the experience of blacks in the city ghettos. Their music is marked by an emphasis on improvisations, contrasts of rhythms and sound rather than on melodic invention. And it reflects, they say, the full emotional range of blacks fighting for their freedom today. It also reflects an interest in the rhythms of Africa - the roots from which this music springs. A few of these musicians are conservatory-trained, like Cecil Taylor, Archie Shepp and Charlie Mingus. Their music reflects not only the souls of black folk but the influence of internationalist classicists like Sergei Prokofiev, Bela Bartok and Igor Stravinsky. Several musicians have banded into guilds, like the now defunct Jazz Composers' Guild, which attempted to break through the walls built by the critics, the nighclub and recording establishments, to keep this new sound out.

Black photographers face a similar situation. Mostly social conscious, they find scant markets for their works and have formed several photography guilds to force breakthroughs. Or they work in the anti-poverty program. Black painters and graphic artists are faring better these days due to the power of the guilds they have formed.

The overall character of the trend in art by Afro-Americans today is social conscious and conscious of blackness. As I have mentioned the debates indicate that concurrent with this new awareness, there is a tendency toward an exclusiveness or nationalism, if you will. But it is a tendency in flux that could in swift time be directed back of the nationwide fight for freedom and peace. One of the ways to get this ball rolling, in my opinion, is to convince leading black artists like Ossie Davis, John O. Killens, Ruby Dee, etc. to call for a National Conference of Afro-American Artists. This conference could concern itself with the financial and social problems black artists face in the nation. It could attempt to indicate an approach in the black

arts to the social and economic problems that Afro-American as well as whites in the nation face in general. It could call for greater ties with African artists, exchange of shows, writings, etc. It could call for a WPA type program to bring the arts into ghetto communities. It could call for cultural centers and complexes in the Harlems of the nation, which would serve as a training ground for Afro-Americans, to emerge in the mainstream of American culture. It could serve as an employment, dramatic and teaching center for unemployed Afro-American artists. It should become the first step in a call for a massive beautification building project in the nation's ghettos. Literary collections, like the Schomburg in Harlem, which is in danger of being shut down, should be absorbed by such a project and its library expanded to contain a complete music library of Negro and African music.

I am sorry that the cultural panel did not meet yesterday since there are other areas in American culture that blacks as well as whites feel needs to be improved. Panel discussion would have amplified my report.

Though there has been some improvement in the classical symphonic field and there are blacks in some of the major orchestras of the nation, it is still token. And it's not just because blacks can't get into the conservatories easily. The amount of black conductors can be counted on one hand. Dean Dixon, a veteran in the same rank as George Szell, Leonard Bernstein and Eric Leinsdorf, is still an expatriate, who leads the major orchestras of Europe. Happily, there is one young Negro conductor from California. He is actually employed as an Assistant. But from time to time, if you can afford the ticket, you may see him leading an actual orchestra.

A similar situation exists in the case of performers. One would think that Andre Watts is the only leading black instrumentalist in the nation. But this is not at all so. I know personally that discrimination forces many black musicians out of this field. One such is the pianist Cecil Taylor who returned to the bosom of jazz and has produced such original works that he has been called a genius and can only find work in Europe.

A deplorable situation exists in advertising and also TV, despite the presence of Bill Cosby, Bobby Hooks and the three black newscasters who appear on the screen. In the height of the civil rights agitation more black faces could be seen peering from beneath the pages of the N.Y. Times' Advertising sections. But pick up that paper now and learn the truth.

I do think that a National Conference of Afro-American Artists can begin to set the wheels in motion that will start some of the changes that many black artists agree is necessary NOW.

Statements on the Concept of the "Aristocracy of Labor"

James West -- Notes on the term "Aristocracy of Labor."

1. Historic Cause and Basis of 'Labor Aristocracy."

V.I. Lenin, writing in 1912 (see p. 154, "On the International Working Class and Communist Movement), said the principal cause for the existence of a bourgeois labor policy, and of its representatives, the "labor aristocracy," was:

> "...the long-standing political liberty and the exceptionally advantageous conditions, as compared with other countries, for the deep-going and widespread development of capitalism. By virtue of these conditions, there has emerged in the working class an aristocracy that has trailed after the bourgeoisie and betrayed its own class." (original emphasis.

2. The validity of this term for the present, irrespective of what one may think of the merit of its past usage, has come under serious question. Note, for example, what "Mirovaya Ekonimika i Mezhudunarodnye Otnoshenia," No. 4, 1967 writes in an article "V.I. Lenin's Teaching of Imperialism and Modernity":

> "The trend toward standardization of working conditions in various industries, greater economic gains by the working class and the involvement of ever new detachments into an acute economic and political struggle are doing away with the "labor aristocracy" as a social group opposing the rest of the working class." (My emphasis)

3. A stratum - a social group; and the question of reactionary leaders.

In "Left-Wing Communism" Lenin describes the trade union "labor aristocracy" comparing it to the social phenomenon of Menshevism in Russia. He says:

> "There (in the West) the trade union 'labor aristocracy' constitutes a much thicker stratum (than the Mensheviks, JW) of narrow-minded, selfish, hard-hearted, covetous, petty-bourgeois elements - imperialistically-minded, bribed and corrupted by imperialism. (emphasis in original)

Lenin then immediately goes on to write of the need to wage a ruthless struggle against all the incorrigible leaders of opportunism and social chauvinism until they have been completely discredited and expelled from the trade unions.

A few points must be noted: The above politically-incisive description of the "labor aristocracy" (it is interesting, incidentally, that Lenin often used the term in quotation marks) came in the midst of a strong polemic with the German "Left" Communists in which he fought for persistence in working in the reactionary-led unions, that is, in the unions dominated and led by the 'labor aristocracy."

Secondly, while denouncing the "aristocracy of labor," its ideology, social chauvinism, Lenin called for a relentless struggle against the incorrigible leaders, naming them, such as Gompers, until they are "discredited and expelled."

He did not call for a fight against the social stratum, the social group, per se. He called for a fight against its incorrigible leaders, against its ideology, its social chauvinism.

It is clear, from his analysis of the causes that gave rise to such a social stratum, that Lenin was describing a particular phenomenon which arose in particular circumstances in certain countries; and not a generalized condition for all countries, and valid for as long as capitalism exists. It follows that if the conditions which gave rise to such a social grouping within the class were to change, that it would have consequences affecting the stratum itself.

This is what the quote from "Mirovaya Ekonomika, etc" (#2, above) is saying.

4. What has happened to the "Labor Aristocracy"?

There was a time (in the early part of this century) when the railroad workers, rightly or wrongly, were considered the "aristocracy of labor." Everyone knows what has happened to the conditions of the railroad workers, they are from from being the highest-paid today.

It can be objected, with validity, that "aristocracy of labor" is not determined by its rate of wages or income, either alone or primarily. In fact, in Lenin's description cited above, this factor hardly figures at all. What mattered for Lenin was the ideology, the petty-bourgeois social chauvinism which this stratum brought into the working class, its betrayal of class interests, selling-out to imperialism. He didn't oppose it for its higher income! He fought it for its anti-working class ideas. His was not a purely economic determinist outlook! Moreover, while fighting the ideas which arose from this stratum, he centered fire on the incorrigible leaders, by name, who betrayed the working class.

5. Distortions in the use of the term "aristocracy of labor."

While changed conditions are increasingly narrowing and eliminating the causes which gave rise to this social stratum, distortions of the meaning of the term threaten to give it a prlonged lease on life beyond its burial date. Where it should be allowed to die and rest in peace, it is being kept alive with artificial stimulants.

Among these is the concept that the higher wages and better conditions won by workers in trustified industry (auto, steel, etc) have somehow or another converted them into the new labor aristocracy. Since Lenin, in describing the ideology and morality of this social grouping as "petty-bourgeois," some today are reading the organized workers in steel, auto, etc., out of the working class and into the "middle class." Accordi ng to these people, the "new"working class is primarily all those who earn below or around the government-prescribed poverty level, most of whom are unorganized.

Implicit in these incomplete, one-sided and distorted concepts are such ideas as: the worse the better; abandonment of work in trade unions since they make things better and "thereby strengthen capitalism;" abandonment of work among the decisive, basic industry sections of the organized workers, no policy of concentration," since these workers have "become middle class," etc.

Further implicit in this whole concept is an inability or a failure to face up to what is new with regard to the working class and trade union struggle as a result of the new world situation, the new world market relationships, the new technology -- the whole new world context of the working class struggle.

It is an attempt to approach present-day problems on the basis of a past understanding of questions valid for their time, but no longer valid -- an anachronism.

The task is not to hold on to an old phrase and try to fit new realities into it; rather it is to recognize that new realities have rendered the old phrase obsolete and it no longer serves to throw light on problems or elucidate answers to them.

6. No more problems of "betrayal," "misleadership," etc?

Does the fact that the "labor aristocracy" as a social stratum arising out of a given historic situation is ceasing to exist mean that we have no more problems of reactionary imperialistically-minded, bribed, corrupted labor leaders, and no more need to fight relentlessly against incorrigible leaders of opportunism and social-chauvinism? I doubt if there are really many who are so naive and foolish as to believe that.

The fact is that such problems will remain with us for as long as the system of exploitation remains and even beyond for a time.

What is new, however, is that the social stratum from which such elements arise and derive their strength is continually narrowing down; what is new is that the nature of state-monopoly capitalism is calling forth ever new and broader sectors

of a growing working class into struggle against monopoly (teachers, technicians, etc. in addition to workers in basic industry and the unorganized.) And persistence in the use of such a term as "labor aristocracy" serves to obscure these new developments, to distort their meaning, to judge them in old terms rather than new ones.

The victims of state-monopoly capitalism are legion and increasingly include those who were formerly regarded as "labor aristocrats." The fact that these sectors enter the struggle under the banner of "Workers, Unite! You have Everything to Lose!" (their homes, cars, TV sets, motor boats, etc) instead of "Workers, Unite" You Have Nothing to Lose But Your Chains!" makes them no less militant. Most important of all, their fight is directed against monopoly, not for monopoly!

A word should be added about the relationship between ideology and income. While we recognize a tendency for a higher income to give more fertile ground for reactionary and chauvinist ideology, it would be wrong to transform this tendency into an iron and immutable law. There are too many instances of backward, reactionary and chauvinist ideas coming out of very-low income sectors to permit of such an economic-determinist, narrow construction being placed on the matter.

7. A special word on the matter of the building trades unions today.

Recent settlements in the building trades in the Mid-West show some phenomenal gains, far above the average and requiring a special look-into.

In most major Midwest cities, the settlements run around a 40 % increase. To what is this due?

1. Major concessions by the unions to the contractors:

   a. The plumbers, which settled first, gave up much ground on pre-fabricated materials, allowing thereby a vast cut into their jobs.

   b. Electricians did likewise yielding on the use of Romex wire, which also affects their jobs.

   c. The carpenters, making no concessions this time, long ago lost all control over the use of power tools, etc.

2. Many building trades unions now concentrate on new, major construction projects for a limited number of workers. Very few will do any work on old buildings (left largely to the unorganized). Many of the craftunions are now dependent on federal and state construction, and on contractors who operate on cost-plus contracts, in which the labor costs are passed on to the government or other employers.

3. The Johnson Administration raised no holler against the unusually high increases. There is reason to believe it is the price Meany "extracted" for continued support to Johnson and the Democratic Party, which Johnson wants and needs to assure himself a "labor base" for '68.

4. Some believe it is also intended to strengthen Meany and the craft unions against Reuther and the industrial unions, pointing to the use of outside contractors in steel and auto, causing serious problems for the industrial unions there.

5. At the same time, sections of big monopoly were bitter about the settlement. In Pittsburgh, for example, the head of US Steel denounced the proposed settlement and called on the big contractors to oppose it; there a strike occurred.

The problems posed by this development point up the uselessness of the phrase "aristocracy of labor" which in no way contributes to analyzing or indicating a solution to this particular problem.

It is, at best, an obsolete phrase. It cannot contribute to an understanding of, nor a solution of present-day problems. It is no substitute for concrete analysis of new realities. It was applicable to a social stratum now disappearing because the conditions which gave rise to it have disappeared.

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Don Hamerquist

A major function and purpose of Lenin's Imperialism and a number of related works was to provide an objective explanation for the susceptibility of the American and European labor and socialist movements to reformism and revisionism. The essence of this explanation, I think, is contained in the concept of the labor aristocracy and in the analysis of its characteristics.

The international conflicts, between imperial countries and to forcibly suppress colonial peoples, that became more serious and more numerous with the development of imperialism gave the ruling monopoly bourgeoisie an interest in moderating domestic conflicts that would tend away from the national concensus needed to strengthen their relative imperial position. On the other hand, the super profits gained from the national oppression of the colonial peoples provided the objective potential to make selective concessions to the working class in the imperialist country. Both the motivation and the capability existed to allow a section of the working class to gain a materially favored position, thus buttressing divisive forces in the working class. This process should not be understood as being conscious and deliberate, it takes place through the interaction of forces and pressures that are not understood by the vast majority of the human actors involved.

What is the mechanism through which this occurs? It is a truism that the bourgeoisie rules by two methods: the method of concession and the method of repression. Superprofits provide more flexibility to meet demands with concessions, both in direct trade union struggles and in political struggles. The existence of a profit cushion is of course not the only element determining whether the method of selective concession is used - it just provides a greater objective potential to use this road. Who gets the benefits of the concessions? The bourgeoisie does not make concessions out of largesse. They are made in response to real pressures and demands, and they are generally made to the sections of the working class best able to make demands, to the most powerfully organized groupings. They are always made in the way that will minimize the fact that they are results of struggle, but the paradoxical fact remains that it is precisely the best organized sections of the working class that are most susceptible (objectively) to reformism.

It is important to note that the bourgeoisie gains the potential to make concessions relative to the amount of material goods available -- to the standard of consumption, and is probably more reluctant to make concessions in the area of power.

Related to the question of selective concessions is the potential, which again comes from the super profits, to bribe a section of the working class with money, acceptance and prestige. The top-heavy and bureaucratic trade union structure is fertile ground for this approach.

Thus a material basis is created for the acceptance by a section of the working class -- often a key section -- of an evolutionary reformist approach to social change, of the myths of American individualism, and of the tenetsof economism and pure and simple trade unionism. The false consciousness rooted in this objective process extends far beyond those who are its material beneficiaries. It substantiates certain illusions and expectations carefully engendered in the entire class. If a longshoreman can make enough money to buy a tavern on the coast, so can a logger or a farmworker -- if they work hard and keep their nose clean.

With people who don't understand the concept of the aristocracy of labor the question of who belongs and who doesn't belong in the category takes on unreal importance. The problem is put in moralistic and metaphysical terms as if one were either a worker or a "bought off" aristocrat, an agent of the boss. The point is to use the concept to help understand the class, not to either condemn or exalt it. Particularly because of the role of class political consciousness, it is difficult to make any hard and fast division of a labor aristocracy from the working class. However, it is possible to make some observations about the extent of the category. It includes most journeymen in the crafts; the higher job categories in many of the industrial unions, e.g., the fully registered men in the ILWU; some of the unorganized elements of the white collar workers; e.g., coaches and tenured professors; and almost the entirety of the trade union official structure.

cont on 5A

Dorothy Healey

Here are some quotes on the "arisocracy of labor:"

> "The causes are: first, exploitation of the whole world by this country; second, its monopolist position in the world market; third, its colonial monopoly. The effects are: a section of the British proletariat becomes bourgeois; second, a section of the proletariat allows itself to be led by men bought by, or at least paid by, the bourgeoisie." (Lenin, Collected Works, Vol. 22, p. 284.

> "The receipt of high monopoly profits by the capitalists in one of the numerous countries, etc. makes it economically possible for them to bribe certain sections of the workers and for a time a fairly considerable minority of them, and win them to the side of the bourgeoisie of a given industry or a given nation against all others." (Ibid, p. 301.)

> "Economically the difference is that sections of the working class in oppressing nations receive crumbs of the super-profits which the bourgeoisie of these nations through intensive exploitation of the workers of oppressed nations...in oppressing nations a larger percentage of workers become 'skilled workers' than in oppressed nations, a larger percentage rise to the aristocracy of the working class. To a certain extent the workers of oppressing nations share with their bourgeoisie in the business of robbing the workers...in oppressed nations.

> "Politically, the difference is that in many spheres of political life the workers of oppressing nations occupy a privileged position in comparison with the workers of the oppressed nations.

> "Intellectually or spiritually the difference is that the workers of oppressing nations are invariably trained in school and in everyday life to despise or ignore the workers of oppressed nations." (Lenin, "A Caricature of Marxism and Imperialist Economism" Collected Works (1942), Vol. 19, p. 214.)

> "The more a ruling class is able to assimilate the most prominent men of a ruled class, the more solid and dangerous is its role." (Marx, Capital, Vol. 3, Chapter 36.)

> (See also E. J. Hobsbawm's Laboring Men.

I think the analysis in these quotations is even more true of the U.S.than of Britain - and that Lenin is still correct!

We drift into a position of philosophical idealism (a la Mao) when we neglect the material base as the starting point for either analysis or program. This is dramatized in the Draft Program when we mention neither the fact of long-term relative prosperity for a sector of the working class nor its ideological impact. But one would have to search hard to find it in any document.

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George Meyers

Most advocates of the theory that there is an "aristocracy of labor" in the United States that provides a meaningful base for the monopolies in their attacks against the working class, seem to base their arguments on an evaluation which sees U.S. imperialism buying off American workers with super-profits gained by exploiting workers in less advanced capitalist countries, particularly those newly emerging from colonialism. (To these are often added Negro workers and other minorities here at home.) In theory, these bribed workers are in turn used to stifle the struggles of the whole working class. It is often said or inferred that this "aristocracy" is permanent in character--that once bought, it stays bought.

Aristocracy of Labor -- A

As is to be expected, in a period where the U.S. has become the dominant imperialist power and when international conflicts with the socialist and third world were particularly acute, over the past 25 years there has been a substantial expansion of the labor aristocracy in this country. There are some signs that increasingly acute internal conflicts and a general growth in consciousness are reversing this trend at present.

There is an obvious reluctance in the Party to accept the concept of the labor aristocracy. This is particularly true in practical work, but it has extended into areas of policy and theory as well. There are a number of reasons for this reluctance. Implementation of a policy which took the labor aristocracy fully into account would entail a number of major changes in traditional comfortable methods of work. It would entail what Lenin described as "going deeper among the masses," and often that is rather painful. But more important, I think that the rejection of the labor aristocracy concept grows from a theoretical weakness in the Party -- from a outlook that amounts to economic determinism and to a grossly oversimplified picture of the role of consciousness in social development.

The usual pattern of argument of those who believe the concept to be no longer relevant is simple. They demand to know if any particular group of workers is a part of the labor aristocracy, and then they point to some militant struggles that this group is involved in or to the fact that this group is objectively forced to confront the power of monopoly capital.

Thus they progressively narrow the application of the concept until there is no content to it beyond the Meanys and Dubinskys and people who are virtually agents inside the trade union movement. So what is wrong with this argument?

First it should be noted that it is exactly the same argument that many new left people use to dismiss the working class completely. They just turn it upside down. They begin with the statement that most of the workers are not struggling -- that they are happy with their TVs and cars. Then they will look at each place where there is struggle and will point out that the demands are not revolutionary, that they usually relate to quantity of goods available. Thus they conclude that imperialism is able to buy off the entire working class (in their usual narrow sense of the scope of the class) with material concessions. Therefore, the entire class is put within the labor aristocracy.

It is possible to fit within the labor aristocracy and still be militant. The question is in what perspective the militancy is expressed. A registered ILWU man is likely to be much more militant about his wages and hours than about those of the permit man; an over-the-road teamster is not likely to be very militant about the situation of the Teamster cannery workers. Those in the favored strata have difficulty in being militant about general democratic or class demands and grievances - they are more likely to be concerned with narrow and selfish goals, not to be fully aware of the importance of class unity, unable to see the "emancipation of all mankind in the emancipation of the worker." More generally they are likely to see the possibility of resolving all of their grievances through an extended gradual process of piling small concessions and small victories on top of each other; they may see class antagonisms, but they have trouble seeing that they are irreconcilable.

But all of this must be used very carefully for one simple reason. A member of the favored strata of the class may be a class-conscious worker, may be a Communist. And these people may be able to convince fellow workers in the course of struggle that they should act in the interests of the class as a whole. It is just nonsense to hold that this is the general case already, but it certainly is true in some instances. However, even the class-conscious worker will find, if he is in the labor aristocracy, that he is subject to the pressures and processes that affect his fellow workers and he will have to be continually on guard against letting the difficulties of being a consistent revolutionary push him into concessions of principle to reformism.

There seems to be a tendency to believe that if one accepts the concept of the labor aristocracy that he must be prepared to explain everything about the working class in terms of this single concept - why people who should be reformist are revolutionary; and vice versa. But the aristocracy of labor is not the only factor affecting the class. The particular history, the form of organization, the ideology of the ruling class, the changes in the relations of production and in technology -- all are independent but related factors.

To conclude: If the labor aristocracy is understood as a means to a fuller understanding of the working class and not as a means for its condemnation, it is an invaluable aid.

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